1	SUPREME COURT ADVISORY BOARD MEETING Held at 1414 Colorado
2	Austin, Texas 78701 November 8, 1986
3	(VOLUME III)
4	
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	11	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	12	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	13	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	14	
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16	
19 20 21 22 23 24	17	
20 21 22 23 24	18	
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22 23 24	20	
23 24	21	
24		
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25	24	
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SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

NOVEMBER 8, 1986

VOLUME III

Subject	<pre>Page Number(s)</pre>
TRCP 7	147 - 148
TRCP 8	147
TRCP 10	148 - 149
TRCP 11	149 - 150
TRCP 13	103 - 108
TRCP 16	150 - 151
TRCP 18a	152 - 155
TRCP 30	155 - 159
TRCP 87	159 - 162
TRCP 145	162 - 168
TRCP 161	168
TRCP 163	168
TRCP 165(a)	169
TRCP 168	169
TRCP 169	6 - 57
TRCP 182(a)	129 - 131
TRCP 184	57 - 62, 71 - 7
TRCP 202	64 - 68
TRCP 206	69 - 70, 170 -
TRCP 207	171 - 173
TRCP 215	50 - 57, 173

TRCP 2	215 (a)	103 - 108
TRCP 2	216	73 - 78
TRCP 2	224	79 - 80
TRCP 2	47	80 - 85
TRCP 2	50	80 - 85
TRCP 2	64	85 - 90
TRCP 2	65(a)	90 - 92
TRCP 2	73 thru 277	174 - 176
TRCP 2	95	176 - 179
TRCP 2	96, 297, 306c	92 - 99
TRCP 3	01	179
TRCP 3	21	179 - 180
TRCP 3	24	179
TRCP 3	29	62 - 63
TRCP 5	23 thru 591	99 - 103
TRCP 6	01(b)	129 - 131
TRCP 6	21a	5 - 6
TRCP 6	85	3 - 5
TRAP 1	20	126 - 129
TRAP 1	21(h)	108 - 126

1	SUPREME COURT ADIVISORY
2	BOARD MEETING
3	November 8, 1986
4	
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We just handed out a
6	handout. This first item, 685, we've talked about
7	this before. The reason it's coming back again is
8	that it was sent here and to the COAJ. We have
9	acted on it and rejected it. That doesn't mean we
10	can't take it up again. And then they acted on it
11	or at least it's come back again from them.
12	Does anyone have any feeling we need to reconsider
13	our former action of rejecting this suggestion?
14	MR. RAGLAND: I move we reject it.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Moved.
16	Seconded?
17	JUDGE TUNKS: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All in favor show by
19	hand of rejecting it. Opposed? Okay. That's
20	let me see the hands again wanting to reject.
21	There is a vote against. Those who reject.
22	Five. And those who want the rule. One.
2 3	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Luke, attached to
24	the back of that
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The next
	1

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Go ahead.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The next thing we
3	have is Jerry Wicker's suggestion on changing
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We pick them
5	anyway. We just file them first.
6	MR. BRANSON: He was teasing Dorsaneo
7	about being the majority of one.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Oh, in San Antonio
9	it doesn't make any difference because every judge
10	sits in every court, so it makes no difference
11	where you file.
12	MR. TINDALL: No, but he's talking
13	about the practice of going straight to the judge
14	before you file it.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: It still doesn't
16	make any difference in San Antonio.
17	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Nobody does that
1.8	anywhere, do they?
19	MR. TINDALL: Well, that's what he's
20	talking about in his letter.
21	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I know. But that
22	doesn't happen anywhere. That's why he wants to
23	have the rule say what happens.
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Actually a judge
25	shouldn't grant a TRO until the clerk's filed it,

1	but that trial court can handle that. They can if
2	they want to.
3	MR. TINDALL: The practice is commonly
4	done. It's you find the Judge wherever you
5	find him and get him to grant it and then you file
6	it later.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The Judge can file
8	too. The clerk doesn't have to file.
9	Okay. On these suggestions of Jeremy Wicker
10	for 621
11	MR. RAGLAND: What page are you on,
12	Luke?
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Look at the very
14	last page of the handout.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The last page of
16	this handout, page 18. It was 18 of his letter
17	but, this is 621 and it just changes a cite in our
18	rule from a Civil Statute to a Civil Practice
19	Remedies Code. Any opposition to that?
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: May I take a look
21	at 621(a), please?
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Because there are
24	two statutes.
25	PROFESSOR FOCAR. 3773 is the only one

1 referred to in 621. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I know, but there 2 3 are two statutes that deal with this problem of 4 dormancy. And I want to make sure that, in fact, 5 the current rule makes the right reference. 6 PROFESSOR SOULES: It's on page 226 of 7 your purple book. MR. TINDALL: That 3773 is simply that 8 9 10-year statute, isn't it? Vitality of a 10 judgment. 11 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh. I think 12 it will be all right. 13 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. No 14 opposition? That's unanimously approved. Now, 15 let's go to 169 and the matter that we were 16 talking about yesterday, which is the -- what page 17 is that? 18 PROFESSOR EDGAR: 160 -- oh. 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: In the materials. 20 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't know. 21 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Page 148 in the 22 agenda materials. Mr. Sulak, Lefty's -- I don't 23 know how to say his partner's name. I've been 24 mispronouncing it. And Tom Ragland, where is he?

MR. RAGLAND: Right here.

4 5

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Tom, excuse me, I didn't see you there. You changed seats from yesterday. You had comments you wanted to make about Mr. Sulak's suggestion. Those are in order now.

MR. RAGLAND: All right. It seems to me -- I've got two complaints about the method of placing the burden of proof and the burden of proof itself. Those are my two complaints. In the first place, as the rule is presently written, there's practically no burden on the person who is trying to withdraw the admission. The rule states that it may be withdrawn or permit -- the Court may permit withdrawal when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby.

Now, I can't think of any argument that wouldn't meet that burden of proof. You just say, you know, I want to because I need to. And then it goes on and places a very difficult burden on the person who has been relying on these admissions for any given length of time by stating that the party who obtained admission fails to satisfy the Court that withdrawal or amendment would prejudice him in maintaining his action of the merit.

1 Fails to satisfy the Court is probably a burden that can't be met if the Court just says 2 3 I'm not satisfied. I mean, there is just no rule for appellate review or anything else there that I 5 can see. It just looks like to me those two 6 things ought to be re-worded to place the burden 7 on the person who is seeking to withdraw the admission to show some good grounds for it and 8 9 then go further to show that the person who has 10 been relying on these admissions won't be 11 prejudiced in some fashion and not put the burden 12 on the person who has been relying on them. 13 I don't have any specific language that I'm 14 going to suggest, but that's my complaint about that portion of the rule. 15 16 MR. MCMAINS: Luke, we adopted 17 yesterday, did we not, the provision with relation to 166(b)? 18 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, that's 20 already --21 MR. MCMAINS: Time limits. So, we 22 fixed that problem. 23 CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's taken care 24 of. MR. MCMAINS: 25 I suggest that we shift

the burden of proof to the movant, which I think under 166(b), is where it generally is for any kind of delay in supplementation.

What's the provision with regards to the experts within 30 days? Don't we have a -CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's 30 days.

MR. MCMAINS: No, no. But, I mean, isn't there a provision in there for allowance of doing it otherwise within the 30-day period, but you've got a higher burden?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Right.

MR. MCMAINS: It's a pretty substantial burden, I think, according to Judge Guittard's opinion.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: It is. And I'm not even sure it's all in the rules --

MR. TINDALL: Well, this puts the burden on the party seeking to change it.

MR. MCMAINS: It doesn't. It says the burden on the party seeking to change the rules, merely that the merits will be subserved. And then it -- the burden then shifts to the other side to show that it used prejudice.

MR. TINDALL: Well, I understand, but you've got a heavy burden going in to show that

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the admission was in error. You've got to

demonstrate that to the Court or he won't let you

amend.

MR. MCMAINS: No, I'm not -- I don't read the rule as being all that restricted.

MR. BRANSON: Here's what happens so many times in practice. One side gets a request for admissions in, and rather than take the time to adequately investigate in order to answer the questions, they just give it to a paralegal and sit down and answer them. And then they start preparing their case a year from then and realize that they didn't do their investigation at the time they answered the requests for admissions. And the other party has been relying on them.

And I think if you strengthen up the rule and put some teeth into it, it will require the parties to do their investigation at the time they receive the requests for admission so that you don't get nonbased reliance which is what seems to have distressed Tim. And certainly anybody that's been in practice a long time has been down at the courthouse where his opponent did just that to him.

And it's really, if you relied on it, quite

1 an inconvenience. I move we change the burden to 2 the movant and strengthen it some, and Tim's 3 recommendation looks pretty good to me. A CHAIRMAN SOULES: What we've got right 5 now, though, is that admissions may be 6 supplemented by a party seasonably, I believe, is 7 the word. 8 MR. MORRIS: Well, really you can't 9 supplement an admission. You either admit it or 10 deny it. 11 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, there's a lot 12 more to it than that. 169 puts a lot of burden on 13 explaining why you can't admit or deny --14 MR. RAGLAND: Well, but they've 15 already admitted it, Luke. 16 MR. MORRIS: But if you admitted or 17 denied it, there's really no way to supplement 18 that. 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, you could 20 admit part and deny part. You can --21 MR. RAGLAND: But that's a withdrawal 22 of the admissions that's already been made and 23 then coming back under the rule to either admit or explain why they can't. And that's a problem. 24

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CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's the statement

12 1 that I'm trying to make right now, that there are circumstances under which an admission is subject 2 to being supplemented. And that is taken care of 3 4 in 166b(5). But there is no -- there's nothing on 5 withdrawal other than in 169(2). And what I'm --6 do we need this "or amendment," because isn't 7 amendment and supplement -- is that -- are those 8 the same or are they different? 9 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: As I can see, 10 "withdrawal" is eliminating the admission and 11 "amendment" would be replacing it with a denial. 12 CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, "amendment" 13

would have a meaning different from "supplementation."

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: As I've always understood it, "withdrawal" leaves you with no response and "amendment" is changing an admission to a denial or a denial to an admission.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: That makes sense. Okay. So, may permit withdrawal or amendment --

MR. BRANSON: Now, wait a minute. I don't understand why the duties to supplement changes Tim's problem. I mean --

> CHAIRMAN SOULES: It probably doesn't. MR. BRANSON: I mean, I don't -- I

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think you're taking us off on a rabbit trail

there, Luke. I don't -- I think just because they

supplement it, it doesn't change the burden on

them. I mean, as far as I'm concerned, they had a

duty to supplement or answer it right in the first

place.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I'm not attempting to take you on a rabbit trail. I'm trying to determine whether the word "amendment" -- I'm going to -- I'm in agreement that we need to do something about the situation for parties attempting to withdraw an admission, and that was Tim's problem.

MR. BRANSON: Right.

I'm trying now to determine whether we also need to do something about a situation different from his where there is an amendment, or is that the same as a supplement?

Bill has convinced me that the amendment and supplement are not the same. And we're fixing to write a rule that not only speaks to Sulak's problem, but is also going to speak to thousands of other problems faced in the practice. And that's what I'm trying to do. I'm not trying to

go on a rabbit trial. I'm trying to put a 1 2 complete fix, if we can. 3 MR. BRANSON: The only place we 4 encounter amend and supplement, or that I do, is in pleadings. And, that is, you have supplemental 5 6 pleadings which merely add to existing pleadings 7 or amended pleadings which replace it. 8 CHAIRMAN SOULES: 166b(5) is a very 9 broad rule. And it's been the subject of a lot of 10 appellate work lately open supplementing --11 MR. BRANSON: But would you deal with 12 supplement as a term of art as it's been used in 13 pleadings historically? 14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: No. That's not what 15 it means. 16 MR. BRANSON: How do we know that's 17 not what it means? 18 CHAIRMAN SOULES: What? 19 MR. BRANSON: How do we know that's 20 not what it means? 21 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Because, for 22 example, in the HEB case, a witness was refused 23 the right to testify because the party who had 24 answered interrogatories and named that individual

and said he was somewhere in Missouri had the

party in the courthouse in San Antonio to testify for trial and had never supplemented his interrogatory answers to show that, in fact, that party had been in Dallas and they knew it for the past six months. That's what they're talking about supplementing discovery responses. I mean, that's one case. And the judge held that that individual could not testify. That was a plain fact witness that was not an expert.

In other words, everything you can find out that's different from your discovery responses prior to trial you must disclose by supplementation. You've got to do it for depositions. You've got to do it for admissions. You've got to do it for admissions. You've got to do it for documents. You've got to do it for interrogatories. Before '84, you only had to supplement interrogatories. Since '84, you had to supplement all discovery.

MR. BRANSON: But in that -- in that

Lefty's right. You're not asked to give

dissertations in requests for admissions. You're

asked either to answer "yes" or "no."

CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's not right.

MR. BRANSON: Well, certainly, there can be circumstances in which you will need an

explanation. But ordinarily, a request for admission is an admit or deny position.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, you do what the rule says, and the rule says a lot more than that. And the reason that you -- that the rule says a lot more is that everybody used to read them so technically that every admission got denied for one reason or another. And the rule says you can't deny, but you can explain if you're in these circumstances. That's what made them a lot more useful tool.

MR. RAGLAND: I think, as I understand it, they can only explain why they can either admit or deny.

MR. BRANSON: Admit or deny. And once they've taken a position, gotten off the fence and either admitted or denied, any change of that position from an admit to deny or vice versa has to be an amendment.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay, I'm with you now. After the discussion we had on whether admission and supplementation was the same, I agree that it's not the same. And when we talk about withdrawal or amendment of the admission, we're talking about something that's not under the

1 purview of 166b(5).

MR. BRANSON: Right.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: And we do need to fix it here. If we're going to do anything -- I mean, it has to be addressed here. It is addressed here. We're talking now about changing it.

MR. BRANSON: What's wrong with the suggestion Tim makes? What would be wrong with the suggestion he makes on 149?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, let's see.

MR. TINDALL: Do you want the same amendment, Frank, on interrogatories? You relied on an answer to an interrogatory. They can amend those without those heavy burdens.

MR. BRANSON: Well, in interrogatories, you're not generally dealing with a "yes" or "no" position. And, generally, you're dealing with tell me an answer to something. The answers need to be supplemented periodically and on occasion to supplement active changes of interrogatories.

MR. TINDALL: But, you can amend and really be caught short. I mean, if we're going to get tough on letting people change any of these

1	answers to all forms of discovery, I'm just
2	saying, then we ought to apply the same burden on
3	interrogatories. They're not going to let you
4	change your interrog.
5	MR. MCMAINS: That is in the rule.
6	MR. MORRIS: It requires a showing of
7	good cause.
8	MR. TINDALL: It's not the same burden
9	we're talking about putting on admissions.
10	MR. MCMAINS: The burden is greater in
11	my judgment.
12	MR. TINDALL: Pardon?
13	MR. MCMAINS: The burden is greater on
14	interrogatories right now.
15	MR. TINDALL: It is right now, but
16	we're going to make it even tougher on
17	admissions
18	MR. BRANSON: Well, but shouldn't it
19	really be when you're asking someone under oath
20	whether the answer to a question is "yes" or "no,"
21	and they give you a direct answer under oath that
22	it's one
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Not under oath.
24	MR. BRANSON: and they attempt to
25	change it, I think it ought to be a heavy burden.

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MR. MCMAINS: The interrogatory rule, right now, in terms of the compliance Rule 215 on Abuse of Discovery in Section 5 which deals with a failure to supplement has the burden now, which says that you shall not be entitled to present evidence on the issue unless the Court finds that good cause sufficient to require admission exists.

Now, that's a hell of a lesser burden than on the admission practice. And the admission practice is much more pernicious because with that admission in place, even 30 days prior to trial, it has discouraged you from conducting any discovery at all on that issue. It's been unnecessary.

Now, it is absurd to take the position, in my judgment, that that is not a more gregious result. If somebody wants to answer an evasive interrogatory or whatever, you know that you're going to have to prove that issue. It has not taken the issue out of the case. Now, you have the issue out of the case until 30 days before trial and you're operating under a pretrial order or just the general parameters of discovery, all of a sudden you've got this request to put this

issue back in the case and you don't have any time to do any kind of other discovery.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Lefty.

MR. MORRIS: Let me give you an example in the case that Tim was involved in that led up to this letter.

He had a litigation where these people had admitted that they were in a partnership. Well, as a result of that, he didn't get the records, their books, their bank accounts, I mean, because he was dealing with a partnership. And he gets up at trial and they say, this was wrong, we really weren't partners, and we want to change this admission. And a request for admission, when you have that in place, then that obviates the need for proof. Very often in interrogatories it's used for proof. You'll read it into evidence.

So, to me, the distinction is that these are so much more compelling and have such greater significance that you should have a heavy burden to change. You're, in essence, changing a theory in your case when you change an admission.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Tom, I know you're speaking the same way, so let's try to balance this back. Does anybody feel differently?

MR. RAGLAND: Well, I understand, but I want to voice a distinction I think we're overlooking, and that's the role of the two discovery tools here. One is interrogatories on the one hand and requests for admissions on the other, and as I understand they play an entirely different roles.

Interrogatory is basically a discovery mechanism which may or may not be admissible. It may or may not be considered by the Court, but only if it is properly introduced.

Now, a request for admission, as I view it, is -- the role of that is to fix the issues in the case. And those admissions are relied on not only by the party who received them, but the Court. As I understand the cases, a Court can take judicial notice of that and make rulings based on those admissions that are on file.

And, therefore, I think that anyone who wants to change those ought to be able to convince not only the party who received the admission, but the Court who is not playing pass with the rules. And it ought to be a more strenuous burden on other discovery matters.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, we've had --

it comes back and we've discussed this matter, I
think -- Bill, maybe you recall with me that we've
discussed something about this burden of escape on
requests to admit before. And part of the ease of
it was to try to get parties to respond to
admissions with admissions.

So, without the fear that they were absolutely entrapped when they did so if they found out later that they had made a mistake. And I don't care what the test is, but we ought to keep in mind that a broader use of admissions does help the trial practice if we can encourage that they be used instead of suppressed for fear of real terrible consequences, inescapable consequences. We probably need to give that some consideration.

MR. BRANSON: You've got that escape clause which it says, basically, as I interpret the merits would be subserved is that an unjust result would be reached.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: If that's good enough. I just want to be sure that we have the other side of it in mind when we draw whatever the test is and we're going to use wherever we place the burden.

MR. BRANSON: Is there some definition

of art for subserviating the merits of the case

other than unjust results? And that's what I've

always assumed it meant.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: How would you propose, Lefty, to what -- by what standard would you require the party attempting to withdraw to meet?

MR. MORRIS: Well, you know, I haven't thought this out nearly as much as Tim, and I'm just reading his letter. Of course, I discussed it with him briefly. But I think what he proposed is excellent, and that is, that the person who wants to make the change in the admission, should be able to show -- should show that, you know, go ahead and keep it; the merits will be subserved, but also show that the other side will not be prejudiced and that good cause exists for the amendment or withdrawal.

