

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

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In the Matter of	)	
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RAG-Stiftung,	)	
	)	
Evonik Industries AG,	)	
	)	
Evonik Corporation,	)	
	)	
Evonik International Holding B.V.,	)	
	)	
One Equity Partners Secondary Fund L.P.,	)	Docket No. 9384
	)	
One Equity Partners V, L.P.,	)	
	)	
Lexington Capital Partners VII (AIVI), L.P.,	)	
	)	
PeroxyChem Holding Company LLC,	)	
	)	
PeroxyChem Holdings, L.P.,	)	
	)	
PeroxyChem Holdings LLC,	)	
	)	
PeroxyChem LLC,	)	
	)	
PeroxyChem Cooperatief U.A.,	)	
	)	
Respondents.	)	
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**SCHEDULING ORDER**

August 9, 2019 - Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel will make a good-faith effort to produce the following Investigative Materials: (a) all documents or data in their possession, custody, or control that (i) any non-party provided to any party either voluntarily or under compulsory process preceding the filing of this action in the course of the parties' assessment of or inquiries into the competitive

effects of the proposed merger or (ii) any party, including that party's counsel, provided to any non-party (exclusive of agents or consultants of that party retained for the purposes of the investigation but inclusive of agents or consultants of that party retained for business purposes), preceding the filing of this action in the course of the parties' assessment of or inquiries into the competitive effects of the proposed merger; (b) all draft and final witness statements, including transcripts of testimony, affidavits, declarations, or letters, whether in hard-copy or electronic form, sent or received by any party, including that party's counsel, to or from any non-party, including that non-party's counsel, preceding the filing of this action in the course of the parties' assessment of or inquiries into the competitive effects of the proposed merger; and (c) all transcripts of investigative hearings conducted in the course of the investigation of the acquisition of PeroxyChem by Evonik, FTC File No. 191-0029, along with the exhibits used during those investigative hearings.

- August 19, 2019 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel to provide preliminary witness lists (including experts) with a brief summary of the proposed testimony.
- September 10, 2019 - Deadline for issuing document requests, interrogatories and subpoenas *duces tecum* to the parties to this proceeding, except for discovery for purposes of authenticity and admissibility of exhibits.
- September 13, 2019 - Deadline for supplementing preliminary witness lists.
- September 17, 2019 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel to serve document requests to non-parties.
- September 17, 2019 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel to notice a deposition of a fact witness. If a non-party deposition is properly noticed pursuant to the above, but the non-party's schedule does not reasonably accommodate a deposition before the end of fact discovery, a later deposition may occur.
- September 27, 2019 - Close of discovery, other than discovery permitted under Rule 3.24(a)(4), depositions of experts, and discovery for purposes of authenticity and admissibility of exhibits, except that, to the extent a non-party deposition is properly noticed, but the non-party's schedule does not reasonably accommodate a deposition before the end of fact discovery, a later deposition may occur.

- September 27, 2019 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel to provide expert witness reports.
- October 15, 2019 - Deadline for Respondents' Counsel to provide expert witness reports.
- October 18, 2019 - Final party and non-party witness lists shall be exchanged on or before 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. Only a witness who appears on a party's preliminary or supplemental witness list may be included on a party's final witness list. The number of fact witnesses who may be included on the final witness list shall not exceed 12, which shall include any witnesses one side may call live or present via deposition.

Final witness lists shall include for each witness: (a) an indication of whether the witness is designated as an expert witness; (b) a summary of the general topics of each witness's anticipated testimony; and (c) an indication of whether the witness will testify live or by deposition.

Parties shall provide courtesy copies to the ALJ of their final witness lists and a brief summary of the testimony of each witness, including expert witnesses.

- October 22, 2019 - Deadline for requests for admission related to the authenticity of a document or the admissibility of documents, data, or other evidence.
- October 24, 2019 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel to provide rebuttal expert report(s). Any such reports are to be limited to rebuttal of matters set forth in Respondents' expert reports. If material outside the scope of fair rebuttal is presented, Respondents will have the right to seek appropriate relief (such as striking Complaint Counsel's rebuttal expert reports or seeking leave to submit surrebuttal expert reports on behalf of Respondents).
- October 28, 2019 - Deadline for the parties to exchange final proposed exhibit lists, including depositions, copies of all exhibits (except for demonstrative, illustrative or summary exhibits and expert related exhibits), and the party's basis of admissibility for each proposed exhibit.

