

The Civil Justice Reform Act Expense and Delay Reduction Plans: A Sourcebook

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Introduction

This sourcebook is a reference for the civil case management procedures and techniques contained in the Civil Justice Reform Act (CJRA) expense and delay reduction plans adopted by the U.S. district courts. The sourcebook's seventeen tables summarize that information in terms of common civil case management elements, such as service of process, motions, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR). We have produced this sourcebook because of the federal judges' and federal court practitioners' high level of interest in case management techniques.

To create this sourcebook, a summary of each district's plan was drafted and sent to the clerk of court for that district with a request to review the summary for accuracy and completeness and to supplement it with citations to local court rules when those rules rather than the CJRA plan address relevant district practices. Clerks in ninety of the ninety-four courts reviewed and returned the summaries. All ninety-four district summaries are included in this sourcebook. The following staff of the Federal Judicial Center and the Administrative Office prepared the initial summaries:

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This sourcebook appeared in a preliminary version as the second appendix to a report submitted to Congress on December 1, 1994, concerning the courts' expense and delay reduction plans.¹ This published version differs from the version sent to Congress in that all revisions in response to the courts' reviews have been completed.²

The tables in this sourcebook are best viewed as an overview of the U.S. district courts' CJRA expense and delay reduction plans. Readers who need to know specific requirements should not rely on these tables or cite them as legal authority. For more information, interested readers should consult the CJRA advisory group reports and expense and delay reduction plans directly. The reports and plans are available on WESTLAW, and the plans may also be found in a published compendium.³ The district courts are also required to conduct annual assessments of their criminal and civil dockets, to determine whether additional actions may be taken to reduce cost and delay in civil litigation.⁴ Interested readers should contact individual courts for these assessments.

¹ Judicial Conference of the United States, Civil Justice Reform Act Report: Development and Implementation of Plans by the United States District Courts (Dec. 1994). Unlike Appendix I of the report to Congress, which organizes the information from the plans into the case management principles and techniques set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 473, this sourcebook uses a more detailed set of categories derived from the types of procedures and issues addressed in the plans and from a general knowledge of court practices.

² A version of Appendix II that included all revisions was transmitted to Congress on March 1, 1995, and sent to the circuit and district courts, the executives of the circuit and district courts, the district court clerks, and the CJRA advisory group chairs.

³ Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plans of the United States District Courts (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, April 1994).

⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 475.

Statutory Requirements of the CJRA

The Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990 required each U.S. district court to implement a civil justice expense and delay reduction plan that would “facilitate deliberate adjudication of civil cases on the merits, monitor discovery, improve litigation management, and ensure just, speedy, and inexpensive resolutions of civil disputes.”⁵ Each district court developed its expense and delay reduction plan (or selected it from model plans) after considering the recommendations of an advisory group formed in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 478. The members of each advisory group, appointed by the chief judge of each district court, were to include “attorneys and other persons who are representative of major categories of litigants in such court, as determined by the chief judge of such court.”⁶

In formulating its recommendations, each advisory group was to consider a variety of factors that included:

1. the condition of the civil and criminal dockets in the district court;
2. trends in case filings and the demands placed on the district court’s resources;
3. the principal causes of cost and delay in civil litigation in the district court, given the court’s procedures and the ways in which clients and attorneys conduct litigation; and
4. the extent to which costs and delays could be reduced by better assessments of the impact of new legislation on the courts.⁷

⁵ 28 U.S.C. § 471.

⁶ 28 U.S.C. § 478(b).

⁷ 28 U.S.C. § 472(c)(1).

The Act, as codified at 28 U.S.C. § 473(a), also required each district court to consider its advisory group’s recommendations and the following six principles of litigation management and cost and delay reduction when preparing its plan:

1. systematic, differential treatment of civil cases that tailors the level of individualized and case-specific management to such criteria as case complexity, the amount of time reasonably needed to prepare the case for trial, and the judicial and other resources required and available for the preparation and disposition of the case (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(1));
2. early and ongoing control of the pretrial process through involvement of a judicial officer (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(2));
3. for all cases that the court or an individual judicial officer determines are complex and any other appropriate cases, careful and deliberate monitoring through a discovery/case management conference or a series of such conferences (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(3));
4. encouragement of cost-effective discovery through voluntary exchange of information among litigants and their attorneys and through the use of cooperative discovery devices (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(4));
5. conservation of judicial resources by prohibiting the consideration of discovery motions unless accompanied by a certification that the moving party has made a reasonable and good faith effort to reach agreement with opposing counsel on the matters set forth in the motion (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(5)); and
6. authorization to refer appropriate cases to alternative dispute resolution programs (28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(6)).

Section 473(b) of Title 28 further instructed the district courts to consider for possible inclusion in their plans these techniques of litigation management and cost and delay reduction:

1. a requirement that counsel for each party to a case jointly present a discovery/case management plan for the case at the initial pretrial conference (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(1));
2. a requirement that each party be represented at each pretrial conference by an attorney with authority to bind that party regarding all matters under discussion at the conference and all related matters (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(2));
3. a requirement that all requests for extensions of discovery deadlines or for postponement of the trial be signed by the attorney and the party making the request (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(3));
4. a program for the presentation of the legal and factual basis of a case to a court-selected neutral evaluator at a nonbinding conference conducted early in the litigation (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(4));
5. a requirement that, upon notice of the court, representatives of the parties with authority to bind them in settlement discussions be present or available by telephone during any settlement conference (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(5)); and
6. any other techniques that the court considers appropriate after considering the advisory group's recommendations (28 U.S.C. § 473(b)(6)).

Ten district courts were designated by the Judicial Conference of the United States as pilot courts and were required to

include the six principles and guidelines of § 473(a) in their expense and delay reduction plans.⁸ The ten pilot courts are

Southern District of California
District of Delaware
Northern District of Georgia
Southern District of New York
Western District of Oklahoma
Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Western District of Tennessee
Southern District of Texas
District of Utah
Eastern District of Wisconsin

Furthermore, the Judicial Conference was required to conduct demonstration programs in five courts:⁹

Northern District of California
Western District of Michigan
Western District of Missouri
Northern District of Ohio
Northern District of West Virginia

The statute required the demonstration courts in the Western District of Michigan and the Northern District of Ohio to experiment with systems of differentiated case management. The courts in the Northern District of California, the Northern District of West Virginia, and the Western District of Missouri

⁸ Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-650 (1990). The statute required the pilot courts to maintain their programs until December 31, 1994, and the Judicial Conference to submit a report to Congress no later than December 31, 1995, on the experience of the pilot courts. The Judicial Improvements Act of 1994 (Pub. L. No. 103-420) extended the pilot programs to December 31, 1995, and the report date to December 31, 1996.

⁹ *Id.* at § 104.

were also required to experiment with various methods of reducing cost and delay in civil litigation, including alternative dispute resolution.¹⁰

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 479, the Judicial Conference submitted a report to Congress on December 1, 1994, on the districts' expense and delay reduction plans. As noted earlier, a prepublication version of this sourcebook was the second appendix to that report.

Patterns Among the District Plans

In formulating their recommendations, the CJRA advisory groups were directed by Congress to examine and take account of the conditions and practices in their respective districts.¹¹ Consequently, the expense and delay reduction plans that resulted from the advisory group recommendations and the work of the district courts are as varied in their content as the districts they represent. Yet, there are some distinct patterns among the adopted plans that largely reflect the congressional directives to consider various principles and techniques of litigation management. It should be noted that only the ten pilot courts were required to include the six principles and guidelines of litigation management and cost and delay reduction in their expense and delay reduction plans. Other districts were free to consider them and adopt them if local conditions were judged to be appropriate. But many districts already had local rules, standing orders, or other policies that included these principles in varying degrees. Thus, the absence of a principle or guideline from a plan does not mean that that court rejected it; that principle or guideline may already be reflected in district practices that are not described in the expense and delay reduction plan. It is for this reason that the tables include local rule citations, provided directly by the district courts.

¹⁰ The Judicial Conference is required to submit a report to Congress no later than December 31, 1995, on the experience of the demonstration courts. *Id.* at § 104(a).

¹¹ 28 U.S.C. § 472(c)(1).

Regarding patterns among the plans, the courts are nearly universal in their adoption of some form of individualized or case-specific case management (see Table 4). Many districts have created differentiated case management (DCM) systems that place cases into broad categories or tracks. These tracks generally have their own time frames for the completion of discovery and trial as well as their own limits on discovery (e.g., limits on the number of interrogatories and depositions). Virtually every district that has a formal DCM system has some version of an expedited track, a standard track, and a complex track, and may have other, more specialized tracks. The Western District of Michigan has six DCM tracks, including two tracks for complex cases and a non-DCM track for a randomly assigned 10% of civil cases. This non-DCM track will be used for comparative analysis of DCM and non-DCM techniques of litigation management as part of the study of this demonstration program. Among those districts without a formal system, the vast majority subscribe to the principle of individualized case management, to be implemented through such techniques as case management plans jointly prepared by the parties and their attorneys, periodic status conferences, and final pretrial conferences (see Tables 2 and 3).

Virtually all of the district courts authorize some form of alternative dispute resolution, and many districts have one or more court-annexed programs (see Tables 12, 13, and 14). Among the most common ADR techniques are court-hosted settlement conferences and mediation. In addition to the twenty districts authorized under 28 U.S.C. § 658 to maintain mandatory or voluntary programs of court-annexed arbitration, some districts allow parties to employ private ADR providers who may use arbitration.¹²

¹² The Federal Judicial Center and the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution will jointly publish the Sourcebook on Federal District Court ADR and Settlement Procedures, a court-by-court description of district court ADR programs. Based on the CJRA plans and a survey of the courts, the ADR Sourcebook reflects developments under and subsequent to the CJRA and provides substantially more detail than we do here.

Many courts have codified several additional concepts of litigation management in their expense and delay reduction plans. One of the most common and oldest concepts is that of an early, firm trial date, typically established during or soon after the first discovery/case management conference (see Table 8). A number of courts have also adopted backup systems for ensuring that the trial date, once established, is postponed only in the most extraordinary circumstances. Some of these courts have another judge try the case if the assigned judge is unavailable. Others offer litigants the choice of another date or trial before a magistrate judge. Some districts exchange a firm trial date for consent by parties to have their case handled and tried by a magistrate judge (see Tables 8 and 9).

Not quite as common as the firm trial date—though very frequently found in the plans—is the requirement of a good-faith effort to resolve discovery disputes before requesting judicial involvement (see Table 6). Most districts with this requirement also require that certification accompany the discovery motion. Several districts require a good-faith effort to resolve the dispute and, if that effort is unsuccessful, a conference with a judge before the filing of a discovery motion.

Among the plans' provisions for controlling discovery, the most common provision is the adoption of schedules and time limits for completing discovery. How these schedules and deadlines are established varies greatly from court to court, but many use the Rule 16 scheduling order to set them. Many courts considered a requirement that attorneys and their clients both sign requests for extension of discovery deadlines (see Table 6), and while some courts did adopt this requirement, a greater number rejected it.

The expense and delay reduction plans vary in their response to the principle of voluntary exchange of information and the use of cooperative discovery devices (see Table 5).¹³ At the time many of the courts were writing their plans, proposed changes to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 were pending. Some courts declined to take a position on voluntary disclo-

sure, choosing instead to wait for the outcome of the proposed changes. Other courts chose not to adopt the new version of the rule. As a result, the information on disclosure is preliminary and not necessarily indicative of current practices in the federal courts.¹⁴

The tables in this sourcebook also summarize information regarding the duties of magistrate judges (see Table 9), procedures for handling pro se and prisoner litigation (see Table 10), miscellaneous other provisions of the expense and delay reduction plans (see Table 15), and court recommendations to others regarding rules of procedure, criminal sentencing, and the impact of new legislation (see Table 16). The last table contains information on the implementation of the expense and delay reduction plans, including whether they were adopted by local rule, general order, or a combination thereof (see Table 17).

¹³ 28 U.S.C. § 473(a)(4).

¹⁴ For current information on the district courts' adoption of disclosure, see Donna Stienstra, *Implementation of Disclosure in United States District Courts* (Federal Judicial Center, March 24, 1995 update).

Abbreviations Used in the Tables

The following abbreviations are used throughout the tables in this sourcebook.

CJRA Plan	The district court's CJRA expense and delay reduction plan.
ADR	Alternative dispute resolution.
DCM	Differentiated case management.
IA	The information is absent from the district court's CJRA plan.
CR	The district court specifically rejects this procedure or rule.
PD	The district court's CJRA plan notes that the court's provision predates the CJRA.

The expense and delay reduction plans differ markedly in their content, as would be expected of plans formulated on the basis of local issues and needs. Thus, one district court's plan may not address issues that are dealt with in another court's plan. In the tables that follow, many of the entries contain the abbreviation IA, meaning that information on a particular topic is absent from a district's plan. The fact that the information is absent can mean any of several things. In many districts, the case management principles and techniques described in the tables had been adopted and implemented before the CJRA. Consequently, these courts may have believed that this information was not pertinent, perhaps because it was described in detail in the CJRA advisory group's report. Where it was possible to identify this situation in the expense and delay reduction plan, it is noted as PD (Predates the CJRA). Where it was not possible to identify this situation, IA is used. It is also pos-

sible that, based on the advisory group's report, the court did not believe that a change in district practice was needed; the advisory group may in fact have recommended that no change be made. When such a recommendation could be identified in the expense and delay reduction plan, the recommendation and its basis are described in the table. It is also possible that the courts rejected some principles and techniques. Where this situation could be identified, it is noted as CR (Court Rejects). Again, where it was not possible to identify the reason, IA is used.

The designation IA should not be read to imply that the courts had an obligation to include a particular case management practice in their plans. Only the ten pilot courts were required to include the six principles outlined in § 473(a). All other courts had the option of adopting any given practice. Furthermore, some of the practices included in these tables are not addressed by the CJRA, but are included here because they were found in the plans or are of interest to the courts.

CJRA Expense and Delay Reduction Plans

Table 1: Service of Process

Earlier Than 120 Days?—Is the deadline for the service of the complaint earlier than 120 days?

Show Cause Order Issued?—Is a show cause order issued?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
M.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	IA	IA	
D. Ariz.	For cases on the pro se prisoner track, the maximum service date is pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 or 60 days from the filing of the service order, whichever is later.	IA	
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The first request for an extension of time to respond to the initial complaint will no longer require court approval.
	Loc. R. 5.1		Loc. R. 3.11.1
E.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
	Summary of Court Practices, at 3–4 (12/91)		

Table 1: Service of Process

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Cal.	Accelerated deadlines for serving complaints will be included as part of the Case Management Pilot Program. General Order 34 § III A–B (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA General Order 34 § III C (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	All complaints must be served within 120 days. Extensions will be granted only for good cause. If proof of service is not filed within 130 days (or 10 days after an extension is granted), the clerk will prepare an order dismissing the case without prejudice and submit it to the assigned district judge for signature. Loc. R. 4.1.b (12/91)
D. Colo.	IA	IA	
D. Conn.	IA	IA	
D. Del.	IA	IA	
D.D.C.	No	No	
M.D. Fla.	IA	IA Loc. R. 3.10 (7/1/84)	
N.D. Fla.	IA	IA Loc. R. 10 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 41.1(A) (Proposed)	
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA
D. Guam	IA	IA	
D. Haw.	IA	IA	
D. Idaho	No	IA	
C.D. Ill.	IA	IA	

Table 1: Service of Process

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ill.	IA	IA	
N.D. Ind.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA Loc. R. 19(b)(1)(A)	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA	
W.D. Ky.	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	IA	IA	
M.D. La.	IA	IA Loc. R. 11.01E (5/89)	
W.D. La.	IA	IA	Loc. R. 1.09 (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 5.02 (5/89; Revised 4/92)
D. Me.	IA	IA	The Civil ICMS electronic docketing system is programmed to identify any case in which service of process is not made within 120 days of filing. An order to show cause will thereafter be promptly entered.
D. Md.	IA	IA	
D. Mass.	IA	IA Loc. R. 103.8.a	
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 4.1 (9/90)	
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 33 (Revised 8/92)	
D. Minn.	IA	IA	

Table 1: Service of Process

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA
D. Mont.	IA	IA	
D. Neb.	IA	IA	Loc. R. 4.1(a) (Revised 1/93)
D. Nev.	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 160	Loc. R. 160	
D.N.H.	IA	IA	The clerk may grant one extension of 40 days for filing an answer; any further extensions require judicial approval.
D.N.J.	IA	IA	
D.N.M.	The deadline is 90 days.	The case is dismissed unless good cause is shown within 30 days.	
E.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	
N.D.N.Y.	Upon the filing of the complaint, the clerk will issue an order to the plaintiff that requires service of process upon all defendants within 60 days. Loc. R. 4.1(b)	IA	
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	
E.D.N.C.	IA	IA	
M.D.N.C.	IA	IA	
W.D.N.C.	IA	IA	
D.N.D.	IA	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	

Table 1: Service of Process

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Ohio	IA	IA	
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	IA	IA	
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	
D. Or.	IA Loc. R. 210-1	IA	
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	The court endorses the recommendation of the Advisory Group that the 120-day limit for completion of service of process be substantially reduced through amendment of Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(j).
M.D. Pa.	IA Pa. R. Civ. P. 400	IA	
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	
D.P.R.	IA	IA	
D.R.I.	IA	IA	
D.S.C.	IA Loc. R. 7.02 (12/1/93)	IA	
D.S.D.	IA	IA	Loc. R. 5.1 (1984) Loc. R. 5.2 (1992)
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	
M.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	
W.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	
N.D. Tex.	IA Loc. R. 3.1(g) (3/78; Revised 2/21/94)	IA	

Table 1: Service of Process

District	Earlier Than 120 Days?	Show Cause Order Issued?	Other
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	
D. Utah	IA	IA	
D. Vt.	IA	IA	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	Loc. R. 6(a) (1/80; Revised 2/89) IA	
E.D. Wash.	IA	IA	
W.D. Wash.	IA	IA	
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	
S.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 1.04	IA	
E.D. Wis.	IA Loc. R. 10.01 Loc. R. 19.01	IA	
W.D. Wis.	IA	IA	
D. Wyo.	IA Loc. R. 6 (Revised 11/93)	IA Loc. R. 41	The court will continue its current policies and procedures for monitoring service of process and responses to complaints. The court will continue its policy of obtaining support from the bar to consistently enforce compliance with time limits. Relief will be granted only when genuine and unavoidable hardship exists. Requests for extensions of time to respond to a complaint will be handled in the same manner as requests for extensions of time to respond to written discovery requests. (See Table 6.)

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements—What case types are subject to the scheduling requirements described in the plan?

Case Management Plan Required?—What is the required content of the case management plan and the timing for its submission?

Case Management Conference Required?—Is a case management conference required, when is it held, what type of judicial officer presides, and are the clients required to attend?

Case Management Conference Topics—What topics are discussed at the case management conference?

Scheduling Order Issued?—Is a scheduling order issued, when is it issued, and what is its content?

Other—Are there are other relevant provisions?

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
M.D. Ala.	All civil cases	Yes	Yes	These topics are discussed: 1. discovery cut-offs; 2. dispositive motions; 3. nondispositive motions; 4. trial dates; and 5. factual and legal basis of the case.	Yes	
N.D. Ala.	All civil cases are subject to the scheduling requirements except certain case categories exempted in the local rules.	Litigants in all civil cases will be required to file a proposed discovery/case management plan, except when the case is unlikely to need discovery or the case is	A pretrial/scheduling conference is required in all cases except those exempted in the local rules.	Topics discussed involve setting deadlines for completion of discovery and scheduling cases for trial within a reasonable time after those deadlines have	Except as ordered by a judge of the court in a particular case, a scheduling order need not be entered in the categories of cases exempted under local rule from the	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 26.1	brought pro se by persons in custody.	Loc. R. 26.1	expired.	requirement of a meeting of the parties.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to use its master annual calendar system.
D. Alaska	The court will conduct formal, face-to-face scheduling and planning conferences in all complex cases (by telephone if prearranged). The conference will be held within 120 days of filing (or 30 days of the case being at issue).	The court rejected such plans in routine cases (those subject to the preliminary pretrial order). Loc. R. 16.1 (1/3/95)	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (1/3/95)	During conferences held in complex cases, the court will consider use of ADR, staging of motion practice, and bifurcation of issues.	The conference held in complex cases serves as the outline for the scheduling and planning order.	The court said it would integrate the early and ongoing control of the pretrial process through involvement of a judicial officer (in assessing and planning the progress of a case) into its case management procedures.
D. Ariz.	All civil cases	A joint proposed scheduling order is submitted by counsel for cases in the standard and complex tracks.	A case management conference is required in all cases except those on the expedited track.	The scheduling order and action deadlines are discussed at the case management conference.	A standard scheduling order is issued.	Discovery and other case management conferences are held for cases in standard and complex tracks.
E.D. Ark.	IA Loc. R. D-5 (3/14/85)	IA	IA	IA	A scheduling order is issued shortly after a case is filed.	The court will refuse to grant continuances without good cause shown. The court will select one individual for each judge to coordinate all of that judge's scheduling.
W.D. Ark.	Complex cases, at the discretion of the court	A joint plan is submitted to the court by the attorneys 7 days prior to the scheduling conferences. The CJRA plan does not specify the content of the plan.	A scheduling conference will be held within 30 days after the appearance of the defendant or from the date of the last responsive pleadings.	Topics include the appropriateness of consenting to a magistrate judge and any other matters relevant to a just determination of the action.	The scheduling order will be issued within 7 days after the scheduling conference and will establish these intervals: 1. disclosure of witnesses; 2. discovery cut-off date; 3. amendment of pleadings and joinder of parties;	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. D-5 (3/84)				4. settlement conference date, if directed by court; and 5. pretrial conference date, if directed by court.	
C.D. Cal.	Scheduling requirements are at the discretion of the trial judge. (PD)	IA Loc. R. 6.1 Loc. R. 6.2 Loc. R. 6.4	IA	IA Loc. R. 6.4	A scheduling order is issued at the discretion of the trial judge. (PD)	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240(c) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 240(b) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 3–5 (12/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 56–57 (12/91)	The court should continue to set realistic trial dates. Absent extraordinary circumstances, parties should be required to adhere to the pretrial scheduling order. Requests for continuances should be made by stipulation. Loc. R. 280(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)
N.D. Cal.	Judges will participate in the Case Management Pilot Program on a volunteer basis.	Counsel are required to meet, confer, and prepare a case management proposal (using a standard checklist of topics) as part of the Case Management Pilot Program. The proposal will cover these topics: 1. the principal factual and legal issues in dispute; 2. ADR; 3. jurisdiction by a magistrate judge; 4. disclosure; 5. motions; 6. discovery; and 7. schedules for joinder of additional parties, filing of motions,	The case management conference will be held as part of the Case Management Pilot Program.	These topics will be discussed: 1. the principal factual and legal issues in dispute; 2. ADR; 3. jurisdiction by a magistrate judge; 4. disclosure; 5. motions; 6. discovery; and 7. schedules for joinder of additional parties, filing of motions, supplementation of disclosure, future conferences, the filing of papers for the final pretrial conference, and trial.	Shortly after the conference, the court will issue a case management order memorializing all decisions made and all stipulations entered.	The court will consider whether clients will be required to attend some or all of the conferences, and whether they will be required to sign the case management proposals submitted by their lawyers.