It seems to me like it's not too heavy a burden to show that I have good cause to change this. This has happened since we made this admission. We've discovered this additional information that we didn't know then or something, you know. In other words, set up some burden.

to withdraw.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: To me, I agree with what you said that the purpose of an admission is to eliminate issues for trial. And parties have a right to rely upon that and that distinguishes it clearly from the other types of discovery devices. And for that reason, perhaps we should impose a more onerous burden on the party seeking

Would it be, perhaps, in taking up what
Timothy said here, to say that the opposing
parties will not be prejudiced at trial by such
because that's really what we're focusing on;
whether or not the presentation of his case will
be prejudiced. Obviously, he can say he's
prejudiced in some genuine, although, intangible
way. But what we're really trying to do is to
find out if the trial of his case on his part is
going to be prejudiced, which would certainly
cover your partner's situation.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I don't think that will do. That limits it to a situation. Suppose a lawyer has really made a mistake that neither he nor his client finds until the eve of trial and they're in there to get it changed and it may produce a continuance. But, I mean, it's a

serious matter. And these things are very serious. Justice Wallace.

JUSTICE WALLACE: If I hear what you're saying, shouldn't these admissions be treated like pleadings?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's really what they are.

MR. MCMAINS: Well, no. The problem right now, Judge, is that that really is what they are treated as under the rule, which is too liberal. I mean, our attitude toward pleadings has been liberal, but the problem is that these take issues out of the case. Your entire discovery and preparation strategy is affected by what has been admitted so that you don't have to worry about the proof on that issue. And, you know, frankly, I think that as a matter of law, you are prejudiced upon the withdrawal if they have been in place for any significant period of time, virtually.

I think that perhaps there should be some escape valve in the sense that since there is always some prejudice, that perhaps it should say "unduly prejudiced" or something -- some modifier of prejudice. But the rule, itself, provides and

encourages admissions because if you -- if you denied it just for the sake of denying it, and it's actually well established and you're able to establish it, virtually, beyond a shadow of a doubt and they put you to the discovery to require it, the judge has a perfect right to tax all the costs of that discovery against him for their improper denial.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Now, there are some other peculiarities about this rule. If you give an incomplete answer, or whatever the rule is, then the Court can deem them admitted. If you deny them, the Court can't deem them admitted. He can just charge you with cost.

MR. MCMAINS: That's right.

unusual thing that really you get in deeper trouble if you try to admit and make a mistake than if you just blatantly deny something you know is true. But what -- it seems if we're going to change the burden, why don't we do it Sulak's way? Make it this burden that he has in here, the last two lines of his letter and see how that works. Because we're going to get another look at this -- all of this discovery in two years as a

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result of the discovery subcommittee's work. Tom
Ragland.

MR. RAGLAND: I have some language here that I just scribbled out that you-all can pick and choose on that might address these questions here. "Rule 169, paragraph 2, subject to the provision of Rule 166 governing amendment pretrial orders, the Court may permit withdrawal or amendment upon a showing of good cause for such withdrawal or amendment, and that the parties relying upon the admissions will not be unduly prejudiced thereby and that the trial of the cause will not be delayed."

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No. I don't believe that will -- that last part is -- I would never admit an admission again, period. I would give my paralegals instructions when they come in, deny them all, and bring them to me for signature

MR. RAGLAND: Why?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Because if I can't

-- if I don't have an escape from an admission,

even when it may delay the trial, at least I want

the Court to have discretion to let me out, even

when it delays trial. It's just too risky.

MR. RAGLAND: That's what I was saying

"may permit withdrawal." That's the language that is in the rule.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No. you -- but I have to show that it won't delay the trial.

MR. BRANSON: Why not go through the homework before you answer the questions? I mean, why not just go ahead and find out whether you admit it or deny it and then you don't have to worry about it?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Because things change. And if you're really trying to go along with what this rule is trying to get you to do, if you believe that you can admit something, you admit it.

MR. BRANSON: Well, but frequently -I mean, there may be an occasional piece of
information the defendant's discovered -- where we
frequently encounter in practice is where you're
taking a corporate representative. You have
before you some requests for admissions and you go
down them and the corporate representative takes
an entirely different position than his lawyers
took, and says nobody ever asked me those
questions. Now, that happens on a pretty regular
basis around our place. And its's not right, and

1 it's time somebody put some teeth in the damned
2 rule.

this: When you get involved in litigation like the nuclear power plant litigation in Bay City, you think that you know something and everybody around you thinks that you know something, but there are literally hundreds of people involved, who have been involved. And as the matter goes on and the issue changes from what seemed to be a small issue to a huge issue and then begins to get everyone's attention, you realize that there was a lot there that you didn't know. And you've now made an admission. And you need it -- to change it.

You know these have to work not only in car accidents, malpractice cases, but in the biggest cases that are tried in Texas, and the most complicated. And to me, whenever you say that you get all of what Tom had down there to delay.

Delay is a part of undue prejudice, but it's just a part of it. It's not something else, as well.

So, I don't think it ought to be another standard.

MR. RAGLAND: Well, what I'm trying to

address is this: This may not be the language, understand. I'm just scribbling out early here in the morning. But if a party is permitted to withdraw the admission, then that casts the burden on -- even though he has the burden to prove that, he is entitled to withdraw it. Then that casts the burden on the person relying on the admission to either take it as it is or request a continuance. He has the burden of showing. He uses up his first continuance and he's got -- you know, there's a difficult problem.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, look at this language that's right here on the last two lines of Sulak's letter. We've all got the language in front of us. Can we work with that, or from that? Let's take a look at it.

MR. TINDALL: That will lock you in, though. Because you can always demonstrate prejudice. Well, that's going to require cost. That's going to require time and delay. So, you can always --

MR. MCMAINS: Besides that, you might lose.

MR. TINDALL: You might lose, yeah. So, that will never allow an amendment.

MR. MCMAINS: That's why I say I think
some modifier like "undue prejudice" or -
MR. TINDALL: Well, that's what he's
saying.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: How about, "the merits of the action will be subserved and good cause for the withdrawal or amendment exists"?

MR. TINDALL: "Presentation of the merits" is what would be effective. It's really the test, isn't it? It's what Hadley was suggesting.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: What I was suggesting, it's the trial of the case is going to be unduly prejudiced, not the result of some other factor.

MR. TINDALL: Take Frank's example of a partnership. You relied for a year there was a partnership and then suddenly they deny partnership. Well, you've got to go -- I mean, you see at that point, they're going to go to the judge and say, Judge, the truth is we're not partners and that -- you know, everyone would say, okay, they weren't partners, but that was their admission.

But what's the real prejudice to the opposing

1	party? Well, they haven't really developed that
2	part of the case in reliance on the admission.
3	But the danger is at the presentation of trial.
4	So that ought to be the test.
5	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Mr. Chairman?
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Let's here what Tom
7	wrote again.
8	MR. RAGLAND: "May permit withdrawal
9	or amendment upon a showing of good cause and for
10	good cause for such withdrawal or amendment and
11	that the parties relying upon the admission will
12	not be unduly prejudiced thereby and that the
13	trial of the cause will not be delayed."
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: If you take out "and
15	the trial of the cause will not be delayed" and
16	let that be a part of undue prejudice, I don't
17	have any problem with that language that you've
18	written.
19	MR. BRANSON: Why do you want that
20	out? I mean, do you
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I've said why. I
22	can't say it any better.
23	MR. SPIVEY: But, Luke, you're not
24	anticipating the fact that a guy occasionally does

admit things intentionally and then wants to set

it aside. And that's happened in my experience.

MR. RAGLAND: Let me give you an example that occurs frequently in worker's compensation cases. It's not precisely the same, but the effect is the same. Under Rule 93(n), there's certain things that are established as a matter of law or deemed admitted, whatever you want to call it, if they're not denied under oath by the defendant. And routinely the defendants who's answering a comp case, they'll file a general denial and then seven days before trial, that's the amendment limit, they come in and they deny wage rates.

Now, the first two or three times that happened, you know, well, it through me into a tailspin so, consequently, you know, I do all my discovery now on wage rate regardless of what kind of answer they file. But, for some who may not have been burned by that procedure, it's an undue prejudice on them. They've got to request a continuance because they've got to go back and prove up wage rate or they've got to scurry around and find some way to make the proof at the trial when they were relying on the rule which says it's admitted for all practical purposes.

And what I would like to see us do is to draft this rule that will give the admitter, who in good faith has a reason to withdraw it, an opportunity to do so, but attach some jeopardy to those who want to play games with the time limits. I don't know exactly how to do it, but that's what I would like to see us do.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I feel you got it done before you got to the delay clause, and I guess I'm in agreement with where you're headed, but I think you got it done before you got to your last clause.

MR. BRANSON: I don't.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Because that is a part of undue to me.

MR. BRANSON: That's very significant. I mean, why can't you find that out before it's going to delay the trial? Why wait -- all this is doing is taking care of the people who come in just like Tom said, with less 30 days and change their requests for admissions.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, let's just get a consensus on it. I mean, we're beating a dead horse. How many feel that we ought to expressly say that a judge has no discretion to grant

1 amendment or withdrawal on an admission if it will 2 delay the trial? How many feel that? One. How 3 many feel that a judge should have the discretion 4 to grant an amendment or withdrawal even if it 5 would delay the trial? Show by hands. Okay. So, 6 delay is going to not be a part of the test. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Could we go back 7 to the 30-day thing? I'm having difficulty. 8 CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm sorry, Bill, 9 10 we'll try. Now, let's write the test. 11 What's wrong with what Tom has written except 12 if he omits the last clause? Read it again, Tom. 13 MR. RAGLAND: "May permit withdrawal 14 or amendment upon a showing of good cause for such 15 withdrawal or amendment and that the parties 16 relying upon admissions will not be unduly 17 prejudiced thereby. " And then the last hanger 18 I've got there, "and the trial of the cause will 19 not be delayed." CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. That last 20 21 part has been voted down. 22 MR. SPIVEY: No, that last part has 23 not been voted down.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: It has been.

MR. SPIVEY: No, that was not your

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tone of order, Mr. Chairman. With all due 1 2 respect, that was not the vote that was had. 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, if that's in 4 there, that says a trial judge does not have the 5 discretion to grant an amendment or withdrawal if it's going to delay the trial. That's what it 6 7 says. MR. SPIVEY: I've got a suggestion 8 9 that instead of taking --10 CHAIRMAN SOULES: And that's what we 11 voted on. 12 MR. SPIVEY: That was not my 13 understanding of the precise way we --14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is there a motion to 15 reconsider? 16 MR. BRANSON: Minority is going to 17 double its position if we vote. 18 MR. SPIVEY: I guarantee you're fixing 19 to lose on this. 20 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. We've got to 21 move on. We may not get this fixed because we've 22 got other things to do, so when we take a vote 23 we've got to be listening and we've got to go --24 or maybe I misstated it.

All those -- now we're talking now about the

issue of withdraw or amendment of admissions.

MR. RAGLAND: May I just put it in the form of a motion, Luke and --

CHAIRMAN SOULES: When delay will be the result, should the trial court have discretion to do that, to grant that or not?

MR. SPIVEY: That's the nexus of your statement, discretion. But then you're assuming that discretion does not include delay.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, the way that rule is written, Broadus, the trial judge does not have discretion to grant an amendment or withdrawal if it's going to delay the trial.

MR. SPIVEY: I'm just saying there are other discretions other than delay of trial.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No. Well, we're going to back up and get to all the rest of it in a minute. We're just talking about that part. Should the judge be precluded from granting withdrawal or amendments to admissions if it's going to delay the trial? That's what we we're going to take a consensus vote on right now.

Does everybody understand what we're going to do? Okay. How many feel that the judge should have discretion to grant amendments or withdrawals

L	when delay of the trial may result? Five. How
2	many feel that the judge should not have
3	discretion to grant withdrawal or amendment if
1	delay of the trial may result? The vote is five
5	to two that the judge will have discretion to do
5	that. Accordingly, the last clause will not be in
7	the rule.
8	MR. RAGLAND: May I put that in the

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes.

MR. RAGLAND: I move that we amend

paragraph 2, Rule 169, second sentence as

follows: "Subject to provisions of Rule 166," and

if we put 166(b) in there yesterday, include that,

"Governing amendment of a pretrial order, the

Court may permit withdrawal or amendment upon a

showing of good cause for such" --

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Go kind of slow, Tom. Upon what?

MR. RAGLAND: "Upon a showing of good cause for such withdrawal or amendment and that the parties relying," that's plural, "the parties relying upon the" --

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just a minute.

MR. RAGLAND: -- "parties relying upon

form of a motion?

1	the admissions will not be unduly prejudiced
2	thereby."
3	MR. SPIVEY: I can vote for that.
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Can we just stop
5	after "prejudiced"?
6	MR. RAGLAND: That's my motion.
7	MR. MCMAINS: You mean without a
8	"thereby"?
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah, without the
10	"thereby," just stop. Okay. That motion has been
11	made. Will you accept the amendment to drop
12	"thereby" at the end?
13	MR. RAGLAND: Yeah.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. That motion
15	has been made. And second? Is there a second?
16	MR. MCMAINS: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Any further
18	discussion? Any new discussion? All in favor
19	Bill, new discussion?
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The only comment
21	I would have is it seems that the difficulty
22	involves the harshness of the procedural penalty.
23	If someone in a significant matrimonial property
24	case admits that a particular piece of property is
25	separate or community, and that property is worth

a million dollars or so, they might change their characterization of it later. That might cause expense and other difficulties, but the penalty shouldn't be a million-dollar penalty. The penalty should be commensurate with the delay that's caused or the expense or whatever.

MR. RAGLAND: Well, doesn't that come under the sanctions rule? Wouldn't that come under the sanctions rule?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I'm not sure that it does at all. I think that the difficulty in trying to be fair to both sides in this is that either a tis or tisn't proposition. It would be either let somebody withdraw it and that causes problem, or we make them stick with that admission, which they presumably made in good faith. Why else make an admission?

MR. BRANSON: You've got crawfishing room with the ability to explain your answer.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: This is not new.

Anything new? Okay. All in favor of the amendment proposed by Tom Ragland, show by hands.

Opposed? That's unanimous.

Does this escape valve apply to matters

writing?

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difference in the rule between -- the rule makes it plain that a matter -- it was drafted purposefully to make it plain that there is no distinction between a so-called "deemed" admission and "admission" admission. The matter is admitted without necessity of a court order unless within 30 days after service of the request, the party for whom the request is directed, serves upon the requesting party a written answer. And this concept of deemed admissions, as distinguished from a real admission, is a concept that's never been a sensible concept.

In my practice, if I get admission -- if I get a request for admissions and I have to admit all of them, my thought is that I do not need to write out a piece of paper saying that I admit all those. I just let the time run, and then I've admitted them. I've done what the rule required; nothing, if I admit them.

MR. TINDALL: And then you should be allowed to --

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I should be allowed to withdraw that admission if I can

satisfy the requirements of paragraph 2. It's practice across the country --

MR. BRANSON: Why put the original time limit in there anyway if you're going to let somebody ignore it and have it deemed admitted and then come in and supplement it? That doesn't make sense to me.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: You don't supplement it, Frank. You come in and ask to amend or withdraw on the same basis as if you had made that admission.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Because that's what I've done. I've made it by not denying it.

MR. BRANSON: But, basically, the admission is punitive in nature. It is given because you didn't do what, under the rules, you are required to do. And that is, either admit or deny. So, you have failed your obligation as an attorney in the first place. The Court takes punitive action, deems them admitted. Now, you want the right to come in and supplement at a later date. I think that's crap.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, let me be sure

I understand what you're saying is crap. If a

lawyer drops a ball, there is no discretion in the

1	trial court to bail him out because there is no
2	rule that permits withdrawal or amendment of
3	deemed admissions. That's what you're saying is
4	the law.
5	MR. BRANSON: Isn't his time to argue
6	that, though, at the time the motion is made to
7	deem them admitted?
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: There is no motion,
9	Frank. When the 30 days goes, bam, it's done.
10	It's over.
11	MR. MCMAINS: It's self-executed.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Now, shouldn't that
13	lawyer be able to come in and show on the 31st
14	day, when he wakes up, that his deemed admissions
15	and this is, you know, way early in the trial.
16	MR. BRANSON: No, I agree with that,
17	Luke. I withdraw. That was crap with a small
18	"ic."
19	I believe if we're going to move the time
20	limit back to the time of the deeming process and
21	not the time of trial
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well
23	MR. BRANSON: If you're going to do
24	that
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, it's the same

1	test whether they're deemed admitted or made in
2	writing. It's the same test. That's the way the
3	rule was written. But some judges have not
4	followed it that way. Some judges have held that
5	the trial court has no discretion to permit escape
6	from deemed admissions.
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't even
8	think this rule uses the word "deemed."
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, it says
10	"deemed admitted."
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, that's what
12	writs of mandamus are for.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, can we clarify
14	this and that's what I'm
15	MR. SPIVEY: Judge Wallace really
16	likes to hear you say that, Hadley.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Can we clarify
18	this? Can we do this: Can we say "permit
19	withdrawal or amendment of admissions or matters
20	deemed admitted"? Now, that's what they're called
21	up in the rule, "matters deemed admitted."
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Where? I don't
23	see that in this rule.
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What paragraph are
25	you on?

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Each matter right
2	up we're going right straight up from two to
3	the top of the immediately preceding paragraph.
4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But, what page are
5	you on?
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Oh, on page 166.
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What? Now, what
8	paragraph?
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. The paragraph
10	that precedes two, where we're working.
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: First full
12	paragraph.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: First full
14	paragraph. The matter it's the second
15	sentence, "The matter is admitted without
16	necessity," and so forth. So, we're talking about
17	admitted matters and made admissions. Can we say
18	that the Court may permit in order to make that
19	clear, what has been thought to be the law, except
20	in some circles. The Court may permit withdrawal
21	or amendment of admissions and matters deemed
22	admitted.
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't know where
24	you're trying to insert that.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Right above Tom's

language. Okay.

Now, come down to two with me. "Subject to the provisions of Rule 166 governing amendment of the pretrial order and 166(b)(5) governing duty to supplement discovery responses," then pick up.
"the Court may permit withdrawal or amendment of admissions and matters deemed admitted upon a showing of good cause for such withdrawal or amendment and that the parties relying upon the admission will not be unduly prejudiced."

MR. BRANSON: Mr. Chairman, would you accept --

MR. MORRIS: I like that.

MR. BRANSON: -- an amendment to that, which would require on the "deemed admitted" that, if they're going to be done, it be done within 45 days of the answer date or due date for admissions?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I wouldn't because I happened to have gotten a file late that had some deemed admissions and found them in the transcript. And, you know, I think as long as you can show that the parties -- that good cause exists for the withdrawal and the party upon -- relying upon the admissions will not be unduly

prejudiced, that you shouldn't be stuck with any heavier burden or time than if you got a file that had the admissions admitted.

MR. TINDALL: Luke, your proposal may be resurrecting the old practice of moving the deemed requests admitted.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, it's not. This is permitting withdrawal.

MR. TINDALL: I know, but you're resurrecting what Bill points out is not in here, deemed admissions.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: They are in here. The matter is admitted without necessity of --

MR. TINDALL: That's right. So, we don't have the old motion of going down and moving that they be admitted. That's been slayed. Now, you come along and put that language back in down here under admission -- under withdrawal, it's certainly implying that somehow they've been deemed.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: But, there's a difference between admissions --

MR. TINDALL: Something that was unanswered and something that was deemed. Now, they should be the same. And there is no

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PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In 169, the word "deemed" --

MR. TINDALL: These have been left unanswered and not --

professor edgar: What you're trying to do, Luke, is cure a problem that's created by a judge that doesn't understand the rule. And I don't think that we ought to try and solve those kinds of problems here. I think the Judge ought to be told what the rule means and then that will take care of it. That's why I say I think a writ of mandamus is the way to solve that problem, and I'm serious about it. Because I think you're going to create a problem when you insert something that we've tried to eliminate.

MR. RAGLAND: Luke, I have a question while we're continuing with this thing, if it's in order.