Parties shall provide courtesy copies to the ALJ of their final exhibit lists and the party's basis of admissibility for each proposed exhibit.

- October 29, 2019 - Deadline for parties that intend to offer confidential materials of an opposing party or non-party as evidence at the hearing to provide notice to the opposing party or non-party, pursuant to 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(b).<sup>1</sup>
- November 1, 2019 - Close of expert discovery.
- January 7, 2020 - Deadline for filing motions *in limine* to preclude admission of evidence. *See* Additional Provision 13.
- January 7, 2020 - Deadline for filing motions for *in camera* treatment of proposed trial exhibits. *See* Additional Provision 12.
- January 14, 2020 - Deadline for filing responses to motions *in limine* to preclude admission of evidence.
- January 14, 2020 - Deadline for filing responses to motions for *in camera* treatment of proposed trial exhibits.
- January 14, 2020 - Complaint Counsel files pretrial brief supported by legal authority.
- January 14, 2020 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel to exchange and provide a courtesy copy to the ALJ of their objections to final proposed witness lists and exhibit lists. The parties are directed to review the Commission's Rules on admissibility of evidence before filing objections to exhibits.
- January 15, 2020 - Respondents' Counsel files pretrial brief supported by legal authority.
- January 15, 2020 - Deadline for Complaint Counsel and Respondents' Counsel to exchange proposed stipulations of law, facts, and authenticity.
- January 17, 2020 - Final prehearing conference to begin at 1:00 p.m. in the FTC Courtroom, Room 532, Federal Trade Commission Building, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20580.

The parties shall meet and confer prior to the prehearing conference regarding trial logistics and proposed stipulations of

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix A to Commission Rule 3.31, the Standard Protective Order, states that if a party or third party wishes *in camera* treatment for a document or transcript that a party intends to introduce into evidence, that party or third party shall file an appropriate motion with the Administrative Law Judge within 5 days after it receives notice of a party's intent to introduce such material. Commission Rule 3.45(b) states that parties who seek to use material obtained from a third party subject to confidentiality restrictions must demonstrate that the third party has been given at least 10 days' notice of the proposed use of such material. To resolve this apparent conflict, the Scheduling Order requires that the parties provide 10 days' notice to the opposing party or third parties to allow for the filing of motions for *in camera* treatment.

law, facts, and authenticity of exhibits. To the extent the parties have agreed to stipulate to any issues of law, facts, and/or authenticity of exhibits, the parties shall prepare a list of such stipulations and submit a copy of the stipulations to the ALJ one business day prior to the conference. At the conference, the parties' list of stipulations shall be marked as "JX1" and signed by each party, and the list shall be offered into evidence as a joint exhibit. No signature by the ALJ is required. Any subsequent stipulations may be offered as agreed by the parties.

Counsel may present any objections to the final proposed witness lists and exhibits. All trial exhibits will be admitted or excluded to the extent practicable. To the extent the parties agree to the admission of each other's exhibits, the parties shall prepare a list identifying each exhibit to which admissibility is agreed, marked as "JX2" and signed by each party, which list shall be offered into evidence as a joint exhibit. No signature by the ALJ is required.

January 22, 2020 - Commencement of Hearing, to begin at 10:00 a.m. in the FTC Courtroom, Room 532, Federal Trade Commission Building, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20580.

### ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. For all papers that are required to be filed with the Office of the Secretary, the parties shall provide a courtesy copy to the Administrative Law Judge by electronic mail to the following email address: [oyalj@ftc.gov](mailto:oyalj@ftc.gov). The courtesy copy should be transmitted at or shortly after the time of any electronic filing with the Office of the Secretary. Courtesy copies must be transmitted to Office of the Administrative Law Judge directly, and the FTC E-filing system shall not be used for this purpose. The [oyalj@ftc.gov](mailto:oyalj@ftc.gov) email account is to be used only for courtesy copies of pleadings filed with the Office of the Secretary and for documents specifically requested of the parties by the Office of Administrative Law Judges. Certificates of service for any pleading shall not include the OALJ email address, or the email address of any OALJ personnel, including the Chief ALJ, but rather shall designate only 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Rm. H-110 as the place of service. **The subject line of all electronic submissions to [oyalj@ftc.gov](mailto:oyalj@ftc.gov) shall set forth only the docket number and the title of the submission.** The parties are not required to provide a courtesy copy to the OALJ in hard copy, except upon request. In any instance in which a courtesy copy of a pleading for the Administrative Law Judge cannot be effectuated by electronic mail, counsel shall hand deliver a hard copy to the Office of Administrative Law Judges. Discovery requests and discovery responses shall not be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

2. The parties shall serve each other by electronic mail and shall include "Docket 9384" in the re: line and all attached documents in .pdf format. In the event that service through

electronic mail is not possible, the parties may serve each other through any method authorized under the Commission's Rules of Practice.