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	General Order 34 Appendix A–B (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	supplementation of disclosure, future conferences, the filing of papers for the final pretrial conference, and trial. General Order 34 §§ VII–IX (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)				General Order 34 § X (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	An early neutral evaluation conference is scheduled to be held within 45 days of the filing of an answer. Counsel and parties meet with a judicial officer. A case management conference is to be held within 30 days after the early neutral evaluation conference. For cases in which nonbinding arbitration or mediation is considered or held, the conference is to be held within 60 days.	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: claims and defenses, discovery and the resolution of discovery disputes, principal witnesses, case complexity, motions, expert witnesses, settlement, ADR alternatives, and any special factors. Loc. R. 16.1 (12/91)	A case management order is issued that includes a statement of the issues, a discovery schedule, dates for future case management conferences, dates for the identification of expert witnesses, deadlines for pretrial motions, and a firm pretrial conference date. Loc. R. 16.1 (12/91)	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (Revised 4/15/94)	IA Loc. R. 4.1 (Revised 4/15/94)	A scheduling conference is held within 45 days after the defendant enters a court appearance. Loc. R. 16.2(A) (Revised 4/15/94)	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: discovery, motions, and settlement conferences. Loc. R. 29.1 (Revised 4/15/94)	Yes Loc. R. 16.2(A) (Revised 4/15/94)	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D. Conn.	At the court's discretion the court will order the systematic, differential treatment of civil cases so as to tailor the case management to the case's complexity, length, and resource requirements.	IA	IA	IA	IA Standing Order on Scheduling in Civil Cases (1986; Revised 5/1/89) Loc. R. 11(a)2	IA
D. Del.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule Loc. R. 16.3 (Revised 1/95)	In complex cases, the court can: 1. order separate trials or staged resolution of certain issues; 2. set early dates for joinder of parties; 3. make use of magistrate judges to resolve disputes; 4. limit discovery; 5. set a schedule for expert testimony; and 6. limit the time for presentation of evidence. Parties will file reports on the status of discovery and procedural matters. Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/95)	Conferences will be scheduled as appropriate to discuss issues of contention, discovery, settlement, and scheduling. Loc. R. 16.2(b) (Revised 1/95)	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: discovery, settlement, and scheduling issues of contention. Loc. R. 16(2)(b) (Revised 1/95)	A scheduling order will be issued that includes the date to terminate discovery, dates to file motions, the date for a pretrial conference, if appropriate, and the date for trial, if appropriate. Loc. R. 16(2)(b) (Revised 1/95)	
D.D.C.	The court will determine which categories of cases will be exempt from the scheduling conference requirement.	Counsel must file a statement within 10 days of the meet and confer conference that describes any agreements or disagreements on these 12 points: 1. track assignment; 2. date by which other parties will be joined or pleadings revised; 3. whether the case can be assigned to a	Counsel will meet within 15 days or the appearance of the defendant, the first filing of an answer, or any motion by the defendant. The plan does not prohibit telephone conferences, nor does it specify that clients must be present.	Counsel will discuss the 12 points of the case management statement due 10 days after the conference.	After conferring with parties at the first scheduling conference, the judge will determine track assignment and limits on discovery, if any, and issue a scheduling order.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		magistrate judge for all purposes; 4. whether there is a realistic possibility of settlement; 5. whether the case can go to ADR; 6. whether the case can be resolved on summary judgment or motion to dismiss; 7. whether the parties can agree on exchange of information and other discovery issues; 8. dates for exchange of expert witness information; 9. if a class action, appropriate procedures for dealing proceedings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; 10. whether the trial and/or discovery can be bifurcated or managed in phases; 11. the date for the pretrial conference; and 12. whether the court should set a firm trial date at the first scheduling conference.				
	Loc. R. 206(b) (3/1/94)	Loc. R. 206(d) (3/1/94)	Loc. R. 206(a) (3/1/94) Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)	Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)	Loc. R. 206(a) (3/1/94) Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)	
M.D. Fla.	The plan directs the repeal of former local rules governing case management and adoption of a new Loc. R. 3.05 that formally establishes case tracks and formally defines case management procedures associated with each track.	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 requires a case management Report in track 2 and 3 cases. A Joint Case Management Report form to be used by parties is provided by the clerk with a Notice of Track Designation form shortly after case filing. The report must cover many topics,	Case management conferences are held for track 2 and 3 cases, in order to discuss the case management report.	IA	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 provides for issuance of a case management and scheduling order in track 2 and 3 cases. The case management and scheduling order will establish a discovery plan and schedule of dates, including any needed additional preliminary pretrial	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		including those addressed in Loc. R. 3.05. Counsel and unrepresented parties must meet for the purpose of preparing the case management report within 60 days after service of the complaint upon any defendant, or the first appearance of any defendant. The case management report must be filed within 10 days after the meeting.			conferences in track 3 cases, as well as final pretrial conferences and trial dates (or dates after which they may be scheduled on 20 days notice) in track 2 and 3 cases. The case management and scheduling order may also address other issues raised in the case management report.	
N.D. Fla.	All civil cases except those on the administrative track Loc. R. 20 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 16.1(A) (Proposed) Loc. R. 16.1(C) (Proposed) Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed)	Counsel must file a joint plan regarding discovery and case management prior to the beginning of the discovery period established in the initial scheduling order. Loc. R. 16.1 (Proposed)	A case management conference is held at the court's discretion, based on the joint discovery/case management plan. Standing Order (7/94)	If a conference is held, the topic of discussion is the joint discovery and case management plan submitted by counsel: The discussion will focus on: 1. the nature and basis of any claims; 2. the possibility of settlement; 3. a proposed timetable and deadlines; 4. an alternative discovery plan; 5. expected trial date and estimated length of trial; 6. whether the case is complex; and 7. other unique matters.	A uniform scheduling order is issued. (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (Proposed)	The uniform scheduling order will be modified to minimize the need for costly and time-consuming evidentiary hearings on attorneys' fees.
S.D. Fla.	Scheduling requirements are mandatory in all civil cases, except in the case types listed below where scheduling requirements are at the judge's discretion: 1. cases filed in or	IA	The judge may hold a scheduling conference with the parties prior to entering a scheduling order. In addition, Loc. R. 14 requires parties to meet within 20 days after the filing of the answer (or within 60	IA	The judge will issue a scheduling order within 40 days after the filing of an answer or within 120 days after the filing of the complaint (whichever occurs first). The scheduling order will include a date	Counsel for the parties (or any pro se party) may, pursuant to local rule and prior to the time prescribed in the previous column, submit a proposed scheduling order for the court's consideration.

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	removed to the district on or before the date of adoption of the plan; 2. habeas corpus cases; 3. prisoner civil rights cases; 4. motions to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255; 5. Social Security cases; 6. foreclosures matters; 7. civil forfeiture actions; 8. IRS summons enforcement actions; 9. bankruptcy proceedings, including appeals and adversary proceedings; 10. land condemnation cases; 11. default proceedings; 12. student loan cases; 13. V.A. loan overpayment cases; 14. naturalization proceedings filed as civil actions; 15. cases seeking review of administrative agency action; 16. statutory interpleader actions; 17. Truth-in-Lending Act cases not brought as class actions; 18. Labor Management Relations Act and ERISA actions seeking recovery for unpaid employee welfare benefit and pension funds; and 19. any other case expressly exempted by court order. (The list of exempted cases was revised on		days after the filing of the complaint) to exchange documents and agree on a discovery schedule. (This requirement was revised on 2/15/93.)		certain for the following: 1. completion of all discovery; 2. filing all pretrial motions; 3. resolution of pretrial motions; 4. the pretrial conference (if one is to be held); and 5. date of trial.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
M.D. Ga.	2/15/93.) Loc. R. 16.1(B)9 (2/15/93) IA	IA	Loc. R. 16.1(B) Local rule provides that case management conferences may be held at the judge's discretion. The local rules will be revised to include the provision that if a judge has not sought a conference and an attorney desires such a conference, the judge may be presumed to have invited a motion requesting the conference.	IA Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93)	Loc. R. 16.1(B)7 IA Loc. R. 4.1b (6/2/93)	Loc. R. 16.1(B) The Advisory Group and the court agree that current procedures are adequate. They wish to avoid overstandardization of case management procedures at the expense of judicial discretion.
N.D. Ga.	Loc. R. 4.1c (6/2/93) All civil cases except those assigned to the first DCM track (0 months for discovery)	Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93) Counsel will have an opportunity to set forth a specific discovery plan for a case, if needed.	IA Loc. R. 235-3 (1/1/85; Revised 7/1/92)	IA	PD	The uniform scheduling order will be revised to include time limits for the adding of parties, the amending of pleadings, the filing of motions, the completion of discovery, and, if appropriate, settlement initiatives and referral of the case to trial before a magistrate judge. The uniform scheduling order will also be revised to state either a trial date to occur within 18 months of the filing of the complaint or that a trial date is impossible to set because of the demands of the judge's criminal calendar. Loc. R. 235-3 (1/1/85; Revised 7/1/92)

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
S.D. Ga.	All cases except those exempted by local rule Loc. R. 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	A discovery plan is required in complex cases; 4 months for discovery is the standard period in all other cases. Loc. R. 7.1 and 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 26	Case management, status, and pretrial conferences are held at the discretion of the court. (PD) Loc. R. 8.1 and 8.2 (1/82); Loc. R. 8.5 (added 6/94); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1, 16.2, 16.5	IA Loc. R. 8.1 (1/82); Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1, 16.2	A scheduling order is issued by the clerk. (PD) Loc. R. 6.6, 7.1, 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 7.4, Loc. R. 16.1, Loc. R. 26, Loc. R. 56.1	
D. Guam	All civil cases are subject to this requirement except: 1. actions filed by or on the behalf of convicted prisoners, pretrial detainees, or other persons confined in a territorial or federal institution challenging the validity or the conditions of confinement; and 2. an action challenging the validity of a criminal conviction or sentence.	A scheduling order must be filed within 75 days of the filing of the complaint. The order will address these issues: 1. the nature of the case; 2. the posture of the case including hearings, motions, and discovery; 3. either the adoption and incorporation of a discovery plan as part of the scheduling order, or any modifications of the time for disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1), any changes to the discovery limitations imposed by the local rules and the Fed. R. Civ. P., and a description and schedule of all pretrial discovery each party intends to initiate prior to the close of discovery; 4. the following dates: a. a proposed date limiting the joinder of parties and claims; b. a proposed date limiting the filing of motions to amend the	The parties will meet within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice for these purposes: 1. exchange all documents then reasonably available and which are contemplated to be used; 2. exchange preliminary schedules of discovery; 3. exchange any other evidence then reasonably available; 4. exchange witness lists; 5. discuss settlement; 6. discuss whether the case is sufficiently complicated to use some or all of the procedures in the Manual for Complex Litigation; and 7. discuss the contents and preparation of the scheduling order.	The parties will meet within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice for these purposes: 1. exchange all documents then reasonably available and which are contemplated to be used; 2. exchange preliminary schedules of discovery; 3. exchange any other evidence then reasonably available; 4. exchange witness lists; 5. discuss settlement; 6. discuss whether the case is sufficiently complicated to use some or all of the procedures in the Manual for Complex Litigation; and 7. discuss the contents and preparation of the scheduling order.	The clerk will issue a scheduling notice no later than 40 days after the complaint is filed. The Notice will set forth the date on which the scheduling order will be filed and the date for the scheduling conference.	Failure to cooperate in good faith may result in the imposition of sanctions.

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		pleadings; c. the assigned date for the required scheduling conference with the district judge; d. discovery cut-off dates (defined as the last day to file responses to discovery); e. discovery and dispositive motion cut-off dates (the last day to file motions); f. pretrial conference dates; g. dates for filing the pretrial statement, memoranda of contentions of fact and law, joint exhibit lists, witness lists, and the proposed joint pretrial order as required by Loc. R. 237; and h. the trial date, which in no event will be later than 18 months after the complaint is filed, unless the court otherwise allows; 5. the prospects for settlement; 6. whether the trial is jury or nonjury; 7. the number of trial days required; 8. the names of trial counsel; 9. whether the parties desire to submit the case to a settlement conference early in the litigation ; 10. suggestions for shortening trial; 11. any other issues affecting the status or management of the				

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 235-2 (1983; Revised 5/31/94)	case; and 12. a proposed discovery plan.	Loc. R. 235-5 (1983; Revised 5/31/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-5 (1983; Revised 5/31/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-3(c) (1983; Revised 5/12/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-6 (1983)
D. Haw.	All civil cases	A plan is not required but may be considered in complex cases. (PD)	A scheduling conference is held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint. (PD)	The topics discussed at the scheduling conference are those in the standard scheduling conference order. (PD)	A scheduling order is issued at the scheduling conference. (PD)	
	Loc. R. 235-3 (11/91)		Loc. R. 235-5 (11/91) Loc. R. 235-6 (11/91)	Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	
D. Idaho	All standard civil cases are subject to the new scheduling requirements. At the time of filing of the complaint, the clerk will notify the parties which judge is assigned to the case and send a form that lists the next action dates and the requirements of the first scheduling conference. Complex cases will be exempted from these requirements and the court will follow the procedures set forth in the Manual for Complex Litigation.	Attorneys will be required to communicate with respect to the issues covered at the scheduling conference, prepare a detailed litigation plan, and submit it to the court 7 days prior to the scheduling conference.	A scheduling conference will be held and a scheduling order issued within 90 days after the appearance of a defendant and within 120 days after the complaint has been served on a defendant. (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	A series of next action dates will be established at the scheduling conference, including dates for the following events: 1. service of process; 2. answer; 3. scheduling conference; 4. scheduling order; 5. status conference; 6. trial date, motions deadlines, and discovery deadlines; 7. motion briefing deadlines; 8. motion disposition goal; 9. settlement conference; and 10. pretrial conference.	A scheduling order will be issued and will provide time frames for the following: 1. joinder of parties and amendment of pleadings; 2. discovery cut-off date; 3. disclosure of witnesses, including experts; 4. filing of dispositive motions cut-off date; 5. number and length of depositions; 6. trial date and estimated length of trial; 7. settlement conference date; 8. status conference date; and 9. pretrial conference date, if necessary. A scheduling order may be inappropriate in prisoner habeas corpus and mandamus, Social Security, asset forfeiture/penalty, student loan, recovery of overpayment, Medicare, and bankruptcy appeal cases. Consideration	The court, at its discretion, may use telephonic hearings to conduct the scheduling conference.

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)		should be given at this time to the appropriateness of referral to a magistrate judge, the suitability of ADR, application of the Manual for Complex Litigation, and any other matters conducive to a just and efficient determination of the action. Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	
C.D. Ill.	Complex civil cases, such as multitor actions and civil rights cases	IA	A pretrial scheduling conference is already required; a list of specific topics will be added to the agenda of this conference.	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: 1. a firm deadline for revised pleadings; 2. a firm deadline for joining additional parties; 3. a discovery calendar of deadlines, including a deadline for disclosure of expert witnesses; 4. early resolution of initial dispositive motions; 5. a schedule for the filing of dispositive motions; and 6. the availability of settlement assistance through settlement conference or summary trial.	IA	
	Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92) PD	Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94) PD	Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92) PD	Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92) PD	Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92) PD	
N.D. Ill.						The court's Standing Order Establishing Pretrial Procedure sets out the procedures covering scheduling, meetings, settlement, and preparation of the

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	final pretrial order. It was adopted on 6/26/85 and revised on 11/27/91.
S.D. Ill.	All civil cases are subject to the setting of the presumptive trial date, but cases in track A are exempt from the requirements of pretrial and settlement conferences unless the judicial officer determines that the complexity of the case so warrants.	A plan for the management of discovery is entered at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.	Cases in track A are exempt from the requirement of a pretrial and scheduling conference, unless the judicial officer determines that the complexity of the case so warrants.	These topics are discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference: 1. the possibility of settlement; 2. the possibility of voluntary ADR; 3. the complexity of the case and, if tried, the approximate number of days needed to complete the testimony; 4. confirmation of the presumptive trial date; 5. a cut-off date for completion of all discovery; 6. a plan for the management of discovery; 7. the issues and how to formulate, simplify, and narrow them; 8. deadlines for amendments to the pleadings; 9. the filing of potential motions and a schedule for their disposition; 10. the approximate date of the settlement conference; 11. the approximate date of the final pretrial conference; 12. the possibility of referring matters to a magistrate judge; 13. the advisability of one or more additional case management conferences; and	The actions taken at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference will be incorporated into a pretrial scheduling and discovery order that will be modified only by order of the court.	A consent order incorporating all of the topics discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference and signed by an attorney of record for each party will, at the discretion of the presiding judicial officer, be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the conference. The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that parties be required to attend the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 11 (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	14. any other procedural issues that the judicial officer determines to be appropriate.	Loc. R. 11(c) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(c) (5/92; Revised 3/94)
N.D. Ind.	IA	The court declined to adopt such a requirement. Judicial officers will consider it in appropriate cases. Attorneys should consider agreeing to such a plan.	IA	The discussion at the conference will include these topics: 1. whether there is an issue of jurisdiction over subject matter or the person, or concerning venue; 2. whether all parties have been properly designated and served; 3. whether all counsel have filed appearances; 4. whether any issue exists concerning joinder of parties or claims; 5. whether any party contemplates adding further parties; 6. the factual bases and legal theories for the claims and defenses in the case; 7. the type and extent of damages being sought; 8. whether any question exists concerning appointment of a guardian at litem, next friend, administrator, executor, receiver, or trustee; 9. the extent of discovery undertaken to date; 10. the extent and timing of anticipated future discovery, including a proposed schedule;	The scheduling order will include deadlines set at the initial pretrial conference (amendments to pleadings, joinder of parties, completion of discovery, designation of expert witnesses, and the filing of dispositive motions). The judicial officer will consider whether some types of cases (exempted from the issuance of a scheduling order by local rule) should be included in spite of the exemption.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				11. identification of anticipated witnesses or persons known to have pertinent information; 12. whether any discovery disputes are anticipated; 13. the time reasonably expected to be required for completion of all discovery; 14. the existence and prospect of any pretrial motions, including dispositive motions; 15. whether a trial by jury has been demanded in a timely fashion; 16. whether it would be useful to separate claims, defenses, or issues for trial or discovery; 17. whether related actions in any court are pending or contemplated; 18. the estimated time required for trial; 19. whether special verdicts will be needed at trial and, if so, the issues verdict forms will have to address; 20. a report on settlement prospects; 21. the advisability of court-ordered mediation or early neutral evaluation; 22. the advisability of use of a court-appointed expert or master to aid in administration or settlement efforts; and 23. whether the parties are willing to consent to trial by a magistrate		

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1(b) Loc. R. 16.1(c) Loc. R. 16.1(d)	Loc. R. 16.1(d)		judge. Loc. R. 16.1(d)		
S.D. Ind.	All cases except those exempted pursuant to Loc. R. 16.1(b): Social Security cases filed under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); applications for writs of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254; motions to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255; civil forfeiture cases; IRS summons cases and summary proceedings; bankruptcy matters; land condemnation cases; naturalization proceedings filed as civil cases; cases under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 pro se by prisoners; V.A. overpayment cases; student loan cases; out-of-district subpoena cases; HUD overpayment cases; mortgage foreclosures; and any other case exempted by the judge from the scheduling order procedure of Loc. R. 16.1(b). Loc. R. 16.1	The order setting the initial pretrial conference will require counsel for all parties to confer and prepare a case management plan and file such plan at least 15 days before the pretrial conference. After the filing of an acceptable case management plan, the court may adopt the plan, ordering it performed and vacating the order for the conference. Such an order will also set a firm trial date. The initial pretrial conference and the case management plan will address the following matters: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	An initial pretrial conference will be held no more than 120 days after the filing of the complaint. After the filing of an acceptable case management plan the court may vacate the order for the conference. If a plan is not filed or if the plan fails materially to comply with the order or reflects a material disagreement among the parties, the court may conduct the conference and, afterward, enter an order reflecting matters ordered and agreed to at the conference and setting a firm trial date. The court may also issue an order without further hearing, adopting the acceptable portions of the plan and supplying omitted or disputed matters, vacating the conference order, and setting a firm trial date.	The initial pretrial conference and the case management plan will address the following matters: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	A scheduling order may be issued by the court if the parties have failed to submit an acceptable plan. The order would address the matters ordinarily addressed by the case management plan: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The Advisory Group recommended that the court conduct a discovery scheduling conference early in the discovery period for each complex case. At this conference, the court and the parties would develop a comprehensive discovery plan. The court deferred action on this recommendation pending action on the proposed change to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f).
S.D. Iowa	Loc. R. 16(b)(3) IA	Loc. R. 16(b)(1) IA	IA	IA	IA	The court already uses differential case management on a case-by-case basis.
D. Kan.	IA	IA	The district judge assigned to a case will decide, alone or in conjunction with a magistrate judge, whether or not an initial scheduling conference is necessary to control the cost and duration of discovery.	IA	The judges and magistrates in each district office will jointly establish a procedure for the entry of an initial scheduling order tailored to particular cases. If an initial scheduling conference has been held, this order will be reviewed, modified, and entered after the conference. The initial scheduling order will address these issues: 1. whether or not limited discovery would help the court resolve substantive issues and narrow the scope of remaining discovery; 2. how dispositive motions can be filed at	The court adopts these case disposition goals, to be reached by the end of the 1993 statistical year: 1. the median time from filing to disposition should approximate the national average of 9 months; 2. the median time from issue to trial should approximate the national median of 14 months; and 3. the average life expectancy and indexed average lifespan of a civil case should equal the national average of 12 months. The court adopts these goals for the disposition of specific case types:

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
					the earliest possible opportunity; 3. whether documents can be exchanged without a formal discovery request; 4. whether or not issues should be bifurcated; 5. potential dispositive or discovery issues; 6. the placing of cases in categories for case management; 7. the setting of a date for the final pretrial conference and trial; and 8. the best time to consider mediation or settlement.	1. 60 days after it is deemed submitted for Social Security appeals; 2. 120 days after the reply brief is filed for bankruptcy appeals; and 3. 180 days from date of filing for prisoner habeas corpus cases.
E.D. Ky.	All civil cases except prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, extraordinary writs, and U.S. cases, such as student loan and forfeiture cases.	IA	There will be a mandatory status conference early in the litigation.	The following topics are discussed at the status conference: 1. limiting the number of interrogatories and depositions; 2. limiting the number of expert witnesses; 3. discovery deadlines; 4. dispositive motion deadlines; 5. identification of all witnesses, experts, and exhibits; and 6. the final pretrial conference and a firm trial date.	IA	Loc. R. 503
W.D. Ky.	The court currently exempts these cases from the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b): habeas corpus cases, pro se prisoner civil rights cases, Social Security cases, and civil penalty cases.	The court endorses the concept of a case management plan as proposed by the Advisory Group and will study further this recommendation for ways to improve current practices. The court	A conference is required, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	The topics are those outlined in Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	A scheduling order is issued pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		anticipates that the district judges will implement the case management plan requirement in different ways. General Order (EOD 2/1/94)				
E.D. La.	All civil cases not exempted by local rule	No statement or plan is required by the CJRA plan; case management issues are resolved at the preliminary conference.	Within 10 days after all parties have entered an appearance, the court will issue an order scheduling a preliminary conference to be held no later than 20 days after the issuance of the order. The conference will be conducted by the district judge or the courtroom deputy (case manager). This conference may be conducted by telephone.	The preliminary conference will: 1. provide for an early neutral evaluation; 2. establish requirements and deadlines for disclosure of witnesses, documents and other exhibits, damage computations, and insurance agreements; 3. establish discovery deadlines; 4. establish deadlines for filing of motions, amending pleadings, and adding parties; 5. establish deadlines for exchange of reports of expert witnesses; 6. determine whether discovery can be limited below the limits established by the Fed. R. Civ. P. or whether discovery might exceed those limits; 7. the possibility of settlement and the need and date for any future settlement conference; 8. establish final pretrial conference and trial dates, with the trial date to be no later than 9 months after the preliminary conference, unless required by the	The court will issue a scheduling and management order following the preliminary conference. The order will set out all disclosure requirements and deadlines, discovery deadlines and limits, if any, and final pretrial conference and trial dates. These requirements and dates are to be established at the preliminary conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				complexity of the case; and 9. discuss any other matters appropriate for the effective management of the case.		
M.D. La.	Loc. R. 3.00E (12/93) All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements except: 1. student loan cases; 2. bankruptcy appeals; 3. motions to vacate a sentence; 4. habeas corpus petitions; 5. prisoner cases filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and 6. Social Security appeals.	Loc. R. 6.07E (12/93) Yes (PD)	Yes	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: 1. early neutral evaluation; 2. discovery deadlines; 3. deadlines for motions adding parties and amending pleadings; 4. deadlines for exchange of expert witness reports; 5. the limits of permissible discovery; 6. the possibility of settlement and the need for a settlement conference; 7. the dates for the final pretrial conference and the completion of the case; and 8. all other appropriate matters.	A uniform scheduling order is issued.	The case management conference may be held by telephone.
W.D. La.	All civil cases, except those exempted as permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16	IA	A scheduling conference will be held within 120 days from service of the last defendant or within 90 days from the first appearance of the last defendant, whichever is later. Trial counsel for each party are required to attend.	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: trial schedule, discovery approach and deadline, settlement, ADR, and tracking. Prior to the conference, counsel will exchange written witness and document lists that conform to requirements described in the CJRA Plan.	A detailed scheduling order will be issued after the conference, setting deadlines for all aspects of the case.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D. Me.	A proposed scheduling order will be issued in all cases except Social Security disability cases, habeas corpus petitions, bankruptcy appeals, asbestos track cases, and any other case or category of cases as a judicial officer may order.	A proposed discovery and motion plan is required in all complex track cases and in those standard track cases in which counsel seek to alter any scheduling deadline.	In complex cases and any other appropriate cases, a discovery/case management conference, or series of conferences, will be held.	The agenda for the initial conference will include the following topics: narrowing the case to its essential issues, sequencing and limiting discovery and motion practice, a trial date, all legal issues, settlement, ADR options, consenting to trial before a magistrate judge, and the date of the next conference. During the conference the judicial officer will be aggressive in exploring the advisability and utility of ADR, ascertaining the actual discovery needs and costs, and imposing discovery limits and deadlines.	The proposed scheduling order in administrative, standard, and prisoner civil rights track cases will limit the time to join other parties, amend pleadings, file and hear motions, direct the parties to exchange written settlement papers by certain dates, and identify the month in which the case will be ready for trial. In addition, the proposed scheduling order in standard track cases will set limits on the amount of discovery and complete other pretrial preparation. The scheduling order in State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol track cases will contain the items in the protocol described in the memorandum of agreement executed by Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. and the Maine Attorney General's Office. The proposed scheduling order in administrative, standard, and prisoner civil rights track cases will be issued as soon as possible but no later than 120 days after the filing of the complaint. The scheduling order in State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol track cases will be issued upon the filing of the proposed scheduling	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16 (8/1/93)	Loc. R. 17(b)(3)(4) (8/1/93) Loc. R. 17(c)(2)(3) (8/1/93)	Loc. R. 17(b)(2) Loc. R. 17(c)(1)	Loc. R. 17L(c)(4)(5)	order that is to be submitted within 10 days of service of the complaint. Unless a party files an objection to a proposed scheduling order within 10 days of its filing, the order will become the scheduling order of the court as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). Loc. R. 16	
D. Md.	All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements in one form or another. Cases with no discovery requirements (e.g., habeas corpus petitions, motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, Social Security cases, and mortgage foreclosures) will have a briefing schedule established for dispositive motions. Routine cases will have a scheduling order entered. Complex cases will have a scheduling conference.	IA	A case management conference is held in complex cases.	Trial dates are discussed at the case management conference.	Yes	Judges are encouraged to use uniform scheduling orders.
D. Mass.	All civil actions are subject to scheduling requirements, except as exempted by local rule.	Counsel will meet no later than 14 days prior to the scheduling conference and prepare a proposed pretrial schedule that includes a plan for discovery. Unless ordered by the district judge, the parties are required to file a joint statement containing a proposed pretrial schedule no	The initial case management scheduling conference before a district judge is required. Additional case management conferences may be convened at the discretion of the judicial officer to whom the case is assigned.	These issues are discussed at the initial scheduling conference: 1. the possibility of settlement; 2. the issues in contention; 3. a discovery plan and schedule; and 4. time limits on discovery. With information in these four areas, the	Following the scheduling conference, the judge will enter a scheduling order for the pretrial phase of the case. The order will include specific deadlines or general time frameworks for: 1. amendments to the pleadings; 2. service of and compliance with written	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		later than 5 days prior to the mandatory initial scheduling conference. (These requirements are a revision of those originally in the CJRA Plan.)		district judge can prepare a scheduling order. If a judicial officer later convenes a case management conference, it will focus on these same issues. However, many cases are not likely to require more than the scheduling conference.	discovery requests; 3. completion of depositions; 4. identification of trial experts; 5. sequence of disclosure of information regarding experts as contemplated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b); 6. the filing of motions; 7. a date for a settlement conference; 8. one or more case management conferences and/or a final pretrial conference; 9. a date for a final pretrial conference; 10. the joinder of additional parties; and 11. any other procedural matter determined by the judge to be appropriate. (The content of the scheduling order has been revised since the adoption of the CJRA Plan.)	
	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92) Loc. R. 16.2 (9/90)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92) Loc. R. 16.3 (10/92)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92; Revised 11/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(f) (10/92; Revised 11/94)	
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	In complex cases, the court will encourage discovery/case management conferences in which a judicial officer will meet with the parties to discuss the possibility of settlement, identify the principal issues in contention, and enter orders that will facilitate the just and	IA	IA	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1		speedy resolution of the matter.		Loc. R. 16.2(b)	
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA	Except in non-DCM cases, a case management conference will be held no later than 30 days after receipt of the last defendant's first responsive pleading. The conference may be conducted by telephone or in person. (This requirement was revised by administrative order on 12/17/93 to require that the conference be held no later than 45 days after receipt of the last defendant's first responsive pleading.)	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 31(i) (Revised 8/92)	Administrative Order 93-125 (12/93)	Loc. R. 11 (Revised 6/92)			
D. Minn.	All civil cases except simple cases	Counsel are required to meet no later than 10 days prior to the initial scheduling conference in order to jointly prepare a proposed pretrial schedule that includes a discovery plan. The plan will be submitted to the court no later than 3 days prior to the scheduling conference.	An initial scheduling conference will be held no later than 90 days after the appearance of the defendant.	Initial scheduling conference topics: 1. deadlines and time frames for pleadings and amendments to pleadings; 2. deadlines for joinder of parties; 3. deadlines for completion of nonexpert discovery; 4. deadlines for filing of motions; 5. a settlement conference date and a list of attendees; 6. dates for the case management and final pretrial conferences; and 7. trial readiness dates.	Yes	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Miss.	All civil cases	A joint case management plan is prepared by counsel and approved by the judicial officer at the case management conference. The plan will set forth track assignments and/or ADR recommendations and deadlines for amendments to pleadings and joinder of additional parties, completion of discovery, designation of experts, and the filing of motions.	A case management conference will be held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, or on the first available date thereafter. The conference may be conducted telephonically. Attorneys must have binding authority, and the judicial officer may require the attendance or availability of parties as well.	Topics to be discussed include principal issues, ADR, magistrate judge jurisdiction, disclosure, motions, discovery, settlement, and scheduling for the joinder of additional parties, amendments to the pleadings, the completion of discovery, the next conference, the final pretrial conference, and the commencement of the trial.	A case management order will be issued within 10 days of the case management conference. It can only be modified by order, with good cause shown.	Counsel must meet and confer (on case management conference topics) at least 5 days prior to the conference. They may confer by telephone. The court will use its authority to impose costs and expenses for violations of any provisions of case management and the scheduling order.
S.D. Miss.	All civil cases	A joint case management plan is prepared by counsel and approved by the judicial officer at the case management conference. The plan will set forth track assignments and/or ADR recommendations and deadlines for amendments to pleadings and joinder of additional parties, completion of discovery, designation of experts, and the filing of motions.	A case management conference will be held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, or on the first available date thereafter. The conference may be conducted telephonically. Attorneys must have binding authority, and the judicial officer may require the attendance or availability of parties as well.	Topics to be discussed include: principal issues, ADR, magistrate judge jurisdiction, disclosure, motions, discovery, settlement, and scheduling for the joinder of additional parties, amendments to the pleadings, the completion of discovery, the next conference, the final pretrial conference, and the commencement of the trial.	A case management order will be issued within 10 days of the case management conference. It can only be modified by order, with good cause shown.	Counsel must meet and confer (on case management conference topics) at least 5 days prior to the conference. They may confer by telephone. The court will use its authority to impose costs and expenses for violations of any provisions of the case management and scheduling order.
E.D. Mo.	Case management will depend on track assignment. Cases in the expedited track will follow a prescribed written pretrial schedule. Standard and complex cases not governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) will	A joint scheduling order is required for cases in the standard and complex tracks. A proposed order is submitted to the court within 40 days of the entry of appearance by the last defendant. The proposed order will: set	Parties whose cases are in the standard or complex tracks will meet within 30 days after all served defendants have entered an appearance to discuss the proposed scheduling order.	Parties will discuss the contents of the joint scheduling order. The proposed order will: set dates for disclosure, set limits on the number of written interrogatories and depositions, establish a deadline for the filing of dispositive	Within 14 days after submission of the scheduling order, the judge will set a time for a scheduling conference by telephone for standard cases or in person for complex cases. At the scheduling conference or within 10	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	submit a joint proposed scheduling order to the court within 40 days of the entry of appearance by the last defendant.	dates for disclosure, set limits on the number of written interrogatories and depositions, establish a deadline for the filing of dispositive motions, establish a deadline for pretrial conferences to determine unresolved matters or outstanding motions, and set a realistic and firm trial date.		motions, establish a deadline for pretrial conferences to determine unresolved matters or outstanding motions, and set a realistic and firm trial date.	days after the conference, the judge will enter the court's scheduling order.	
W.D. Mo.	IA	With the exception of consolidated cases that have already had a meeting and actions transferred to the court under 28 U.S.C. § 1407, or consolidated with actions so transferred, or actions subject to transfer because of multidistrict litigation status, a joint or separate proposed scheduling order/discovery plan is required within 10 days of the initial meeting of the parties.	IA	IA	Within 100 days after the complaint is filed, the parties will file a proposed scheduling order. The proposed dates to be included in the scheduling order are: 1. a date limiting the joinder of parties; 2. a date limiting the filing of motions to amend the pleadings; 3. a date limiting the filing of motions; 4. a plan for the completion of all pretrial discovery, including the date of completion; 5. an estimate of the number of days to try the case with supporting reasons; and 6. an agreeable trial date for the court's consideration. Loc. R. 15A (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94) Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92,	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 15C-1 (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15C-2, 15F, 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	7/94) Loc. R. 15F (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94) Loc. R. 15H (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	
D. Mont.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule	Yes	A preliminary pretrial conference is required.	Before the preliminary pretrial conference, all parties must file a pretrial statement and a mandatory pre-discovery disclosure statement. Topics discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference include case complexity and discovery deadlines for joinder, amendment of pleadings and filing motions, expert witnesses, and the final pretrial order. At the preliminary pretrial conference, the judicial officer will implement a discovery plan that establishes dates for completion of discovery, limits the extent of discovery, and manages expert witnesses.	A scheduling order will be issued after the preliminary pretrial conference.	
	Loc. R. 235-1	Loc. R. 235-1(c)	Loc. R. 235-1(a)	Loc. R. 235-1 Loc. R. 235-4	Loc. R. 235-2	
D. Neb.	IA	IA	IA	IA	Within 60 days after the defendant or defendants have appeared, the court will commence the progression of the case in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). The court will suggest or solicit progression deadlines in a scheduling letter or conference or will	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/93)				establish deadlines in a scheduling order subject to amendment.	
D. Nev.	IA Loc. R. 190-2	CR	A case management conference is held when it is needed and considered appropriate.	IA	Yes (PD)	
D.N.H.	All cases except those assigned to the administrative track	In complex and any other appropriate cases, detailed case management orders will be used at the discretion of the court. The content of such orders will be developed in consultation with the parties.	Yes Loc. R. 10(a) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	The topics include: 1. a pretrial discovery schedule; 2. discovery limitations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26; 3. consent to trial by a magistrate judge; and 4. dates for any additional pretrial conferences that may be necessary. Loc. R. 10(a)(1) (5/69; Revised 1/85) Loc. R. 10(a)(3) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	In cases assigned to the complex track, either a case management order will be issued by the court or the parties will be directed to prepare and file a joint proposed case management order following the preliminary pretrial conference.	
D.N.J.	IA Gen. R. 15B.1 (12/91; Revised 1/94) Gen. R. 40.4(c) (10/84)	Counsel will confer (in person or by telephone) prior to the initial conference to develop a joint discovery plan. (This requirement was eliminated by a 1/94 revision of the local rules.) Gen. R. 15B.1 (12/91; Revised 1/94)	An initial scheduling conference will be held within 60 days of the filing of an initial answer unless deferred by the magistrate judge due to the pendency of a dispositive or other motion. Case management conferences are conducted before magistrate judges unless the assigned district judge directs otherwise. Gen. R. 15A.1 (12/91) Gen. R. 40A.4(b) (10/84; Revised 12/91)	Topics discussed at the initial scheduling conference include dates for amendments to pleadings, submission of experts' reports, discovery completion, filing of dispositive motions, and the final pretrial conference. The progress of discovery and the use of ADR are also discussed. Gen. R. 15B.1 (1/94) Gen. R. 15B.3 (12/91)	After the initial scheduling conference and in consultation with counsel, the magistrate judge will issue a scheduling order that includes dates for amendments to pleadings, submission of experts' reports, discovery completion, filing of dispositive motions, and the final pretrial conference. The scheduling order in cases assigned to arbitration will not set a pretrial date. Gen. R. 15C (12/91)	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.N.M.	All cases are subject except administrative track cases. The timing of the conference is set by the case management plan. Prisoner petitions are exempted from these requirements.	Parties are not required to submit a case management plan prior to the scheduling conference. Parties to cases in the standard and complex tracks are required to meet and confer prior to the scheduling conference; the purpose is to dispose of as many consensual matters as possible.	Expedited and standard track cases will have a conference 60 days after a case is at issue before the judicial officer. Parties must be present or available. In complex cases, the conference is held within 30 days after issue. Parties must be present.	In expedited and standard track cases the topics include scheduling, discovery cut-off, a case management plan, and a firm trial date. In complex track cases, topics include the possibility of settlement, identification and formulation of issues, bifurcation of issues, a discovery schedule, and a motions schedule.	A scheduling order is issued in standard and expedited track cases. The order sets the discovery cut-off and trial dates.	Administrative cases are referred to a magistrate judge, have no discovery, and are likely to be resolved on pleadings or by motion or default judgment.
E.D.N.Y.	IA	Pursuant to standing orders, counsel will confer on a possible scheduling order prior to any scheduling conferences. Civ. R. 49.3 (Standing Order 3)	The initial pretrial conference will be held in person unless the judicial officer determines it impracticable. Subsequent pretrial conferences will be held at the court's discretion. Guideline 50.7	The topics will include those currently set out in Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, as well as identification and clarification of genuinely disputed issues of law and fact, stipulations of law and fact, scheduling of cut-off dates for discovery, amendment of pleadings, scheduling of trial date, and discovery limitations.	IA	The court will continue to use a random assignment system. If the assigned judge does not reach a trial-ready case in a reasonable time, (no more than 6 months), the parties may request a conference with the clerk's office. The clerk will try to find a judge to hear the case on 1 or 2 days' notice.
N.D.N.Y.	All civil cases	The parties must meet before the pretrial conference and formulate a proposed discovery plan. The parties are directed to use General Order 25, which is provided to all plaintiffs upon commencement of action for service on defendants.	An initial pretrial conference will be held within 120 days after the filing of the complaint.	At the initial pretrial conference, the court will consider and the parties will discuss the following: deadlines for joinder of parties; amendment of pleadings; completion of discovery and filing of motions; trial dates; requests for jury trials; subject matter and personal jurisdiction; factual and legal basis for claims and defenses;	After the pretrial conference, the presiding judicial officer will issue a uniform pretrial scheduling order setting forth deadlines for joinder of parties, amendment of pleadings, completion of discovery, filing of motions, settlement conference, trial date, and requirements for all trial submissions.	The following cases are exempted from preparation of a case management plan: actions where one party is incarcerated; prize proceedings in admiralty; judicial review of administrative agency decisions; recovery of debts owed to the United States; enforcement of judgments or recovery of overpayment;

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				factual and legal issues in dispute; facts and issues that can be argued upon or narrowed; specific relief requested; intended discovery and proposed methods to limit discovery time and expenses; suitability of case for voluntary arbitration; measures for reducing length of trial; related pending cases; procedure for certifying class actions, if necessary; and settlement prospects.		proceedings in bankruptcy; proceedings for admission to or cancellation of citizenship; proceedings to compel or set aside arbitration; and proceedings to compel testimony or production pursuant to a subpoena other than one issued by the Northern District.
S.D.N.Y.	All cases will be subject to early judicial case management.	Case information statements will be filed by the parties. In standard and complex cases, a case management plan will be developed at the case management conference.	General Order 25 Case management conferences will be required in all cases within 120 days of the filing of the complaint. For complex and standard cases, periodic conferences should be scheduled to ensure adequate court supervision.	General Order 25 § XI These topics will be discussed at the case management conference: 1. the identification and simplification of the principal issues in contention; 2. discovery issues and schedule; 3. dispositive motions; 4. the joinder of additional parties; 5. whether counterclaims are to be asserted; 6. the feasibility of settlement or ADR; 7. whether and to what extent there should be reference to the designated magistrate judge; and 8. the dates for future conferences or other procedures to permit judicial oversight.	General Order 25 A case management plan scheduling events in the case should be issued following the case management conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
W.D.N.Y.	All civil cases are subject to these requirements, except pro se prisoner cases, Social Security cases, and habeas corpus cases.	At the first discovery conference, counsel for each party will present a plan and schedule for discovery and management of the case.	The court will hold a pretrial discovery conference within 60 days of filing. Within 30 days after the close of discovery, the court will hold a pretrial conference to set a firm trial date, discuss settlement, and set a cut-off date for any remaining motions.	These topics are discussed at the first pretrial discovery conference: motions, a discovery schedule, and settlement.	The court will issue a scheduling order that sets a trial date, a discovery cut-off date, a settlement conference date, and time limits on joinder, third-party practice, and pretrial motions. The court will adopt uniform scheduling orders.	
E.D.N.C.	Unless exempted by local rule, all civil cases receive a scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	Unless exempted by local rule, all civil cases receive a scheduling order. Loc. R. 29.00 (2/94)	
M.D.N.C.	All civil cases Loc. R. 203	A case management plan is required. Loc. R. 203(b)	A case management conference is required except for certain exempted categories. Loc. R. 203(c)	Topics to be discussed include the possibility of settlement, ADR, mediation, discovery, a schedule for depositions, and consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. 203–206	An initial pretrial order is entered. Immediately after entry of the order, the clerk should set a firm trial date. Loc. R. 207	
W.D.N.C.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except pro se prisoner and Social Security cases.	An initial attorney conference must be held within 15 days of the filing of the last required pleading. A certificate of initial attorneys conference and a proposed case management plan must be filed within 5 days after the initial attorneys conference.	An initial pretrial conference must be held within 30 days after the filing of the certificate of initial attorneys conference and the proposed case management plan.	The initial pretrial conference will be used to accomplish the following (based on Fed. R. Civ. P. 16): 1. rule on pending motions; 2. inquire about the possibility of settlement; 3. determine the appropriateness of ADR; 4. evaluate the case for DCM assignment; 5. inquire regarding anticipated discovery motions; 6. fix parameters for the	The scheduling order is incorporated in the case management plan.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				amount of and sequence of discovery (e.g., number of interrogatories and depositions); 7. establish a schedule for designating expert witnesses; 8. approval of consent orders; and 9. enter a pretrial order setting the trial date and adopting the case management plan.		
D.N.D.	Class 2 (standard management) cases	Counsel must meet and confer at least 7 days in advance of the scheduling conference to prepare a proposed scheduling/discovery plan. This plan will be presented to the court at least 2 days before the conference.	A scheduling conference is required.	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: contents of the scheduling/discovery plan, the trial date, and the final pretrial conference date.	The proposed scheduling/discovery plan is finalized at the scheduling conference.	
D. N. Mar. I.	The plan does not exclude any cases from the scheduling requirements.	After the case management conference, the judge will enter an order that will serve as the case management plan and that summarizes the matters discussed at the conference and designates the track to which the case has been assigned.	A case management conference will be convened by the judge in a timely manner.	Counsel for all parties are required to file a written statement before the case management conference that addresses all matters critical to the development of a realistic and efficient case management plan and that are specifically set forth in Rule 240-5 of the Rules of Procedure of the U.S. District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands.	The judge will immediately issue an order summarizing the matters discussed and action taken in establishing the case management plan.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Ohio	All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements.	At the conclusion of the case management conference, the judicial officer will prepare, file, and issue an order containing the case management plan.	The case management conference will be held within 15 days after the time for the filing of the last permissible responsive pleading, or, in any event, no later than 60 days of the filing of the initial complaint.	The agenda for the case management conference will include: 1. determination of track assignment; 2. determination of suitability for ADR; 3. determination of consent to jurisdiction of a magistrate judge; 4. voluntary disclosure of discovery information; 5. determination of the type and extent of discovery; 6. a discovery cut-off date; 7. a deadline for filing motions; and 8. the date of the status hearing, approximately midway between the case management conference and the discovery cut-off date.	At the conclusion of the case management conference, the judicial officer will prepare, file, and issue an order containing the case management plan.	Each party's initial pleading will be accompanied by a case information statement, which will be in the form prescribed by the court and which will be served on each other party to the litigation.
	Loc. R. 8:2.1(b)(4) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:1.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(a) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 16.2 (10/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	Loc. R. 16.2 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	
E.D. Okla.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements, except Social Security appeals will not be set for status/scheduling conferences. The judicial officer will timely convene and conduct a status/scheduling conference, during	A discovery/case management plan will be implemented at the status/scheduling conference.	A status/scheduling conference is required for all cases except Social Security appeal cases.	At the status/scheduling conference, deadlines will be set for amendments, adding of additional parties, discovery, and disposition motions. Firm dates will be set for pretrial conferences and jury dockets. The judicial officer will also acquaint counsel with	IA	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	which the plan for accomplishment of discovery and final disposition will be implemented by the judicial officer after consultation with counsel.			the court's policy of requiring a settlement conference in all standard and special management cases.		
N.D. Okla.	Case management conferences are required in all cases except Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals, administrative reviews, foreclosures, student loans, and prisoner petitions. Loc. R. 16.1(A) Loc. R. 16.1(B)	A joint case management plan is required for cases on the special management track. The plan will include summaries of the claims and defenses, a list of pending motions, stipulations, a discovery plan, parties to be added, claims dismissed and defenses abandoned, whether parties consent to trial before a magistrate judge, a settlement plan, a list of anticipated dispositive motions, estimates of litigation costs, and whether the case warrants special management. The joint case management plan is to be submitted 4 days prior to the case management conference. Counsel must confer at least 14 days before the case management conference. Loc. R. 16.1(C) Loc. R. 16.1(D) Loc. R. 16.1(E) Loc. R. 16.1(I)	A case management conference is required in special and standard management cases. Counsel must meet prior to the conference and prepare a joint case management plan.	IA	IA	
W.D. Okla.	All civil cases except prisoner cases (unless ordered by the court)	In all civil cases, a joint status report is filed prior to the	A status/scheduling conference is held within 120 days of the	Topics will include the streamlining of claims and defenses,	A scheduling order will be issued that includes all deadlines established	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	and Social Security cases	status/scheduling conference. The status report includes a brief statement of the facts, stipulated and disputed facts and legal issues, proposed exhibits and witnesses as well as any requested or required ADR. This report and the court's scheduling order constitute a management plan for standard track cases. In special management track cases, the court may direct counsel to jointly prepare a proposed case management plan.	complaint.	stipulations, discovery, deadlines, admissions, witnesses, settlement, ADR, and any measure to settle the case quickly.	by the court at the scheduling conference.	
	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	
D. Or.	All civil cases, at the discretion of the court	IA	A case management conference is not required, but the court may order a status conference within 30 days of filing if, in the judgment of the court, the case warrants early judicial intervention.	If a status conference is held, the court may enter a "full" scheduling order that includes discovery deadlines, motion deadlines, pretrial order dates, and pretrial conference and trial dates.	The clerk will issue a discovery and pretrial scheduling order at the time of filing of each new civil action. The order will fix the time for filing all pleadings and motions, joining all parties and claims, completing all discovery, and lodging a joint pretrial order and disclosing experts pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2). If the court holds a status conference, a "full" scheduling order may be entered at the	Once a case is filed and docketed, the assigned judicial officer will review the case for complex factual or legal issues (or the potential for such), or the involvement of numerous parties. If the case appears to warrant early judicial intervention beyond the normal scheduling order, the assigned judge will consider several options, from ordering a status conference within 30 days of filing to entry of

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.S.C.	IA Loc. R. 7.00 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.01 (12/1/93)	PD Loc. R. 7.03 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.04 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.05 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.06 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.07 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.08 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.09 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/93)	PD Loc. R. 7.02 Loc. R. 7.14	PD Loc. R. 7.04 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.07 (12/1/93)	IA Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/93)	
D.S.D.	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (1992)	Yes (PD)	Yes (PD)	IA	A scheduling letter is issued.	
E.D. Tenn.	IA Loc. R. 16.1	IA Loc. R. 16.1	PD 	IA 	A scheduling order will be issued by the district or magistrate judge as soon as is practicable but no later than 120 days after the complaint has been served on the defendant, except in these cases: Social Security cases; petitions for relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 and 2255; actions brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in which the plaintiff is pro se and is in the custody of state or local authorities; and bankruptcy appeals.	
M.D. Tenn.	All cases except those exempted by local rule (Title VII, prisoner cases, and Social Security and bankruptcy appeals) are subject to scheduling requirements.	Counsel will confer before the initial case management conference in order to develop a case management plan for submission to the case manager at the initial case management conference.	An initial case management conference is required in all cases covered under customized case management.	The case manager will outline the conference agenda for each case in the case management order. The case management order will be tailored to the needs and complexities of each case and will include all deadlines and the discovery plan for the progress of the case.	A case management order is issued after the initial case management conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 11(b) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(b)(2) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(d)(1) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(b)(2) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(6) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(3) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(c) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(a) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(a)(2)	Loc. R. 11(d)(2) (3/94)	
W.D. Tenn.	General civil litigation cases	Attorneys are required to present a joint discovery/case management plan.	A case management conference is required in all general civil litigation cases. The court will generally hold conferences no later than 90 days from the filing of the complaint.	These topics will be discussed at the case management conference: 1. progress of the case; 2. trial date, which is to be within 18 months unless certification is made; 3. discovery and motion timetables; 4. consent to trial before a magistrate judge; 5. a schedule for additional pretrial conferences; and 6. the presentation by counsel of a joint case management plan.	In Social Security cases, the clerk will enter an order requiring the plaintiff to file a brief within 30 days, the defendant to file a response within 21 days of the plaintiff's brief, and the plaintiff to file any response brief within 10 days of the defendant's response. No case management is required for United States debt cases. In bankruptcy appeals, the clerk will enter an order establishing a briefing schedule. In pro se cases, the judge will enter an order requiring discovery to be completed within 4 months, pretrial motions within 5 months, and the trial date within 9–12 months of filing. The court will attempt to dispose of bankruptcy, habeas corpus (except death penalty cases), and Social Security cases within 9 months after filing.	
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	Within 120 days after issues have been joined, the judicial officer assigned to cases in tracks 3, 4, and 5 will convene a management conference.	At the management conference, the judicial officer will address these items: 1. confirm or modify track assignment; 2. establish deadlines	The docket control order produced at the management conference may be modified at any time thereafter by the assigned judicial officer.	Prior to the management conference, attorneys for each party will make the required disclosures, complete deposition of parties (if any are to be