"permit withdrawal or amendment of matters admitted upon a showing"? Then that picks up with the language that is there, and it would cover all matters admitted.

MR. BRANSON: What if the matters were

denied, and you now were wanting to admit them?

MR. MCMAINS: You ain't got a problem

with that.

MR. RAGLAND: Oh, you might.

MR. MCMAINS: No, you don't.

MR. RAGLAND: If I deny that the entity is a partnership in good faith, I deny that, and I later learn that it is a partnership, and I want to avoid the hazard of having sanctions imposed against me for the other side proving that it is a partnership, I may want to come back in and amend that and say I was mistaken; this was actually a partnership.

MR. MCMAINS: Yes, but I'm saying you can always do that in open court.

MR. TINDALL: Luke, I think that it's written right.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, it's not written right. And mine is not the only jurisdiction where -- someone else has got the same problem. It says that --

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: There's a judge in Dallas who does that -- makes that same interpretation, but then he doesn't get much right. I mean, he's got a lot of problems. We

1 need to change a lot of rules for him.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't think we ought to change the rules because the judges don't understand the law.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Now, the deemed admission concept is in Rule 215 still, Luke.

MR. MCMAINS: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where does it say that?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In 215, paragraph 4(a). The concept of a deemed admission is retained. Now, to me, we would be better off eliminating the entire concept of a deemed admission as being a distinct thing from an admission that's made affirmatively in written form. Because there isn't any distinction — shouldn't be any distinction between those two. Certainly there shouldn't be a distinction that treats an admission that's not made affirmatively as more binding on one that is made affirmatively. If anything, it should cut in the other direction.

MR. MCMAINS: Well, that rule, though, does make the distinction that an evasive answer may be treated by the judge --

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes.

MR. MCMAINS: -- as an admission. So, just like the failure to answer, in which we -- even without the necessity of a motion, you can clarify that with a judge. But if you go to trial with evasive answers on file, you run the risk that the judge will unilaterally hold. That is deemed because you filed an evasive answer.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: To fix this problem entirely, what I would recommend, and you, perhaps, don't want to do it here today, maybe we can't, is that I would modify paragraph 4 of Rule 215 by changing it to -- its title from "deemed admission" to "evasive or incomplete answer," and make it plain that that's what it's about.

And I might, for safety sake, add a sentence at the bottom of paragraph 2 of 169 that says to these few trial judges who have the problem, well, they should make a distinction for the purpose of withdrawal or amendment between admissions that are affirmatively made in a written response and admissions that result from the operation of the rule.

The problem with that sentence that I just suggested is that I think it says too much. There

probably should be a difference between admissions that are made affirmatively and ones that happen just as a consequence of the passing of time. It should run in favor of letting someone withdraw when they have inadvertently admitted when something fell behind the credenza.

it by saying, since we're talking about admissions

-- we've got deemed admissions as over there in

215. Can we say that "The Court may permit

withdrawal or amendment of responses and deemed

admissions upon showing," and then use Tom's

language? Because you're either going to have

responses or deemed admissions. The responses can

be the whole list of responses that you're

entitled to make under 169. And if you don't

respond, you have deemed admissions under Rule

215. Is that all right?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I give up.

MR. RAGLAND: "Responses are" or
"responses and"?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Responses and deemed admissions may permit withdrawal or amendment of responses and deemed admissions."

MR. MCMAINS: What's wrong with

1 Hadley's concept that that's something to be done by mandamus? 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, because it's expensive. We've got some judges already gone 4 astray on it, and if they're having trouble -- if 5 some judges are having trouble understanding the 6 7 rule to mean what it's always been thought to mean, we've tried to -- consistently tried on this 8 9 committee to straighten that out. And this 10 doesn't change anything. It's -- all it does is 11 announce the practice. 12 MR. BRANSON: If we spent all our time 13 trying to straighten out the misunderstandings of trial --14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Frank, just vote 15 16 against it, will you? 17 MR. BRANSON: I submit the committee 18 wouldn't get anything done. I move the question 19 on the outside --20 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Will you accept that 21 amendment, Tom? 22 MR. RAGLAND: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. That

amendment has been accepted by the proposer.

there a second to the proposition?

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MR. RAGLAND: May I read it into the 1 2 record in its entirety? CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, sir. 3 MR. RAGLAND: Rule 169, paragraph 2, 4 "Subject to provision of Rule 166 and 166(b), 5 amendment to pretrial order" -б 7 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I can't hear you, Tom, I'm sorry. 8 MR, RAGLAND: "The Court may permit 9 withdrawal or amendment of responses and deemed 10 admissions for good cause for such withdrawal or 11 amendment" -- excuse me. "May permit" -- let me 12 13 start over. "May permit withdrawal or amendment of 14 responses and deemed admissions upon a showing of good cause for such withdrawal or amendment and 15 that the parties relying upon the responses and 16 admissions would not be unduly prejudiced," 17 18 period. 19 MR. BRANSON: A point of order, Mr. 20 Chairman. Don't we have to vote on the amendment before we vote on the motion? 21 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Not if the movant 22 agrees to it. Okay. Is there a second to that? 23 MR. MORRIS: I'll second it. 24 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Those in favor show

1	by hands. Five. Opposed? To one. It passes
2	five to one.
3	MR. BRANSON: Two.
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Five to two, excuse
5	me.
6	MR. TINDALL: Mr. Chairman, can we
7	bring up a point that Frank mentioned that I see
8	frequently happen? That is, these administrations
9	are later asserted by the party to be something he
l O	didn't know anything about. What's the logic of
11	not making parties sign answers to admissions,
12	like we do interrogatories?
L 3	MR. MCMAINS: Because there is a
14	shorter time fuse.
15	MR. TINDALL: 30 days.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Not anymore.
1.7	MR. TINDALL: Not anymore. And I
18	always thought the dignity of admitting was
19	somewhat diminished if we don't make them sign
20	those responses.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, there are
22	consequences now that are going to be pretty
23	tough. But let's do put that into the
24	consideration.

MR. TINDALL: I mean, I really -- is

1	there any objection to making parties sign
2	admissions?
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's a
4	conceptual
5	MR. TINDALL: I mean, because it
6	really gets at the point of, hey, you signed them
7	six months ago or a year and a half ago, and now
8	you want to come in and change.
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, it's a
10	conceptual thing. We don't have parties sign
11	pleadings.
12	MR. MORRIS: Well, another thing is
13	MR. TINDALL: Well, I know, but this
14	is in the nature of discovery, now.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is in the
16	nature of pleadings, It's exactly what it is.
17	It's not discovery.
18	MR. TINDALL: Well, we really treat
19	them like
20	MR. MORRIS: The difference is the
21	lawyer needs to sign the admission because very
22	often you're getting admissions regarding legal
23	points, whereas with interrogatories you're asking
24	fact questions.

MR. BRANSON: Let's have both of them

sign, so the witness -- because what happens in depositions or at trial is the witness turns to his lawyer and says, "I didn't say that." The lawyer says, "Well, I did it for legal reasons." And you're sitting there with something you shouldn't be, a very impeachable point, and the impeachment part is lost on the jury.

MR. MORRIS: That's wrong.

MR. RAGLAND: -- admissions that's not in the case.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, they're not allowed to even be talking about it.

MR. MORRIS: You can't even bring it up.

MR. RAGLAND: It's out of the case.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. We are now at 184 on page 151. Jeremy Wicker says that there are changes here. And, Newell, I guess we can use your help on this, these next several points: 184, 184(a), those two, that Wicker says we need to make those changes in order to conform those rules to the Rules of Evidence.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Luke, if he's right about it, why, I see no objection to it.

But the chronology in my mind is so mixed up on

1	all that. I cannot help you.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Is there any
3	objection to will you check for me? Do you
4	mind checking the Rules of Evidence that he cites
5	on these changes to 184 and 184(a) and let me know
6	if he's correct?
7	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: I can do that
8	right away.
9	MR. MCMAINS: What page did you say
10	you were on?
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: On page 152. And
12	subject to Newell's check, as our subcommittee
13	chairman on the Rules of Evidence, that these are
14	necessary to conform to the Rules of Evidence, do
15	I hear a motion that these changes be approved?
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: So moved.
17	MR. TINDALL: Well, I'm not certain
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Wait a minute.
19	Newell is going to check them and make sure that
20	they conform.
21	MR. TINDALL: Well, why do we keep
22	them in the rules, Newell? It's the same as we
23	did yesterday on, oh, one
24	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: It may be that

both -- that we've already voted to recommend to

1	the Court that these two be dropped.
2	MR. TINDALL: I thought we did it at
3	our last meeting.
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I thought we did
5	that.
6	MR. SADBERRY: Mr. Chairman, I think
7	that's correct. I looked at it very briefly.
8	MR. TINDALL: We tried to get all the
9	evidentiary rules, unless they were, you know,
10	uniquely procedural odd rules of procedure.
11	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: That's a little
12	overbroad, but
13	MR. TINDALL: Well, I'm saying it
14	hastily, but
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We have not dealt
16	with these two rules according to my records. My
17	records may not be correct, but as far as
18	repealing these, we have not. And we have had
19	some discussion that these particular matters may
20	belong in both places.
21	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, we've dealt
22	with 182
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We did. We repealed
24	this.
25	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: and 182(a),

according to this blue book.

JUSTICE WALLACE: The last meeting of this committee about a month ago, Judge Pope sat right over there about where Bill Dorsaneo is now and explained to the Court that I was handling the Rules of Evidence and he was handling the Rules of Procedure, and this came up and we were very careful to exactly track the Rules of Evidence and the Rule 184 and 184(a). This committee decided to leave them alone after Judge Pope spoke. That was about a month ago.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay, Judge. Your memory is quite a lot better than mine.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: At our last meeting he was sitting right over there.

MR. BRANSON: We're in trouble, now, if the committee has a memory.

MR. TINDALL: But why would we -- is there some plausible explanation as to why we have duplicate rules?

JUSTICE WALLACE: As I understand, the reason was that the lawyers who are accustomed to finding things have been there all along. They know to look at it there, and it wouldn't hurt anything to leave them in since they're there

1	now,
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Since we
3	voted already to leave these in, subject to
4	leave it to Newell to see if we need these
5	housekeeping matters as Jeremy Wicker suggests.
6	JUSTICE WALLACE: We need one change
7	right here 184(a), the first line, "The Court,
8	upon its own motion may, or upon the motion of a
9	party, shall take judicial notice."
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "May" should be
11	"shall."
12	JUSTICE WALLACE: Now, the Rules of
13	Evidence that we passed Thursday, as has been
14	approved by this committee, put "shall" for "may,"
15	and that was the only change in that rule.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, we'll these
17	are matters okay. Any objection to these
18	changes if Newell says that this is what's needed
19	to make them track, the new Rules of Evidence?
20	MR. BRANSON: The "may" should be a
21	"shall," Your Honor.
22	JUSTICE WALLACE: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's what he said,

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: And we're

24

25

yes.

1	including the action the Court took, or will take
2	Monday.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Did take.
4	JUSTICE WALLACE: Yes. We've already
5	taken action. The order will be signed Monday.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. There being
7	no objection to those, then, Newell, if you'll let
8	me know how these need to be rewritten so that
9	there is no diversion diversity with the Rules
LO	of Evidence. We will make them conform. Now,
L 1	we're going to go to page 161.
۱2	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Wait just a minute.
L 3	You haven't finished 151 yet.
L 4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I haven't finished
L 5	151, okay.
L 6	MR. TINDALL: There's a housekeeping
L 7	on
L 8	PROFESSOR EDGAR: On the second
L 9	paragraph, he said Rule 329 should delete
20	reference to Rule 364, and including TRAP and
21	substitute TRAP 47.
2 2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I believe we took
2 3	care of that.
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Did we?
2 5	CHATPMAN COULTS. Let's see It's not

1	in here. It's not in here, so we need to put it
2	in here if we did
3	MR. TINDALL: Is that the proper
4	citation for it, Bill, Appellate Rule 46?
5	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, I think
6	that
7	MR. TINDALL: I was trying to see if
8	you had
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's a standard
10	way to do it.
11	MR. TINDALL: Okay.
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But is that the
13	right rule?
14	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That is the right
15	rule.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. Any
17	opposition to the second paragraph of Mr. Wicker's
18	October 13 letter? That's unanimously approved.
19	Thanks for helping me there, Hadley.
20	MR. BRANSON: Before we move on to any
21	other business, I had great difficulty sleeping
22	last night, and at about 3 o'clock realized it was
23	because I had missed the justice of the peace
24	rules report yesterday. Do you think it would be
25	possible to pick that up today to help my

1 insomnia?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think I can work that over. Well, it certainly would help your insomnia to go back to them. You could probably -- 30-minute nap -- we could probably address them.

Okay. What's next? Let's see. There's some writing about needing to change 202. It's on pages 159 and then again on page 161. And that will finish this part of the report. Oh, yeah, there's something more on 206.

Okay. So, Jack Gulledge, is that the way you say it? It says -- I guess it's just the second part of that that's directed to us. Is my understanding of that right? And he says that 202 ought to permit nonstenographic depositions without a court order. Well, it's that way now.

MR. TINDALL: Are you talking about without the necessity to dispense -- without the necessity of getting a court order to dispense the necessity of a stenographic --

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Oh --

MR. TINDALL: See, (e) is what he wants to take out. I think he's got a good point.

1	MR. RAGLAND: Well, isn't that covered
2	in Rule 11, the stipulation rule?
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think so. The
4	parties can agree. They just have to agree.
5	MR. TINDALL: Yeah, but he's saying if
6	you don't want to have a stenographic
7	transcription, you've got to go get an order
8	waiving that. And he is saying
9	MR. MCMAINS: Yeah, but he can't
10	MR. BRANSON: But you don't want to
11	get to where someone takes their secretary to a
12	deposition and transcribes it and that's what is
13	occurring.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think delay could
15	occur because somebody notices a deposition and we
16	show up and they've got a tape recorder on the
17	table, and there's no court reporter scheduled and
18	you can't find one, so then you've just lost
19	that
20	MR. BRANSON: I don't like it where
21	you go to New York and both sides take their own
22	court reporters, but I think the necessity of one
23	of them is obvious.
24	MR. TINDALL: Well, what is he

CHAIRMAN SOULES: We've got a rule

that permits lawyers to agree on anything to make a record of it, and we can even make agreements on the record of the depositions. So, you can turn a tape recorder on and, under our new rule, agreements can be made, put on deposition. Isn't that right, Hadley?

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I think so.

MR. TINDALL: Well, the Court has held
-- I think it's a Supreme Court case -- a lawyer's
secretary can serve as a person who swears the
witness and transcribes the -- I forgot the style
of the case.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The difficulty

I've always had with 202(e) is that I don't know

about this requirement of the stenographic

transcription. I don't think that there is any

such requirement anywhere, except by implication,

as a result of what paragraph 1(e) of Rule 202

says.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: How many feel that this rule needs further debate? How many feel that that this section -- how many feel that Gulledge's recommendation should be adopted?

MR. TINDALL: I do.

MR. RAGLAND: Let me ask a question.

1 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, sir.

MR. RAGLAND: Should 202 be reviewed in light of this 166(c) which was previously adopted which says you can agree to anything with regard to -- I mean, I haven't compared the two of them there, but --

MR. TINDALL: Tom, you can always agree. I think it is real clear. But he's saying if you have a video deposition, it's crazy that you have the requirement to have a court reporter there.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's not crazy to me, because it's a lot quicker to read that transcript when you're trying to find something than it is to go play a video.

MR, RAGLAND: You can read through that part of the material and skip over the live history.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, let's just get a consensus. How many are convinced that an absolute agreement of the parties court order should be required to dispense with these nonstenographic -- with these stenographic transcriptions? Show by hands. That would be in opposition to this change.

1	MR. RAGLAND: In other words, leave
2	202 like it is.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: How many feel 202
4	ought to be left alone? Six. How many feel that
5	this change is in order? Six to one. That's
6	rejected.
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: The reason I didn't
8	vote either way is because I think perhaps it
9	might need some more study. And the way the
10	question was posed, I wasn't given that option.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Well, we're
12	going to be studying everything.
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Okay.
14	MR. SPIVEY: Soules does that to us
15	all the time, doesn't he, Hadley?
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I didn't say that,
17	Broadus.
18	MR. TINDALL: Why don't we send it to
19	Texas Tech law school to make a deep study of
20	this?
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I realize I am
22	moving rapidly. I apologize for it. If there is
23	anything unfair about what I'm doing
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: No. I didn't mean
25	it that way. I'm just saying that maybe the point

might be worthy of consideration.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think that should be taken up when we review the discovery rules as a whole, which I think some subcommittee -- Tony's subcommittee will be doing in the interim, working with Bill and Rusty and Hadley and anybody else if they want to. Tony, good to see you. Tony Sadberry here.

MR. SADBERRY: Good to see you, Mr. Chairman. I'm sorry I haven't been able to get here earlier. And on that point, if I may, maybe I've missed it, I'm not certain, but if the Chair cares, I believe at some point it's appropriate to get a subcommittee appointed.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: We're going to do that today.

MR. SADBERRY: I appreciate it. I'm not sure, because I haven't been here, whether that's been done before.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: We haven't done it yet, but we will. The next rule we're going to work on is rule -- has to do with Rule 206 on page 163. We have voted several times in the past not to get the rules involved in how reporters collect their money. Anybody want to change that? All

1	right. Is there a consensus to reject the quoted
2	language at the bottom of 163? Is there any
3	opposition to rejecting that? That is rejected
4	unanimously.
5	JUSTICE WALLACE: Court reporters
6	shouldn't get stuck by lawyers more than once.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Justice Wallace said
8	that did you get Justice Wallace's comment?
9	JUSTICE WALLACE: They know who hasn't
10	paid.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. Is there
12	something on the Rule 354(e)?
13	MR. TINDALL: What page are you on,
14	Luke?
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm on page 164,
16	same thing.
17	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We don't have a Rule
18	354 in the rules, do we?
19	MR. TINDALL: No.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't know what
21	TRAP rule that is. What is it, Bill?
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, that's
23	341.
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Any change in the
25	voting on that? All right. The entire letter of

1	June 5, then, the recommendations are rejected by
2	this committee. The information will be sent to
3	the Supreme Court to collect their own bills.
4	Okay. The next following material on page
5	165
6	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Luke, would you
7	let me interrupt and go back to those judicial
8	notice rules and make one point?
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes. Okay.
10	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: On page 152,
11	determination of laws of other states, the
12	evidence rules, according to the Court's action
13	this week, in the second line, "or upon motion of
14	a party," instead of "may," it should read
15	"shall." Otherwise, your book is correct.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. So, that's
17	ready for redraft, ready to be we've approved
18	that then. It's unanimous. Okay. Have you
19	checked 184(a) yet?
20	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: You have it the same
22	for 184?
23	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: No. It's all
24	it's already correct.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. So, 184 and

1	184(a) are correct as proposed by Professor
2	Wicker
3	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: With this one
4	change.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: with that one
6	change, yes.
7	MR. RAGLAND: Take out the second
8	"may"?
9	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: It's on 152
10	page 152 of today's book, second line, the word
11	"may" should be "shall."
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: After where it says
13	"or upon the motion of the party"
14	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: "Shall."
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "shall take
16	judicial notice." Okay. We've got a few rules
17	here starting on page 165 and it will go on to the
18	next blue divider page.
19	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just as a matter of
20	curiosity, do you ask the Court that you want to
21	take judicial notice of laws of California, or do
22	you have to go further and furnish the Court with
23	those laws of which you want the Court to take
24	judicial notice of in California? The rule really

doesn't address that issue and I don't know -- I

just -
CHAIR

don't try to do t

PROFE

question, though.