3. Each pleading that cites to unpublished opinions or opinions not available on LEXIS or WESTLAW shall include such copies as exhibits.

4. Each motion (other than a motion to dismiss, motion for summary decision, or a motion for *in camera* treatment) shall be accompanied by a separate signed statement representing that counsel for the moving party has conferred with opposing counsel in an effort in good faith to resolve by agreement the issues raised by the motion and has been unable to reach such an agreement. In addition, pursuant to Rule 3.22(g), for each motion to quash filed pursuant to § 3.34(c), each motion to compel or determine sufficiency pursuant to § 3.38(a), or each motion for sanctions pursuant to § 3.38(b), the required signed statement must also "recite the date, time, and place of each . . . conference between counsel, and the names of all parties participating in each such conference." Motions that fail to include such separate statement may be denied on that ground.

5. Rule 3.22(c) states:

All written motions shall state the particular order, ruling, or action desired and the grounds therefor. Memoranda in support of, or in opposition to, any dispositive motion shall not exceed 10,000 words. Memoranda in support of, or in opposition to, any other motion shall not exceed 2,500 words. Any reply in support of a dispositive motion shall not exceed 5,000 words and any reply in support of any other motion authorized by the Administrative Law Judge or the Commission shall not exceed 1,250 words.

If a party chooses to submit a motion without a separate memorandum, the word count limits of 3.22(c) apply to the motion. If a party chooses to submit a motion with a separate memorandum, absent prior approval of the ALJ, the motion shall be limited to 750 words, and the word count limits of 3.22(c) apply to the memorandum in support of the motion. This provision applies to all motions filed with the Administrative Law Judge, including those filed under Rule 3.38.

6. If papers filed with the Office of the Secretary contain *in camera* or confidential material, the filing party shall mark any such material in the complete version of their submission with **{bold font and braces}**. 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(e). Parties shall be aware of the rules for filings containing such information, including 16 C.F.R. § 4.2.

7. There shall be no limit on the number of document requests. Each party is limited to 10 interrogatories, including all discrete subparts. There shall be no requests for admissions, except that there shall be no limit on the number of requests for admission for authentication and admissibility of exhibits. There is no limit to the number of sets of discovery requests the parties may issue, so long as the total number of each type of discovery request, including all subparts, does not exceed these limits. Within seven days of service of a document request, the parties shall confer about the format for the production of electronically stored information. If any federal court proceeding related to this administrative proceeding is initiated, any discovery

obtained in this proceeding before the close of fact discovery in the federal court proceeding may be used in the related federal court litigation. All discovery taken in the federal court litigation can be used in this administrative proceeding.

8. Compliance with the scheduled end of discovery requires that the parties serve subpoenas and discovery requests sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off and that all responses and objections will be due on or before that date, unless otherwise noted. Any motion to compel responses to discovery requests shall be filed within 30 days of service of the responses and/or objections to the discovery requests or within 20 days after the close of discovery, whichever first occurs; except that, where the parties have been engaging in negotiations over a discovery dispute, the deadline for the motion to compel shall be within 5 days of reaching an impasse.

9. The deposition of any person may be recorded by videotape, provided that the deposing party notifies the deponent and all parties of its intention to record the deposition by videotape at least five days in advance of the deposition. No deposition, whether recorded by videotape or otherwise, may exceed a single, seven-hour day, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Administrative Law Judge.

10. The parties shall serve upon one another, at the time of issuance, copies of all subpoenas *duces tecum* and subpoenas *ad testificandum*. For subpoenas *ad testificandum*, the party seeking the deposition shall consult with the other parties before the time and place of the deposition is scheduled. The parties need not separately notice the deposition of a non-party noticed by an opposing party. If both sides notice any non-party fact deposition, the time and allocation for the deposition shall be divided evenly between them. For any non-party deposition noticed by only one side, the non-noticing side shall be allocated one and a half hours of deposition time for cross or re-cross testimony. Unused time in any side's allocation of deposition time may be used by the other side.