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				for filing motions; 3. determine issues to be tried; 4. identify witnesses who will testify at trial; 5. establish deadlines for approval of proposed expert witnesses; 6. determine the efficacy of referral to ADR; 7. determine feasibility of a settlement conference and its timing; 8. establish a firm trial date; 9. consider a time limit for trial; 10. discuss litigation cost estimates; 11. invite offers of judgment; and 12. discuss any other relevant matters.		done), and will have met and conferred about stipulations of fact and issues to be tried. Attorneys of record with full authority to make binding decisions and agreements are required to attend the management conference. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the court expects that attorney to be the one who will try the case. The party or a representative with authority to settle should also attend the conference.
N.D. Tex.	A pretrial conference will be held in every civil case except the following: civil rights actions filed by incarcerated persons; actions for forfeiture; government collection cases; bankruptcy appeals; and pro se cases. In every case determined by the presiding judge to be complex, an early discovery scheduling conference will be held in order to develop a discovery scheduling order. Discovery scheduling orders will be developed for	A discovery scheduling order will be developed for complex cases and any other cases at the judge's discretion.	A pretrial conference will be held in every civil case except the following: civil rights actions filed by incarcerated persons; actions for forfeiture; government collection cases; bankruptcy appeals; and pro se cases. A discovery scheduling conference will be held for complex cases and any other cases at the judge's discretion.	These topics are discussed at the discovery scheduling conference: identification and exchange of core information, and the necessity of scheduling early in the litigation discovery relating to the nature and extent of damages.	A scheduling order will be issued in each case within 90 days after issue is joined. The scheduling order will set a trial date and deadlines for the following: 1. completion of discovery; 2. motions to join other parties, motions to amend the pleadings, and motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions; 3. reports on the status of settlement negotiations and counsels' respective	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	complex cases and any other cases at the court's discretion.				attitudes toward mediation and referral to a magistrate judge for trial by consent; 4. a joint pretrial order and its contents; 5. exchange of witness lists, exhibit lists and deposition designations, and objections thereto; 6. designation of expert witnesses; and 7. any additional matter the presiding judge deems appropriate. A discovery scheduling order will be issued in complex cases and in other cases at the judge's discretion.	
S.D. Tex.	All civil cases	A general order requiring the preparation of a discovery/case management plan by counsel prior to the initial pretrial conference will be entered in each case not placed in one of the DCM tracks.	An initial pretrial conference will be held in all cases not placed in one of the DCM tracks. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	The scheduling order will set cut-off dates for new parties, motions, expert witnesses and discovery; set a trial date; and establish a time framework for disposition of motions. The scheduling order may be entered at a discovery conference, if one has been requested. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA	Additional pretrial/settlement/discovery conferences will be scheduled as needed. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)
W.D. Tex.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule	Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a uniform scheduling order will be issued in each civil case. The scheduling order will require the completion of discovery within 6 months of the filing of defendant's initial pleadings.	IA	IA	A scheduling order is issued for all civil cases except those exempted by local rule. Within 30 days of the appearance of any defendant, the plaintiff will submit to the court a proposed scheduling order in the form prescribed by local rule. The plaintiff will confer with any	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. CV-16 (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(d) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(g) (Revised 1/94)		party who has appeared in the action. Parties will endeavor to agree on the proposed order. If they cannot agree, each party's position and reasons for disagreement will be included in the proposed schedule. In the event plaintiff has not yet obtained service on all parties, an explanation of why all parties have not been served must be included in the proposed scheduling order. Loc. R. CV-16(a) Loc. R. CV-16(c) Loc. R. Appendix B-1 (Revised 1/94)	
D. Utah	IA	IA	After an issue is joined, there is an initial status and scheduling conference, conducted by a district judge or a magistrate judge designated by the assigned district judge. The initial status and scheduling conference provides the framework for case management.	These topics are discussed at the initial scheduling conference: case complexity, preparation time estimates, motion deadlines, and pretrial dates. Loc. R. 204-1(a)	Yes	No change in current practice is necessary.
D. Vt.	IA Loc. R. 12(b)	IA Loc. R. 4(a)(1)	IA Loc. R. 6	IA Loc. R. 6 Loc. R. 11	Loc. R. 204-1(a) The discovery schedule filed by the parties will become the scheduling order provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) with respect to the time limits for the completion of discovery and for filing and hearing motions.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.V.I.	All civil cases Loc. R. 16.1 (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(b) (7/21/92)	The court conducts a discovery case management conference in complex and other appropriate cases. (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(a) (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(d) (7/21/92)	
E.D. Va.	IA Loc. R. 12(A)–(C)	CR	IA Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	IA	IA Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	The court's efforts predate the CJRA.
W.D. Va.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except Social Security appeals, pro se prisoner cases, student loan cases, V.A. overpayment cases, bankruptcy appeals, and other cases where the court is acting in an appellate capacity.	IA	Initial conferences will be conducted by the scheduling official.	The scheduling official will ascertain the availability of trial dates, anticipated length of trial, and other pertinent matters.	All civil cases except the exempted specialized cases will be subject to an initial pretrial order. The order will establish discovery deadlines, motions practices, and other pretrial matters. The pretrial order will also establish a firm trial date, which should generally be set 6 to 8 months from the date of service. More complex cases that require more pretrial preparation will be set on an ad hoc basis.	Each case will be monitored by a person designated by the judge to whom the case is assigned. The district judge may refer the case to a magistrate judge for pretrial supervision.
E.D. Wash.	IA	By current local practice, lawyers are required to submit, prior to the initial status conference, a proposed scheduling order. Loc. R. 16(b)	The court will ensure that scheduling conferences are routinely held within 90 days of filing. Loc. R. 16(a)	The court will consider the appropriateness of discovery management and apprise lawyers and litigants of available ADR processes.	IA Loc. R. 16	Judicial officers will continue to take a strong and active role in case management.
W.D. Wash.	IA	PD	PD	IA	A scheduling order is issued in most cases.	The court felt that a more formal case management system was not necessary and that local rules already provided adequately for case management plans

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. CR-16(a)			Loc. R. CR-16(a)		and conferences. The court will use its authority to issue abbreviated pretrial orders more frequently.
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	
S.D. W. Va.	All civil cases	IA	A time frame conference is held in complex cases or at the request of counsel. The conference is conducted by a judicial officer.	The purpose of the time frame conference is to establish the following: 1. the complexity of the case and whether or not to designate it as a complex or mass tort litigation case; 2. realistic discovery and pretrial time frame deadlines; 3. summary judgment or dismissal motions deadlines; 4. whether or not parties are willing to proceed through the trial phase with a magistrate judge conducting all aspects of the case; and 5. the possibility of early settlement and the setting of ADR mechanisms.	After issues are joined or a responsive pleading has been filed by all defendants, the court will enter a time frame order in all cases not exempted by local rule. The time frame order will set firm dates for the following: 1. joinder and amendments; 2. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) motions for judgment; 3. extra-judicial procedures; 4. discovery; 5. summary judgment and other dispositive motions (except Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) motions); 6. pretrial order; 7. proposed charges to the jury and/or suggested findings of fact and conclusions of law; 8. pretrial conference; and 9. final settlement conference. Counsel or unrepresented parties may move for modification of the order within 21 days after its entry.	
	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01 Loc. R. 2.02	Loc. R. 2.01	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	The court may require the parties to appear and consider the future conduct of the case. These preliminary pretrial conferences can be designed as status conferences, scheduling conferences, discovery conferences, or any other type of meeting. Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: 1. nature of the case; 2. contemplated motions; 3. contemplated discovery; and 4. further scheduling of the case for final disposition. Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)	The court may enter any orders that appear necessary to aid further scheduling of the action. Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)	
W.D. Wis.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except those that, by their nature, do not require a preliminary pretrial conference (e.g., Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals).	Several days prior to the preliminary pretrial conference, the parties will submit a report to the court describing the case, the issues, and any contemplated amendments to pleadings, as well as make recommendations concerning the timing of deadlines and the trial.	A preliminary pretrial conference will be held shortly after filing in all cases except those that, by their nature, do not require a conference (e.g., Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals).	These topics will be discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference: 1. discovery and a deadline for its completion; 2. a deadline for identification of expert witnesses and a deadline for disclosure of the substance of their testimony; 3. a deadline for the filing of dispositive motions and a briefing schedule for such motions; and 4. a trial date.	The judge will issue a preliminary pretrial order after the preliminary pretrial conference, covering the topics discussed and decisions made at the conference. This order will serve as the agenda for case development and trial.	
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to follow local rule, which requires a magistrate judge to conduct an initial pretrial conference to assess the complexity of the case and to establish a discovery schedule. The case is then reviewed by a trial judge to determine the earliest available trial

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93) Loc. R. 16(b) (Revised 11/93)	Loc. R. 16		Loc. R. 16(a)		date and establish a date for hearing dispositive motions. With rare exceptions, cases are completed within 8 months.

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

Status Conferences Required?—Are status conferences required, when, and under what circumstances (e.g., in what types of cases)?

Final Pretrial Conference Required?—Is a final pretrial conference required, when, and what materials must be prepared in advance?

Representatives with Authority to Bind?—Are representatives with authority to bind required to attend pretrial conferences? Who is required to attend and at which conferences?

Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?—Are telephone conferences encouraged instead of face-to-face conferences?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
M.D. Ala.	Status conferences are held at the discretion of the judge.	The final pretrial conference is held at the discretion of the judge.	Yes (PD)	Yes (PD)	
N.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	The judges will continue their practice of permitting, when appropriate, litigants and counsel to participate by telephone at conferences and in hearings on motions.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
D. Alaska	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (1/3/95)	IA	The court presumes that counsel participating in pretrial proceedings have authority to bind.	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (1/3/95) Loc. R. 7.2 (1/3/95)	The court adopted case management principles that would lead to the promulgation and use of a form preliminary pretrial order (PPO). The PPO will address the need to amend pleadings and prompt disclosure of known witnesses.
D. Ariz.	Status conferences are held as necessary at the court's discretion.	A pretrial conference is held for cases on the standard and complex tracks.	Yes	Yes	
E.D. Ark.	IA	The court will continue its policy of holding a final pretrial conference when requested by a party. Loc. R. D-4 (5/1/80)	IA	The court encourages telephone conferences.	
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA Loc. R. D-5 (5/80)	IA	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 6.4	IA Loc. R. 9.2 Loc. R. 9.5 Loc. R. 9.6 Loc. R. 9.7 Loc. R. 9.8	IA	IA	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 8–9 (12/91)	IA Loc. R. 282 (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 281(a)(10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 281(b)(10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 270 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Summary of Court Practices, at 9–10 (12/91) Summary of Court Practices of the Magistrate Judges, at 36–37 (2/91)	
N.D. Cal.	Judges participating in the Case Management Pilot Program are expected to hold follow-up management and status conferences as the needs of individual cases warrant.	IA Loc. R. 235-5	IA Loc. R. 235-5	IA	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 29.1(10) (Revised 4/15/94)	Yes Loc. R. 29.1(10) (Revised 4/15/94)	The court may require persons with settlement authority to be present at any hearing or conference. Loc. R. 29.1 (Revised 4/15/94)	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (Revised 4/15/94)	
D. Conn.	IA Loc. R. 11(a)1	IA	Each party will be represented by an attorney with authority to bind at all pretrial conferences.	IA Loc. R. 11(a)1	
D. Del.	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.4(a) (Revised 1/95)	IA Loc. R. 16.4(b) (Revised 1/95)	IA Loc. R. 16.4(c)–(d) (Revised 1/95)	
D.D.C.	IA	IA Loc. R. 209(a) (Revised 3/1/94)	IA	IA	
M.D. Fla.	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 provides that a preliminary pretrial conference is required in track 3 cases after receipt of the case management report and is at the court's discretion in other cases. Loc. R. 3.05	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 requires a final pretrial conference in track 2 and 3 cases. The conference will take place on a date set by the court, based in part on party input provided in the case management report. Loc. R. 3.06 requires a meeting of counsel before the pretrial conference. Loc. R. 3.05	Yes Loc. R. 3.06 (7/1/84; Revised 4/1/91)	Yes Loc. R. 3.01(i) (2/1/94)	
N.D. Fla.	Status conferences are held at the court's discretion. (PD)	Yes (PD)	Yes	IA	
S.D. Fla.	IA	Under the court's pre-CJRA informal case management system, judges must set early and firm pretrial conference dates. Loc. R. 16.1(C) (2/15/93)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(C) (2/15/93)	IA	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA Loc. R. 5.1 (6/2/93)	The court adopts the requirement that a representative with authority to bind must be present at key conferences. Loc. R. 5.1 (6/2/93)	IA	
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	The local rules will be revised to require a representative with authority to bind at the post-discovery settlement conference. Loc. R. 235-2(b)(1)	The settlement conference held prior to discovery may be conducted by telephone. Loc. R. 235-2(a)(2) (1/1/85; Revised 7/1/92)	
S.D. Ga.	Status conferences are held at the discretion of the court. Loc. R. 8.1, 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1, 16.2)	A final pretrial conference is held at the discretion of the court. Loc. R. 8.2 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.4)	Yes Loc. R. 8.3 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.5)	IA	
D. Guam	IA Loc. R. 235-3(c) (1983, Revised 5/31/94, 9/12/94)	IA Loc. R. 237-2 (1983)	Each party appearing at all conferences will have full authority with respect to all matters on the agenda, including settlement. Loc. R. 235-4 (1983; Revised 9/12/94) Loc. R. 237-2 (1983; Revised 9/12/94)	IA	
D. Haw.	Status conferences are held at the discretion of the court. (PD) Loc. R. 233-1 (11/91)	One pretrial conference is held in every action or proceeding. Additional conferences are held at the discretion of the court. (PD) Loc. R. 235-5 (11/91)	The court has referred this issue to the rules committee for further clarification and strengthening of the local rule. Loc. R. 235-8 (11/91)	Yes (PD)	
D. Idaho	IA Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	The date for a final pretrial conference will be determined at the scheduling conference and scheduled in the scheduling order. Loc. R. 16.1(c) (Revised 7/94)	IA	The court, at its discretion, may use telephonic hearings to conduct the scheduling conference.	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
		Loc. R. 16.1(f) Loc. R. 16.1(g) Appendix A to the Local Rules	The judicial officer may require the attendance or availability of the parties, as well as counsel. The court urges the government, at the least, to assure that its counsel are vested with as much binding authority as is feasible.	will consider their use.	before the initial pretrial conference. However, some judicial officers thought the reports useful, so the court declined to abolish them. Counsel should meet before the pretrial conference to discuss the matters to be addressed at the conference.
S.D. Ind.	Loc. R. 16.1(e) Additional conferences (after the initial pretrial conference) will be held as ordered by the court. Loc. R. 16.1	IA	Loc. R. 16.1(h) IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA Loc. R. 16(c)	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	The court rejects the Advisory Group's recommendation that representatives with authority to bind be present at settlement discussions because it is already the practice in this district.	IA	
D. Kan.	The judge assigned to a case, alone or in conjunction with a magistrate judge, will conduct additional conferences with counsel as necessary to eliminate or minimize delays and expenses in the discovery or trial process.	IA Loc. R. 213 (Revised 5/92)	IA Loc. R. 214 (Revised 6/93)	IA	
E.D. Ky.	IA	Yes	IA	IA	
W.D. Ky.	IA	IA	PD	PD	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
E.D. La.	IA	Yes	The pretrial conference must be attended by the attorneys who will try the case. These attorneys will come to the conference with full authority to accomplish the purposes of Fed. R. Civ. P. 16.	Attendance of counsel by telephone, where feasible, may be permitted by the court.	Pretrial orders will be prepared for each case according to a uniform form of Pretrial Notice and Instructions. The judge who will preside over the trial will preside over all final pretrial conferences. However, if necessary, the judge may designate a magistrate judge to conduct this conference.
M.D. La.	IA	Yes	Yes	Yes Loc. R. 6.07M3 Loc. R. 6.07M4	
W.D. La.	IA	A final pretrial conference will be held 3 to 4 weeks before the scheduled trial.	IA	IA	
D. Me.	IA	A final pretrial conference will be held as close to the time of trial as possible. The conference may be conducted by any judicial officer. No later than 5 days before the final pretrial conference, each party will file with the court in duplicate and serve on all other parties a pretrial memorandum no more than 5 pages in length, containing this information: 1. a brief factual statement of the party's claim or defense; 2. a brief statement of the party's contentions with respect to any controverted points of law; 3. proposed stipulations concerning matters that are not in substantial dispute and to facts and documents that will avoid unnecessary proof; 4. names and addresses of all witnesses the party intends to call at trial; and	Each party must be represented at each pretrial conference by an attorney who has the authority to bind that party regarding all matters previously identified by the court for discussion at the conference and all reasonably related matters.	The scheduling conference in standard track cases may be conducted by telephone.	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that a midpoint conference be scheduled in every case. Conferences will be scheduled when requested and when deemed appropriate by the judicial officer.

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
		5. a list of documents and things the party intends to offer as exhibits at trial. The parties, through their lawyers, should be prepared to engage in meaningful settlement discussions at the conference. At or following the final pretrial conference, the court will issue a final pretrial order, which will recite the action taken at the conference, and such order will control the subsequent course of the action. Loc. R. 20			
D. Md.	IA	IA	Loc. R. 20(c) IA Loc. R. 106.6	Loc. R. 17(b)(2) The court encourages the use of telephone conferences.	
D. Mass.	Case management conferences and other pretrial conferences after the initial scheduling conference may be scheduled at the discretion of the judicial officer to whom the case is assigned.	The final pretrial conference will occur within 18 months after the filing of the complaint. Counsel will confer no later than 14 days prior to the conference and file no later than 5 days prior to the conference a pretrial memorandum that sets forth: 1. a concise summary of the evidence; 2. facts established by pleadings, stipulations, or admissions by counsel; 3. contested issues of fact; 4. jurisdictional questions; 5. questions raised by pending motions; 6. issues of law, with supporting authority; 7. requested amendments to pleadings; 8. any additional matters that may aid in the disposition of the trial; 9. the probable length of the trial; 10. names, addresses, and telephone numbers of	Parties will be represented at the final pretrial conference by counsel with full authority to settle.	IA	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
		witnesses to be called and whether the testimony of any such witness is intended to be presented by deposition; 11. the proposed exhibits; and 12. the parties' positions on expert testimony. The agenda for the conference will include a discussion of issues covered by the memorandum as well as issues concerning jury selection and jury comprehension. Loc. R. 16.1(F) (10/92; Revised 12/94) Loc. R. 16.5 (10/92; Revised 12/94)			
E.D. Mich.	IA Loc. R. 16.3 (10/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(a)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(e)(d)	PD	The court will encourage early and ongoing judicial involvement in the pretrial process by adherence to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that the local rules be revised to require a pretrial conference within 120 after the filing of every complaint.
W.D. Mich.	IA Loc. R. 16.1	IA	IA	IA	
D. Minn.	IA	A final pretrial conference may be held no less than 7 days prior to the trial date.	Yes Loc. R. 16.2 (2/91)	The court encourages telephone conferences and the issue is under review by the local rules committee.	
N.D. Miss.	IA	A final pretrial conference will be held within 45 days of trial, by the assigned or another judicial officer. If the judge decides that a final conference is unnecessary, parties will submit a jointly prepared pretrial order.	Counsel who will conduct the trial must be present and the court may require the attendance or availability of the parties as well.	The case management conference may be conducted telephonically at the discretion of the judicial officer.	Within 15 days of the pretrial motion filing deadline, parties will submit a joint report to the magistrate judge regarding the length of trial, pending motions, and the progress toward settlement. The trial date will be promptly established, or the trial judge will be advised of

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
					its status. The court will consider modifying the trial date. Failure to submit the report in a timely fashion will result in a conference to show cause why sanctions should not be imposed. Parties must prepare a pretrial order in accordance with local rule.
S.D. Miss.	IA	A final pretrial conference will be held within 45 days of trial, by the assigned or another judicial officer. If the judge decides that a final conference is unnecessary, parties will submit a jointly prepared pretrial order.	Counsel who will conduct the trial must be present and the court may require the attendance or availability of the parties as well.	The case management conference may be conducted telephonically at the discretion of the judicial officer.	Within 15 days of the pretrial motion filing deadline, parties will submit a joint report to the magistrate judge regarding the length of trial, pending motions, and the progress toward settlement. The trial date will be promptly established, or the trial judge will be advised of its status. The court will consider modifying the trial date. Failure to submit the report in a timely fashion will result in a conference to show cause why sanctions should not be imposed. Parties must prepare a pretrial order in accordance with local rule.
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	Counsel must confer by telephone or in person with each other to resolve discovery disputes and then confer by telephone with the court before filing discovery motions.	
	Loc. R. 16 (1/83)	Loc. R. 16 (1/83)	Loc. R. 16 (1/83)		
D. Mont.	IA	Yes	Counsel at the preliminary pretrial conference will have the authority to enter into stipulations and make admissions on matters discussed at the conference. Counsel at the final pretrial	IA	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
			conference will have the authority to bind or ensure that binding authority may be obtained during the conference.		
D. Neb.	Loc. R. 235-3 IA	Loc. R. 235-6 IA Loc. R. 16.2(a) (Revised 1/93)	Loc. R. 235-8 IA Loc. R. 16.2(b) (Revised 1/93)	Consideration will be given to conducting status conferences by telephone.	
D. Nev.	IA Loc. R. 190-2	IA Loc. R. 190-2	If a case management conference is held, a representative with authority to bind must be present.	The use of telephone conferences to argue motions will be expanded where appropriate.	
D.N.H.	Yes	Yes Loc. R. 10(b) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	Yes Loc. R. 10 (5/69; Revised 1/85)	Yes	Final pretrial statements are required that include a specific listing of: 1. issues; 2. exhibits; 3. witnesses; 4. case description; 5. stipulations; and 6. motions in limine. No continuances are granted for pretrial conferences except in extraordinary circumstances. Uniform procedures should be adopted by all judicial officers.
D.N.J.	Status conferences may be conducted as appropriate to the circumstances of a particular case. Track 2 cases are presumed to require frequent conferences. Gen. R. 15A.2 (12/91) Gen. R. 15D	The date for the final pretrial conference is set in the scheduling order. Gen. R. 15B.3(e) (12/91)	Parties not appearing pro se will be represented by attorneys with full binding authority in pretrial matters. Gen. R. 15A.3 (12/91)	Parties may be available by telephone at settlement conferences as directed by magistrate. Discovery or case management disputes may be presented by telephone conference. Oral argument on discovery or case management motions may be made by telephone conference. Gen. R. 15A.4 (12/91) Gen. R. 15E.2 (12/91) Gen. R. 15F.4 (Adopted 10/84 as Gen. R. 15C.4)	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
D.N.M.	All cases except prisoner petitions and cases on the administrative track must file status reports and attend periodic conferences as outlined in the scheduling order.	IA	Local rules require counsel who will try a case to attend a pretrial conference.	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	At a minimum, status conferences in complex cases should be convened at 6 month intervals for discussion of motions and discovery. Periodic settlement conferences should also be scheduled. Guideline 50.7	A final pretrial conference is required in all cases.	IA	IA Civ. R. 49.6 (Standing Order 6(b)) Civ. R. 49.6 (Standing Order 8)	
N.D.N.Y.	IA Loc. R. 16.1 General Order 25 § VIII (A)	The only additional conference mandated is a settlement conference, which is scheduled in the uniform pretrial order. General Order 25, § VIII (A)	A party who has the authority to bind must be present or available by telephone during settlement discussions. General Order 25 § VIII (A)	IA	
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	The dates for future conferences will be discussed at the case management conference.
W.D.N.Y.	Status conferences are held at the discretion of the magistrate judge.	A final pretrial conference is required within 30 days of the trial, to discuss settlement, motions, the resolution of factual or legal issues, stipulations, and any other appropriate matters.	Representatives with authority to bind must be present at the pretrial conferences.	IA	Judicial officers will make an earnest effort to encourage settlement. If settlement is not reached, the judicial officer will schedule further conferences as appropriate to discuss settlement.
E.D.N.C.	IA	A working pretrial conference is required in complex cases, in addition to the regular pretrial conference. (PD)	IA	IA	Counsel must submit a joint pretrial order to the court. Preparation is the responsibility of all counsel. Loc. R. 24.00 (Revised 2/94)

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
M.D.N.C.	IA	A final conference is held only if requested by the court. Loc. R. 207	IA Loc. R. 601	Telephone conferences are permitted if the offices of the lead counsel are separated by more than 150 miles. Loc. R. 204(b)	
W.D.N.C.	Status conferences are held as necessary at the discretion of the court. Loc. R. 7	A final pretrial conference is held as necessary at the discretion of the court.	Yes	Yes	
D.N.D.	A status conference is required in all class 2 cases (standard management). This conference will define issues for trial, explore limits on witnesses, and explore settlement prospects and ADR options.	A final pretrial conference is required. Counsel will confer on jury instructions and present to the court a set of instructions that represents as much agreement as possible among the parties.	IA	The court uses telephone conferences to facilitate case monitoring.	
D. N. Mar. I.	A mandatory status hearing is held approximately midway between the date of the case management conference and the discovery cut-off date.	A pretrial conference will be held not later than 7 days before the scheduled trial date, unless deemed unnecessary by the court and counsel. Unless excused by the judge, each party must be represented at the conference by counsel who will conduct the trial. These issues will be discussed at the conference: trial date, stipulated and uncontroverted facts, issues to be tried, disclosure of all witnesses, listing and exchange of all copies and exhibits, pretrial rulings on objections to evidence, disposition of all outstanding motions, elimination of unnecessary or redundant proof, itemized statements of all damages by all parties, bifurcation of the trial, limits on the length of trial, jury selection issues, any issues that in the judge's opinion may facilitate and expedite	Unless excused by the judge, each party will be represented at the final pretrial conference by counsel who have full authority from their clients with respect to settlement.	The court encourages telephone conferences when it will save the attorneys, parties, or court time and money.	