CHAIR

we've got this se

have sent us, and

this, and we have

rules. Okay. An

that time, no que

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Do you mind if we don't try to do that today?

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, it's a

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I know it is. But we've got this series of questions that people have sent us, and we have got two hours to finish this, and we haven't even started on the submitted rules. Okay. And I've got to use the part of that time, no question.

Is there any opposition, or are there comments on proposed Rule 216(a) change -- from Rule 216 changes as they appear on 166, page 166 of the materials? Now, this is a redraft that Bill Dorsaneo has done for us.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't even remember doing this.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, you must have done it before July the 30th of 1985 because that's the date of your letter.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Somebody asked me to do this.

MR. RAGLAND: I move we adopt the amendment to Rule 216 -- 216 as it appears on

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1 166.

2 MR. BRANSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: A motion has been made and seconded. Any further discussion? Those in favor show by hands. Opposed? That's unanimously adopted.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: All right. This is the first time I've had a chance to look at this, Luke. I assume, then, that if you do not ask for a jury fee, make a request within 30 days, the trial court has no discretion to give you one subsequent thereto. Is that right?

MR. RAGLAND: I think the trial court has inherent power to control the docket the way he wants to. I don't think that that precludes him from granting a jury trial.

MR. BRANSON: What would happen,
Hadley, is if the Judge got put in that box, he
would grant a continuance and then give it to them
for 30 days before the next trial.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: There's no discretion in Rule 216 as it stands right now.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I know it does now, but I was just wondering as a result of this rule whether that was intended to eliminate discretion

1 of the trial judge. That was really the basis of 2 my question. 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: I don't think it 1 is. I don't think it is intended to change that. 5 Does anyone perceive that that is the intended change to limit the Court's discretion? Okay. 6 7 It's the consensus that this is not to change the 8 Court's discretion or limit it in any way as it 9 stood before the amendment made. 10 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Mr. Chairman, I 11 have one suggestion now that I look at it. I 12 think maybe we ought to have it be paragraphs 1 13 and 2 rather than A and B. 14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. 15 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Our rule book is 16 schizophrenic on that, but in the part of the rule 17 book where Rule 216 is, the paragraphing is by 18 number rather than by letter. 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Any overwhelming 20 opposition to that? 21 MR. MCMAINS: Why don't we do 1

CHAIRMAN SOULES: One and B? McMains, that will probably make you rich. You'll probably find a way to get an appeal out of that.

and B?

22

23

24

All right. McGowan and McGowan, let's see,
wrote George McCleskey in September of '83 for
something that may not have been addressed by us.
What does it say?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It depends on

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It depends on whether we copied the rule from the federal rules or we made it up ourselves as to whether it's A or 1.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. This is all Franklin Jones' subcommittees material since 277, 8 and 9 are out.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, he's wanting to have -- pay the jury fee at any time within six months from the date the case is filed. And we've just said that it may be filed not less than 30 days in advance.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. So, this is unanimously rejected in favor of Bill's draft.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: If we approved Bill's draft, I think that's the effect of it.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Any opposition -- is anyone in support of Brad Moore's suggestion since we've already taken action on rule -- changing 216 as Bill suggested? Okay.

JUSTICE WALLACE: We've recently

upheld a rule that you must not only pay the fee,
you must also make a request. One won't work
without the other one.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh. I think that's what this proposed draft tries to make clear, too.

MR. BRANSON: It was nice of George to send us a letter, though.

MR. TINDALL: We're responding so promptly to it.

MR. MCMAINS: It's only three years old.

actually addressed to George when he was the chairman of this committee by Brad Moore. So, that's -- well, you may have noticed yesterday in our materials, one of the appointed persons who was requesting a rule change opened by congratulating Chief Justice Pope on his recent appointment as Chief Justice. That's how behind we've gotten, but we're catching up.

MR. MCMAINS: I distinctly suspect some of these letters are from people who have probably died.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: If we let that

1	happen, that would really be a bad thing.
2	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: They've probably
3	suspected we have, too.
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Hadley, you've done
5	work on these depositions. Is this is Charles
6	Haworth's matter
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I have not the
8	only work I did was on the charge rules. I
9	haven't seen this material at all.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Rule 216.
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Rule 216 really
12	doesn't refer to what he says it refers to, I
13	don't think.
14	MR, RAGLAND: That's included in
15	166(b) that's already been adopted.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's in your
17	blue book already, Luke, in 166(c).
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Oh, okay.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. So, this was
20	done earlier.
21	MR. RAGLAND: 166(c) in the long
22	book.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I thought we had
24	done that. Okay. And does that also reach what
25	he raises on page 170 as well?

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In effect, we've
2	been over this, plowed this ground already.
3	MR. RAGLAND: That's 202 that we just
4	discussed a few minutes ago.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. That's
6	just comment anyway. So, that doesn't need any
7	further talk. We can go now to page 172.
8	MR. TINDALL: He also mentions another
9	one down here in the third paragraph. Are you
10	talking about Judge Casseb's letter?
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes.
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The rehearing
13	thing we dealt with in the Appellate Rule context.
14	MR. MCMAINS: Yes. We voted it down.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes. We
16	considered that and voted it down.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, this committee
18	has actually voted down the third paragraph at an
19	earlier time, and cured the problems of the first
20	two by other actions. Okay. This is Rule 224.
21	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What he's wanting
22	look on page 176. He apparently wants us to
23	approve a uniform jury information card, or
24	something.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Aren't the counties

1	getting along pretty well with that, using their
2	own forms, or do we need a uniform one? How many
3	feel that we need a uniform jury information card
4	like the one in Tarrant County, to be made a part
5	of the Rules of Civil Procedure? How many feel
6	that this suggestion, then, should be rejected?
7	Opposed? That's unanimously rejected in favor of
8	permitting the local practice to control that.
9	Okay. This is here for Rule 247, and the
10	suggestion appears on page 180.
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, he refers to
12	Rule 247(a) for which we don't have a rule.
13	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's over here on
14	184.
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Oh, okay.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And then new Rule
17	250 is on 180. It's a two-rule package. So, you
18	have to look at 180, 184 and 188.
19	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Look at what? Oh,
20	pages.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Pages 180
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, yeah. Okay.
23	MR. RAGLAND: Aren't these included in
24	those proposed administrative rules that are still
25	floating around?

1 CHAIRMAN SOULES: I don't know if they're still floating. They may have sunk. 2 3 MR. RAGLAND: Well, depending on who you talk to, they may be taking on water, but --4 MR. MCMAINS: Let the record reflect 5 the fifth amendment. 6 7 CHAIRMAN SOULES: If these actions are 8 needed to cure some problems with our practice, it 9 might be well to do them here. It might avoid 10 having them done somewhere else. I don't know 11 that they need it. 12 MR. TINDALL: What is the evil sought 13 to be cured here? I can't tell. I mean, it's a 14 lot of writing, but --15 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, it's to make 16 uniform how cases are called, I think, and how 17 they're then tried. MR. RAGLAND: Well, I think that's 18 19 what that concept is, what is torpedoed in the 20 Administrative Rules because there's just not any 21 legal basis to make the things uniform. 22 MR. BRANSON: Let me ask a question to 23 Justice Wallace. We recently had a report from

local rules which they are currently proposing.

the district judges in Dallas about some proposed

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During the process of drafting the local rules, our judiciary in Dallas, which these days is rather young in age, totally ignored the Rules of Civil Procedure and did such things -- and also the case law of Texas -- and did such things as again require witness lists, which I understand our Court has said is not even a thing of existence in Texas.

It required that expert witnesses be named 90 days in advance of trial, and also said that if judgments weren't in within a short period of time following a settlement, that the trial court had the authority to either call the case for trial immediately or dismiss with prejudice, depending on who was responsible for payment.

Does the Court have an opportunity to pass on the local rules?

JUSTICE WALLACE: Rule 3(a) says that no local rule is effective until approved by the Supreme Court, and we have not approved any local rules in the last two years and don't plan to approve any in the near future. So, those rules, if they conflict with the Rules of Procedure, they're just flat wrong.

MR. BRANSON: Okay.

JUSTICE WALLACE: These rules here, it was part of a package before the Chief suggested these Administrative Rules and everybody got going that direction. The idea was to cut out all these local rules that not only conflict with the Rules of Procedure, but conflict with adjoining county and the courtroom next door in some counties and put the burden on the admininstrative judges to have uniform rules throughout their region where at all possible and to cut out everything that should be handled in the Rules of Procedure, period, where you have only the absolute necessary local rules and they be, so far as possible, uniform throughout the county -- throughout the region -- and that we wouldn't prove anything until the regional judge had done that and approved them and sent them to us. That's the next push through those regional administrative judges as soon as we get over this admininstrative --

MR. BRANSON: But the Supreme Court could, in fact, point out to a judge in Dallas County where there are conflicts with the Rules of Procedure?

JUSTICE WALLACE: If a case comes up,

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1 I'm sure that will be pointed out. 2 CHAIRMAN SOULES: We are probably 3 derelict in not having the subcommittee report on these rules. But I see it -- these rules don't --4 they've got some problems in writing. For 5 example, are there terms of court now? 6 7 MR. TINDALL: No. 8 CHAIRMAN SOULES: And proposed new 9 Rule 250 talks about carrying a case over to the 10 succeeding term. MR. TINDALL: Luke, I move we pass on 11 12 all these. I don't see any grand swell of support 13 for any of these. 14 MR. BRANSON: Do we have a standing 15 committee of this committee on local rules? CHAIRMAN SOULES: We have a standing 16 17 committee that could have addressed them but did 18 not address these. PROFESSOR EDGAR: You and I are on the 19 20 committee, Frank. 21 CHAIRMAN SOULES: What I'm saying is 22 let's not -- we'll study these rules. We'll table

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and they've spent a lot of work, committee work, not just some guy who's been aggrieved, but a committee has met and made suggestions to us.

JUSTICE WALLACE: Just to give you an indication of the problems in this area, our first move when we started on this program was to get copies of all the local rules. And it took us 18 months, mind you, to get the ones -- we think we've got all of them that are in writing, but it took us 18 months just to get them. And that's how screwed up the local rule situation is.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Just think how a lawyer trying to practice in that kind -- sent them in the eighteenth month to Chief, what a time he's had getting them set up.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I always like the counties where the clerk sends you the local rules and says, "Well, we don't follow these."

MR. TINDALL: Or "We have local rules, but we're out of print."

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Let's see. Let's go now to page 189.

MR. BRANSON: Would it be of help to the Court for this committee to assist in screening some of those?

JUSTICE WALLACE: Yeah, you're welcome. There's a stack like that, and you're welcome to --

MR. BRANSON: I'm not suggesting that it's necessarily something we are jumping for joy to take on, but it sounds like an ominous task and that's what this committee is for, to assist the Court.

of Court Administrations has attempted to go through those and see what, if any, uniformity there is. But if we get a committee on local rules, I'll see that you get copies of those and you can at least see the magnitude of the problem.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. The rule on page 189, the Committee on the Administration of Justice has suggested that we repeal what's there and use that number for a new -- I don't understand the 264 location.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, it's just in the trial sections. See the trial --

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And that 264 is a pretty -- well, you look at it and say, "How about that?"

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Say what, Bill?
2	"How about that?"
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah. Cases
4	brought up from inferior courts shall be tried de
5	novo.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: In district and
7	county courts.
8	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We don't need
9	that there.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That doesn't need to
11	be said. It doesn't need to be said at all.
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, it said in
13	the context of appeals to county courts from
14	justice courts. That's the only context in
15	which
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: it could arise.
17	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: it could
18	arise.
19	MR. TINDALL: County to district.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We don't have it.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. So, we could
22	repeal that and should we put in its place this
23	language: "By agreement of the parties, the trial
24	court may allow that all testimony and such other
25	evidence as may be appropriate be presented at

1	trial by videotape"?
2	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's trial by a
3	movie,
4	MR. MCMAINS: We could cease being
5	lawyers and become directors.
6	MR. TINDALL: You know, they're doing
7	that they're having those 90-minute trials in
8	the Houston federal court.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's mini trials,
10	though.
11	MR. TINDALL: Mini trials.
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's not this,
13	though.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: This was to permit
15	lawyers who want to get a case tried to go produce
16	the trial outside the courtroom while the Judge is
17	trying another case and then go put it on by
18	videotape. That's what this is for. I remember
19	the discussion.
20	MR. RAGLAND: Do we really need that
21	in light of Rule 11 and Rule 166(c) that we just
22	adopted?
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: This is not
24	MR. MCMAINS: I don't think you can do
25	that under that rule

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CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah. Well, the discussion -- where this comes from on the Committee on Administration of Justice, it would permit the parties to go to someplace where the videotaping could be done and put on a trial, make a trial, stage a trial, while a judge is in trial in another case, and then come up and say, "Judge, everything we want to do is on videotape. We would like to pick a jury and it takes a total of 20 hours to run this."

And you pick a jury, put them in the box, and away it goes. They can make objections. Judge will rule on those. If so, they've got -they know how many clicks it's got to move forward before they get to the evidence that wasn't objected to. You just put on the evidence that was objected to when an objection is made. That's what this is for. And the idea is that you can get cases that could be done this way, maybe suits on notes or something where -- you probably wouldn't want to do it in a malpractice case, although you might. It could be tried a lot quicker if you had this rule. I don't know how much it would be used, but what harm does it do? PROFESSOR EDGAR: If the parties agree

1	to it, why shouldn't the rules permit it?
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Witnesses haven't
3	been sworn, you know, or they might be.
4	MR. BRANSON: We're going to take up
5	more time debating it in this committee than it
6	will be taken up being done because you're not
7	going to get people to agree to it.
8	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I move we
9	adopt it.
10	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I second the
11	motion.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Made and seconded.
13	Anything else? Those in favor show by hands.
14	MR. RAGLAND: I think it is covered
15	under Rule 11 and Rule 166(c).
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Those opposed?
17	Okay. Let me see the hands again. Those in favor
18	of permitting this type of trial, show by hands.
19	Six. Those opposed? Six to four approved.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: See, it didn't take
21	that long to debate that, Frank.
22	MR. MCMAINS: It requires everybody to
23	agree, right? So, I mean, it requires the
24	agreements of everybody.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Here's 265(a).

1	We've got a suggestion here on 265(a) from Judge
2	Onion,
3	MR. MCMAINS: I move it be rejected.
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What is it? What is
5	it about, Rusty?
6	MR. MCMAINS: It just says that
7	lawyers are abusing voir dire, basically or
8	opening statements.
9	MR. TINDALL: Opening statements.
10	MR. MCMAINS: That is, that they're
11	not
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: They're not being
13	succinct enough.
14	MR. MCMAINS: It says that they don't
15	summarize their pleadings, summarize what they
16	have to prove.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Oh, I see.
18	MR. MCMAINS: That's not going to
19	change the practitioners cure the problem.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I think the problem
21	that Judge Onion raises is covered by Rule 265,
22	and he wanted to enforce it.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is there a motion?
24	A motion has been made to reject it. Is there a
25	second?

1	MR. BRANSON: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Those who support
3	rejection, show your hands. Opposed? Okay.
4	That's unanimously rejected. Would somebody
5	please write Judge Onion and give him this
6	information besides me?
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: You're going to be
8	in San Antonio. Why don't you just go by his
9	office, Luke?
10	MR. TINDALL: Take him to dinner and
11	explain it to him.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. He's
13	very understanding. He's one of our best judges.
14	MR. MCMAINS: If Dorsaneo's
15	recommendation is next, I move it be rejected.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is an
17	assignment, This is an assignment.
18	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Bill, do you want to
19	move that this be adopted and explain why?
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I'm against it.
21	I was assigned to do this. And I think that we
22	just you know, we're changing it back and forth
23	and back and forth. Just leave it the way it is,
24	is my attitude about it now. I mean, lawyers have
25	now gotten to the point where they know the

1	timetable for findings of fact and conclusions of
2	law.
3	MR. MCMAINS: Well, it has an inherent
4	problem in it, Luke, and that is, that it's
5	that the time for filing requests for findings,
6	initial time for filing them, is five days after
7	the transcript is due. I mean
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: If we made this
9	change?
LO	MR. MCMAINS: Yes.
L1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Oh, I see. Well,
L 2	the motion has been made to reject the request.
13	Is there a second?
14	MR. MCMAINS: Second.
L 5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Those who want to
16	reject the request show by hands. Those who
17	support the request show by hands. It's
18	unanimously rejected.
19	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: 306(c) is a
20	separate problem.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That goes for 297
22	296 and 297?
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh. 306(c)
24	is a separate problem.
25	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's on page 202?

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh 195.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: On page 195 we have
3	Rule 306(c). Sometimes these are in there twice.
4	But I'm looking at 195. Is that where you are,
5	Bi11?
6	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What is this
8	problem, Bill?
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, let me
10	check. It has to do with when prematurely filed
11	document is deemed filed. I'm trying to refresh
12	my recollection now. All right.
13	Under current appellate practices, the text
14	says in the comment, "The times for perfecting
15	appeals, limiting the scope of an appeal, are not
16	keyed to the overruling of motions for new
17	trial." Maybe this is a package. And the current
18	rule says that a prematurely filed document
19	maybe it's not a problem.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: It's not a problem
21	unless you adopt Rules 296 and 297, which we just
22	rejected.
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I think I already
24	changed it. Pardon me, it's already been fixed in

the comment, last paragraph. When Rule 306(c) was

1 amended last by the Supreme Court, the problem 2 that I'm thinking about was fixed. 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: So. we don't need 4 this 306(c) changed since we're not doing 296 and 5 297? 6 MR. MCMAINS: That's right. 7 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And the other 8 problem has already been taken care of. CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, these are 9 10 unanimously rejected since we already have a 11 partial fix on what we think needed fixing, and we 12 don't want to fix the balance of it. Is that the 13 consensus? Okay. That's unanimous. 14 Now we get to David Bickel's letter to the 15 COAJ which appears to Rule 197 -- I mean, page 16 197, Rule 296. That was then referred to the COAJ 17 subcommittee. 18 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is the 19 statute -- the statute of limitations has run on 20 this letter. I think this is old. 21 CHAIRMAN SOULES: What is that? 22 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is -- when 23 Rule 296 was changed, when the timetable was 24 changed, it didn't get published that way

everywhere, and it causes a lot of confusion,

especially since West had the wrong rule in its pamphlet supplement. I think it's the right rule in the 1986 pamphlet supplement. But there was a lot of confusion generated because of the change and because of the way the publishing company had mishandled it.

JUSTICE WALLACE: Unfortunately, the duty falls on my secretary to proofread everything that West publishes on these rules, and there are a number of errors we find that we just notify them of and the next time they print it they correct it. I don't know -- there's not any way we have of making sure West is going to correctly print what we send them.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. The COAJ,

I've got -- the notes that I have on pages 200,

201 and 202 are wrong. The COAJ recommended these
changes and those are the ones we just rejected;
is that right? And then when you got over to --

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Now, we didn't talk about 306(a), did we?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's been done. I did that.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Okay. We've already done it, though.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes. That fix
2	has been made and the Appellate Rules Texas
3	Rule of Appellate Procedure 5(b)(1) does what the
4	COAJ recommended with respect to old Rule 306(a),
5	I think. Let me take a second to make sure that
6	since this rule was not just an appellate
7	rule. We had the same rule on 306(a) in the Texas
8	Rule of Civil Procedure as we have in Rule 5.
9	Let's see.
10	PROFESSOR EDGAR: No. The material in
11	which he has underlined here on page 201 does not
12	appear in 5(b)(1).
13	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: All right.
14	Pardon me. It's in 306(a)(1), not in so many
15	words but not in these precise words.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Does it get the same
17	job done?
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes, I believe it
19	does.
20	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Are you satisfied
21	with that, too, Hadley?
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I haven't looked at
23	it.
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. What are you
25	looking at, Bill?