11. Non-parties shall provide copies or make available for inspection and copying of documents requested by subpoena to the party issuing the subpoena. The party that has requested documents from non-parties shall provide copies of the documents received from non-parties to the opposing party within three business days of receiving the documents. No deposition of a non-party shall be scheduled between the time a non-party provides documents in response to a subpoena *duces tecum* to a party, and 3 business days after the party provides those documents to the other party, unless a shorter time is required by unforeseen logistical issues in scheduling the deposition, or a non-party produces those documents at the time of the deposition, as agreed to by all parties involved.

12. If a party intends to offer confidential materials of an opposing party or non-party as evidence at the hearing, in providing notice to such non-party, the parties are required to inform each non-party of the strict standards for motions for *in camera* treatment for evidence to be introduced at trial set forth in 16 C.F.R. § 3.45, explained *In re Otto Bock Healthcare N. Am.*, 2018 WL 3491602 at \*1 (July 2, 2018); and *In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017). Motions also must be supported by a declaration or affidavit by a person qualified to explain the confidential nature of the documents. *In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc.*, 2017

FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017); *In re North Texas Specialty Physicians*, 2004 FTC LEXIS 66 (April 23, 2004). Each party or non-party that files a motion for *in camera* treatment shall provide one copy of the documents for which *in camera* treatment is sought to the Administrative Law Judge.

13. Motions *in limine* are strongly discouraged. Motion *in limine* refers “to any motion, whether made before or during trial, to exclude anticipated prejudicial evidence before the evidence is actually offered.” *In re Daniel Chapter One*, 2009 FTC LEXIS 85, \*18-20 (April 20, 2009) (citing *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 40 n.2 (1984)). Evidence should be excluded in advance of trial on a motion *in limine* only when the evidence is clearly inadmissible on all potential grounds. *Id.* (citing *Hawthorne Partners v. AT&T Technologies, Inc.*, 831 F. Supp. 1398, 1400 (N.D. Ill. 1993); *Sec. Exch. Comm’n v. U.S. Environmental, Inc.*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19701, at \*5-6 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2002)). Moreover, the risk of prejudice from giving undue weight to marginally relevant evidence is minimal in a bench trial such as this where the judge is capable of assigning appropriate weight to evidence.

14. The final witness lists shall represent counsels’ good faith designation of all potential witnesses who counsel reasonably expect may be called in their case-in-chief. Parties shall notify the opposing party promptly of changes in witness lists to facilitate completion of discovery within the dates of the scheduling order. The final proposed witness list may not include additional witnesses not listed in the preliminary or supplemental witness lists previously exchanged unless by consent of all parties, or, if the parties do not consent, by an order of the Administrative Law Judge upon a showing of good cause.

15. If any party wishes to offer a rebuttal witness other than a rebuttal expert, the party shall file a request in writing in the form of a motion to request a rebuttal witness. That motion shall be filed as soon as possible after the testimony sought to be rebutted is known and shall include: (a) the name of any witness being proposed (b) a detailed description of the rebuttal evidence being offered; (c) citations to the record, by page and line number, to the evidence that the party intends to rebut; and shall demonstrate that the witness the party seeks to call has previously been designated on its witness list or adequately explain why the requested witness was not designated on its witness list.

16. Witnesses shall not testify to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. F.R.E. 602.

17. Witnesses not properly designated as expert witnesses shall not provide opinions beyond what is allowed in F.R.E. 701.

18. The parties are required to comply with Rule 3.31A and with the following:

(a) At the time an expert is first listed as a witness by a party, that party shall provide to the other party:

(i) materials fully describing or identifying the background and qualifications of the expert, all publications authored by the expert within the preceding ten years, and all prior cases in which the expert has testified or has been deposed within the preceding four years; and

(ii) transcripts of such testimony in the possession, custody, or control of the producing party or the expert, except that transcript sections that are under seal in a separate proceeding need not be produced.