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
	Loc. R. 240-2	the trial, and the date when proposed jury instructions will be submitted to the court and opposing counsel which, unless otherwise ordered, will be the first day of the trial.			
N.D. Ohio	A status hearing will be held midway between the case management conference and the discovery cut-off date. These topics will be discussed: settlement and ADR issues, any requests for revision of track assignment and/or deadlines, any special problems in the case, the date of the final pretrial conference date, and a firm trial date. Loc. R. 8:5.1 (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	A final pretrial conference may be scheduled by the judicial officer at the status hearing. Counsel may be required to submit pretrial memoranda. Loc. R. 8:5.2 (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	The parties and lead counsel of record will be present at the final pretrial conference. Loc. R. 8:5.2 (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	IA	
S.D. Ohio	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91)	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	IA General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91)	
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(F)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(M)	IA Loc. R. 16.2	The court will encourage telephone conferences. Loc. R. 37.2(B)	Magistrate judges may conduct pretrial conferences upon request of the district judge. Loc. R. 72.1 (A)(6)
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	Representatives with authority to bind must attend pretrial conferences. Loc. R. 17(D)(1) Loc. R. 17(I) Loc. R. 43(I)(1) Loc. R. 46(E)(2)	Counsel may participate in the status conference by telephone when justified by the circumstances and allowed by the court. Loc. R. 17(D)(1) Loc. R. 43(I)(1) Loc. R. 46(E)(2)	Plaintiff's counsel will submit a final pretrial order on the first day of the trial month. Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
D. Or.	The court will schedule status conferences as often as needed. In addition, attorneys have an affirmative duty to ask for scheduling and status conferences to help resolve disputes (including discovery disputes) after conscientious efforts by all parties to resolve them.	A final pretrial conference may be held at the discretion of the court. Loc. R. 235-3	IA	The assigned judge should arrange for an immediate telephone conference upon evidence of repeated discovery disputes, suggestion of an overly active motions practice, any motion to extend the pretrial order lodging date, or any application or stipulation for extension of time to complete discovery. At the conclusion of the telephone conference, the judge should set a full schedule for the remainder of the case, including all revised deadlines, firm trial date, pretrial conference date, and pretrial order lodging date. Attorneys will be expected to respond to calls for telephone status conferences on short notice, including lunch hours and before/after office hours.	Unless provided for by the assigned judge, the conduct of any required pretrial conference and the establishment of a firm trial date will be governed by local rule.
E.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 47	IA	When, in the court's discretion, efficient management of litigation requires this, each party will be represented at each identified pretrial conference by an attorney with authority to bind.	Yes Loc. R. 21(b)	
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 16.3(B) (Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (Revised 11/88)	IA	
W.D. Pa.	Status conferences may be held as necessary. If the case is not tried within 12 months of the pretrial conference, the judicial officer will schedule a status conference to discuss settlement and set a prompt trial date.	Within 20 days of the closing of discovery, the plaintiff will file and serve a pretrial statement that includes a statement of material facts, a list of exhibits, and a copy of all reports. The defendant will do the same within 20 days of the plaintiff's filing of the pretrial statement.	Representatives with authority to bind must be present at each conference.	IA	Parties must be available during each conference, either in person or by telephone.

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1.4F (10/93)	Counsel will then meet and discuss the statements and any unresolved issues. Loc. R. 16.1.4A (10/93) Loc. R. 16.1.4B (10/93)	Loc. R. 16.1.4E4 (10/93)		Loc. R. 16.1.4E4 (10/93)
D.P.R.	IA	Yes	IA	IA	Cases in the complex track may require a number of pretrial conferences for stages of discovery, bifurcated trials, and other methods covered in the Manual for Complex Litigation.
D.R.I.	IA	IA	Yes (PD)	IA	
D.S.C.	CR	IA Loc. R. 13.00 and 13.01 (12/1/93)	IA	IA	
D.S.D.	IA	A final pretrial conference is held at the court's discretion.	Yes	IA	
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	At all pretrial conferences, each party who is not proceeding pro se must be represented by an attorney who has the authority to bind that party regarding all matters identified by the court for discussion at the conference and all reasonably related matters.	IA	Scheduling conferences may be conducted by a district judge, a magistrate judge, or a designee of the court.
M.D. Tenn.	Status conferences are tailored to the needs and complexities of each case. Loc. R. 11(d)(1) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(3) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(6) (3/94)	Yes Loc. R. 11(d)(6) (3/94)	Representatives with authority to bind may be required by the case manager or settlement judge to attend settlement conferences. Loc. R. 20(d)(3) (3/94)	IA Loc. R. 11(d)(4)(c) (3/94)	
W.D. Tenn.	Status conferences will be scheduled as needed.	IA	Representatives with authority to bind must be present.	IA	For general civil litigation cases, all judges will use a uniform notice letter. This letter will advise attorneys that they must be prepared to discuss at the conference

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
			Loc. R. 15(a) (Revised 1/93)		whether the case is complex or routine and the type of case management needed.
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	Counsel at the management conference must have authority to bind their clients.	IA	
N.D. Tex.	IA	IA Loc. R. 7.1 (3/78)	IA	IA	
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	By individual notice, the court will require the attendance at all pretrial settlement conferences of attorneys who have authority to bind regarding all matters. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA	
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. CV-16(g) (Revised 1/94)	IA	
D. Utah	IA	IA Loc. R. 204-1(e)	IA Loc. R. 204-2(c) Loc. R. 212(i) Loc. R. 212(j)	IA Loc. R. 204-1(d)	Counsel should communicate with each other prior to the initial conference to agree on a suggested schedule.
D. Vt.	IA	IA	IA	The court should attempt to use conference calls for hearings and conferences where counsel would be required to commute an appreciable distance, the personal presence of counsel is not required, and the judicial officer is confident that any record required can adequately reflect the remarks of counsel and the judicial officer.	The court will ordinarily issue a trial order at or shortly after the time a case is scheduled for trial if the case has not been scheduled for a full pretrial conference pursuant to Loc. R. 6. A conference will be held as soon as a week after the trial order is issued. Topics to be discussed at the conference include: counsels' best estimate of the time required for trial, witnesses to be called, issues on which agreement has been reached and those to be resolved at trial, whether unresolved issues can be reduced by mutual agreement, whether

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
			Loc. R. 12(g)(4) Loc. R. 11(e)		witnesses and evidence required at trial are available, the status of settlement negotiations and whether the court should become involved and any evidentiary issue or other matter that either party seeks to have the court consider before trial.
D.V.I.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(b) (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(c) (7/21/92)	It is the practice of the court that attorneys with authority to bind their clients respecting all matters previously identified by the court for discussion be present at pretrial conferences. (PD)	IA	
E.D. Va.	IA	IA Loc. R. 12(D) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89) Loc. R. 13(B)	CR	IA	
W.D. Va.	Additional pretrial conferences will be scheduled as needed.	IA	IA	Conferences can be conducted in person or by telephone.	Conferences will be with the district judge or the magistrate judge to whom the case has been assigned.
E.D. Wash.	IA Loc. R. 16	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Wash.	PD	IA Loc. R. CR-16(m)	IA Loc. R. CR-16(m)	Yes	
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.13	IA Loc. R. 2.13	IA Loc. R. 2.13	
S.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 2.01	A date for the pretrial conference is established in the time frame order. Loc. R. 2.03 Loc. R. 2.04	Lead counsel are required to attend the final pretrial conference. Loc. R. 2.04	IA Loc. R. 2.01	
E.D. Wis.	The need for status conferences will be determined by the court.	IA	IA	IA	The court may order the parties to prepare a pretrial report, to be filed 10 days prior to the date of the trial.

Table 3: Other Pretrial Conference Provisions

District	Status Conferences Required?	Final Pretrial Conference Required?	Representatives with Authority to Bind?	Encouragement of Telephone Conferences?	Other
	Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)	Loc. R. 7.05	Loc. R. 7.05 Loc. R. 7.12		If so ordered, parties are expected to confer and make a good faith effort to settle the case. Loc. R. 7.06
W.D. Wis.	IA	The final pretrial conference will be used to resolve as many issues as possible before trial. Prior to the final conference, parties are required to submit to the court their proposed jury instructions, voir dire, and form of special verdict.	Representatives with authority to bind must be present at the preliminary pretrial conference.	The preliminary pretrial conference may be held by telephone at the request of one or more parties or if one or more counsel are located outside Madison, Wis.	
D. Wyo.	IA	IA Loc. R. 16(g)	A local rule requires counsel who will try the case to attend the final pretrial conference.	IA Loc. R. 16(i) Loc. R. 100	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

DCM Tracks—What are the names of the DCM tracks and what are their characteristics?

Assignment to DCM Tracks—Who assigns cases to tracks and when does that assignment occur?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
M.D. Ala.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group and the court feel that the current system, in which individual judges are responsible for scheduling, provides judges with the necessary flexibility.
N.D. Ala.	Three tracks: 1. open ADR track; 2. mediation track; and 3. mediation/arbitration track.	Each judge will conduct an ADR evaluation conference during the early stages of case development to determine suitability for ADR. The court may order use of either mediation track or mediation/arbitration track. Parties may choose one of the tracks by agreement. Parties may also elect to use other ADR procedures under the open ADR track.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	IA	IA	A special subcommittee will be appointed to review the state court experience with a fast track. The court wants the subcommittee to consider whether such a program would be useful in a small court using differentiated case management. The court will integrate the systematic, differential treatment of civil cases into its case management procedures.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
D. Ariz.	Five tracks: 1. expedited; 2. arbitration; 3. pro se prisoner; 4. standard; and 5. complex.	With the exception of complex cases, assignments are made by the clerk's office based on the nature of the suit. Complex cases are determined by the court and the parties.	
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	The court will continue its current case management practices regarding various categories of civil cases.
W.D. Ark.	CR	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court concludes that case management should be left to the discretion of all judges.
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 302(c) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA	
N.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
D. Colo.	IA	IA	Civil case management will be tailored to the complexity of the particular case.
D. Conn.	IA	IA	
D. Del.	Three tracks: 1. expedited; 2. standard; and 3. complex.	IA	Any party seeking a determination of complexity must file a notice of intent with the complaint or the answer. Loc. R. 16.1(a)(1) (Revised 1/95)
D.D.C.	Three tracks: 1. fast, for cases that can be resolved quickly; 2. routine or standard, for routine cases; and 3. complex, for complex cases. Loc. R. 206.1(a) (Adopted 3/1/94)	Track assignment is discussed at the meet and confer conference, a recommendation is made by counsel in the case scheduling statement, and the final decision is made by the judge. Track assignment can be changed at any time. Loc. R. 206(c) (Adopted 3/1/94) Loc. R. 206.1(b) (Adopted 3/1/94)	
M.D. Fla.	Three tracks: 1. habeas corpus cases, prisoner petitions, administrative agency reviews, bankruptcy appeals, mortgage foreclosure cases, student loan cases, and veterans benefits cases; 2. noncomplex trial cases not designated as track 1	Cases will be assigned to appropriate tracks by the clerk, but the assigned judge may change the track designation at any time.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	or 3; and 3. class actions, anti-trust cases, securities cases, complex torts, multiple parties, multiple claims, or cases imminently affecting the public interest.		
N.D. Fla.	CR	All cases are assigned by the clerk's office at the time of filing.	The court accepts the Advisory Group's recommendation that, with the exception of prisoner and administrative cases, the district's civil docket did not warrant systematic, differential case management techniques. Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed)
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	Each civil case is assigned a discovery deadline based on the complexity of the case and other factors, using a modified form of differentiated case management. The categories of cases and related uniform discovery schedules are: 1. expedited cases (90–179 days); 2. standard cases (180–269 days); and 3. complex cases (270–365 days).
M.D. Ga.	Loc. R. 16.1(A)2 IA	Loc. R. 16.1(A)4 IA	Loc. R. 16.1(A)2 The court already has customized procedures for prisoner petitions, bankruptcy appeals, social security appeals, and habeas corpus petitions. Based on the Advisory Group's recommendations, the court has hired a law clerk to assist pro se litigants and is working with Georgia's Attorney General to institute a better grievance procedure in the state prison system that will reduce the number of prisoner petitions in this court.
N.D. Ga.	The court has 3 tracks that are defined by the length of the discovery period: 1. 0 months for student loans, overpayment of veterans benefits, enforcement and overpayment of judgments, prisoner petitions other than death penalty and civil rights, bankruptcy, and Social Security cases; 2. 8 months for antitrust, securities/commodities, and patent cases; and 3. 4 months for all other cases.	Assignment of cases to discovery tracks is done by case type as indicated on the civil cover sheet, Form JS44.	Cases in the 0-months discovery track are not subject to mandatory discovery disclosures or settlement conference requirements, and are not required to file a preliminary statement or a pretrial order. Loc. R. 201-2
S.D. Ga.	PD Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 26.1(d) Loc. R. 14 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 23 Loc. R. 25 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 17 General Order 10/2/89	PD Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 26.1(d) Loc. R. 14 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 23 Loc. R. 25 (1/82) Renumbered Loc. R. 17 General Order 10/2/89	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	Loc. R. 2.7 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 9.1 Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	Loc. R. 2.7 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 9.1 Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	
D. Guam	IA	IA	It was the finding of the CJRA Advisory Group that differentiated case management was unnecessary in the District court of Guam at this time.
D. Haw.	CR	IA	The court's present procedures meet the spirit and intent of a DCM system with formal tracks. No formal system is planned.
D. Idaho	IA	IA	The Advisory Group discussed the possibility of a DCM system with formal tracks and concluded that it would be unnecessary in this district.
C.D. Ill.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group report concluded, and the court agrees, that the district has no need for a formal system of differential case management.
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	
S.D. Ill.	Three tracks: 1. Track A consists of prisoner habeas corpus petitions, prisoner civil rights cases, pro se prisoner cases, government collection cases, land condemnation cases, government cases for condemnation or forfeiture of property, appeals of administrative decisions, IRS enforcement cases, Freedom of Information Act cases, civil penalties collection cases, bankruptcy appeals, suits to quash subpoenas, civil actions for admission or revocation of citizenship, labor cases arising out of collective bargaining agreements, ERISA cases, and copyright cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 8 to 10 months after the filing of the complaint. 2. Track B consists of standard cases such as simple torts or contract cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 11 to 14 months after the filing of the complaint. 3. Track C consists of complex and multiparty cases. The presumptive trial date is set for 15 to 18 months after the filing of the complaint. (Presumptive trial dates were revised for all tracks on 3/94.) Loc. R. 6(a) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	The assigned judicial officer will assign a presumptive trial date after the initial review of the case. Loc. R. 6(a) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
N.D. Ind.	CR	IA	The court declined to adopt a track system, agreeing with the Advisory Group that such a system would be inappropriate for the district. The court also declined to adopt presumptive deadlines for different types of cases (simple, standard, complex).
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	CR	IA	The Advisory Group opposed any mandatory tracking of cases. Because of the geographical uniqueness of this district, each judge has the discretion to maintain his or her own ad hoc tracking system.
W.D. Ky.	CR	IA	The court agrees with the Advisory Group's assessment that a formal tracking system would not significantly aid efficiency of the civil docket. The court will continue to employ the current individualized tracking system.
E.D. La.	IA	IA	The court has appointed a CJRA Study Group to examine whether a formal "tracking" procedure of identifying cases by their complexity and imposing predetermined discovery or scheduling limits according to the designated track should be instituted in this district.
M.D. La.	Two tracks: 1. exempted cases; and 2. all others.	Assignment is made on the basis of case type. Exempted cases are student loan cases, bankruptcy appeals, motions to vacate sentence, habeas corpus applications, prisoner cases, and Social Security claims.	The Advisory Group will study further whether or not a formal tracking system should be instituted in this district.
W.D. La.	Seven tracks: 1. In Forma Pauperis Applications: all original civil matters in which there is an application to proceed in forma pauperis. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for action on the application; afterward, the case is transferred to the appropriate track. 2. Uncontested: all civil cases filed by the U.S.A. or any agency thereof for collection of obligations	Cases are examined at filing for assignment to the appropriate track. The case may be reassigned at any later time if the nature of the case changes. A judge may opt out of a track assignment and its specific procedures for the handling of a specific case.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	such as student loans and foreclosures of mortgages. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge who will handle all proceedings. If there are responsive pleadings, the case will be transferred to the general track. 3. Prisoner: all habeas corpus and civil rights actions filed by prisoners involving conditions of confinement. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for report and recommendation. 4. Social Security: all appeals from decisions of administrative law judges. These cases are referred to the magistrate judge for report and recommendation. 5. Accelerated: all civil nonjury cases requiring at most a minimal amount of live testimony (i.e., one half-day or less). The attorneys must certify this fact and notify the magistrate judge of eligibility at the scheduling conference. 6. Stand-by: all civil cases that are ready for trial and in which all attorneys have certified that they can be ready for trial on short notice, not to exceed 4 weeks. 7. General: all civil cases not assigned to one of the six tracks defined above. The standard procedures by the court will be applied to these cases.		
D. Me.	Six tracks: 1. Administrative track: habeas corpus cases, Social Security disability cases, government collection of student loans and V.A. benefits, government foreclosures, special education appeals, and bankruptcy appeals. Discovery is prohibited unless approved by a judicial officer. 2. Standard Track: statutory forfeiture cases, foreclosure of first preferred ship mortgages, vehicle collision cases involving only negligence claims, slip and fall cases, foreclosure cases not in the administrative track, simple contract cases, declaratory judgments other than government foreclosures, FELA cases, Jones Act cases, and complaints for copyright violations for unauthorized musical performances. Cases in this track are limited to 30 interrogatories per party, 30 requests for admission per party, 2 sets of production per party, and 5 depositions per party. 3. Complex track: cases that require special attention because of the number of parties, complexity of the issues, scope of discovery, and	Tracks are assigned by the clerk of court based on the initial pleading. The court may later change the track assignment.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	other comparable factors. 4. Toxic tort track, all asbestos-related tort actions and any other cases the court decides present similar problems. 5. Prisoner civil rights track: civil rights cases filed by prisoners pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Discovery must be completed within 4 months of the issuance of the scheduling order. 6. State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol Track: cases whose plaintiffs are represented by Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. and the defendant is the Maine Department of Human Services represented by the Maine Attorney General's Office. Loc. R. 15(b)		
D. Md.	CR	IA	The court will continue its system of informal case differentiation. (PD)
D. Mass.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(E)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(E)	The exercise of case-specific judicial discretion is the basis for case management in this district.
E.D. Mich.	PD	PD	
W.D. Mich.	Six DCM tracks and 1 control track: 1. Voluntary expedited: Parties who agree to this assignment waive their right to have their case tried by an Article III judge. Disposition will occur within 9 months of filing, discovery must be completed within 90 days after the case management conference, interrogatories will be limited to 15 single-part questions, and there can be no more than 2 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval. 2. Expedited: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 9 to 12 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 120 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 20 single-part questions and there can be no more than 4 fact witness depositions per party without prior court approval. 3. Standard: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 12 to 15 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 180 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 30 single-part questions and there can be no more than 8 fact witness depositions per party without prior court	Initial track assignment is made by a judicial officer at the case management conference. The assignment may be changed later at the discretion of the court.	All parties in all civil suits are required to file a track information statement with their complaint, first responsive pleading, or motion. (The court found that this form was not necessary and this requirement was repealed by administrative order on 3/94.)

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	approval. 4. Complex: Cases in this track will be disposed of within 15 to 24 months after the complaint is filed. Discovery must be completed within 270 days after the case management conference. Interrogatories will be limited to 50 single-part questions and there can be no more than 15 fact witness depositions per party without prior court approval. 5. Highly complex: Cases in this track will be disposed of at some time after 24 months from the filing of the complaint. Discovery guidelines and limitations are at the discretion of the court. 6. Administrative: Assignment to this track is made by the clerk's office after a review of the initial pleadings. Social Security, habeas corpus, bankruptcy and administrative appeals, and prisoner civil rights cases generally will be assigned to this track. After the litigation is ready for resolution, a case in this track will be decided within 180 days. 7. Non-DCM: Ten percent of all civil cases will be randomly assigned to this control track, designed to gather data for comparative analysis. Judicial involvement will be minimal. The case may be placed on a DCM track upon motion and approval by the court. (The DCM portion of the plan was revised by administrative order on 11/16/93. The amendment stated that civil rights actions in the administrative track would be subject to these discovery limitations: 15 interrogatories per party and requests for documents are limited to 5 categories of documents.)		
D. Minn.	There is one specialized track for simple civil cases.	Cases are assigned by local rule to the specialized track for simple cases.	Loc. R. 24(i)
N.D. Miss.	Five tracks: 1. The expedited track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and a discovery cut-off date within 100 days of the filing of the case management plan. 2. The standard track has a goal of case completion within 12 months and a discovery cut-off date within 200 days of the filing of the case management plan. 3. The complex track has a goal of case completion within 24 months.	The court, in assigning cases to tracks, will consider legal issues, the amount of required discovery, and the number of fact/expert witnesses.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	4. The administrative track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and no discovery. These cases are normally referred directly to a magistrate judge. 5. The mass tort track uses a special management plan by the court.		
S.D. Miss.	Five tracks: 1. The expedited track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and a discovery cut-off date within 100 days of the filing of the case management plan. 2. The standard track has a goal of case completion within 12 months and a discovery cut-off date within 200 days of the filing of the case management plan. 3. The complex track has a goal of case completion within 24 months. 4. The administrative track has a goal of case completion within 9 months and no discovery. These cases are normally referred directly to a magistrate judge. 5. The mass tort track uses a special management plan by the court.	The court, in assigning cases to tracks, will consider legal issues, the amount of required discovery, and the number of fact/expert witnesses.	
E.D. Mo.	Five tracks: 1. Expedited: Case disposition is expected to occur within 12 months of the date of filing and with limited judicial intervention. These cases typically involve few parties, limited disputed facts, simple discovery/disclosure, and damages with relatively low monetary claims. 2. Standard: Case disposition is expected to occur within 18 months of filing with more judicial involvement than in expedited cases. These cases may involve multiple parties, substantive factual and legal disputes requiring moderate discovery/disclosure, and significant monetary value in the damage claims. 3. Complex: Case disposition is expected to occur within 24 months of filing, requiring early and intensive judicial intervention through an individualized case management plan. This relatively small class of cases will be characterized by numerous parties with diverse interests, complicated factual and legal issues, and the potential for extensive discovery/disclosure. 4. Administrative: Case disposition will occur in accordance with the court's ability to issue written	All parties in civil actions will complete a track information statement that will be used by the DCM coordinator in the clerk's office to make initial track assignments. The court may later alter track assignment. Pro se prisoner cases are assigned to expedited, standard, or nonstandard tracks by the judge.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	orders and opinions. Discovery is nonexistent or limited. Most cases require only the resolution of legal issues, such as administrative appeals, Social Security cases, nondeath penalty habeas corpus petitions, and bankruptcy appeals. 5. Pro se prisoner civil rights: Special case management guidelines will be used to process cases in this track. Track assignment will occur within these DCM tracks: a. expedited prisoner action b. standard prisoner action c. nonstandard prisoner action Disposition will occur within 12 months for expedited prisoner actions, 18 months for standard prisoner actions, and 24 months for nonstandard prisoner actions.		
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	
D. Mont.	Two tracks: 1. Expedited cases are placed on the calendar for trial within 6 months. 2. General cases have a status conference at which the judicial officer will establish a trial date. Loc. R. 235-4	Track assignment is determined in consultation with counsel/parties at the preliminary pretrial conference. Loc. R. 235-1(c) Loc. R. 235-4(a)(2)	Civil cases will be assigned to a division within the district based on the residence of the parties, the location of property in dispute, and the situs of the transaction. Loc. R. 105-2(b)
D. Neb.	IA	IA	
D. Nev.	IA Loc. R. 190	IA	The court does not have a DCM system with formal tracks.
D.N.H.	Four tracks: 1. Administrative: Such cases include those filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus cases); Social Security disability cases; government collections of student loans and V.A. benefits; government foreclosures; special education appeals; bankruptcy appeals; and other cases that, based on the court's experience, are likely to result in default or consent judgments or can be resolved on the pleadings or by motion. 2. Expedited: These cases are those in which the parties have voluntarily agreed to go to trial within 6 months of the preliminary pretrial conference. 3. Complex: These cases require special or intense management by the court due to one or more of the following factors: complex factual and/or legal issues, large number of parties, large volume of evidence, extensive discovery, length of time	At the preliminary pretrial conference, a judicial officer will assign the case to 1 of the 4 tracks. If the nature of the case subsequently changes, the judicial officer may reassign it to another appropriate track.	For the first 2 years after implementation of the CJRA Plan, cases assigned to the standard track will be scheduled for trial within 18 months of the preliminary pretrial conference. This deferral allows the court to reevaluate the implementation of the 12-month scheduling plan in light of such factors as its docket, demands on the trial bar, federal-state relations, and litigants' needs to select their counsel of choice and to resolve disputes swiftly.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	needed to prepare for trial or other disposition, number of preliminary issues that must be decided before trial or disposition, and the anticipated length of trial or other comparable factors. 4. Standard: These cases do not fall into any of the other 3 tracks.		
D.N.J.	Civil cases are designated as either: 1. subject to compulsory arbitration; 2. Track I; or 3. Track II. Track II cases are complex in nature and are presumed to require frequent conferences or judicial intervention. Track I cases are presumed to require infrequent conferences or intervention and are also presumed to be pretried within 1 year of filing of initial answer. Gen. R. 15B.4 (12/91) Gen. R. 15D (12/91)	Cases are assigned to tracks I and II by the magistrate judge at the initial scheduling hearing. At the initiation of civil actions, the clerk designates certain actions for court-annexed arbitration when the relief sought is monetary and not in excess of \$100,000, exclusive of interests, costs and punitive damages. Judicial officers may at any time designate complex civil actions for court-annexed mediation. Gen. R. 15B.4 (12/91) Gen. R. 47C.1 (3/85) Gen. R. 49D (1/93)	
D.N.M.	Four tracks: 1. Expedited cases have a disposition goal of 9 months from joinder of issue. 2. Standard cases have a disposition goal of 12 months from joinder of issue. 3. Complex cases have a disposition goal of 18 months from joinder of issue. 4. Administrative cases are likely to be resolved or dismissed on pleadings or by motion.	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The court will continue to give special treatment to Social Security cases, habeas corpus petitions, arbitration cases of \$100,000 or less, and complex cases. The court will continue to monitor docket status and periodically evaluate the desirability of implementation of a formalized tracking system. For complex cases, status conferences will be convened at 6-month intervals to discuss motions and discovery. The court should consider implementing staged, tiered, or milestone discovery. The court may appoint lead counsel for plaintiffs and defendants to eliminate duplicative effort and expedite resolution of issues.
N.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	If the presiding judicial officer determines that the case is of such a complex nature that it cannot reasonably be trial ready within 18 months from the date the complaint is filed, the judicial officer will exempt the case from this standard and issue a