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: 306(a), paragraph
2	1.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And you're saying
4	that some of that appears in 165(a)?
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, he's added
6	motions to reinstate, for dismissal of want of
7	prosecution and requests for findings of fact and
8	conclusions of law, and they're both in
9	306(a)(1).
10	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes.
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes, they're both
12	there.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, this is done; is
14	that right?
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes, done.
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: It's included in
17	306(a)(1) and 5(b).
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: When the Court
19	amended the Rules of Civil Procedure at the time
20	it promulgated the Appellate Rules, this problem
21	was resolved.
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. And the
23	306(c) that's on page 202, is that the same as the
24	last one?
25	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The same

2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And that's rejected
3	or wait a minute. Same information?
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's been taken
5	care of as well as a result of the amendment to
6	306(c) that was promulgated when the Appellate
7	Rules were promulgated.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. That was done
9	with TRAP. And what is on page 200 is what we
l O	just voted down earlier, isn't it? It's the same
L1	as page 193. Are 200 and 193 the same pages?
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: You really can
L 3	turn forward to 203.
L 4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes. We can go to
L 5	page 211 I think, can't we?
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh. Go to
17	211. The rest we've already dealt with. All of
18	that, throw out those pages.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Those are duplicates
2 0	from 203 on; is that right? And we've already
21	done page 211. Let's see what we have not done.
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Do you want to go
2 3	to the justice court rules again?
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah. Let's do
25	those. Frank, the justice court rules, we're back

information on that.

1	over there again. Do you have any motion you
2	would like to make?
3	MR. BRANSON: I wanted to hear
4	Broadus's sweet voice on the justice of the peace
5	rule.
6	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, we needed his
7	leadership yesterday afternoon.
8	MR. BRANSON: We got there and there
9	was just something I could not find homeostasis
10	after the meeting yesterday.
11	MR. SPIVEY: Well, I'm against letting
12	Frank practice in the justice court. He screwed
13	up so much in the district courts.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Let's go to
15	page 127 and we are
16	MR. MCMAINS: 127?
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Page 127. That's
18	Judge Thomas's material and she's not here.
19	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Go back to 127?
20	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah. I skipped in
21	sections. That begins a section right behind the
22	blue page. And then when we get done with that,
23	we have a recent handout, the most controversial
24	part of which we have voted on already. Okay.
25	Then again to these

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Page 127 is not
2	Linda Thomas.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I'm sorry.
4	This all the materials from this blue page to
5	the next blue page were assigned, I think, to
б	Judge Thomas for review. And maybe I assigned
7	them erroneously. I thought this was in the
8	purview of her rules.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: You're on page 127?
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, which is a
11	letter to her from me.
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Okay. All right.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Did I send that to
14	the wrong place?
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: No.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. Then
17	that's Justice Wallace's letter to me, and then we
18	get to Judge Schattman's letter to Judge Murray
19	which is the substance of it. And she was going
20	to write something for us.
21	MR. TINDALL: Luke, I don't know how
22	this I mean, I'm not trying to sweep this
23	problem under the rug, but it seems to me, the
24	Rules of Civil Procedure, which we are on today,

really are not the area we're to deal with the

1	problem of a lawyer who abandons a client. To me,
2	that lawyer is clearly subject to a disciplinary
3	action. I mean, we cover that clearly in our Code
4	of Professional Responsibility. You are to
5	zealously represent and prosecute your client's
6	cases.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Why don't we just
8	leave that one? Judge, do we want to just reject
9	this as saying it needs to be addressed to a
10	different forum, a grievance committee?
11	MR. TINDALL: A grievance committee is
12	who the client should turn to.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What's the motion,
14	then, on the June 12 letter of Judge Schattman
15	appearing on page 129?
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I move we are
17	without jurisdiction to consider it.
18	CHAIRMAN SOULES: How many feel that
19	way?
20	MR. RAGLAND: I didn't hear.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: He's moving to
22	that we're without jurisdiction, really, to deal
23	with Judge Schattman's
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: The Rules of Civil
25	Procedure should not be directed to the problems

1	of a client that is abandoned by the lawyer.
2	MR. RAGLAND: I agree. I think it
3	ought to come under the State Bar rules or
4	something like that.
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's what I'm
6	saying. That's not within our purview.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. There's a
8	motion to reject the suggestion of Judge Schattman
9	appearing on page 129. All in favor show by
10	hands. Opposed? That's unanimously rejected.
11	The next item is on page 132, a letter from John
12	Cochran.
13	MR. BRANSON: become disabled.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What? I'm sorry,
15	Frank?
16	MR. BRANSON: Judge Schattman gives an
17	example of a lawyer who has become disabled. I
18	was just noting that as a surprise to me.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: John Cochran's
20	suggestion on is that Rule 13
21	MR. RAGLAND: Excuse me, Luke. What
22	page again?
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's on page 132
24	that we add to the penalty for fictitious suits a
25	pleading a penalty for frivolous suits and

seems to me that if we don't -- if we do not expand Rule 13 to include other types of lawsuits other than fictitious suits, which I don't think are a problem, I don't think anybody does that, that there's no need to add anything more to it, because Rule 13, basically, is of no consequence.

MR. MORRIS: Luke, we can't get off into that. I mean, that's a hot political issue right now. The legislature is going to deal with it. Every time the issue has come up in the legislature in recent years to strap somebody with a lawsuit that's frivolous, we always put an amendment on it that what is good for the goose is good for the gander and frivolous defense be also included, and it dies. And it's going to be a hot issue in the legislature this session. I move that we reject the proposal by Cochran.

MR. BRANSON: Second.

JUDGE TUNKS: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, just to make sure the record is clear, I don't want us to reject something because the legislature is going to deal with it, because I don't want to give them -- make it appear to them that we're licensing them to deal with this problem. Is the motion to

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1 motions, and that 215(a) sanctions could be made 2 applicable. PROFESSOR EDGAR: Rather than 3 contempt, as is now provided by Rule 13? CHAIRMAN SOULES: It will be added. 5 6 think he may --7 MR. MCMAINS: He's talking about frivolous lawsuit nonsense. 8 9 PROFESSOR EDGAR: My question, though, is, would he include the filing of a frivolous 10 11 lawsuit -- would he include that -- a sanction for 12 that to be contempt also, or only the sanctions 13 provided by Rule 215? 14 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Which includes 15 contempt. CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I can't read 16 his letter and tell you what he was thinking on 17 18 that. We can debate that either way. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: He wants to make 19 20 Rule 13 a rule that people will know about by including -- making some definition of frivolous 21 lawsuits includable within the contours of 13, and 22 23 then composing the procedural penalties of Rule

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lawsuit, whatever that might end up being.

215 on basically someone who brings this frivolous

reject this suggestion on its merits?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, on its merits. I mean, it's just -- may I explain that it is something that gets dealt with at the legislature, and you get into the frivolous defense. It becomes very subjective. In the states where they've had it, they tend to have more frivolous defense penalties than you do frivolous lawsuit penalties.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, we have a Federal Rule 11 which deals with the same problem, perhaps not very well, addressed in the letter from John H. Cochran. And basically, the federal approach is to impose sanctions like discovery sanctions, et cetera, on counsel when they bring frivolous claims or defenses. And it is being used, and it is being used against the claimants and it's subject to a lot of criticism on a national level.

MR. MCMAINS: There are several people in Houston that have been hit for six-figure penalties.

MR. MORRIS: It's very subject to abuse.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It may be

something that a subcommittee should study in detail by reference to what has happened at the federal level across the country. But it's not something that can be dealt with on Saturday morning.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I would move that this be referred to the appropriate subcommittee for study in light of Federal Rule 11 and the effects thereon.

JUSTICE WALLACE: Subcommittee to be appointed at some future date.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: And then we need to look at Federal Rule 68 on that, too, I think, Federal Rule 68 about costs to a losing party.

MR. BRANSON: Can we call a question on the motion and get this one out of the way and then if we want to do something later, go ahead?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I'm trying to get direction on how to charge the pending subcommittee. All right. I guess the motion is that we reject it altogether, and then there was a motion to table and study it. So, we vote first on the motion to reject. How many feel that this proposal should be rejected on its merits without further study?

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Without further
2	study?
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's right.
4	Three.
5	MR. MCMAINS: We don't ever I don't
6	think we usually ever vote to never study
7	something.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, then, let me
9	change it. How many are in favor of tabling
10	how many are in favor of tabling this for
11	assignment to a subcommittee and a report next
12	session? Five. How many are against tabling it
13	and in favor of rejecting it in total? Okay.
14	Five to four, and it gets tabled to the next
15	session and assigned.
16	And this is the last item, is it not? The
17	last item is a handout that was in the front of
18	your book when we started. We only have to deal
19	with one item because one of them we have
20	thoroughly debated and acted on at an earlier '86
21	meeting, 1986 meeting. We rejected this
22	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Would you identify
23	the handout?
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: It looks like
25	it's under a letter to me from Pat Hazel dated

November the 3rd from Judge Wallace. And it was 1 -- it's right in front of your book. Of course, 2 everybody has been using these books. It's a 3 Ø, matter from Allen Odum. We have addressed and 5 rejected it. The matter on Rule 121(h) Appellate 6 Rules, I don't know whether we dealt with it or 7 not. What is the -- Rusty and Bill, what is the situation on that? 8 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, let me look 9 10 at it. I didn't look at this. 11 CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's the second rule 12 on the -- second page. 13 MR. MCMAINS: Is this an attempt to 14 allow filing an application for writ of error 15 directly to the Supreme Court? 16 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't think that's 17 what 121(h) deals with, is it? This is habeas 18 corpus -- no, mandamus, extraordinary remedies. 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Does anybody have a 20 purple book page for me? 21 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Page 415. 22 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Page 415, thank 23 you. 24 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I can't find 25 anything in here either.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I can't; I'm lost.
2	JUSTICE WALLACE: This one is merely
3	the rule says they only file want to file 12
4	copies of the application. There's a response
5	brief in the Supreme Court. The rules say only
6	require three to be filed, as I understand what
7	this is all about.
8	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I'm sorry, Judge, I
9	didn't follow you. Rule 121 is talking about
1.0	extraordinary remedies.
L1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And it works for
12	both it's meant to work in the Court of Appeals
13	and in the Supreme Court.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Now, this is just to
15	add a paragraph.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is just
17	this looks if you want 12 copies.
18	JUSTICE WALLACE: It's all right with
19	us. We want everybody to have a copy. The
2 0	appellate clerk should have one. Twelve copies is
21	the number.
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I move the
2 3	adoption of this suggestion.
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I see what they
2.5	he just wants to make it clear that the Court of

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1
       Civil Appeals should file three copies and the
       Supreme Court should file 12, that's all.
2
                    JUSTICE WALLACE: Yes. That's all.
3
                    PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's all, and
4
5
       apparently that wasn't covered.
                    CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. This is
6
7
       121(a).
8
                    PROFESSOR EDGAR: 121(h).
                    CHAIRMAN SOULES: No. it's not.
10
                    PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's (a)(1)(h).
11
                    CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's 121(a) --
12
                   PROFESSOR DORSANEO: No, it's
13
        (a)(2)(h).
                    CHAIRMAN SOULES: -- (2)(h). 121(a).
14
       parens "a", parens "2", cap -- parens cap "h."
15
16
       And we would -- is there any opposition to that?
17
                    PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Except I would
        change the word "civil." I would take the word
18
19
        "civil" out of this proposal so it just says the
20
        "Court of Appeals."
                    MR. BRANSON: Where is Rule 121(a)?
21
22
       Lefty's rule book doesn't have it.
23
                    MR. MCMAINS: Rules of Appellate
24
       Procedure.
25
                    CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's one of those
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1 TRAP rules.

JUSTICE WALLACE: "Civil" should not be in it.

MR. MCMAINS: Luke?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, sir.

MR. MCMAINS: While we're at that precise point, as I understand the practice, basically, on mandamus is -- certainly in the Supreme Court and basically in the Court of Appeals, too -- is that the appended materials, sometimes which are somewhat voluminous in a mandamus, do, in fact, comprise or substitute for the record, but they are not really identified as a separate entity in this rule. And we shouldn't have to file but one copy of that. And the Court doesn't want but one copy of it, is my basic understanding, from my experience.

MR. TINDALL: It would be kind of hard to read much from the application itself. Rusty, without seeing the underlying documents, though, if you were a justice.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: There's only one statement of facts and there's only one transcript that's filed with the application for writ of error, but 12 copies of the application go.

1 MR. MCMAINS: Right. You're supposed to be stating the reasons and stuff there. 2 3 anybody wants to see the record, they can go look in the record. By I've been told by the clerk of 4 the Supreme Court before in filing a mandamus that 5 6 if I've got a separate exhibit volume, that they don't need but one of those. In fact, she maybe 7 took some of them back before. And there's no 8 provision in the rule for that. That's not 9 10 identified as to how many copies. 11 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, you see, the 12 problem is that the rule really gives you, 13 correctly, I think, the concept that the exhibits 14 are a part of the petition, and that's right. But 15 what Rusty is saying is --16 CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, it doesn't say 17 that. 18 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, yes, it does. 19 Look at 2(c). 20 CHAIRMAN SOULES: It says the petition 21 shall be accompanied by something else. And if 22 the something else that we're talking about is due 23 at one time --

24

25

accompany the petition and if you are supposed to

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, but if you

send three petitions, that means you are supposed to have three accompaniments. That's the problem.

"certified or sworn copy of the order complained of and other relevant" -- "only one copy shall be filed of the" -- that's awkwardly worded, but how do we say that?

PROFESSOR EDGAR: It seems to me that maybe we can handle that in subsection 2(c) by saying, "The petition shall be accompanied by a single certified or sworn copy of the order complained of and other relevant exhibits," or something like that, because I could see why it would be a mess.

MR. MCMAINS: Or at the end of that, you can just say, "the certified order and accompanying exhibits" -- that only one copy of the certified order or accompanied exhibits need to be filed.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, something like that.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I would move the second sentence of (a)(2)(c) out of (c) altogether and perhaps include it in a modified (a)(2)(h) or

perhaps just deal with it separately. I think making the suggestion in (a)(2)(c) that these are all of the piece comes from just proposing those sentences one adjacent to the other.

professor edgar: You could actually make that second sentence -- change it a little bit and make it (2)(d), because it really needs to fit right underneath the petition and just say that "A single certified or sworn copy of the order complained of and other relevant exhibits shall accompany the petition."

MR. MCMAINS: I would put it after (d) because the (d) --

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I would put it after -- I would put it as (h). Because, look, all of those say the petition, the petition, the petition.

MR. MCMAINS: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Why not put it (i)?
When you're done with the petition, you're all the way through, including how many copies of the petition should be filed, and then make an (i) and say what to file with the 12 copies.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Alphabet soup here, but I would suggest that we make the second

1	sentence of "(a)(2)(c)" "(h)" saying this: "The
2	petition shall be accompanied by a certified or
3	sworn copy of the order complained of. " et
4	cetera.
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I would say "by a
6	single" or "by one."
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And then I would
8	make "(h)" "(i)" and say in (i) one copy of the
9	whatever.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Why file a copy if
11	you file the original?
12	MR. MCMAINS: Wait. Luke?
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's why you put
14	three copies of the petition and motion and then
15	you come down and you say
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: One copy
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: the clerk "A
18	party shall file any certified or sworn copy of
19	the order complained of and other relevant
20	exhibits."
21	MR. MCMAINS: Luke, the rule itself
22	is disorganized in the sense that (h) deals with
23	both the motion, which is in (1). This is all in
24	(2) which is petition.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: This is true.

MR. MCMAINS: And then (3) is the

deposit of cost. Why don't we put a -- either put

it as (3) or put it as (4) in terms of number of

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Or "filing." Just call it "filing."

MR. MCMAINS: But, I mean, you can get two different things. You, first of all, need to have that in addition to the petition and the motion. It could be part of the petition, but it needs to be done.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Why don't we make this 121(a)(3)? And that would -- what we would do is move -- well, what is proposed as (h) would be 121 -- should the filing fee be the last thing to make "(3)" "(4)," or it does it make any difference? I don't know.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I was just thinking that you ought to -- to the petition, you ought to talk about the certified or sworn copy and the other relevant exhibits. And then after that, you talk about the number of copies of the motion and the brief. And then the next thing would be the deposit for cost.

copies.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: One additional comment, we do have a rule talking about the

3 number of copies generally in the general rules,

4 and it is a bit odd that we have specific

5 information on the number of copies in the

6 original preceding rule rather than placing

7 reliance on the general rule that deals with

8 signing, filing and service and the number of

9 copies of things to be filed in the appellate

10 courts, generally. But it, by the way, does say

11 there will be 12 of whatever they are filed.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, but those are

13 Appellate Rules, and this is an original

14 proceeding. I guess that's probably why it was

15 done that way. Because the general rules pertain

16 only to appeals.

17 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: No. the general

18 rules pertain to the Texas Rules of Appellate

19 Procedure. I guess maybe we could say that these

20 aren't Rules of Appellate Procedure. But I think

21 they are rules of activity in an appellate court,

22 so I think of them as appellate rules,

23 generically.

24 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, this is the

25 way the schematic works: The original proceeding

1	is commenced by delivery, not by filing. So, we
2	deliver the motion for leave and we deliver the
3	petition. And I think in (3) we ought to deliver
4	a certified or sworn copy. And that's all you
5	have to say. You don't have to put what you do
6	with it because in (a) it says, "by delivering to
7	the clerk the following." Take out of (c) and
8	just make that a (3) "a certified or sworn copy."
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And then let's
11	just through exhibits. And then make
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What are you going
13	to nominate that paragraph?
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm not going to
15	nominate anything because it's number (3).
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Okay.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: (1) is a motion for
18	leave, (2) is petition, (3) is the ordering of
19	exhibits, and (4) is pay your costs.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But you're not going
21	to nominate it as anything like the "motion" or
22	"petition"?
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, I'm going to do
24	it just like (3), which really doesn't have a
25	caption because they're combined as one thing.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: And then (4) will be your copies?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, because (h)

needs to be -- this needs to be (h), what Justice

Wallace has shown us here, because that tells what

means -- what you deliver when you deliver the

petition. You deliver 12 copies to the Supreme

Court and three copies to the Court of Appeals.

And the word "file" that's used in this proposal

is wrong; it's "deliver."

So, all I'm going to -- let me just -- first let's clean up (2). One thing comes out of (2). That's the second sentence in (c). I'll put it someplace else in a minute. (h), then, gets changed. And it says, "Three copies of the motion, petition and brief shall be delivered to the clerk of the Court of Appeals when the petition is delivered to that clerk."