(b) At the time an expert report is produced, the producing party shall provide to the other party all documents and other written materials relied upon by the expert in formulating an opinion in this case, subject to the provisions of 19(g), except that documents and materials already produced in the case need only be listed by Bates number.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of a party designating an expert witness to ensure that the expert witness is reasonably available for deposition in keeping with this Scheduling Order. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Administrative Law Judge, expert witnesses shall be deposed only once and each expert deposition shall be limited to one day for seven hours.

(d) Each expert report shall include a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information relied on by the expert in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the expert; and the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony.

(e) A party may not discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of this litigation or preparation for hearing and who is not designated by a party as a testifying witness.

(f) At the time of service of the expert reports, a party shall provide opposing counsel:

(i) a list of all commercially-available computer programs used by the expert in the preparation of the report;

(ii) a copy of all data sets used by the expert, in native file format and processed data file format; and

(iii) all customized computer programs used by the expert in the preparation of the report or necessary to replicate the findings on which the expert report is based.

(g) Experts' disclosures and reports shall comply in all respects with Rule 3.31A, except that neither side must preserve or disclose:

(i) any form of communication or work product shared between any of the parties' counsel and their expert(s), or between any of the experts themselves;

(ii) any form of communication or work product shared between an expert(s) and persons assisting the expert(s);

(iii) expert's notes, unless they constitute the only record of a fact or an assumption relied upon by the expert in formulating an opinion in this case;

- (iv) drafts of expert reports, analyses, or other work product; or
- (v) data formulations, data runs, data analyses, or any database-related operations not relied upon by the expert in the opinions contained in his or her final report.

19. If the expert reports prepared for either party contain confidential information that has been granted *in camera* treatment, the party shall prepare two versions of its expert report(s) in accordance with 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(e).

20. An expert witness's testimony is limited to opinions contained in the expert report that has been previously and properly provided to the opposing party. In addition, no opinion will be considered, even if included in an expert report, if the underlying and supporting documents and information have not been properly provided to the opposing party. Unless an expert witness is qualified as a fact witness, an expert witness is only allowed to provide opinion testimony; expert testimony is not considered for the purpose of establishing the underlying facts of the case.

21. The final exhibit lists shall represent counsels' good faith designation of all trial exhibits other than demonstrative, illustrative, or summary exhibits. Additional exhibits may be added after the submission of the final lists only by consent of all parties, or, if the parties do not consent, by an order of the Administrative Law Judge upon a showing of good cause.

22. Properly admitted deposition testimony and properly admitted investigational hearing transcripts are part of the record and shall not be read in open court to provide that testimony, but may be used in the examination of live witnesses. Videotape deposition excerpts that have been admitted in evidence may be presented in open court only upon prior approval by the Administrative Law Judge.

23. The parties shall provide to one another, and to the Administrative Law Judge and the court reporter, no later than 48 hours in advance, not including weekends and holidays, a list of all witnesses to be called on each day of hearing, subject to possible delays or unforeseen circumstances.

24. The parties shall provide one another with copies of any demonstrative, illustrative or summary exhibits (other than those prepared for cross-examination) 24 hours before they are used with a witness.

25. Complaint Counsel's exhibits shall bear the designation PX and Respondents' exhibits shall bear the designation RX or some other appropriate designation. Complaint Counsel's demonstrative exhibits shall bear the designation PXD and Respondents demonstrative exhibits shall bear the designation RXD or some other appropriate designation. If demonstrative exhibits are used with a witness, the exhibit will be marked and referred to for identification only. Any demonstrative exhibits referred to by any witness may be included in the trial record, but they are not part of the evidentiary record and may not be cited to support any disputed fact. Both sides shall number the first page of each exhibit with a single series of consecutive numbers. When an exhibit consists of more than one piece of paper, each page of the exhibit must bear a consecutive control number or some other consecutive page number. Additionally,

parties must account for all their respective exhibit numbers. Any number not actually used at the hearing shall be designated “intentionally not used.”

26. At the final prehearing conference, counsel will be required to introduce all exhibits they intend to introduce at trial and to provide the exhibits to the court reporter. The parties shall confer and shall eliminate duplicative exhibits in advance of the final prehearing conference and, if necessary, during trial. For example, if PX100 and RX200 are different copies of the same document, only one of those documents shall be offered into evidence. The parties shall agree in advance as to which exhibit number they intend to use. Counsel shall contact the court reporter regarding submission of exhibits.

ORDERED:

  
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D. Michael Chappell  
Chief Administrative Law Judge

Date: August 29, 2019