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
			particularized case management order that will explore the possibility of settlement, identify and bifurcate principal issues, identify and eliminate expensive and unnecessary discovery, set earliest possible deadlines, and use discretion to expedite cases.
S.D.N.Y.	Three tracks: 1. complex; 2. standard; and 3. expedited.	The court will designate a track based on case information statements filed by the parties or by a determination made at the case management conference.	
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	In an appropriate, uncomplicated case, the court may grant an advanced trial date and limit discovery. Although they are not termed differentiated case management, the CJRA Plan provides procedures to be followed for these particular groups of cases: pro se prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, class actions, and all other cases except Social Security appeals.
E.D.N.C.	CR	IA	The court rejected formal case tracking; however, informal case tracking is done on the basis of the clerk's assessment of complexity. Furthermore, prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, asbestos, bankruptcy, and Social Security cases are handled separately, with different briefing schedules and discovery limits. Loc. R. 24.00 (2/94)
M.D.N.C.	Three tracks: 1. Standard: Cases on this track have a 4-month discovery period and are limited to 4 depositions, 15 interrogatories, and 15 requests for admission per side. 2. Complex: Cases on this track have a 6-month discovery period and are limited to 7 depositions, 25 interrogatories, and 25 requests for admission per side. 3. Exceptional: Cases on this track have a 9-month discovery period and are limited to 10 depositions, 30 interrogatories, and 30 requests for admission per side. Loc. R. 204	IA Loc. R. 204(a)	
W.D.N.C.	Five tracks: 1. Expedited cases will be completed within 6 months after filing, 2. Standard cases will be completed within 12	Cases are assigned to a track at the initial pretrial conference by the assigned judges and counsel after review of the case management plan.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	months after filing, 3. Complex cases will have a presumptive completion date of no more than 24 months after filing, 4. Administrative cases will be completed within 3 months after filing, 5. Mass torts will be completed on a date set after consultation with the attorneys of record.		
D.N.D.	Two tracks: 1. Class 1: This is the express track for cases that need minimal judicial involvement. 2. Class 2: This is the standard management track for cases that need individual judicial involvement.	Class 1 cases include bankruptcy appeals, Social Security appeals, consent cases, collection cases, V.A. overpayments, student loans, and foreclosures. Class 2 cases include all other cases.	Case classification is an administrative concern of the court and will not affect the filing responsibilities of counsel or clients.
D. N. Mar. I.	Three tracks: 1. Expedited cases will be completed within 6 months after filing and will have a discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. Discovery guidelines include 15 single-part interrogatories, 15 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval of the court, and other discovery outlined in the case management plan. 2. Standard cases will be completed within 12 months after filing and will have discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 30 single-part questions, 30 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, no more than 3 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval of the court, and other discovery outlined in the case management plan. 3. Complex cases will be completed within 18 months after filing and will have a discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 50 single-part questions, 50 requests for admission, depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, and other discovery discussed at the case management conference.	The court will use these criteria to assign cases to a particular track. 1. Expedited cases: a. legal issues are few and clear; b. limited discovery required; c. few real parties in interest; d. 5 or fewer fact witnesses; e. no expert witnesses; f. less than 5 likely trial days; g. highly suitable for ADR; and h. usually a fixed amount of damage claims. 2. Standard cases: a. more than a few legal issues, some of which are unsettled; b. routine discovery required; c. 5 or fewer real parties in interest; d. 10 or fewer fact witnesses; e. 3 or fewer expert witnesses; f. 10 or fewer likely trial days; g. moderately to highly suitable for ADR; and h. damage claims are routine. 3. Complex cases: a. numerous, complicated, and possibly unique legal issues; b. extensive discovery required; c. more than 5 real parties in interest; d. more than 10 fact witnesses; e. more than 3 expert witnesses; f. less than 10 likely trial days; g. moderately suitable for ADR; and h. damage claims usually require expert testimony.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
N.D. Ohio	Five tracks: 1. Expedited: Cases on this track will be completed within 9 months after filing and have a discovery cut-off no later than 100 days after filing of the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 15 single-party questions, no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval by the court, and whatever other discovery is provided for in the case management plan. 2. Standard: Cases on this track will be completed within 15 months after filing and have a discovery cut-off no later than 200 days after filing of the case management plan. Discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 35 single-part questions, no more than 3 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval by the court, and whatever other discovery is provided for in the case management plan. 3. Complex: Cases on this track will have the discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan and will have a case completion goal of no more than 24 months. 4. Administrative: Cases on this track will be referred directly to a magistrate judge for a report and recommendation. Discovery guidelines include no discovery without prior approval of the court. These cases will normally be determined on the pleadings or by motion. 5. Mass torts: Cases on this track will be treated in accordance with the special management plan by the court. Loc. R. 8:2.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	The court will evaluate and screen each civil case in accordance with this section, and then assign each case to one of the case management tracks described in Loc. R. 8:2.1(b). The court will consider and apply these factors in making the assignment decision: 1. Expedited: legal issues are few and clear, limited required discovery, few real parties in interest, up to 5 fact witnesses, no expert witnesses, less than 5 trial days likely, high suitability for ADR, and usually a fixed amount of damage claims. 2. Standard: legal issues are more than a few and some may be unsettled, routine required discovery, up to 5 real parties in interest, up to 10 fact witnesses, 2 or 3 expert witnesses, 5 to 10 trial days likely, moderate to high suitability for ADR, and routine damage claims. 3. Complex: legal issues are numerous, complicated, and possibly unique, extensive required discovery, more than 5 real parties in interest, more than 10 fact witnesses, more than 3 expert witnesses, more than 10 trial days likely, moderate suitability for ADR, and damage claims are likely to require expert testimony. 4. Administrative: cases that are likely to result in default or consent judgments or can be resolved on the pleadings or by motion. 5. Mass tort: factors to be considered for assignment to this track will be identified in accordance with the special management plan by the court. Loc. R. 8:2.2 (1/1/92)	
S.D. Ohio	CR	IA	The court will continue to give personalized attention by a judicial officer to pretrial management of each trial-track civil case and will not adopt a predetermined DCM system. The court will provide some mechanism by which a party can advise the court at the earliest possible stage that a case is likely to require unusual types of pretrial attention or other special handling as a complex case.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
E.D. Okla.	Five tracks: 1. Prisoner litigation: prisoner petitions for writs of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2254, motions/complaints pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 2255, motions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 35, and civil rights complaints pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 2. Social Security appeals: cases seeking review of a denial of Social Security benefits by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; 3. Bankruptcy appeals: appeals to the District court from the U.S. Bankruptcy court; 4. Standard management: all cases not designated at the status/scheduling conference as requiring specialized and more intense management; and 5. Special management: cases designated at the status/scheduling management conference as requiring specialized and more intense management.	Cases falling within the prisoner litigation, Social Security appeals, and bankruptcy appeals tracks will be assigned by the court based on the initial pleading. Cases falling in the standard and special management tracks will be assigned by the court at the status/scheduling conference. Counsel may request assignment or reassignment of a case to a particular track; the court may reassign any case to a different track at any time.	At the court's discretion, prisoner litigation cases may be referred to a magistrate judge for either a report and recommendation or a proposed order for the court's signature. Social Security appeals are routinely assigned to a magistrate judge upon filing. Bankruptcy appeals are referred to an Article III judge for final disposition. Standard management cases will be managed in accordance with standard practice and procedures of this court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and the local rules of this court. Special management cases will be managed in accordance with standard practice and procedures of this court pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and the local rules of this court. In addition, counsel will be required to present to the court 5 days prior to the status/scheduling conference a memorandum outlining where areas of complexity require special case management.
N.D. Okla.	Six tracks: 1. Prisoner cases; 2. Social Security appeals; 3. Bankruptcy appeals; 4. Standard management cases, which are all cases not assigned to another track and in which trial is ordinarily held within 18 months; 5. Special management cases, which require specialized and more intense management because of their complexity; and 6. Foreclosure/student loans. (The sixth track was added after the adoption of the CJRA Plan.)	Prisoner cases and Social Security and bankruptcy appeals will be assigned at the initial pleading. All other cases will be assigned at the case management conference. Counsel may secure assignment to a particular track. The request for assignment must be made in a joint management plan delivered to the court 4 working days before the case management conference.	
W.D. Okla.	Five tracks: 1. Prisoner litigation; 2. Social Security cases; 3. Asbestos cases; 4. Special management; and 5. Standard management.	Prisoner and Social Security cases will be assigned to a track based on the initial pleading. All other cases will be assigned by the court at the status/scheduling conference. Counsel can request assignment to a particular track. This request must be in writing and delivered to the court 10 days prior to the scheduling conference. Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
D. Or.	IA	IA	The court found that a number of categories of cases are appropriate for systematic and differential treatment. Social Security cases will use a specialized, unique procedural order. Habeas corpus cases will be presented on a form petition approved by the court. Cases filed under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2254 will have their own scheduling order. After the form petition § 2255 cases will be directly assigned to the original sentencing judge for scheduling and disposition. Bankruptcy appeals and withdrawals will have a special case assignment plan to handle assignment, scheduling, and administration. A single judicial officer will handle all asbestos personal injury cases. A senior district judge will handle all government collection cases. IRS summons enforcement actions will have a special plan for assignment and disposition; no scheduling order will be issued. The civil duty judge will sign all documents that require a district judge's signature (transmitted from the bankruptcy court). When a notice of appeal from the bankruptcy court is filed, that court is responsible for establishing the briefing schedule, assembling the record on appeal, and transmitting the complete record to the district court for random assignment. The civil duty judge will resolve dismissal motions for leave to appeal, and motions for withdrawal of reference from the bankruptcy court, upon receipt of the necessary documents from the clerk.
E.D. Pa.	Six tracks: 1. Habeas corpus petitions; 2. Social Security cases; 3. Arbitration, for cases designated eligible under Loc. R. 8; 4. Asbestos cases; 5. Special management cases that do not fall into tracks 1–4 and that need special or intense management by the court due to 1 or more factors (including a large number of parties, claims, or issues); and 6. Standard management cases that do not fall into tracks 1–5.	The clerk will assign cases to tracks 1–4 based on the initial pleading. For cases not suitable for those tracks, the plaintiff will submit to the clerk, and serve with the complaint, a case management track designation form (CMTDF) specifying that the case is a special or standard management case. If the defendant disagrees, the defendant will submit to the clerk (upon first appearance) and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a separate CMTDF. The court may, on its own initiative or upon request of any party, change the track assignment of any case at any time.	Nothing in the plan is intended to limit or abrogate a judicial officer's authority in any pending case, or to supersede local rules or the procedure for random assignment of habeas corpus and Social Security cases referred to magistrate judges.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
M.D. Pa.	Four tracks: 1. Fast: The court issues a standard order referring the case to a magistrate judge for recommendations. Trial is held within 180 days of the filing of the complaint. 2. Expedited: Trial is held within 240 days of the filing of the complaint. 3. Standard: Trial is held within 455 days of the filing of the complaint. 4. Complex: Trial is held within 730 days of the filing of the complaint. [These time frames are based on the revised CJRA Plan. (Revised 7/94)]	Track assignment occurs at the initial scheduling/case management conference.	
W.D. Pa.	There are two tracks for civil cases not in arbitration: 1. Track I: Cases in this track are presumed to require infrequent judicial involvement after the initial case management conference. There will be a pretrial conference within 12 months of filing and trial within 18 months of filing. 2. Track II: Cases in this track appear to require frequent judicial intervention. Status conferences are scheduled regularly and trial is set for a date certain. Loc. R. 16.1.3 (10/93) Loc. R. 16.1.2C (10/93)	The judicial officer makes the assignment, after consultation with counsel, at the initial case management conference. Loc. R. 16.1.2C (10/93)	Judges will routinely use the trailing docket for track I cases. Loc. R. 16.1.3 (10/93)
D.P.R.	Three tracks: 1. Expedited track: This track involves relatively simple cases such as student loans, foreclosures, and Social Security appeals. These cases would normally be completed within 9 months of filing and the discovery cut-off would be no later than 100 days after filing of the case management order. 2. Standard track: Most civil cases would be on this track, would be completed within 18 months of filing, and would have a discovery cut-off no later than 200 days after filing of the case management order. 3. Complex track: The goal for these cases is completion within 36 months of filing. The discovery cut-off would be established in the case management order.	The court clerk will use these criteria to assign cases to a particular track. 1. Expedited cases: a. legal issues are few and clear; b. limited discovery required; c. few real parties in interest; d. 5 or fewer fact witnesses; e. no expert witnesses; f. less than 5 likely trial days; g. character and nature of damage claims; and h. simple tort. 2. Standard cases: a. more than a few legal issues, some of which are unsettled; b. routine discovery required; c. 5 or fewer real parties in interest; d. 10 or fewer fact witnesses; e. 2 or 3 expert witnesses; f. 5 to 10 likely trial days; and g. damage claims are routine.	A track information statement form is filed by the party with the initial pleading.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
		3. Complex cases: a. numerous, complicated, and possibly unique legal issues; b. extensive discovery required; c. more than five real parties in interest; d. more than ten fact witnesses; e. more than three expert witnesses; f. more than ten likely trial days; and g. damage claims usually require expert testimony. The court may, at its discretion, reassign cases to different tracks. The court may also consider motions to change track assignment.	
D.R.I.	CR	IA	Each judicial officer already practices an informal DCM. The Advisory Group and the court agree that a formal DCM system is not necessary at this time.
D.S.C.	CR	IA	The court will establish a voluntary expedited docket. This docket will be modeled on that recommended by the Advisory Group for the Western District of Texas.
D.S.D.	IA	IA	Local rules and procedures provide for differential treatment of cases. The plan encourages counsel to identify cases deserving “acceleration” or other special treatment.
E.D. Tenn.	PD	PD	
M.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	The court’s customized case management system substitutes for a formal DCM tracking system. Loc. R. 11(a) (3/94)
W.D. Tenn.	Seven tracks: 1. Pro se; 2. Prisoner litigation; 3. Habeas corpus petitions; 4. Bankruptcy appeals; 5. United States debt cases; 6. Social Security cases; and 7. General civil litigation.	There will be no set or predetermined case management tracks within the general civil litigation track. Rather, each case will be assessed individually and given the appropriate degree of supervision.	The court will use the Manual for Complex Litigation as a reference for managing complex cases.
E.D. Tex.	Six tracks: 1. Track 1: no discovery; 2. Track 2: disclosure only; 3. Track 3: disclosure plus 25 interrogatories, 25	The court makes the assignment of cases to tracks.	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
	requests for admission, depositions of parties, and depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for third parties; 4. Track 4: disclosure plus 25 interrogatories, 25 requests for admission, depositions of parties, and depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for third parties, and 3 other depositions per side; 5. Track 5: disclosure plus a discovery plan tailored by the judicial officer to fit the special management needs of the case; and 6. Track 6: disclosure plus a discovery plan as determined by the judicial officer to fit the special management needs of mass tort and other large groups of similar cases. (This is a revision of the original DCM plan, by general order on 10/94.)		
N.D. Tex.	IA	IA	
S.D. Tex.	Six tracks: 1. Bankruptcy appeals; 2. Social Security appeals; 3. FDIC, RTC, and FSLIC cases; 4. Pro se plaintiff cases; 5. Removed cases; and 6. All other cases.	The court will coordinate a team of 3 additional staff attorneys for district-wide court service to screen and review new case filings for placement in appropriate case management tracks and to perform an evaluation of individual cases eligible for expedited handling.	Asbestos cases are automatically transferred to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by order of the Multi-District Litigation panel of judges and are assigned to a single district judge upon remand to this court. All V.A. and student loan cases are assigned to the chief judge. Prisoner civil rights and habeas corpus cases are initially screened and processed by staff attorneys.
W.D. Tex.	Two tracks: an expedited docket and all other cases. For cases on the expedited docket, no ADR is required, no scheduling order will be entered, no pretrial order will be required, and parties must consent to trial by a magistrate judge. Cases on the expedited track will be guaranteed a trial within 6 months of consent.	Participation in the expedited docket will be by consent of the parties.	No consent for placement on the expedited docket, once given, may be withdrawn except upon a showing of good cause.
	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(f) (Revised 1/94)
D. Utah	CR	IA	The court is of the opinion that its DCM system is superior to any effort to run a formal, track-based system.
D. Vt.	IA	IA	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	It is currently the practice of the magistrate judges and the district judges to tailor orders in conformity with the levels of complexity in civil cases.

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
E.D. Va.	PD	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	All Social Security appeals will initially be heard by a magistrate judge. If parties consent, the magistrate judge may make the final disposition. Bankruptcy appeals will be handled on briefs like dispositive motions in main line civil cases. Oral argument will be permitted when requested. Student loan and V.A. overpayment cases are usually resolved by default and require little or no supervision.
E.D. Wash.	CR	IA	Neither a DCM plan nor a special tracking system is appropriate for this district.
W.D. Wash.	The court considered but rejected a DCM system.	The court considered but rejected a DCM system.	
N.D. W. Va.	Three tracks: 1. Type I: student loan collection, Social Security, habeas corpus, bankruptcy, and condemnation, asbestos, V.A. overpayment recovery, and condition of confinement in state prison cases. The clerk will continue current case management practices. 2. Type II: Standard—All remaining civil cases not classified as complex. The clerk's office will assume case management, notifying the parties of the filing of a complaint or answer. Discovery will be pursuant to a local rule patterned after a draft revision of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26. 3. Type II: Complex—The court will schedule a case management conference to schedule or sequence discovery or use other forms of case management.	The clerk will notify parties upon the filing of a complaint that, unless the case is classified by the court as complex, the case will be managed as a standard civil case.	
S.D. W. Va.	Three tracks: 1. Class A cases are set for trial 6 months from filing; 2. Class B cases are set for trial 9 months from filing; and 3. Class C cases are open as to the trial date—the trial date is set after conference with counsel.	All cases are reviewed by a judicial officer and placed into 1 of the 3 classes.	
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	

Table 4: Differentiated Case Management

District	DCM Tracks	Assignment to DCM Tracks	Other
W.D. Wis.	CR	IA	The court rejected a formal DCM system, adopting instead a less formal system in which the clerk's office may prepare and send a briefing schedule in cases that, by their nature, do not require a preliminary pretrial conference (e.g., Social Security appeals).
D. Wyo.	Two tracks: 1. complex; and 2. noncomplex. Loc. R. 16.1 (11/92)	The magistrate judge will evaluate statements required of counsel for each party identifying the appropriate classification, as well as the pleadings at the initial pretrial order. If a case is complex, the court and counsel should consider the need for additional scheduling conferences and early judicial involvement. They should also consider use of the Manual for Complex Litigation and other procedures. Social Security, debtor examination, forfeiture, and miscellaneous docket cases will automatically be included in the noncomplex classification. The court will not hold an initial pretrial conference in these cases, unless the parties request it or the court decides it is best. All other noncomplex cases will have an initial pretrial conference, and discovery will generally be limited to 90 days after conference. Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93)	In noncomplex cases, the court will continue the current procedures for conducting initial pretrial conferences and nondisposition motion hearings. The court provided a number of guidelines for the standing committee to consider in drafting rules to classify cases based on complexity and requires early identification of complex cases for appropriate management. At anytime, the parties may seek or the court may order reclassification of a case. A local rule will be adopted to provide that, once a case has been identified as complex, the magistrate judge will issue a scheduling plan that may include routine, joint, or phased discovery, early settlement, limitation of factual and legal issues, bifurcation, use of the Manual for Complex Litigation, as well as early involvement of the trial judge. The court may require parties to meet in advance of any scheduling conference to develop a joint plan.

Table 5: Disclosure

Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?—Does the court encourage voluntary exchange of discoverable information?

Required Disclosure—What information must be disclosed, in what types of cases, and when? (“Core information” is used in the table to denote disclosure of: the name, address, and telephone number of each individual likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts; a copy of, or a description by category and location of, all documents, data compilations, and tangible things in the possession, custody, or control of the party that are relevant to disputed facts; a computation of any category of damages claimed by the disclosing party; and any relevant insurance agreements.)

Disclosure of Expert Witnesses—What information about expert witnesses must be disclosed, in what types of cases, and when?

Pretrial Disclosure—What is the nature of pretrial disclosure, in what types of cases, and when?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
M.D. Ala.	Yes	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases except certain case categories exempted in the local rules Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, these disclosures will be made at or within 20 days after the meeting of the parties under paragraph (d) of Loc. R. 26.1.	Unless otherwise ordered by the court in a particular case, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2), relating to disclosure of expert testimony do not apply in cases initially filed in, removed to, or transferred to this court before 12/1/93, and by written stipulation the parties may agree to other times for providing information about expert testimony, to exempt one or more experts from the requirement of a written report, or to modify the	Except as otherwise ordered by the court in a particular case, disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3) will be filed with the court promptly after being served.	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		Loc. R. 26.1	information to be contained in the written reports. Unless otherwise ordered by the court in a particular case, the plaintiff will make its disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2) at least 90 days before the date the case is set for trial or to be ready for trial and the defendant will make its disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2) within 30 days after plaintiff's disclosures.		
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	IA Loc. R. 26.1 (1/3/95) Loc. R. 26.2(a) (1/3/95)	IA Loc. R. 26.2 (1/3/95)	IA Loc. R. 26.2(2) (1/3/95)	IA Loc. R. 26.2(1)(A)	The court is "favorably disposed" toward some type of mandatory, automatic disclosure rule. The court will experiment with automatic disclosure and with differential case management, and will await the outcome of the local rules revision process, as well as proposed changes to the Fed. R. Civ. P.
D. Ariz.	Cases will be evaluated for voluntary exchange of information on a case by case basis pursuant to the Fed. R. Civ. P.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/1/80)	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/1/80)	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/1/80)	
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/80)	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/80)	IA Loc. R. D-4 (5/80)	
C.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 1.1–6.14 Loc. R. 9.4	IA Loc. R. 6.1 Loc. R. 9.5 Loc. R. 7.15	IA Loc. R. 9.4 Loc. R. 9.4.6	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
E.D. Cal.	IA	IA Loc. R. 253 (12/93)	IA Summary of Court Practices, at 56–57 (12/91) Loc. R. 281(b)(10) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 281(b)	
N.D. Cal.	IA	The court requires early, mandatory exchange of certain kinds of core information, independent of formal discovery, as part of the Case Management Pilot Program. General Order 34 § VII B (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA General Order 34 § VII G (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA Loc. R. 235-7	
S.D. Cal.	Voluntary exchange is encouraged.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Disclosure will take place at a reasonable time before the case management conference.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Plaintiff's counsel will identify principal witnesses. Plaintiff's counsel will identify claims asserted and defendant's counsel will identify the defenses to these claims. Timing: Disclosure will take place at a reasonable time before the case management conference.	IA	
D. Colo.	Voluntary disclosure is encouraged. Loc. R. 26.1(A) (Revised 4/15/94)	IA	IA	IA	
D. Conn.	The court encourages voluntary exchange and other cooperative discovery services.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
D. Del.	IA	Types of cases: Personal injury, medical malpractice, employment discrimination, or a civil action under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: This information must be included with the initial pleading.	Types of cases: Personal injury, medical malpractice, employment discrimination, or a civil action under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act Things to be disclosed: The identification of all expert witnesses presently retained by the party or whom the party expects to retain, together with the dates of any written opinions proposed by the experts Timing: This information must be included with the initial pleading.	IA Loc. R. 16.4(e) (Revised 1/95)	
D.D.C.	IA	IA Loc. R. 207(a) (Revised 3/1/94)	Types of cases: IA Things to be disclosed: IA Timing: Dates for the exchange of expert witness information are discussed at the meet and confer conference and are required in the scheduling statement submitted to the court 10 days after the conference. Loc. R. 207(a) (Revised 3/1/94)	IA Loc. R. 207(a) (Revised 3/1/94)	The CJRA Plan does not specifically encourage voluntary disclosure, but it does provide opportunities for such disclosure in the meet and confer conference. The nature of the disclosure seems to be negotiable between the parties, subject to a final decision by the judge. Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)
M.D. Fla.	Yes (PD)	IA	IA	IA	The revised Loc. R. 3.05(d) provides that the initial disclosure requirements described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A) and (B) are not mandatory, except as stipulated by the parties or otherwise ordered by the court. The other disclosures required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 will be made in track 2

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
					cases in the time and manner required by that rule unless otherwise ordered by the court, but will not be required in track 1 or track 3 cases unless otherwise ordered by the court.
N.D. Fla.	IA	Types of cases: All cases except those exempted in the uniform scheduling order Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: 30 days after entry of the uniform scheduling order Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed) Loc. R. 26.2 (Proposed)	Types of cases: All cases except those exempted in the uniform scheduling order Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: The plaintiff has 60 days after entry of the uniform scheduling order; all other parties have 30 days thereafter.	Types of cases: All cases except those exempted in the uniform scheduling order Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: 30 days after entry of the uniform scheduling order	
S.D. Fla.	Local rule requires parties to meet within 20 days after the filing of the answer (or within 60 days after the filing of the complaint) to exchange documents, witness lists, and other information. (This requirement was modified on 2/15/93.) Loc. R. 16.1(B) (2/15/93)	Types of cases: Exchange of certain information is required in all civil cases except those types of cases exempted from scheduling requirements in Table 2. Things to be disclosed: Information to be exchanged includes documents and witness lists as required by local rule. Timing: Local rule requires parties to exchange documents within 20 days after the filing of the answer (or within 60 days after the filing of the complaint). (This requirement was modified on 2/15/93.)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(B) (2/15/93)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(B) (2/15/93)	
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court was poised to adopt a local rule mandating early exchange of basic information, but abandoned this plan when amendments

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93)	Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93)	Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93)	Loc. R. 4.1a (6/2/93)	to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 were proposed. If these amendments are ultimately rejected, the court will consider whether or not to adopt mandatory interrogatories.
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will require all plaintiffs and defendants to answer a series of mandatory interrogatories developed by the court, file these answers with the court, and serve them upon each adverse party.
		Loc. R. 201-2	Loc. R. 201-2	Loc. R. 235-4 (1/1/82; Revised 7/1/92)	Loc. R. 201-2
S.D. Ga.	Voluntary exchange of information is required through the use of standard interrogatories. Loc. R. 8.5 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 26.3	Types of cases: All but exempted cases Things to be disclosed: Core information through standard interrogatories Loc. R. 8.6 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.3 Loc. R. 8.7 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.4	Types of cases: All but exempted cases Things to be disclosed: Written report of expected testimony Timing: With answers to standard interrogatories and the initial pleadings Loc. R. 8.6 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.3 Loc. R. 8.7 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.4	Types of cases: All but exempted cases Things to be disclosed: Core information through standard interrogatories Loc. R. 8.6 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.3 Loc. R. 8.7 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered 26.4	
D. Guam	Exchange of documents and witness lists is required at the meeting of counsel after receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice.	Types of cases: All cases except those noted in Table 2 Things to be disclosed: All documents then reasonably available to a party that are contemplated to be used in support of the allegations of the pleading, any other evidence then reasonably available to a party to obviate the filing of unnecessary discovery motions, and a list of witnesses then known to have knowledge of the facts supporting the material	IA	Types of cases: All cases except those noted in Table 2 Things to be disclosed: Any evidence then reasonably available to a party Timing: Within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice	Before initiating discovery, a party must submit core information to the other parties. This obligation is reciprocal and continues throughout the case.