MR. MCMAINS: But, Luke, you're leaving under the petition how many of the motions are to be delivered. That's all I'm saying.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: It really ought to be separate because, as you now have it, you have it under petition but actually you're talking about the motion, petition and the brief. That's

1	why I thought it ought to be a separate number.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes. Okay. So,
3	that would be a that would become a (3).
4	121(a)
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: (4), because (3) is
6	the sentence, you have already taken out in (c).
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, except but I
8	think this one becomes (3). This one is (3) and
9	it says, "Three copies of the motion, petition and
10	brief shall be delivered to the clerk of the Court
11	of Appeals when the petition is delivered to that
12	clerk. If the petition is delivered to the clerk
13	of the Supreme Court" "when the petition," is
14	that better? "When the petition is delivered to
15	the clerk of the Supreme Court."
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Either one.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Twelve copies of
18	the petition shall be delivered to the clerk of
19	that court."
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Just say 12
21	copies.
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Twelve copies shall
23	be delivered"?
24	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh. It has
25	to be clear.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Shall be
2	delivered, " period. That's (3). (4), then, would
3	be, without any italics I guess you could
4	italicize "the record." Would that be helpful?
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Oh, I don't know
6	that it would.
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I think it would,
8	you know.
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What?
LO	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I think it would
L 1	be a good idea, "the record."
L 2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. (4), then,
L3	would say "record."
L 4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Or exhibits.
l 5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But, you see, you're
L 6	talking about certified or sworn copies of orders
L 7	and other relative exhibits.
8 .	CHAIRMAN SOULES: But that's what the
L 9	record is looked at what if we call
0 2	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Documents.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: if we call the
22	certified or sworn copy of the order complained of
23	and other relevant exhibits "records" for purposes
2 4	of identifying it as something? Would that be a
25	mischaracterization of what it is?

1	MR. MCMAINS: No. That is what it
2	is.
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Let's call it
4	"record" and instead of saying exhibits call
5	say something else. Say "documents" or "matters"
6	or "items."
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "Relevant
8	documents."
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Do we ever have
10	anything other than documents, Judge, on
11	mandamus?
12	MR. MCMAINS: Well, you sometimes have
13	a well, I don't know what you think of a
14	document as but you include in that a
15	transcription of testimony or whatever.
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That would be a
17	document.
18	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Because exhibits
19	might be a narrow word for adoption. We're
20	talking about changing "order complained of and
21	other relevant exhibits" to "order complained of
22	and other relevant documents."
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Exhibits
24	suggested, it's flat gone to something.
25	MR. MCMAINS: Well, it can be

1	actually, but it
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And the exhibits
3	should be bound, shouldn't they?
4	MR. MCMAINS: Well, now we are getting
5	into another problem. Here's our file, Judge.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And other relevant
7	exhibits, okay. And then (5) will be what is now
8	(3). I guess we can italicize "deposit." And
9	then we will have it uniformity, if that's
10	important.
11	MR. TINDALL: Don't we have the same
12	problem, Luke, over in habeas corpus?
13	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, let me
14	stop. I have two things to suggest.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Now, that
16	will be a general scheme. Let's shoot at it.
17	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: One thing that we
18	could do, instead of getting into binding and all
19	of that, we could say together with table of
20	contents on the record that contains these
21	documents, if the Court wants one. I imagine good
22	lawyers are going to
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Let's don't even
24	start on that.
25	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: All right.

Forget that. Second suggestion, what about service? Do we want to have the other party, the real party in interest, to get a copy of the record?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, how do you do that, Rusty? You do that more than probably some of you say. Do you send a copy on the record to the opposite party?

MR. MCMAINS: As what practical matter

I do. I don't think there is any requirement of

it anymore than there is a requirement of the

service of the record of the statement of facts or

a transcript.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Should we make it a requirement here because we can? We're going to be changing something. We could just say where it says "service (b)," "shall properly serve upon respondent each real party a copy of the motion, petition and brief." Shall we say "motion, petition, brief and record"? I imagine you would want it if it's coming at you.

MR. MCMAINS: Yeah, because you're dealing with such a quick action.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah, petition, brief and record. That's a good suggestion.

1	Okay. Anything else on this? Do we hear a motion
2	that it be and I'm going to rewrite this and
3	send this to everybody. And thank goodness Hadley
4	saved me from a lot of bad stuff that would have
5	been in this blue book, giving me his comments on
6	some earlier stuff. So, this will be coming out.
7	Everybody can review it before it ever goes to the
8	Supreme Court. But anyway, if I can get it as
9	I've stated it, all in favor show by hands. Those
10	opposed? Okay. That's unanimously approved.
11	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: What about habeas
12	corpus? I don't want to go
13	MR. TINDALL: We're going to do the
14	same change on habeas corpus.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: But I don't see
16	anything in habeas corpus about
17	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But it doesn't have
18	the same thing in it, though, Harry.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where are the
20	rules?
21	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: 120.
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: 120, TRAP 120.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Harry, if you will
24	make a fix on that as you think it should be and
25	send it to me, I'll send it out to everybody and

1 ask that they tell me if they're opposed. 2 MR. TINDALL: Well, it's just the same thing in terms of all these exhibits. You only 3 want one copy, right, as opposed to 12 copies? 4 5 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Will you help me by writing it up and sending it to me? 6 7 MR. TINDALL: Yes. If I can get --8 I'm not sure what we finally voted on here today 9 in terms of 121. But it would be the same 10 problem, and the Court is hit with a ton of them. 11 CHAIRMAN SOULES: As soon as this is drafted -- and Tina is going to start drafting on 12 13 this right away. As soon as we can get it drafted 14 up, I'll send it to you. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We need to find 15 16 out the practice from the courts, too. I mean, 17 what copies does the Court require? As I read 18 Rule 120, it doesn't say anything about the 19 copies. 20 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't see anything 21 in here. 22 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: So, it must be 23 dealt with either by rule --CHAIRMAN SOULES: You don't see them 24

in habeas corpus.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: by Rule 4
2	MR. TINDALL: You don't?
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: or not at
4	all.
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, you do see
б	habeas corpus. There's no numerical requirement
7	here in either of the Court of Appeals or the
8	Supreme Court on habeas corpus.
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I guess habeas
L O	corpus a writ of right. Maybe they somehow feel
11	that they shouldn't be penalized by not having the
12	right number of copies.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: If you send
14	something back to me, I'll start circulating it
15	anyway.
16	MR. TINDALL: It's no burning issue.
17	JUSTICE WALLACE: The problem the
18	clerk just got came up with this because she
19	said they had a couple people come in here that
20	bring us three copies and we need 12 to circulate
21	to everybody. I know it's no problem there's
22	the application for writ of habeas corpus. They
2 3	send 12 copies up and they submit it to everybody
24	on the Court.

25

MR. TINDALL: Well, I will withdraw

trying to plow through something that is not a
problem.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: If you're about to adjourn --

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, I'm not about to adjourn.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: All right. I've got a item.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is it a new item, a change that we need to make?

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Unless you covered it yesterday, and stop me if you did, this would be a motion to delete a Rule of Civil Procedure.

At our last meeting, you will recall, on the dead man -- the Court's instruction regarding the dead man, which is contained in 182(a) Rules of Civil Procedure, we voted to put the essence of that over in the Rules of Evidence at the end of 601(b), Rules of Evidence 601(b), and the Court has just done that this week. So, 182(a) Rules of Civil Procedure is now completely excess baggage, and I move to delete 182(a), "The Court shall instruct the jury on effect of Article 3716." Strike that.

MR. TINDALL: I second that.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's already in the blue book. Newell.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: That is in the long form book and that action has been taken. And I appreciate, though, your -- it's in this book here and we've already taken action to repeal it.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: To repeal it, all right.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: In reliance -- that we would see that.

MR. TINDALL: Well, Luke, I'm going to renew it again. We have at this meeting today -- yesterday and today -- we've taken out 182 and 182(a), two very important Rules of Evidence, and I think properly so. They don't belong in these rules. Why are we retaining 184 and 184(a) amended in identical form that they are now over in the Rules of Evidence?

GHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, we're going to go to this book and we will be through here in an hour and ten minutes. So, we can clean that up later, Harry, and I can go into the new rules and those basic rules. There are probably some reason to leave them there another couple years. They are redundant. There's no question about it. But

we really do have important business here.

First I want to, before we go to that, announce that we have now completely reviewed the entire docket of this committee that it has accumulated over at least three years and disposed of every pending matter that we did not feel needed to be referred and was subject to being referred to a later meeting. And those are very few items.

And I thank every one of you as seriously as

I can for -- it is an understatement to say thanks

and commend the work of you people on these

rules. I can't thank you enough for the support

that you've given us. I appreciate it. Tom

Ragland.

MR. RAGLAND: A point of clarification, procedurally, do I understand that except for those rules which have been specifically tabled or referred for further study, that we're not going to rehash anything else, or if anybody wants to propose a rule, they have to start from scratch?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Start over again, that's right. Our docket is current. We will go through the transcript and identify every matter

that was referred to a subcommittee to an interim subcommittee. We will package those items and send them to the head of that interim subcommittee, and it will be only those that were specifically tabled.

MR. RAGLAND: Would it be feasible,
Luke, to make some suggestion as to the format
that people make these requests in? For example,
some of this stuff comes in on these little
reduced things that have been copied six times and
are practically impossible to read. You can't
control how it's going to come in, but if word got
out to, you know, people who are interested in
making suggestions, that if we could have some
uniform format, suggested format, it sure might
make it easier on old people like me whose eyes
are failing.

through the COAJ they use the right form. When they come from everywhere, we really can't control the form they come in. But my first action when I get a request is to send it to a subcommittee -- a standing subcommittee chairman with instructions to reduce the request for a proposed rule change, whether they like it or not, and get it in the

form that you saw Bill's rules.

So, from now on, if the subcommittee chairmen follow instructions and do what they're asked to do, by the time a matter hits this table, there will be a proposed rule drafted in form.

MR. RAGLAND: Well, maybe that's the solution, then, is to have an internal format that when it's redrafted that it comes in -- I would like to know, for example, when a rule comes in as proposed by a subcommittee chairman -- I would like to know where it came from and some basis for the rule than just having a piece of paper with the proposed rule changes on it.

everything that has ever been received by this committee in the interim in your book. I don't have anything else. You've got all the letters, everything, the reports of the subcommittees.

Now, the more we get the more you'll get.

MR. BRANSON: What Tom is suggesting, if we're going to take it up, what if you had just a standard form that says "origin of request, problem addressed, recommendation"?

MR. RAGLAND: Yes. If the subcommittee chairmen could be suggested to do

that, it may be too much -- you know, it may be too much of an administrative problem and I don't think we ought to be subject to sanctions if they don't, but just in the interest of uniformity --

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'll see if we can't -- well, we'll produce a proposed form. We've done that. All the subcommittee chairmen that we have were sent an example of how rules were to be prepared for our consideration. About half of them got done that way.

MR. MCMAINS: Luke?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Rusty.

MR. MCMAINS: Can I make a recommendation that we, in essence, adopt for an internal operating procedure, which I think will perhaps expedite our business solutions, which is that we -- and I think it's probably the subcommittees chairman's respondent, because what they should do -- what we should be doing is distilling the request, seeing if we think they have merit. And we're enforcing a position to either recommend or reject or recognize there's a problem and attempt to do something about it.

It would seem to me to facilitate it. And this committee should act first on those in which

the subcommittee chairmen believe there is something that should be done. And if the subcommittee determines that probably there isn't any problem, or the problem has been fixed, or it shouldn't be done, if that were contained in a separate docket of that subcommittee -- in other words, either one has to --

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MR. RAGLAND: There's a checklist on the bottom down there, you know, of priority.

MR. MCMAINS: But the point is that you can do it by priority that way. When the subcommittee people have reviewed it and determined that there is a problem, and then the people have determined that there isn't a problem, and the primary responsibility of the other members of the committee should be when you -when the subcommittee has acted and said, well, this isn't a problem. They've got to docket those and you get that out with sufficient notice. Unless somebody else on the committee thinks that there really is a problem there, you ought to just go through and unanimously reject or not take up those issues that have already been filtered through and deal with the ones people perceive to be a problem area.

Luke?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'll do something like that, but I think you probably already perceive the response we feel -- everybody feels to the people that send them in. I do not want to reduce to second-class requests -- requests that a subcommittee be rejected. I want them to be on equal footing with the requests that the subcommittee feels should be approved when they hit our table so that the full committee gets everything on full footing, but also has the benefit of the recommendation of the subcommittee and its reasoning.

Okay. I need to appoint subcommittees for the interim and to get on with this blue book. We have new members, and Justice Wallace can announce who they are. Regrettably, Jim Kronzer has resigned, and Nat Wells has resigned. And I know that we want to have some resolution recognizing their service, as well as Judge Woods who resigned some time ago.

MR. MCMAINS: Are they just too busy,

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think they are just too busy and maybe not as energetic towards doing so many things as they used to be.

MR. BRANSON: Kronzer didn't have any problems, though, just too busy.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No one expressed any particular -- any dissatisfaction with the committee that had any bearing on their resignation. So, that's all I can say about it. But I know we're going to miss all three of those people. They've done a lot of contributing over the years.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Luke, Garland
Smith --

CHAIRMAN SOULES: And Garland Smith.

PROFESSOR BLAKELY: -- has been trying to resign and he did not want to participate in the Evidence Subcommittee any longer.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I believe his resignation was accepted with Judge Brown's.

Judge Brown was really on the committee a very short time. But Garland Smith was the fourth one who was -- has been on that a long time. So, I will attempt to prepare some kind of a resolution and circulate it to you-all recognizing their service.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I think Mr. Wells may have been on the committee since the time it

1	was reconstituted in 1941.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah.
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: He may have been
4	the longest serving member.
5	JUSTICE WALLACE: The Court has
6	appointed three new members. They are Elaine
7	Carlson, who teaches procedure at South Texas;
8	Diana Marshall, a lawyer in Houston; and Ken
9	Fuller, who is a family law practitioner in
LO	Dallas.
L1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. I need a
12	subcommittee chairman for rules 1 through 14.
1.3	Judge Thomas you know, I'm just going to say it
L 4	like it is on and off the record has had little
L 5	attendance and has not been responsive in drafting
L 6	what we need. I need some help there. Who do you
1.7	suggest?
T 8	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Frank Branson.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Pardon me?
2 0	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Frank Branson.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'll find us
22	somebody, then, on that. Obviously, Sam Sparks
23	has done yeoman (phonetic) service. Tony is a new
2 4	member. I want to continue that. We need a new

chairman in the 216 to 314 area. Those are the

1 trial rules.

Hadley, I've asked you to take over the work of Kronzer, and you haven't told me one way or the other whether you were willing to do that. But would you be willing, in lieu of that, to take over Franklin Jones' work on trial rules?

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I thought I told you yesterday I would do that work. I thought I did yesterday morning, but I will, either one. It doesn't make any difference.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Which would you be more interested in?

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I don't care. Whatever.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, these are those extraordinary rules.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I'll do whatever.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: You ought to have your choice since you've got some seniority.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I would rather have the trial rules, but I don't know anything about any -- I looked through those rules that Kronzer was responsible for and I've never had any experience except teaching them. But probably a lot of other people are in the same boat.

1 MR. MCMAINS: What rules are those? 2 CHAIRMAN SOULES: 737 to 813. PROFESSOR EDGAR: They're all forcible 3 entry, detainer, justice of the peace. 4 CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm going to assign 5 6 those to Elaine Carlson since she teaches them, 7 too, and ask her if she will take that on. PROFESSOR EDGAR: I really think we're 8 up to date anyhow, because based on what we've 9 10 done the last two days and what you sent me from 11 Kronzer, I don't think there is anything left 12 pending. 13 CHAIRMAN SOULES: There is nothing 14 left pending now. Harry has got a big job with a 15 bunch of assignments, but we can substitute 16 several -- we can cast different subcommittees, if 17 you wish. 18 MR. TINDALL: Whatever. We're pretty current on items 315, or whatever, to 330. Those 19 20 are sort of, I would think, put to bed for a 21 while. But that left all those Rules 14, 15, 16 22 to merge around with those service rules. started this work with Sam on the service rule, 23 24 but it ended up writing them --

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CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay, Let's see

1 here. Now, Rusty -- no, Bill you had 342 to 472. 2 And where are those now? They're in the Appellate 3 Rules. 4 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Appellate Rules. 5 MR. MCMAINS: They're in the Appellate 6 Rules. 7 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is that all the Appellate Rules? No, that's -- they were split 8 between -- Rusty, you had 474 to 515. 9 10 MR. MCMAINS: I had the Supreme Court 11 and he had the Court of Appeals. 12 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Can we -- are the 13 TRAP rules divided? MR. MCMAINS: They're divided, 14 15 actually, into three sections, if you leave out 16 original proceedings. I mean, they have general 17 rules and then they have Courts of Appeals and 18 Supreme Court, which are really both, essentially, 19 similar rules, similar types of rules. 20 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: You know, 21 surprisingly, we've had relatively few problems 22 with them. And I think we've fixed most of them, 23 or have some other things we can work on. I'm

I think that job is more or less done for the

saying if you wanted to put me on something else,

24

1 foreseeable future.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, Rusty, you were telling me that the rules probably needed some fine tuning.

MR. MCMAINS: Yeah. There are some problems, which I'm sure that Judge Wallace is familiar with. He may get inquiries periodically. There are still some problems in the wording as well as the thrust of some of the computation time rules that are both in the Appellate Rules and in the Civil Rules.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We've got computation problems that are in both rule books, notice problems. We've always had that problem. Even 21(a) is not really a very good notice rule.

MR. MCMAINS: We have some problems there in terms -- in a lot of respects because some of our rules that require things to be done before some time. And our computation rules don't really deal at all with how you count backwards.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And how you deal with holidays and things of that type. It's very difficult to get this worked out because it's almost like mathematics, higher mathematics.

Calculus problems, it seems like to me. They're

1	very intractable problems, but they're not just
2	appellate problems.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Rusty, will you take
4	the TRAP group of rules as a whole?
5	MR. MCMAINS: Sure.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And, Bill, will you
7	take over the discovery rules in the interim? And
8	I'll assign I know you're interested in that.
9	You told me, didn't you, that you wanted to look
10	at those rules as a whole?
L1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And I'll have Tony
13	Sadberry take something else.
14	MR. MCMAINS: In that yeah, in that
15	vein, a lot of things that I would be looking at
1.6	in the TRAP rules will probably apply in the early
17	rules, which may be Branson's area.
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, 1 through
19	that 1 through 14 includes the computation
20	rule.
21	MR. MCMAINS: Yeah. Well, 21(c) is
22	gone, sort of.
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, somewhat
24	curiously 21(a) is I mean, 21(a), that notice

rule is up in the next section in the general

rules. Well, not too curious, but -- it's almost like Rules 1 through -- not 1 through 14, but 1 through 21(a), those general rules are almost a package. Because sometimes you look and you say, wait a minute, this one ought to be moved from -- back to the preceding section.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, we can all communicate with ourselves where we think reorganization ought to take place. Let's see. So, it will be Branson on 1 to 14; Sparks on 15 to 166(a); Dorsaneo on 166(b) to 215(a); Edgar, 216 to 314; Harry Tindall 315 to 331; and then Rusty will take all of what used to be 342 to 515. I'll get Tony Sadberry to do the 523 and 591.

I need somebody to work on extraordinary writ rules, execution and all that sort of thing, 592 to 734. Have we got another law teacher on the committee?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Where did you put Elaine?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: She's the next bunch.

MR. TINDALL: Ken Fuller is interested in those rules because we have some problem in family law. You might -- he's not even a member

1	yet but
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: These extraordinary
3	writ rules tend to be very important when people
4	need them and not very interesting unless you have
5	to use them.
6	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Who else is on the
7	committee?
8	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I recommend you
9	give those to Elaine.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Give these to Elaine
11	Carlson? Who's going to deal with those trespass
12	to try title and all those rules? If we don't get
13	a law teacher on those and your hands are
14	full.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well, I have a
16	simple solution to that.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Abolish them?
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Abolish them.
19	MR. BRANSON: Is it my understanding,
20	Luke, that my subcommittee has reponsibility for
21	Rule 1?
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I think Texas is
23	the only jurisdiction that still let's you plead
24	the common law general issue in that one form of

action.

1	MR. BRANSON: Was it my understanding
2	you appointed me to chair a subcommittee of Rules
3	1 through 14?
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: You volunteered for
5	that, didn't you?
6	MR. BRANSON: Dorsaneo volunteered
7	me. Was that an appointment?
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Sir?
9	MR. BRANSON: Was that an
10	appointment?
11	MR. MCMAINS: It was made by
12	acclamation.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Are you willing to
14	do that, Frank?
15	MR. BRANSON: I've always liked Rule 1
16	anyway.
17	MR. TINDALL: If all else fails, you
18	cite that rule, right?
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. I need
20	somebody to work on these last rules. I guess no
21	one has any suggestions to who that might be.
22	I'll just try to get someone.
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, Spivey has
24	been involved in a lot of oil and gas litigation
25	lately. He ought to know a lot about trespass to

1	try title.
2	MR. SPIVEY: No.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. Now, I'm
4	going to identify the errors that I know of in
5	here so I can get you-all current with me. On
6	Rule 8 in the from the bottom, counting four
7	lines up, the reference to "and 21(b)" should be
8	deleted, not of 21(b).
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What did we delete?
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: You stop at 21(a)
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Oh, okay.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: and drop and
13	21(b).
14	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just with Rule
15	21(a).
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's right. And
17	then on 10
18	MR. TINDALL: Luke, did you get that
19	error on 7?
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Seven,
21	"withdrawal," "Appearance and withdrawal."
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
23	MR. TINDALL: The rule doesn't even
24	talk about that. Remember we
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yeah, I see that's

1.	where it was to be a rewrite and we didn't get the
2	rewrite because we didn't get a response from the
3	chairman.
4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: There just is no
5	change then.
6	MR. TINDALL: We need to not make that
7	change at all.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, we're just not
9	going to have a change in that at all.
LO	PROFESSOR EDGAR: So, we will just
L 1	delete that page?
l 2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes, we will just
L 3	delete that page. On Rule 10 we've got that same
1.4	deletion of 21(b) from the last line. And then
L 5	counting up from the bottom where it says, seven,
16	where it says "state bar," cap those, initial
1.7	caps, and add a "Texas."
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "State Bar of Texas
19	number."
20	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And add the word
21	"identification," which is the way we've used it
22	in other places. "State Bar of Texas
23	identification number, "
2 4	MR. BRANSON: How should it read,
2.5	Luke?

1 CHAIRMAN SOULES: "State Bar of Texas identification number. " And then go on down to 2 three lines from the bottom. This really deals 3 with different circumstances than the first 4 sentence. This has to do with when not everybody 5 6 withdraws. This is when just the lead attorney 7 withdraws, but it doesn't say that. So, insert the following: "If the attorney in charge 8 withdraws" before the comma, "and other counsel 9 10 remain or become substituted." PROFESSOR EDGAR: "And other counsel 11 12 remain"? CHAIRMAN SOULES: Right. "Or become 13 14 substituted." Under those circumstances another 15 counsel must be designated as attorney in charge. It plays out. You see, you made -- the ambiguity 16 17 there was that the lawyer couldn't withdraw unless 18 another lawyer took his place, and we wanted to 19 straighten that out. 20 Okay. The next one on Rule 11, just capitalize the "n" in "no" at the beginning of the 21 22 sentence. Then in Rule 16 --PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just a minute. 23 What

The "no."

CHAIRMAN SOULES:

did you capitalize?

24

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But you start out
2	"unless otherwise provided by these rules."
3	MR. TINDALL: That's being taken out.
4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's being added,
5	not stricken.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's no change.
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That's added. No
8	change.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Once you strike it
10	out, those little dash lines, see, in Rule 10
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm sorry. Yeah,
12	that's right. On Rule 16, "every officer," we
13	should insert there "or authorized person." That
14	is intended for the record to include persons
15	authorized by court order and persons authorized
16	by the law.
17	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Do we need "and
18	precepts"?
19	MR. TINDALL: No.
20	MR. RAGLAND: That's in the statute
21	that requires sheriffs and constables to serve all
22	writs and process. That's the only reason that's
23	in here that I can find. That's statutory
24	language.
25	MR. TINDALL: But "precept" is a

1	subspecies of "process."
2	MR. RAGLAND: I don't know what it
3	says but it's in there.
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Let's just
5	straighten up these problems. Okay. And I don't
6	have them that gets I'm just going to flip
7	quickly through and see if I have anything else
8	else. I think I may have one or two more.
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: What, what?
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: There's another one
11	back here.
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I've got a lot of
13	comments.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Everybody
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Wait, wait wait.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I've got a whole
17	bunch of comments.
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: He's got a bunch of
19	comments.
20	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Everybody
21	start marking because I think those are the end of
22	mine.
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I've already
24	marked. I've got some. Go ahead, Bill. You go
25	first.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Let's just start
2	with the first does anybody what's the
3	earliest rule somebody has got a problem with?
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: 18(a).
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: 18(a). Does anyone
6	have one before that? Okay. Let's go to 18(a).
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Spell
8	"admissible" correctly.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Where are you?
10	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Page
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What paragraph?
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: First paragraph
13	in the additional language, "such facts as would
14	be admissible," I-B-L-E. And I think the word
15	"based" can go in the next line, can't it?
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes. Okay.
17	Anything else? Who's got another rule?
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I've got more.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In (g) I do not
21	believe that these government code
22	cross-references are accurate, because I think the
23	Court Administration Act is in the revised Civil
24	Statutes of 200a-1.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: 200a-1 is spread all

1	over the world. And if you want to find some old
2	language from it, you may be very lucky to find it
3	at all. It is just fragmented. So, I think we
4	ought to just put "pursuant to statute."
5	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I would suggest
6	this: How about say "pursuant to the Court
7	Administration Act"? That's where it would be.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm not sure is
9	all of 200a there?
10	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's 200a-1.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I know, but there's
12	a paragraph about that long that's been stricken.
13	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It hasn't.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: You say no?
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: No. That was
16	enacted in
17	MR. MCMAINS: It was enacted after the
18	code.
19	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: after the code
20	was written. And it will be put in the code I
21	suspect.
22	MR. MCMAINS: It is part of the code
23	by statute, but you don't know where it goes.
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is all of the
25	okay.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: All of this stuff
2	this is
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: To the Court
4	Administration Act.
5	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The Court
6	Administration Act. That's the
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: To the Court
8	Administration Act.
9	MR, TINDALL: But there are rules in
10	the government code that
11	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: They're in there
12	but they don't mean anything because the Court
13	Administration Act takes care of it.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, how about in
15	the Government Code, in case we're missing
16	something here? "Pursuant to the Court
17	Administration Act and the Government Code."
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Well
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Or does he have any
20	powers under the Government Code?
21	MR. TINDALL: The Court Administration
22	Act I assure you
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The Court
24	Administration Act is going to undoubtedly be put
25	in the Government Code and not call 200a-1, that's

1	going to be sections this and that.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I'm sure that's
4	going to be how it's done.
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What do you propose
6	we do?
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: That we use the
8	words "the Court Administration Act."
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: And make no
10	reference to the Government Code?
11	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: No numbers.
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: And make no
13	reference to the Government Code?
14	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: What else?
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Rule 30.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Rule 30, okay.
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Signers,
19	endorsers all right. First of all, I would
20	strike "title" and say "chapter" because the
21	Business and Commerce Code is divided into
22	chapters.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
24	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Should we say
25	"chapters" singular or plural?

1 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: What? 2 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Singular or plural 3 "chapter"? "Chapter" or "chapters"? 4 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Chapter. 5 MR. MCMAINS: There's only one chapter 6 dealing with a negotiable instrument. 7 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okav. 8 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And I think that 9 we either -- I wish I had my UCC here. But I 10 think, instead of talking about bills and notes, 11 we should talk about commercial paper, whatever 12 Chapter 3 of the UCC Business and Commerce Code 13 entitles itself. 14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Then the other 15 16 problem that comes up is that this reference to Section 17.001 of the Civil Practice and Remedies 17 Code -- and by the way, I would recommend 18 19 throughout these rules that we do not need to say 20 "Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code." I think 21 it is sufficient to say "Civil Practice and 22 Remedies Code" without using the word "Texas" as

But I would recommend that we say in the cases provided for by law or by statute rather

we did with the Government Code.

23

24

than cross-referencing Section 17.001, because it is only one of many statutes dealing with this problem.

For example, to point it up, Section 17.001 is not a provision that was moved from the Business and Commerce Code to the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. It is a provision that was moved from the revised civil statutes dealing with the same subject matter as the subject matter dealt with by the UCC -- I can't finish this sentence.

But I'm saying it is provided for by statute or by law because there are more than one statute that deals with this question. Some are in the UCC.

"provided for by law" and strike the section references.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. What

else?

MR. MCMAINS: Do you want to say "of

law" or "of statute"?

24 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, are codes

25 | statutes? I guess they are.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, I'd say
2	"statutes."
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Statute"?
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "Statute."
5	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Now, do you want to
6	put Texas in front of Business and Commerce Code?
7	You see, you
8	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: No. I don't
9	think we need to say "Texas" in front of
10	anything.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. What else?
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: On Rule 45, spell
13	"approximately" right.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where?
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Where?
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Just turn the
17	page, the next page.
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Where, though, on
19	the next page?
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "On paper
21	measuring approximately."
22	MR. MCMAINS: It's the underlined.
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, I'm always
24	I'm really only looking at the I'm sorry, I
25	will make it clearer.

CHAVELA BATES

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Reverse the "L" and 1 the"E"? MR. TINDALL: That's it. 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. What's next? 4 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Now, on Rule 86 5 6 -- pardon me. 87. 7 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okav. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: You can rule me 8 9 out of order on this, but a number of times Rusty 10 and I volunteered to redraft paragraph (b) of Rule 87. We were directed to do it over and over 11 12 again. I think there is a simple way to solve the 13 problem, at least to improve the situation, by doing these things: Putting a period after "cause 14 15 of action." CHAIRMAN SOULES: In the second line. 16 17 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In the second line. Striking the word "but," capitalizing 18 19 "the," and having that sentence beginning with 20 "the," as capitalized, end with "pleadings," 21 period, striking "by" in the fourth line and capitalizing "when," such that the first two 22 23 sentences read as follows: 24 "It shall not be necessary for a claimant to

prove the merits of a cause of action, " period.

"The existence of a cause of action when pleaded properly shall be taken as established as alleged by the pleadings," period.

Then the next sentence, "When the claimant's venue allegations are," and I would reverse "specifically" and "denied" and say "are denied specifically," comma, "the pleader is required to support his," and I suggest this: Delete the words "pleading that the cause of action or a part thereof accrued in the county of suit," and substitute for those words "venue allegations." Such the sentence reads this way: "When the claimant's venue allegations are denied specifically," comma, "the pleader is required to support his venue allegations by prima facie proof as provided in paragraph (3) of this rule."

I think that eliminates what we have been trying to eliminate in terms of an ambiguity on this issue for a period of about two years.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: If that takes discussion, we're not going to be able to spend much time on it. If it's okay -- does that require discussion?

MR. MCMAINS: I'm not -- it's not a substantive change. I'm not confident that it

1	fixes the problem, but it probably improves it.
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. We'll do
3	those changes.
4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: How are you going to
5	do that except unless you make it plural?
6	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "The."
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Everything else has
8	been singular.
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "The."
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The venue
11	allegations. Okay. What's next?
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "The venue
13	allegations"?
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Uh-huh.
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: And then you pick
16	up
17	MR. MCMAINS: Wait a minute. Do you
18	want
19	PROFESSOR EDGAR: What have you
20	deleted then?
21	MR. MCMAINS: Do you want "the" or
22	"such"?
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, "the" can be
24	either.
25	MR. MCMAINS: Well, because you don't

1	want to say that if they deny "X," you have to
2	prove "X" and "Y."
3	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "The claimant's."
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: In that same
5	sentence we talk about the claimant.
6	MR. MCMAINS: No, "When the claimant's
7	venue allegations are specifically denied, pleader
8	is required to support such venue allegations."
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't like
10	"such" but let's use it.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: One minute here.
12	Let's go.
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Now, what have we
14	deleted now, "such venue allegations," and then
15	we've struck
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "By prima facie
17	proven." Go right to "by prima facie proven" in
18	the next line. Okay. Anybody that's got a note
19	as we're turning, just raise them as we go.
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The next one I
21	have is Rule 145.
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Anybody got one
23	between where we were and 145? Okay, 145.
24	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And I have,
25	really, just stylistic things here, and I don't

know, maybe I missed a meeting or whatever. 1 MR. MCMAINS: You have the "Texas" in 2 3 the Rule 113 again, Civil Practice Remedies Code. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Yeah, that's A everywhere. All of Jeremy Wicker's suggestions 5 include the word "Texas." 6 7 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. This is on a word processor. We'll look for "Texas" and cap 8 9 "T" in the style of the code and delete it 10 wherever it appears. 11 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I can go through this quickly, Luke, 145, if you want to. 12 13 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The second 14 15 sentence in the new matter, "The party who is 16 unable to afford cost is defined as a person" --17 do we want to say -- we obviously don't want to say "who was presenting receiving." I would 18 19 suggest deleting the word "presenting." 20 CHAIRMAN SOULES: It's supposed to be 21 "presently." It's "presently receiving" it. PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's unnecessary 22 23 to say "presently receiving" it. If you're receiving it you're receiving it presently. 24 25 You're not receiving it later.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right.
2	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And I would
3	change the word "government" to "governmental."
4	That's just a grammarian's notes.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right.
6	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And then the last
7	sentence on that first paragraph, I would suggest
8	saying "in the manner prescribed by this rule"
9	rather than "in the herein prescribed procedure."
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: In the manner
11	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "Prescribed by
12	this rule." And that's the next
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "Prescribed" or
14	"described," did you just say?
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Prescribed.
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "In the manner
17	prescribed by this rule"?
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: All right. What's
20	next?
21	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In the second
22	line of procedure, could we change the word
23	"accord" to "provide"? "Upon the filing of the
24	affidavit, the clerk shall docket the action,
25	issue citation and provide such other customary

1	services." Fourth line, "the" needs to be spelled
2	correctly.
3	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
4	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: In the next
5	sentence I'm having trouble. "If the Court shall
6	find at the first regular hearing in the course of
7	the action," why does that why is language I
8	suggest we strike that language.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: But you say "if the
10	Court finds." Just "if the Court finds at the
11	first regular hearing."
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And, again,
13	"governmental." And "governmental" throughout. I
14	don't know whether I may have gotten tired of
15	editing this by the time I got to the next page.
16	I think those are the major problems.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "If the Court shall
18	find that the party is able to afford cost, the
19	party shall pay the cost. Okay.
20	PROFESSOR EDGAR: How is the sentence
21	going to read now, Luke?
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "If the Court shall
23	find that the party is able to afford cost, the
24	party shall pay the cost in the action."

MR. RAGLAND: Isn't the point of this

rule trying to avoid having a special hearing on inability to pay costs and trying to get it at the first regular hearing in the case? Isn't that what -- the reason for this language here.

I think the reason at the first regular hearing in the course of the action, that that's -- that was made to be punitive. Because what follows is that that party who filed an affidavit of inability has been found to be lying, then he's stuck with the cost. That takes away the Judge's discretion to charge the cost of the action to another party even if that party wins. That's what this says.

I think that's why that was tagged. It had to be done at the first regular hearing. After that, the cost would be assessed wherever.

MR. RAGLAND: Well, if we take out the language about the first regular hearing, do we reverse back to the old practice of where they contested the pauper's oath before you can do anything?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: No, just anywhere along the line that the Court finds that the party can pay costs, he gets stuck. So, if he gets to where he can pay costs, he better withdraw, I

1	guess, his affidavit.
2	MR. MCMAINS: Did you find on the last
3	sentence in that Rule 145 did you-all fix that
4	"or"? I don't know what it's there for. "Except
5	with leave of court, no further steps in the
6	action or will be taken" I don't
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm inclined just to
8	to leave that sentence "If the Court shall find"
9	the way it is, because that's been given some
10	study. It's got a set point in time and we don't
11	have time to redo it. We're changing it
12	substantively at this point with Bill's
13	suggestion. So, I want to leave that alone if
14	that's okay.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's crazy,
16	though.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I know, but
18	you can't understand it. Okay. What's next?
19	MR. MCMAINS: Do you see what I'm
20	saying, Luke?
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm sorry.
22	MR. MCMAINS: Is the "or" out? What
2 3	did we do?
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where?
25	MR. MCMAINS: 145, the last sentence

1	on that page that begins with "except." It says
2	"no further steps in the action or will be
3	taken." That "or"
4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's not supposed
5	to be there. "Will be taken." Thank you. Okay.
6	What's next?
7	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Rule 161 has that
8	same problem that 1701 had in the other place.
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We just said there
10	"by statute."
11	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "Provided by
12	statute. Whenever we have principal obligor and
13	secondary obligor, we implicate a lot of statutes,
14	not just this one.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: All right.
17	That's the same problem again in Rule 163.
18	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. "Provided for
19	by statute." Okay.
20	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: And if the Court
21	wants, we could write comments to say you can
22	drive yourself crazy because it starts to list all
23	the statutes to deal with it, so I'm going to take
24	that back.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.

1 MR. MCMAINS: I don't think 165(a) was 2 supposed to change anything. If the underlined 3 portion doesn't have an error in it, we don't have 4 to worry about it? I was just curious. 5 CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's right. 6 MR. MCMAINS: Okay. 7 MR. RAGLAND: I have a question about 168 paragraph 7, the last phrase, the last 8 9 paragraph, "true copy of each shall be promptly 10 filed in the clerk's office together with proof of 11 service. Does that still require the originater 12 of interrogatories to file those blank 13 interrogatories with the clerk and then responses 14 coming back be filed also? You had a lot of 15 discussion about --16 MR, MCMAINS: That's not a change, 17 though. 18 MR. RAGLAND: Well, it's not a change, 19 but we had a lot of discussion about the necessity 20 of filing interrogatories and then the rule 21 requiring that the answers be made right under the 22 questions in filing those, too. 23 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, we voted not 24 to change it. 25 MR. RAGLAND: Okay.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Next?
2	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't have
3	anything until 215.
4	MR. RAGLAND: There's a typo on 205.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is there a typo on
6	205? Where is it, Tom? Thanks.
7	MR. RAGLAND: Five lines from the
8	bottom, "sued," I think it should be "used."
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: It looks like it,
10	doesn't it? Thank you. Okay. Then the next one
11	is 215, Bill?
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Uh-huh.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I've got one on
14	206.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Okay.
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We've got let's
17	see. In the underlined portion, the last line of
18	the underlined portion, where it says "copy," that
19	word should come out.
20	MR. MCMAINS: Do you want to put in
21	there "transcripts"?
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That should be
23	"deposition transcripts."
24	MR. TINDALL: In both places.
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "The original of the

1	deposition transcript."
2	MR. MCMAINS: Why don't we just say
3	"preparing the original deposition transcript."
4	We don't need any other
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "The original of the
6	deposition transcript," that's good. Okay. What
7	else on that? Something else?
8	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, 206 really
9	should start off by "certification of the officer
10	shall certify on the deposition transcript."
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
12	MR. TINDALL: That bleeds through
13	every sentence.
14	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's right.
15	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: They just have to
16	get your thing out of the other book and compare.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We'll do that.
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I would say that it
19	is a true record. I wouldn't repeat that
20	deposition again.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: And the same thing
23	is true on 207. We should be using "deposition
24	transcripts in court proceedings."
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Do we want to say
2	in that sentence that begins "further," the
3	bracketed underlined sentence at the bottom of
4	(a), "the evidence rules" "further the evidence
5	rules shall be applied." Is that the way we want
6	to say it? For some reason that bothers me.
7	PROFESSOR EDGAR: The rules of
8	evidence.
9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I like "rules of
ιo	evidence" better.
L1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, I do, too.
L 2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Should we cap
L 3	them?
L 4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah.
L 5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Are we talking about
L 6	the rules of evidence capped or rules of evidence
17	inclusive of any that are not in the Texas Rules
L 8	of Evidence? I guess small letters.
L 9	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I'm happy with
20	the small letters.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Although big
23	letters are used in (2) on the next page.
2 4	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
25	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: Let me stop you.