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 235-5 (1983; Revised 5/31/94; 9/12/94) Loc. R. 230-1 (1983; Revised 9/12/94)	allegations of the pleading. Timing: Within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice			
D. Haw.	Yes (PD)	IA	IA	IA	Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 will not be implemented at this time but will instead be referred to the rules committee for local rule modifications.
D. Idaho	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: At least 14 days prior to scheduling conference. (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.) Loc. R. 26.2(a) (Revised 7/94)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: At least 120 days before scheduled trial date. (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.) Loc. R. 26.2(a) (Revised 7/94)	IA	
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94) Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94) Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	IA	
N.D. Ill.	Yes	IA Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	IA Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	IA	The court will amend local Gen. R. 5.00 such that, unless ordered by the court, the automatic disclosure provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) will not apply. Loc. Gen. R. 18
S.D. Ill.	Cooperative discovery arrangements are mandated.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Disclosure must be made by each plaintiff within 20 days after a defendant enters an appearance, by each defendant within 20	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation regarding disclosure of expert witnesses.	IA	Except by leave of the court, a party may not seek discovery until after making the required disclosures. Every party who has made the required disclosure is under an obligation to seasonably supplement or correct its submissions as needed. Each disclosure or supplement will be signed by

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 12(a)(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	days after entering an appearance, and by any party that has appeared in the case within 20 days after receiving a written demand from another party demanding early disclosure accompanied by the demanding party's disclosures. Loc. R. 12(a)(1)(2) (5/92; Revised 3/94)			at least 1 attorney of record or by the party if that party is not represented by an attorney. The parties, by stipulation, may expand the scope of required discovery. Loc. R. 12(3)(4)(5) (5/92; Revised 3/94)
N.D. Ind.	The court encourages voluntary exchanges beyond that required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a).	The court follows and applies Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a). (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	The court follows and applies Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2). (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	The court follows and applies Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3). (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	
S.D. Ind.	IA Loc. R. 26.3	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA Loc. R. 16(a)	IA	IA	The Advisory Group recommended that the court encourage voluntary exchange of information and that the court limit depositions to 10 per side in noncomplex cases. The court deferred action on these recommendations pending action on the proposed changes to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) and 30. (The court later opted out of the mandatory disclosure requirements in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.)
S.D. Iowa	The Advisory Group recommends voluntary exchange, but the court is awaiting taking any action until after a determination of whether Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) becomes law on 12/1/93.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
E.D. Ky.	There should be an early meeting of representatives in all civil cases (except prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, extraordinary writs, and U.S. cases such as student loan and forfeiture cases) to exchange information such as the names of witnesses and documents then available to the parties.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Ky.	The court will await Congress's action on the proposed changes to the Fed. R. Civ. P. so as not to duplicate congressional action with a local rule. General Order (EOD 2/1/94)	IA General Order (EOD 2/1/94)	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	Voluntary disclosure will be completed as ordered by the court. Loc. R. 6.06E(a) (12/93)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: A list of all witnesses who may or will be called to testify at trial and all exhibits that may or will be used at trial Timing: No later than 60 days prior to the final pretrial conference Loc. R. 6.06E(a) (12/93)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Written reports of experts who may be witnesses setting forth all matters about which they will testify and the basis therefore Timing: The reports will be delivered by plaintiffs to counsel for defendants no later than 90 days prior to final pretrial conference date, and by defendants to plaintiffs no later than 60 days prior to final pretrial conference date. Loc. R. 6.06E(a) (12/93)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: The pretrial order submitted by the parties prior to the final pretrial conference must include a list of all witnesses who will or may testify, a list of all exhibits intended to be introduced at trial, and a list of all deposition testimony to be used at trial Timing: 1 week prior to the final pretrial conference Loc. R. 6.06E(b) (12/93)	
M.D. La.	Voluntary disclosure will be completed as ordered by the court.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Medical reports and the names and written reports of	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Medical reports and the names and written reports of	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		experts the plaintiff and defendant intend to call at trial Timing: Within the time limits established by the court Loc. R. 6.06E Loc. R. 6.06M	experts the plaintiff and defendant intend to call at trial Timing: Within the time limits established by the court Loc. R. 6.06E Loc. R. 6.06M		
W.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 6.04W (5/89; Revised 4/92, 11/93)	The court will enact a local rule that prevents the initial disclosure provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 from applying to civil cases in this district. Loc. R. 6.06W (11/93; Revised 7/94)
D. Me.	Voluntary exchange is encouraged.	IA	IA	IA	The court has opted out of the mutual disclosure prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) and the meeting requirement prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f).
D. Md.	IA Loc. R. 104.4 Loc. R. 104.10	IA Loc. R. 104.4 Loc. R. 104.10	IA Loc. R. 104.4 Loc. R. 104.10	IA Loc. R. 104.4 Loc. R. 104.10	
D. Mass.	The court encourages voluntary disclosure through the use of informal, cooperative discovery practices and stipulations.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) Timing: Before a party can initiate any discovery	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Information required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2) Timing: Unless otherwise ordered, at least 90 days before the final pretrial conference	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: The description and location of all documents that are reasonably likely to bear on any of the claims or defenses Timing: Throughout the case. After the initial, required disclosure, discovery requests will be made by discovery motion	The judge may order the parties to submit at the scheduling conference or at any time thereafter sworn statements disclosing certain information to all other parties. That information may include: 1. all economic loss and damages for which recovery is sought; 2. identification of all persons then known to the claimant or defendant who either witnessed or participated in the occurrence giving rise to the claim or who have discoverable information; 3. identification of all

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 26.1(A) (10/92)	Loc. R. 26.2(A) (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 26.4 (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 26.2(B)	opposing parties from whom statements have been obtained by the claimant or the defendant; and 4. identification of all government agencies or officials then known to the claimant or defendant to have investigated the occurrence giving rise to the claim. Loc. R. 26.1(B) (10/92)
E.D. Mich.	As a matter of policy, the court will encourage the voluntary exchange of all discovery material among litigants.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court opted out of the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1). The provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) concerning initial disclosure will not apply to any case brought in this district, except that the disclosures required therein may be directed by the court by order entered in a particular case.
	Administrative Order 93-125	Loc. R. 31 (Revised 8/92)	Loc. R. 31 (Revised 8/92) Administrative Order 93-125	Loc. R. 31 (Revised 8/92)	Administrative Order 93-125
D. Minn.	The local rules committee is reviewing the possibility of including in the local rules disclosure of core information.	IA	IA	IA	The local rules committee is reviewing the extent of required disclosures.
N.D. Miss.	The need for voluntary disclosure is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information, except insurance agreements Timing: Core information is served with the complaint, counter claim, cross-claim, or third party claim. For responding parties,	IA	IA	In removed cases, plaintiffs must file initial disclosures within 15 days of removal (not tolled for motion to remand). Administrative track, pro se prisoner, and temporary restraining order cases are exempt from the discovery/disclosure provisions. If a case is filed too near the statute of limitations, the plaintiff is

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		disclosure occurs within 45 days of an asserted claim (with disclosure) or when any responsive pleading is due (whichever is later), or within 15 days of service of responding party's disclosures.			given 30 days for required disclosure. The U.S. as a defendant will be allowed to file disclosures when the answer is due under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a).
S.D. Miss.	The need for voluntary disclosure is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information, except insurance agreements Timing: Core information is served with the complaint, counter claim, cross-claim, or third party claim. For responding parties, disclosure occurs within 45 days of an asserted claim (with disclosure) or when any responsive pleading is due (whichever is later), or within 15 days of service of responding party's disclosures.	IA	IA	In removed cases, plaintiffs must file initial disclosures within 15 days of removal (not tolled for motion to remand). Administrative track, pro se prisoner, and temporary restraining order cases are exempt from the discovery/disclosure provisions. If a case is filed too near the statute of limitations, the plaintiff is given 30 days for required disclosure. The U.S. as a defendant will be allowed to file disclosures when the answer is due under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a).
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84; 9/92, 7/94) Loc. R. 15N (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 17 (1/83; Revised 7/94)	The scheduling order will include the date by which each party will designate expert witnesses and the date by which the depositions of all expert witnesses will be concluded. Loc. R. 15P (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)
D. Mont.	Voluntary exchange of information is encouraged by the court.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: The factual basis of every claim, the legal theory of every claim, and core information	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: The factual basis of every claim, the legal theory of every claim, and core information	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		Timing: Prior to initiation of discovery, but not later than 15 days in advance of preliminary pretrial conference Loc. R. 200-5(a)		Timing: Prior to initiation of discovery, but not later than 15 days in advance of preliminary pretrial conference Loc. R. 200-5(a)	
D. Neb.	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.2(a) (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(a) (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(a) (Revised 1/93)	
D. Nev.	CR	CR	CR	CR	A special study committee will consider disclosure issues.
D.N.H.	Yes	IA	IA Loc. R. 10(a)(1) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	IA	The court opts out of the changes in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a). In certain cases, the court will develop a series of standing discovery orders at the preliminary pretrial conference in order to limit discovery. Loc. R. 14.1 (3/94)
D.N.J.	IA	IA Gen. R. 40A.4(c)	IA Gen. R. 15B.3(b) (12/91)	IA Gen. R. 40A.4(c)	
D.N.M.	IA	IA	IA	IA	The district has adopted Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.
E.D.N.Y.	IA	For 42 months starting 2/1/92: Types of cases: All civil cases except Social Security, habeas corpus, pro se, and civil rights cases Things to be disclosed: Core information, without a computation of damages but including authorization to obtain medical, hospital, no-fault, and worker's compensation records Timing: Disclosure will	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Any evidence under Fed. R. Evid. 702, 703, or 705. This includes statements of all opinions expressed, information relied on, exhibits of expert's qualifications, and a listing of any other cases in which the expert has testified as such (at trial or deposition) within the last 4 years. Timing: Disclosure will	IA	Nine months from the CJRA Plan's effective date, the Advisory Group will begin a study of the automatic disclosure procedure and report on the possibility of modifying, revoking, expanding, or adopting them as local rules.

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		occur within 30 days of service of answer of complaint, and in any event, within 30 days after receiving a written demand (from another party) accompanied by the demanding party's disclosures. The court may impose sanctions for failure to disclose. Within 14 days of disclosures (unless the court specifies a different time) other parties will serve and file objections on admissibility or Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(a) grounds (except for Fed. R. Evid. 402 or 403 objections). Objections not so made will be deemed waived unless good cause is shown.	occur at least 30 days before the date the court has directed the case to be ready for trial (unless the court designates otherwise). If the disclosure occurs only for contradiction or rebuttal, the disclosure must be made within 30 days of the other party's disclosure. All disclosures are subject to a duty of supplementation.		
N.D.N.Y.	Parties must voluntarily exchange discoverable information and must avoid unnecessary discovery. Loc. R. 7.1(e)	IA General Order 40	IA Loc. R. 26.3	IA Loc. R. 7.1(e)	
S.D.N.Y.	IA	Types of cases: Cases on the expedited track Things to be disclosed: Defined categories of relevant documents Timing: Automatic	IA	IA	The court should adopt guidelines for deposition practice, interrogatories, requests for documents, and discovery of experts.
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	If the case is not resolved at a pretrial conference, counsel for each party will file a pretrial statement that includes a statement of contested and uncontested facts, a statement of issues of law, a list of witnesses, qualifications of experts, a list of exhibits, a list of deposition testimony, a list of

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
					special damages, and any submissions directed by the judicial officer.
E.D.N.C.	IA	IA	Types of cases: All cases using expert testimony Things to be disclosed: 1. Name and address of each expert witness expected to be called at trial; 2. Substance of facts to which the witness will testify; 3. Meaningful statement of each opinion to which the expert is expected to testify and its basis; 4. Any exhibits to be used in summary support of expert testimony; 5. The qualifications of each witness; 6. The compensation for the testimony; and 7. A listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition during the preceding 4 years. Timing: Prior to trial	IA Loc. R. 24.00	
M.D.N.C.	No	IA	IA Loc. R. 203(e)	IA Loc. R. 203(b)	The court opts out of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1).
W.D.N.C.	Identification of all discovery will be provided no later than the date of the initial pretrial conference.	Types of cases: All civil cases except Social Security and pro se prisoner cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: No later than the date of the initial pretrial conference	Types of cases: All civil cases except Social Security and pro se prisoner cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: No later than the date of the initial pretrial conference	Types of cases: All civil cases except Social Security and pro se prisoner cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: No later than the date of the initial pretrial conference	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
D.N.D.	The scheduling order will include a statement that the parties have voluntarily agreed to exchange information.	IA	IA	IA	The court will actively monitor disclosure and discovery.
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: The disclosures will be made at or within 10 days before the case management conference.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Each party will disclose to other parties the identity of any person who may be called at trial to present evidence under Fed. R. Evid. 702, 703, or 705. Timing: These disclosures will be made at the times and in the sequence directed by the court. In the absence of other directions, the disclosures will be made at least 90 days before the date the case is to be ready for trial or, if the evidence is intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the same subject matter identified by another party, within 30 days after disclosure by the other party.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: The disclosures will be made at or within 10 days of the case management conference.	Every party will file and serve a predisclosure statement no later than 10 days prior to the date of the case management conference.
N.D. Ohio	Parties are encouraged to exchange relevant information on a voluntary and informal basis. Loc. R. 8:4.2(a)(4) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	IA	IA	IA	The nature of disclosure is set forth in the case management plan established for each case.
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA	If Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1), (f), and (d) are revised, the court will do the following: adopt a local rule that parties are not obligated to provide the initial disclosures prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) unless as agreed by

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
					the parties or as ordered by the judge; adopt a local rule that parties are encouraged but not obligated to meet and confer and prepare a joint discovery plan unless ordered by the judge; and adopt a local rule that unless ordered by the judge or agreed upon by the parties, discovery may begin at any time.
E.D. Okla.	Loc. R. 37.1 (10/91) Each party will, without awaiting a discovery request, disclose in writing to every opposing party, to the full extent known to the disclosing party, this information: the factual basis of every claim or defense advanced by the disclosing party, and the legal theory upon which each claim or defense is based.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	Voluntary disclosure is encouraged. Loc. R. 16.1(C)(6) Loc. R. 26.1(E)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Insurance agreements Timing: With the disclosing party's first responsive pleading	IA Loc. R. 16.1(H)(10)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(A)	Because of the uncertainty surrounding mandatory discovery, the court will not implement mandatory disclosure. The court opts out of and declines to apply the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1(A), (B), and (C) concerning initial required disclosures. Loc. R. 16.2(D) Loc. R. 26.3(a)
W.D. Okla.	Voluntary disclosure is encouraged and there must be a good faith effort made to resolve discovery disputes.	Types of cases: All cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Prior to the status/scheduling conference	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: expected testimony, qualifications, and their opinions Timing: The date to exchange this information is	IA	If privilege is asserted, that party must provide a list of documents with authors, addresses, dates, subject matter, and privilege asserted. Each party is under a continuing obligation to supplement disclosure with additional information. All disclosures must be signed

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 17(C) (12/31/91; Revised 6/15/93, 4/20/94) Loc. R. 14(E) (9/1/82; Revised 3/27/86, 4/6/92)	Loc. R. 17(C) (12/31/91; Revised 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	set at the status/scheduling conference and included in the scheduling order. Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)		by the attorney of record. Loc. R. 17(C) (12/31/91; Revised 6/15/93, 4/20/94)
D. Or.	IA	IA Loc. R. 230-1(a)	IA	IA	
E.D. Pa.	The court encourages cooperative discovery arrangements to reduce expense and delay. The parties may stipulate to extend the scope of discovery.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Without awaiting a discovery request, disclosure will occur within 30 days after service of an answer to the complaint, by each defendant within 30 days after serving the answer, and in any event, by any party that has appeared within 30 days after receiving from another party a written demand for early disclosure. Parties are required to supplement their disclosure, if appropriate.	IA	IA	Except by leave of the court or upon agreement of the parties, parties may not seek discovery from any source before making the required disclosure. Every disclosure or supplement made by a party represented by an attorney will be signed by at least 1 attorney of record. A party not represented by an attorney will sign the disclosure. This signature is a certification under the Fed. R. Civ. P. that the signer has read the disclosure and, to the signer's best knowledge, information, and belief, formed after reasonable inquiry, it is complete.
M.D. Pa.	Yes	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: The name and title/position of each person whose identity has been disclosed, categories of documents already disclosed or produced, categories of documents that will be disclosed, and both the plaintiff's and the defendant's computation of	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Reports from retained experts Timing: The timing is determined in the discovery/case management plan.	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		damages. Timing: At least 14 days prior to the initial scheduling/case management conference. Loc. R. 26.2(D) (Revised 94)			
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D.P.R.	IA	Types of cases: All cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Unless the court otherwise directs, these disclosures will be made within 30 days after service of an answer to the complaint.	Types of cases: All cases Things to be disclosed: Names, curriculum vitae, and documentary evidence Timing: On or before a date set forth in the case management order	IA	The parties may, by stipulation, extend the scope of the obligation for self-executing discovery.
D.R.I.	Yes	IA District Court General Order of 5/9/94	IA District Court General Order of 5/9/94	IA District Court General Order of 5/9/94	
D.S.C.	PD	Types of cases: All cases unless exempted by local rule. Things to be disclosed: Automatic disclosure of core information is already adequately covered by local rule. Local rule will be modified such that cases in which a claim is based on a contract theory will have a specific period in which to inspect and copy the documents used to establish the contract. Timing: 30 days from service of summons and complaint Loc. R. 7.01 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.02 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.03 (12/1/93)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Automatic disclosure of a curriculum vitae for all named experts who may testify Timing: Timing of disclosure will be set in the scheduling order	IA	The local rules will be revised to allow an unlimited number of requests to admit.

Table 5: Disclosure

[illegible]

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
E.D. Tex.	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information Timing: Disclosure by plaintiffs occurs within 30 days after service of an answer to its complaint or removal of the action from state court, whichever occurs later. Disclosure by defendants occurs within 30 days after serving the answer to the complaint or removal from state court. Disclosure by any party that has appeared in the case occurs within 30 days after receiving from another party a written demand for accelerated disclosure accompanied by the demanding party's disclosures.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Each party will disclosed to every other party evidence that will be presented at trial under Fed. R. Evid. 700, 703, and 705. The disclosure will include a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefor, exhibits in support of such opinions, witness qualifications, a listing of all cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or in deposition during the preceding 4 years, a list of publications by the witness within the past 10 years, and compensation paid. (This is a revision of the disclosure requirements in the original CJRA Plan, by general order on 10/94.) Timing: Unless the judicial officer designates a different time, disclosure occurs at least 90 days before the date the case is to be ready for trial. If the evidence is for contradiction or rebuttal only, disclosure occurs within 30 days of the disclosure of the evidence to be contradicted or rebutted. By order, the judicial officer may alter the type or form of disclosure to certain experts or categories of experts.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Witnesses' name, address, and telephone, designation of witnesses' testimony to be presented by deposition and appropriate identification of documents and exhibits, including summaries of other evidence Timing: Unless otherwise ordered, disclosure occurs at least 30 days before trial.	A party is not excused from disclosure because the investigation of the case has not been completed, because there is a challenge to the sufficiency of another party's disclosures, or because another party has not made its disclosures. All disclosures will be made in writing and signed by the party or counsel in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 11. Counsel will meet to exchange disclosures, or disclosures will be served under local rule. Parties will file a prompt notice with the court that the required disclosure has taken place. After disclosure, each party is under a duty to reasonably supplement or correct its disclosures.
N.D. Tex.	The parties will be encouraged (and directed if necessary) to produce and exchange documents upon informal requests.	Types of cases: Complex cases and other cases at the judge's discretion Things to be disclosed: The	IA	IA	Where feasible, litigants should mutually agree to forego or significantly curtail formal discovery. A judge may impose limits on

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		parties must be prepared to identify and exchange core information relevant to the case including names and addresses of persons with information relevant to claims and defenses as well as the location and custodians of relevant documents. Timing: At the discovery scheduling conference	Loc. R. 8.1(c) (3/78; Revised 12/87 by Special Order 2-2)	Loc. R. 7.1(a) (3/78) Loc. R. 8.1(a) (3/78) Loc. R. 8.1(b) (3/78) Loc. R. 8.1(c) (3/78) Loc. R. 8.2(c) (3/78) Loc. R. 8.3 (3/78)	discovery at any time.
S.D. Tex.	Each judge will order discovery to proceed under the proposed Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 in a minimum of 20 cases per year in the Houston Division, and 10 cases per year in the remaining divisions. The practice will be annually evaluated to assess its effectiveness and to consider expansion or discontinuation.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Tex.	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: A list of proposed witnesses and a list of proposed trial exhibits Timing: The plaintiff will file this information within 40 days after the first defendant's appearance. The defendant will file this information within 30 days after the plaintiff's disclosure. Loc. R. CV-16(c) (Revised 1/94)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: A list of proposed expert witnesses and a written summary of their testimony Timing: The plaintiff will file this information within 40 days after the first defendant's appearance. The defendant will file this information within 30 days after the plaintiff's disclosure. Loc. R. CV-16(e) (Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. CV-16(e) (Revised 1/94)	The current pretrial order will be revised to eliminate the requirement that expert witness testimony be summarized.
D. Utah	The court embraces the concept of voluntary exchange. To accelerate that process, the court will	IA	IA	IA	(Since the adoption of the CJRA Plan, the court has adopted Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on an interim basis. The court

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	require counsel to communicate prior to the initial conference to develop a schedule for case preparation and discovery. (Since the adoption of the CJRA Plan, the court adopted has Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 on an interim basis.)				will consider the effectiveness of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 in March 1995 and may then opt out.)
D. Vt.	IA	IA General Order 33	IA General Order 33	IA General Order 33	
D.V.I.	Cooperative discovery is encouraged. Parties may extend the scope of self-executing discovery by stipulation.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information, without computation of damages Timing: For plaintiffs, disclosure occurs within 30 days of service of answer to the complaint; for defendants, within 30 days after serving its answer to the complaint. Disclosure occurs by any party that has appeared within 30 days after receiving (from another party) a written demand for early disclosure accompanied by the demanding party's disclosures. All parties have a duty to supplement. Every disclosure or supplement will be signed by at least 1 attorney of record, and the party as a certification under the Fed. R. Civ. P. Parties are not required to make duplicative disclosures.	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: A written report encompassing all of the criteria detailed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(4) Timing: At least 30 days prior to any party's expert disposition Loc. R. 26.3(a) (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 26.2(c) (7/21/92)	
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
E.D. Wash.	IA	IA	IA	IA	In the CJRA Plan, the court took no action on voluntary or cooperative discovery, arguing that it would be premature while the Supreme Court was considering a proposed rule for mandatory exchange of information. Subsequent to the CJRA Plan, General Order 81-A (10/12/94) orders application of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 to all civil actions, except those listed below, filed on and after 11/1/94 and to any action filed prior to that date if specifically ordered by the judge in whose court the action is pending. The types of actions not subject to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 are: bankruptcy appeals, Social Security appeals, equal access to justice actions, statutory penalty actions, review of action of governmental agency where the matter is heard on the administrative record, actions to register or enforce judgments, and habeas corpus actions. A party or litigant may make application to the court in any individual action for relief from the requirements of any portion of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.
W.D. Wash.	The court encourages voluntary exchange.	IA	IA	IA	The court will seek suggestions from the federal bar.
N.D. W. Va.	IA	Types of cases: All civil cases, unless exempted or otherwise ordered Things to be disclosed: Core information	Types of cases: All civil cases, unless exempted or otherwise ordered Things to be disclosed: Signed, written reports,	Types of cases: All civil cases, unless exempted or otherwise ordered. Things to be disclosed: Other than for impeachment	The court may alter the type or form of disclosures to be made by particular experts (or categories of experts). All disclosures will be written and signed by the

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
	Loc. R. 2.13	Timing: Disclosure occurs within 30 days of service of an answer to the complaint. Except for expert witnesses, all discovery will be completed 180 days after service of an answer.	including a complete statement of all opinions expressed (with reasons and basis), the data or information relied upon, any supporting exhibits to be used, qualifications, and a listing of other cases where the witnesses have appeared. Alternatively, a party may disclose the required information through a deposition within the core information disclosure time frame. Timing: Disclosure occurs within 150 days after service of an answer to plaintiff's complaint, or within 45 days of plaintiff's disclosure. Discovery of expert witnesses will be completed within 45 days following the defendant's disclosure.	purposes, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses, designation of witnesses whose testimony will be presented by deposition, with a transcript of pertinent portions (if not taken by stenographic means), and appropriate identification of documents and exhibits (including summaries of other evidence) Timing: Disclosure occurs at least 30 days before the close of the 180-day discovery period. Admissibility or objections under Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(a) must be made within 14 days of the disclosures.	party or counsel. All disclosures will be served, and unless otherwise ordered, promptly filed with the court.
S.D. W. Va.	The court encourages cost-effective discovery through voluntary exchange of information and the use of cooperative discovery devices. Loc. R. 3.01 Loc. R. 2.06	IA Loc. R. 3.01 Loc. R. 3.03 Loc. R. 3.04 Loc. R. 3.05 Loc. R. 3.06	IA Loc. R. 3.01	IA Loc. R. 3.01 Loc. R. 3.03 Loc. R. 3.04 Loc. R. 3.05 Loc. R. 3.06	
E.D. Wis.	Voluntary exchange of information is encouraged.	Types of cases: All civil cases except administrative review, habeas corpus, collection, and pro se prisoner cases Things to be disclosed: Core information through mandatory interrogatories Timing: Plaintiff's answers to mandatory interrogatories will be served on all opposing parties within 30	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Each party will disclose to every other party the substance of all expert witness evidence to be presented at trial. Timing: Disclosure is required at least 90 days before the date of the trial. Rebuttal evidence is due within 30 days of the date of	IA	

Table 5: Disclosure

District	Voluntary Exchange Encouraged?	Required Disclosure	Disclosure of Expert Witnesses	Pretrial Disclosure	Other
		days after an answer is served. Defendant's answers to mandatory interrogatories must be served no later than 30 days after date of service of plaintiff's mandatory interrogatories.	the trial. Loc. R. 7.07(d)(1) Loc. R. 7.07(d)(2)		
W.D. Wis.	Loc. R. 7.07 (1/1/92) The court encourages voluntary exchange through local rule, but leaves the task of cooperating to the parties.	Loc. R. 7.07 IA	IA	Loc. R. 7.07 (1/1/92) IA	All aspects of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 are in effect for all cases, except those exempted by General Order (12/6/93) from the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) and 26(f): pro se cases, collection and mortgage forfeiture cases, Social Security appeals, and matters related to bankruptcy proceedings.
D. Wyo.	IA Loc. R. 26 (Revised 6/94) Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93)	Types of cases: All civil cases Things to be disclosed: Core information as well as a list of fact witnesses with a summary of their expected testimony, copies of disputed contracts, medical reports, and laboratory tests. Timing: The court refers to required disclosure as self-executing routine discovery exchange, and will impose a continuing obligation to immediately submit routine discovery to the opposing party when obtained. Loc. R. 26(g) (Revised 6/94)	IA Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93)	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

Discovery Deadlines—What are the discovery deadlines and when are they set?