1	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay, stop me.
2	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: I believe those
3	are going to be the Texas Rules of Civil
4	Evidence.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Why don't we just
6	say the little "r" rules of little "e" evidence
7	and let somebody else figure out what they are?
8	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: They might be
9	called Irish Schwartz (phonetic) next year.
10	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We'll delete that,
11	okay.
12	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Are we on 215?
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: 207. Now, we've got
14	some changes that we're going to incorporate from
15	today's meeting. We've gotten a lot of good input
16	from Hadley there. And 208 as well. Okay, 215.
17	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't know
18	whether that says "offeror" there or not, but I
19	would suggest saying "party offering" or some such
20	words rather than "offeror." It seems clumsy.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "The party offering
22	the evidence, " okay.
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "The party offering
24	the evidence"?
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes.

1	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't have
2	anything until Rule 274.
3	PROFESSOR EDGAR: "Objectionable" is
4	spelled wrong.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And where is that?
6	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We went to 274,
7	but does anybody have anything in between?
8	MR. RAGLAND: Typo on 273.
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where is that, Tom?
10	MR. RAGLAND: The second from the
11	bottom, "apart from."
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Thank you.
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: 274, second line
14	should be "objectionable" rather than
15	"objectional."
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Objection, A-B-L-E.
17	Right. Or is that an "i"?
18	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: "A".
19	PROFESSOR EDGAR: 275 caption should
20	be "Charge" rather than "Special Submission." In
21	other words, that charge read before argument.
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Could we back up
23	to 274 one second? Would it be all right with
24	everyone to take the words "shall be deemed"
25	before the word "waived" and just substitute

1	"is"? "Any complaint as to a question, charge,
2	definition or instruction on account of any
3	defect, omission or fault in pleading," do we want
4	to retain the old language "shall be deemed
5	waived," or should we just say "is waived unless
6	specifically included in the objections"?
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Is" is a more
8	direct word. Rusty, do you see any problem with
9	that? Okay. Strike "shall be deemed" and insert
10	"is." Okay.
11	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Then 275 we change
12	that now, somehow Rule 276 fell through the
13	cracks here.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Where did it go?
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I sent it to
16	you. I don't know what you did in fact, I
17	pointed out when I sent it back to you that it
18	wasn't included and it still isn't in here.
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, I didn't know
20	what we did with it.
21	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: You screwed up
22	twice.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: It will be in there
24	next time. I'll send it to you right away.
25	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just make a note.

1	You've got it somewhere because but it needs to
2	be included here. And the next one, then, I
3	have
4	MR. TINDALL: Luke, you've got the one
5	I proposed on 277.
6	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes.
7	MR. TINDALL: The caption being
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The caption should
9	be "Submission to the Jury" instead of "Special
10	Issues to the Jury" or "Interrogatories to the
11	Jury."
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "Submission to the
14	Jury," and that's what you-all said. We messed up
15	when we typed it.
16	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Okay.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
18	PROFESSOR EDGAR: And then
19	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Hadley was very
20	gracious in giving me a lot of input on here. I
21	didn't have it exactly right. I thank you for
22	that,
23	PROFESSOR EDGAR: That's all right.
24	On 295
25	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Did we get

1	everything in there?
2	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I just glanced
3	at it quickly this morning. When I have time I'll
4	look at it in more detail. But 295, the words
5	third line, "not responsive" should not have been
6	deleted. No, no. That's right. We substituted
7	"incomplete" with "not responsive," didn't we? Or
8	did we?
9	MR. TINDALL: I thought we took out
10	the words "at the bar." We didn't know what that
11	meant. We didn't know what it meant.
12	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is "at the bar" in
13	the current rules?
14	MR. MCMAINS: Yes, I think so.
15	MR. TINDALL: We took that out.
16	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It's really to be
17	at the bench.
18	MR. TINDALL: It's just that "it shall
19	be directed to be reformed, period. That's the
20	way
21	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We decided, though,
22	and I don't know why but we decided to put in
23	"at the bar."
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, it's there,
25	isn't it?

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yeah, but somebody
2	just said it shouldn't be there.
3	MR. TINDALL: We voted to take it
4	out. We didn't know what it meant.
5	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: It means after
6	the case is over and we go to the bar.
7	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Do we leave it in or
8	take it out?
9	MR. TINDALL: Take it out.
1.0	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Take it out.
11	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay.
12	MR. RAGLAND: We're taking out "at the
1.3	bar"?
14	MR. TINDALL: Yes.
15	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We're taking out "at
16	the bar."
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: "If it is incomplete
18	to the questions contained."
19	MR. RAGLAND: That doesn't make sense
2 0	to me.
21	CHAIRMAN SOULES: The second sentence
22	doesn't make any sense now. "If it is incomplete
23	to the questions contained in the Court's
2 4	charge." "If it is incomplete or not
25	responsive."

1 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I think that's what 2 we said, "If it is incomplete or not responsive to 3 the questions contained in the charge or the answers to the questions are in conflict, the 4 Court shall." 5 6 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okav. I got that 7 straight now. Thank you. What's next? 8 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Just a second. Rule 9 301, now this was not part of our work. This was 10 over in Harry's section, but since it -- we 11 changed the special issue jury finding. But also we need to make a change in Rule 324, and that 12 13 likewise fell through the cracks. 14 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okav. 15 PROFESSOR EDGAR: And I think you got 16 that. 17 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is 301 okay? 18 PROFESSOR EDGAR: What? CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is 301 okay the way 19 20 it is? 21 PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes, but when you 22 originally sent this material to me the other day, 23 you didn't include 321, nor did you include 324. 24 And somehow 324 still hadn't gotten in the 25 pipeline.

180 1 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: There probably 2 are a lot of rules that talk about special issues. PROFESSOR EDGAR: There might be but 3 I've tried to find them, as many as I could, and 4 those are the only ones that I found. 5 6 PROFESSOR DORSANEO: We're going to 7 try to get this -- I'm going to try to get this business on computer from West, and if I can get 8 it on our computer with the word search program, I 9 can search for it. Otherwise, it's law clerk --10 11 one of the times. 12 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, if you can get 13 it -- I've got a machine that's big enough to hold the rules, I'm sure, but I sure would like to get 14 If we can get it on a Displaywriter diskette 15

or several Displaywriter diskettes in that form. We could all use them. We may have to get the Court to request to send the rules down on diskette form.

JUSTICE WALLACE: I had a talk with the editor and Bill has been in touch with him. Did you call him?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I didn't call him yet. I've been too busy.

JUSTICE WALLACE: He said it would

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take two, three weeks for him to get his preliminary investigation done. I said I know we've got a data processing department to my knowledge. But we will cooperate with you in any way we can and I told him that Bill would be in touch with him on it.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Will you see if you can get that in Displaywriter diskette form or IBM PC diskette form?

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Okay.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Specifically, that's the first sentence of Rule 324(c). The words "special issue" should be changed to "questions."

It's the first sentence in Rule 324(c).

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. What's next?

Thank you. I had a call from a lawyer who is doing a paper, Tom Cross, telling me that this was a problem, 329, last week. And I said, well, let me tell you what we're doing about it.

MR. TINDALL: On the citation by publication judgments?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Uh-huh. That's exactly what we fixed. Okay. And we're taking "Texas" out. What's the next rule with a problem that you see?

1	MR. TINDALL: Where are you now?
2	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'm back to I'm
3	just rolling. I'm through. I don't have any
4	more.
5	MR. TINDALL: Luke, one thing,
6	stylistically, on some of these, Jeremy Wicker has
7	done a score of these things where he's citing
8	various codes. You may look at the Government
9	Code. They have a preferred way to cite these
10	things instead of putting "of the" between the
11	section and the code. Just put it like they've
12	done on 621(a). That's the preferred method of
13	style on these.
14	CHAIRMAN SOULES: You don't put "of
15	the."
16	MR. TINDALL: Don't put "of the."
17	Just put a comma. It just should be "Section
18	34.001," comma, "Civil Practice and Remedies
19	Code." That's the way
20	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I've got you.
21	Okay. What's next?
22	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: I don't have any
23	more.
24	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Does anybody have
25	any more suggestions?

1	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Let me just I'm
2	just looking at Texas Rule of Evidence 801. And
3	there is reference here to Rule 207 Texas Rules of
4	Civil Procedure. Now, should we delete the word
5	"Texas" and is it now Civil Procedure or the Texas
6	Rules of Procedure since we have both civil and
7	criminal rules.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, these rules
9	have been passed. They've already been enacted,
10	the Rules of Evidence.
11	JUSTICE WALLACE: Oh, yes. The Rules
12	of Evidence, yes.
13	PROFESSOR EDGAR: We're just talking
14	about the way to cite them.
15	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, next time we
16	probably
17	MR. TINDALL: It's just on code that
18	you do that.
19	JUSTICE WALLACE: The blue book is
20	still TRCP.
21	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, I was just
22	asking.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Okay. Was there any
24	change on these Appellate Rules then? And these
25	evidence rules have already been acted on by the

184 Court. Does anybody have any other business? 1 2 PROFESSOR EDGAR: I'd like to ask 3 Judge Wallace, when does -- I was just wondering 4 when we might anticipate the effective date of 5 these rules. 6 PROFESSOR BLAKELY: He's got an answer 7 if you can get his attention. 8 CHAIRMAN SOULES: Let me say that I 9 anticipate this committee will have a scheduled 10 meeting in May. And also, we will go ahead and 11 schedule a meeting in October. That's on both 12 ends of the summer vacation and we might 13 reschedule the October meeting to earlier if I 14 find out we -- I've got to have the publication 15 dates. When do we have to be in the Bar Journal 16 in order to get rules effective the first of the

JUSTICE WALLACE: To be effective the first of the year, it's got to be in the December Bar Journal, which comes out when, Bill, about the first week of December?

MR. WHITEHURST: That's right, but you have a two-month lee time.

JUSTICE WALLACE: So, it means it must be presented --

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MR. WHITEHURST: October.

JUSTICE WALLACE: It's got to be in the October journal -- presented in October, and, therefore, it's got to be to them by mid August.

MR. WHITEHURST: Do you want it

JUSTICE WALLACE: Well, it's got to be printed 60 days before they take effect. So, that means they have to be printed in the October journal. That means 60 days would be, oh, early in December. It will be past December the 1st.

So, it's got to be in the October journal. They need about 45 days lee time.

MR. WHITEHURST: That's right, 45 to 60 days.

JUSTICE WALLACE: So, we're talking about the early part of August to get something effective January 1.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, my question, though, was, when does the Court anticipate that the rules that we now have might be adopted?

JUSTICE WALLACE: As soon as these are presented to us in final form, we can get reasonably quick action. We can get them -- if they get to us by January the 1st, I imagine by

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1	the 1st of February we'll have them taken care of.
2	PROFESSOR BLAKELY: What you want is
3	an effective date.
4	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Yes. I'm going to
5	have to write a law review article, to be very
6	selfish about this, and I was just wondering how
7	much time I'm going to have.
8	JUSTICE WALLACE: Okay. When
9	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I just want to know
10	what time I've got. I don't really care.
11	JUSTICE WALLACE: Well
12	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I was just trying to
13	get an idea, Judge Wallace.
14	JUSTICE WALLACE: When do you think we
15	will have the final form, Luke?
16	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I think you will
17	have the final form I believe they will be out
18	of our office, let's see, certainly by Friday
19	week. It may not take us that long.
20	JUSTICE WALLACE: Are you talking
21	about the 1st of December?
22	CHAIRMAN SOULES: And then I want to
23	send them out to you-all. How long does the
24	committee want for feedback? No need in having
25	more than two weeks. You can't get them read and

1	call me in two weeks, if you're not going to read
2	them
3	PROFESSOR EDGAR: I think that's
4	fine. Two weeks is fine.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: So, I'll have them
6	out. Friday was the 7th. We'll have them out by
7	the 21st, 28th
8	MR. MCMAINS: How about December 5?
9	CHAIRMAN SOULES: By December the 5th
10	no later than mid December so you-all will have
11	them for consideration certainly by the time you
12	return from the Christmas holidays, probably
13	before you leave.
14	JUSTICE WALLACE: I would say March
15	1st at the latest we should have final action on
16	them. Likely by February 1st.
17	PROFESSOR EDGAR: So, we're thinking,
18	then, that perhaps these rules might become
19	effective by September 1st?
20	JUSTICE WALLACE: No. They will be
21	effective January 1, '88.
22	PROFESSOR EDGAR: Oh, okay.
23	PROFESSOR DORSANEO: The new rules,
24	when they do go into effect, will go into effect
25	on January 1 of even years.

JUSTICE WALLACE: What the Court will do is -- January 1 of even years will be all rule changes. The lawyers and the judges and everybody interested out there know that there's not going to be any more changes. We've got two years to learn these changes, and then on January 1, 1990, those changes will be effective.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: And you're not interested in enacting these for effective dates before that?

just started -- and this is our program so let's get on with it. It will also give us time to look at what legislature does. As soon as we get a meeting, as soon as they're through -- it would probably be June or July.

professor Dorsaneo: It really is a good thing to pick a particular date to try and stick with it from year to year because all book publishers and other people can then accommodate their schedules to the Court's schedule.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: When does the legislature recess? It's 140 days after the first Monday in January.

MR. TINDALL: Memorial Day.

1	JUSTICE WALLACE: They convene early
2	this year, don't they, on about the
3	MR. WHITEHURST: Yeah, I would just
4	figure Memorial Day for your planning purposes.
5	CHAIRMAN SOULES: May 30th, is that
6	what it is?
7	MR. WHITEHURST: Yeah.
8	CHAIRMAN SOULES: We'll have a meeting
9	then the second
r o	MR. MCMAINS: Wait a minute. When is
11	the State Bar Convention this year?
12	MR. WHITEHURST: 12th, 13th and 14th.
13	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Of June?
14	MR. MCMAINS: Yeah.
15	MR. WHITEHURST: You can have it at
16	the Bar Convention. It's going to be in Corpus.
17	CHAIRMAN SOULES: I don't think we can
18	have a meeting of this kind at the Bar
19	Convention.
2 0	MR. WHITEHURST: Is it going to be a
21	day and a half?
22	MR. TINDALL: Early May.
23	CHAIRMAN SOULES: Well, but the
24	legislature won't be done.
25	MR. WHITEHURST: Let us know if you

1 want it at the Bar Convention and we will make 2 arrangements. 3 CHAIRMAN SOULES: And, Bill, welcome. We appreciate your coming in and visiting with 4 5 us. MR. WHITEHURST: It's always nice to 6 7 come in and see the frightening process of 8 rulemaking. 9 JUSTICE WALLACE: I think everybody realizes that sometime after legislature adjourns 10 11 -- unless you've got someone birddogging that daily journal, to know what has been done over 12 13 there for some time. Because session -- of 14 course, you don't get -- who knows when they're 15 going to come out. And most the damage is usually 16 done that last week of the session anyway. MR. MCMAINS: Why don't we do it the 17 18 last week in June? 19 CHAIRMAN SOULES: That's fine with 20 me. That means the week before July the 4th 21 holiday, but that's fine. MR. MCMAINS: I mean, I don't know 22 23 when the July 4th -- I mean, what --

MR. TINDALL: June 26th, 27th.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is that going to be

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1 -- what day of week does July the 4th fall on?

2 MR. TINDALL: July the 4th is the

3 following Saturday. The 4th is on a Saturday next

4 year.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Is that okay, then, to set it on Friday -- what's the date?

MR. TINDALL: June 26th, June 27th.

full days, and we'll only have one meeting. At that meeting, any interim committees that are ready to report on what has been tabled here can report. And we'll address any new issues that have been raised from the legislature. We'll have to watch those early and get subcommittee reports, and we'll state that we exhaust our agenda, rewrite those rules and get them to you, Judge, right away so that you could, if possible, if you wish, act on those and get them in the rule books, too.

JUSTICE WALLACE: Yeah, because -that's going to cut it short because our members
start breaking the middle of July.

MR. WHITEHURST: Let me mention that for the first time we'll be on tap with a computer to the legislature this year. So, I mean, we

1 might be able to alert Lou Lou Flores (phonetic) 2 to particularly look for bills that might concern your task. 3 MR. MCMAINS: I really think, Luke, if 4 5 you assume that you get the legislative stuff 6 immediately, you've got to have a little bit of 7 time to assimilate it and see what it means, and then some time to get it to the committee. 8 don't see a meeting any earlier than June 26th. 9 JUSTICE WALLACE: 10 I don't either. 11 CHAIRMAN SOULES: That means that the 12 Court would have to act on that in time to get 13 those rules to the Bar Journal by the middle of 14 August. 15 JUSTICE WALLACE: Yes. We would almost have to have it by July 15th. 16 17 CHAIRMAN SOULES: We can do that. 18 MR. MCMAINS: I think we can get that 19 done. CHAIRMAN SOULES: We'll have to 20 understand that when we look at it next time, it 21 22 has to be carefully drafted so when it gets back 23 to our office we can get it right on out.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: Well, you mentioned

two full days. Are you just going to deviate from

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our current practice and be all day Friday and all day Saturday?

CHAIRMAN SOULES: I'd like you to reserve that just in case we need it.

PROFESSOR EDGAR: I just wanted to know.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Yes. I'm asking that we go ahead and reserve two full days, and we might even just have an edit committee Saturday afternoon.

PROFESSOR DORSANEO: Like this one we had today.

CHAIRMAN SOULES: Does anyone feel like -- I'm going to send the proposed rules to everybody and give you two weeks to look at them. Does anyone feel that we need an edit committee? I can take your suggestions on the phone, in mail in writing. If we have a problem, what should I do? Maybe get Bill and Rusty and Hadley. Anybody else want me to call you and get you on a telephone conference if we really run into a problem? Okay. Well, if I just can't understand something or it's a departure of suggestion, I'll talk to the three of you-all.

Okay. Thank you very much. We're done,

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 THE STATE OF TEXAS X COUNTY OF TRAVIS X 4 I, Chavela V. Bates, Court Reporter for the 5 State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing typewritten pages contain a true and correct transcription of all the proceedings 6 directed by counsel to be included in the 7 statement of facts in SUPREME COURT ADVISORY BOARD MEETING, and were reported by me. 8 I further certify that this transcription of the record of the proceedings truly and correctly 9 reflects the exhibits, if any, offered by the 10 respective parties. 11 I further certify that my charge for preparation of the statement of facts is \$ 12 WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE this, the _____, 1986. 13 14 Chavela V. Bates, Court Reporter 15 316 W. 12th Street, Suite 315 Austin, Texas 78701 512-474-5427 16 17 Notary Public expires 09-30-89 CSR #3064 Expires 12-31-87 18 19 Job No. 20 21

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