Limits on Interrogatories—What are the limits on interrogatories?

Limits on Depositions—What are the limits on the number and length of depositions?

Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests—Are parties (as well as attorneys) required to sign requests to extend discovery deadlines?

Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions—Are counsel required to meet and confer before filing discovery motions? Does a discovery motion have to be accompanied by a certification that counsel met?

Judge’s Permission to File Motions—Is the judge’s permission required before filing discovery motions?

Staged or Phased Discovery—Is discovery staged? When is it staged and what are the stages or phases?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge’s Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
M.D. Ala.	Yes	The court will consider limits on interrogatories in appropriate cases.	The court will consider limits on depositions in appropriate cases.	No	Yes (PD)	IA	The court will consider staged discovery in appropriate cases.	
N.D. Ala.	IA	Unless a different number is fixed by court order or by the parties’ stipulation, the maximum number of	The maximum number of depositions (whether on oral examination or written questions) that	No	Except as otherwise stipulated in writing by the parties or ordered by the court in a particular case,	No	IA	Formal discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P. 30–36 is permissible in the following types of cases—if initially filed in,

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
		interrogatories (including all discrete subparts) that a party may serve on another party is 25. Absent a court order, however, there is no limitation on the number of interrogatories in: 1. cases brought as class actions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; 2. cases filed in, removed to, or transferred to this court before 12/1/93; or 3. cases transferred to this court under 28 U.S.C. § 1407, or joined with cases so transferred.	may be taken by the plaintiff(s), by the defendant(s), or by the third-party defendant(s), is 10. Absent a court order, however, there is no limitation on the number of depositions in: 1. cases brought as class actions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; 2. cases filed in, removed to, or transferred to this court before 12/1/93; or 3. cases transferred to this court under 28 U.S.C. §1407, or joined with cases so transferred.		formal discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P. 30, 31, 33, and 36 may not be commenced before the meeting of the parties under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) except in the following cases: 1. cases exempted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d) from the requirement of a meeting of the parties; 2. cases in which a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought; and 3. cases transferred to this court under 28 U.S.C. § 1407, or joined with cases so transferred.			removed to, or transferred to this court after 12/1/93—only with prior approval by the court or by written stipulation of the parties: 1. bankruptcy appeals and withdrawals (Nature of suit 422–23); 2. condemnation actions (Nature of suit 210); 3. deportation actions (Nature of suit 460); 4. equal access to justice-fee award appeals (Nature of suit 900); 5. forfeiture and statutory penalty actions (Nature of suit 610–690); 6. freedom of information actions (Nature of suit 895); 7. government collection actions (Nature of suit 151–153); 8. judgments-actions to enforce or register (Nature of suit 150); 9. prisoner actions (Nature of suit 510–40); 10. selective service actions

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
								(Nature of suit 810); 11. proceedings to enforce or contest government summons and private party depositions; and 12. third-party IRS tax actions (Nature of suit 871).
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	To further reduce time and expense, the court will take reasonable measures to ensure that parties comply with the Fed. R. Civ. P. regarding discovery.
D. Alaska	Discovery should be completed within 12 months of the filing of the complaint.	IA Loc. R. 26.3(c) (1/3/95)	IA Loc. R. 30.1(2)(A)	A party's signature should be required for any second or tertiary requests for continuances of a discovery deadline.	When parties have been unable or unknown to work together and/or where delays in discovery threaten to push a case past the goal of disposition within 18 months, the court should consider requiring a discovery conference and a definitive discovery plan.	IA Loc. R. 7.1(G) (1/3/95) Loc. R. 37.1(a)(1) (1/3/95)	The court will more actively consider the bifurcation of issues and staged discovery. These are included in the procedures for differential case management and complex case management.	The court will make greater use of discovery masters, especially in complex cases. The court will use magistrate judges or a designated attorney employed by the parties.
D. Ariz.	Discovery deadlines are set	Limits on interrogatories	Limits on depositions are	IA	Yes (PD)	IA	IA	Extension requests must

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	according to DCM track assignment.	are set by DCM track assignment. Cases on the expedited track are limited to 15 interrogatories; cases on the standard track are limited to 40 interrogatories.	set by DCM track assignment. Cases on the expedited track are limited to 1 fact witness deposition per party; cases on the standard track are limited to 8 fact witness depositions per party.					include a list of previously requested extensions.
E.D. Ark.	Yes	Loc. R. 2.12 IA	Loc. R. 2.12 IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will encourage parties to minimize discovery abuse. The court will be sensitive to the need to control discovery in certain cases. The court will help litigants determine what discovery should and should not be done.
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	CR	IA	IA	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The first extension of time in which to make discovery responses or continue depositions will no longer require court approval.
	Loc. R. 6.4	Loc. R. 8.2.1			Loc. R. 7.15			Loc. R. 3.11.2

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 253(d) (12/93)	IA Loc. R. 253(d) (12/93)	IA	IA Loc. R. 251(b) (10/84; Revised 5/91, 12/93)	IA	The court will explore staging or staying of discovery in appropriate cases. Loc. R. 240(a)(6) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	
N.D. Cal.	All deadlines will be considered at the case management conference. General Order 34 § X F–G (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	All limits on discovery tools will be considered at the case management conference. General Order 34 § X F (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	All limits on discovery tools will be considered at the case management conference. General Order 34 § X F (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 230-4 A	IA	The possibility of phased discovery is discussed at the case management conference. General Order 34 § VIII F1; General Order 34 § IX F1; General Order 34 § X F1 (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	The Case Management Pilot Program will include a commitment by counsel and the court to develop and impose in every case, sensible and meaningful limits on formal discovery. The court will ask counsel and their clients to address the suitability of ADR in a meaningful, thoughtful way, discussing explicitly the pros and cons of various options.
S.D. Cal.	The judicial officer will prepare a case management order that will include a discovery schedule.	IA	IA	IA	Counsel must meet and confer before filing discovery motions. If counsel are in the same county, they are to meet in person; otherwise, they	IA	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
					can confer by telephone. The meet and confer obligation cannot be met by written correspondence.			
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 29.1(6)	The court may limit the number of interrogatories and requests for admissions and production.	The court may limit the number of depositions.	Requests for extensions of discovery will be signed by an attorney and served upon all attorneys of record, moving attorney's client, and all pro se litigants.	Attorneys will confer on disputed matters prior to filing motions. When filing any motions, except to dismiss or for summary judgment, attorneys will certify that they have made efforts to resolve the dispute without court intervention. Loc. R. 7.1	IA	IA	Discovery is managed at a level appropriate to the needs of the individual case. Informal discovery is encouraged.
D. Conn.	IA Standing Order on Scheduling in Civil Cases (1986)	The limit is 30 written interrogatories, including all parts and sub-parts. The limit may be waived by agreement of counsel.	IA	IA	No discovery motions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26–37 will be filed unless accompanied by a certification that counsel met and made a good faith effort to eliminate or reduce the area of controversy and arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution.	IA	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
D. Del.	In mandatory discovery cases, parties must submit with the initial complaint the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals with knowledge of facts and persons interviewed in connection with the litigation, a general description of documents, expert witnesses, written opinions, and any insurance coverage. Loc. R. 16.2(a) (Revised 1/95)	IA Loc. R. 26.1(b)	IA Loc. R. 26.1(b)	IA Loc. R. 16.5 (Revised 1/95)	IA Loc. R. 7.1.1 (Revised 1/95)	IA	IA	
D.D.C.	Discovery deadlines are discussed by counsel at the meet and confer conference and included in the scheduling statement submitted to the judge 10 days after the conference. Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94) Loc. R. 206(d) (3/1/94) Loc. R. 207(a) (Revised 3/1/94)	The court believes that the number of interrogatories should be limited. The judge will set a limit based on the results of the meet and confer conference. Loc. R. 207(b) (Revised 3/1/94)	The court believes that the number of depositions should be limited. The judge will set a limit based on the results of the meet and confer conference. Loc. R. 207(b) (Revised 3/1/94)	CR	IA	IA	The need for phased discovery will be discussed at the meet and confer conference and included in the scheduling statement submitted to the judge 10 days after the conference. The judge will make the final determination. Loc. R. 206.1(b) (3/1/94)	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
M.D. Fla.	The revised Loc. R. 3.05 requires establishment of a discovery plan in the case management and scheduling order in track 2 and 3 cases.	IA Loc. R. 3.03 (7/1/84; Revised 2/1/94)	IA Loc. R. 3.02 (7/1/84; Revised 2/1/94)	No	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 3.01 (7/1/84; Revised 12/1/92, 2/1/94)	No	IA	
N.D. Fla.	Discovery deadlines are established in the scheduling order. (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (Proposed)	Interrogatories and requests for admissions are limited to 50. (PD) Loc. R. 7 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 26.2(C) (Proposed)	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that the court not implement the deposition limit of proposed Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(a)(2)(4). The court will reconsider this recommendation after it has had some experience with the change. Loc. R. 26.2(E)(2) (Proposed)	No Loc. R. 7 (Revised 84)	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 6(B) (Revised 84) Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed)	IA Loc. R. 7(D) (Revised 84) Loc. R. 6.1 (Proposed) Standing Order (7/94)	IA	The losing party in a discovery dispute must pay the prevailing party's fees and attorney costs. (PD) Loc. R. 26.2(A) (Proposed) Loc. R. 26.2(B) (Proposed) Loc. R. 26.2(E) (Proposed)
S.D. Fla.	Each civil case is assigned a discovery deadline based on the complexity of the case and other factors, using a modified form of differentiated case management. The categories of cases and related uniform discovery	IA	IA	IA	A local rule will be enacted requiring each discovery motion to include: 1. a statement from movant's counsel that a good faith effort was made to resolve by agreement with opposing counsel the issues raised and 2. a statement of	IA	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	schedules are: 1. expedited cases (90–179 days); 2. standard cases (180–269 days); and 3. complex cases (270–365 days). The plan provides general guidelines for determining the most appropriate and fair discovery period for a case. Loc. R. 16.1(A)2 (2/15/93)		Loc. R. 26.1(F) (12/1/94) Loc. R. 26.1(J) (12/1/94)		whether there was any objection to the motion. This would go further than the current local rule, which applies only to motions to compel and motions for protective order. Loc. R. 26.1(I) (12/1/94)			
M.D. Ga.	IA Loc. R. 4.1	IA Loc. R. 4.3 (6/2/93)	IA	Neither the Advisory Group nor the court favor a requirement that parties sign extension requests; extension practice has been recently addressed and limited by local rule changes. Loc. R. 6 (6/2/93)	Local rule already requires precertification that discovery disputants have consulted before any motions to compel discovery. Loc. R. 3.6 (6/2/93)	IA	IA	
N.D. Ga.	Discovery deadlines are set by track in the courts discovery tracking system: 1. 0 months for student loan, overpayment of veterans benefits, enforcement and	IA	IA	The court agrees with the Advisory Group that a requirement that extension requests be signed is not the best procedure for curbing	PD	IA	IA	Parties will be required to give reasons in their preliminary statement for extensions of the discovery deadline. Motions to extend discovery

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	overpayment of judgments, prisoner petitions other than death penalty and civil rights, bankruptcy, and Social Security cases; 2. 8 months for antitrust, securities/commodities, and patent cases; and 3. 4 months for all other cases.	Loc. R. 225-2(a) (1/1/85)	Loc. R. 225-2(b) (1/1/85)	delays in civil litigation.	Loc. R. 225-4(a) (1/1/85)		Loc. R. 201-2 Loc. R. 225-1(a) (Revised 7/1/92)	must be made prior to the expiration of the discovery period and must be based on circumstances that could not have been anticipated at the time the preliminary statement was filed.
S.D. Ga.	PD Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 26	Each party is limited to 25 interrogatories, including subparts. (PD) Loc. R. 7.4 (Eliminated 6/94; Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 now controls interrogatories)	IA	IA Loc. R. 8 (added 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 3.3	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 6.5 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 26.7	IA	IA Loc. R. 8.5 (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	
D. Guam	Discovery deadlines are set by the parties in the scheduling order.	IA	IA Loc. R. 230-2 (1983; Revised	IA	Prior to the filing of any discovery motion relating to a discovery dispute, the parties will meet in person in a good faith effort to eliminate the need for hearing the motion or to eliminate as many disputes as possible.	A discovery motion may be filed without the leave of the court.	The scheduling order will consider the possibility of phased discovery, with the first phase limited to developing information needed for a realistic assessment of the case. If the case does not terminate, the second phase would be directed at	In the absence of good cause shown or disabling circumstances, the deadlines set forth in the scheduling order will not be extended for any reason. If the discovery deadline is extended, the remaining discovery must be specifically described and scheduled.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
		Loc. R. 230-3 (1983; Revised 9/12/94)	9/12/94) Loc. R. 230-4 (1983; Revised 9/12/94) Loc. R. 230-5 (1983; Revised 9/12/94)			Loc. R. 230-8 (1983; Revised 5/31/94; Revised 9/12/94)	information needed to prepare the case for trial. Loc. R. 235-3(e) (5/31/94; Revised 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-9 (5/12/94; Revised 9/12/94)
D. Haw.	Discovery deadlines are set at the scheduling conference when the trial date is set. All discovery must be completed 30 days prior to the scheduled trial date. (PD)	IA	The court will exercise greater control to avoid abuse by counsel.	Loc. R. 235-9 The court has the rules committee designation of a rule requiring certification of client concurrence, but there is no requirement of the client's signature.	Discovery motions must be accompanied by certification that counsel met in a good faith effort to resolve the discovery dispute. (PD)	IA	IA	The court will encourage greater civility.
	Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	Loc. R. 230-16 (11/91)			Loc. R. 230-4 (11/91)	Loc. R. 230-4 (11/91)	Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	
D. Idaho	The discovery deadline is set in the scheduling order.	No party will serve upon any other single party to an action more than 40 interrogatories, including subparts, without first obtaining a stipulation of such party to additional interrogatories and an order of the court granting leave to serve a specific number of additional interrogatories.	In conformance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 30, there is a presumption that no more than 10 depositions per party will be taken. The parties should, however, be prepared at the scheduling conference to discuss whether the presumption should be decreased or increased due to the nature of the litigation. (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	IA	PD	IA	IA	
		Loc. R. 33.1 (Revised 7/94)	Loc. R. 30.1 (Revised 7/94)		Loc. R. 37.1			

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	The local rules already set limits on the number of interrogatories. Loc. R. 2.7 (1/92)	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.8 (1/92) Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA	IA	The Advisory Group found, and the court agrees, that there is no need for revision of current practices in this district to control discovery.
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	IA	The Advisory Group and the court rejected this requirement.	PD	IA	The court proposes to amend the standing order to allow phased discovery in complex cases. The choice will be made at the discretion of the judge.	The courts standing order provides a framework through which the court may closely monitor the discovery process. In complex cases, the court may require a joint, written discovery plan. The court will amend the standing order to allow multiple submissions of discovery plans if opposing counsel cannot arrive at an agreement, or to allow the court to resolve any impasse in the preparation of a joint plan. The court endorses the Advisory Group recommendation that costs be taken into account during the discovery process. The

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
		Loc. Gen. R. 9G (6/26/85)			Loc. Gen. R. 12K			court will continue to require the filing of a written discovery plan only where directed by the court.
S.D. Ill.	The discovery cut-off date is set at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference. Loc. R. 11(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	IA Loc. R. 13(a) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	IA	IA	The court will refuse to rule on any and all motions unless the moving counsel advises the court that a good faith effort has been made to resolve their differences and reach an agreement. Loc. R. 12(c) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	IA	IA	
N.D. Ind.	On a case-by-case basis, the judicial officer will set deadlines for the completion of discovery at the first pretrial conference. These deadlines can only be changed for good cause shown.	Attorneys should comply with local rule limits on interrogatories and requests for admissions. Loc. R. 26.1	Counsel should endeavor to keep depositions at a minimum.	The court declined to adopt such a requirement, but signed requests may be required in some cases.	Local rule requires that parties meet and confer before filing discovery motions. Loc. R. 37.1	IA	If the initial pretrial conference discloses potentially dispositive issues that can be addressed early, the judicial officer should consider an early deadline for their resolution. Counsel and the judicial officer should consider staged discovery for complex or other appropriate cases.	Litigants should inquire of their counsel regarding the need for contemplated discovery. The court requires stipulated extensions of time to respond to a complaint or discovery request other than that covered by an order for standardized disclosure. Loc. R. 6.1

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
S.D. Ind.	IA Loc. R. 6.1	IA Loc. R. 26.1	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 37.1	IA	IA	Loc. R. 37.3
N.D. Iowa	IA Loc. R. 16(b)(1)	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 14(e)	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	CR	The court rejects the Advisory Groups recommendation because local rule already requires that parties certify a good faith meeting before a discovery motion is made.	IA	IA	The court rejects the Advisory Group recommendation that parties be required to meet and prepare a discovery plan because proposed Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) would require the meeting and plan.
D. Kan.	IA Loc. R. 210(a) (Revised 5/92)	IA Loc. R. 210(d) (Revised 5/92)	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 210(J) (Revised 5/92)	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	Discovery deadlines are discussed at the mandatory status conference.	At the mandatory status conference, the court will address the issue of limiting interrogatories to 25. Loc. R. 8(c)	At the mandatory status conference, the court will address the issue of limiting depositions to 10.	IA	IA Loc. R. 6(a)(2)	IA Loc. R. 6(a)(2)	IA	
W.D. Ky.	The court currently sets deadlines for the filing of motions. (PD)	IA Loc. R. 8(c)	IA	The court will refer this issue to the Advisory Group for its consideration.	PD Loc. R. 6(a)(2) General Order (EOD 2/1/94)	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	Discovery deadlines are set at the preliminary conference and stated in the court's	The number of interrogatories will be limited in accordance with local rule.	Depositions will be conducted and limited as ordered by the court.	IA	IA	IA	IA	

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	scheduling and management order and will be no later than 30 days prior to the final pretrial conference.	Loc. R. 6.01 (5/89)			Loc. R. 2.11E (5/89)			
M.D. La.	Discovery deadlines are set at the preliminary case management conference.	PD	Depositions are conducted and limited as ordered by the court.	Yes (PD)	IA	IA	IA	
		Loc. R. 6.01			Loc. R. 2.11E Loc. R. 2.11M			
W.D. La.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling order issued after the scheduling conference. In establishing the deadlines, the court will adhere to these guidelines: 1. 120 days before pretrial conference: joinder of parties and amendment of pleadings. 2. 90 days before pretrial conference: plaintiff's expert information and reports. 3. Immediately upon receipt: furnishing copies of reports of treating physicians or other relevant information. 4. 60 days before pretrial conference:	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	discovery cut-off; defendant's expert information and reports; filing of dispositive motions. 5. 46 days before pretrial conference: expert depositions. 6. 30 days before pretrial conference: plaintiff's counsel to host conference to prepare pretrial stipulations. 7. 15 days before pretrial conference: motions in limine. 8. 7 days before pretrial conference: pretrial stipulations. 9. 20 days before trial: discovery of requested surveillance evidence/final deposition of party in question; discovery of rule 613 and 801 impeachment evidence. 10. 21 days before trial: trial depositions (expert and lay witnesses). 11. 10 days							

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	before trial: trial brief and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law (nonjury trials); joint jury instructions and interrogatories (jury trials); editing of trial depositions, filing objections; affidavit of settlement efforts; exchange of exhibits and demonstrative aids and objections to exhibits; filing objections to impeachment/surveillance evidence. 12. 7 days before trial: bench book to court.	Loc. R. 6.01 (5/89; 4/92)						Loc. R. 6.02W (5/89; 4/92) Loc. R. 6.03W (5/89; 4/92) Loc. R. 6.04W (5/89; 11/93) Loc. R. 6.05 (5/89; 11/93) Loc. R. 6.06 (11/93; 7/94) Loc. R. 6.07W (11/93) Loc. R. 6.08M–W (5/89; 4/92) Loc. R. 6.09W
D. Me.	Deadlines are established in scheduling order.	Thirty interrogatories per party are permitted in standard track cases (subparts are not permitted).	Five depositions per party are permitted in standard track cases.	No (PD)	A party with a discovery dispute must first meet with the opposing party in a good faith effort to resolve the issues in dispute. If that effort is unsuccessful, the request for a hearing with a judicial officer carries with it the professional representation by the lawyer that	No written discovery motion may be filed without the prior approval of a judicial officer.	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1(F) (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 26.1(C) (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 26.1(C) (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 26.2(B)(2) (10/92; Revised 12/94)	with the opposing party on matters set forth in the motion. Loc. R. 26.2(C) (10/92; Revised 12/94)		Loc. R. 26.3 (10/92; Revised 12/94)	
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA	PD Loc. R. 7.1(a) Loc. R. 37.1	IA	IA	The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that the local rules be revised to require a conference with a judicial officer before the filing of a discovery motion.
W.D. Mich.	Discovery deadlines are set by track in the DCM system unless ordered otherwise by the court at the case management conference. Discovery must be completed within 90 days after the case management conference for the voluntary expedited track, 120 days for the expedited track, 180 days for the standard track, and 270 days for the complex track. Deadlines in the highly	Limits on interrogatories are set by track in the DCM system unless ordered otherwise by the court at the case management conference: 15 single-part questions per party in the voluntary expedited track; 20 single-part questions in the expedited track, 30 single-part questions in the standard track, 50 single-part questions in the complex track, and 15 single part questions per	Limits on depositions are set by track in the DCM system unless ordered otherwise by the court at the case management conference: 2 fact witness depositions per party in the voluntary expedited track; 4 fact witness depositions in the expedited track, 8 fact witness depositions in the standard track, and 15 fact witness depositions in the complex track. Any limits in the	IA	IA	IA	IA	

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	complex and administrative tracks are to be determined by the judicial officer at the case management conference.	party for civil rights cases in the administrative track. Any limits in the highly complex and non-DCM tracks are determined by the judicial officer.	administrative, highly complex, and non-DCM tracks are determined by the judicial officer.					
D. Minn.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling order issued after the initial scheduling conference. Loc. R. 26.1 (2/91)	Each side is limited to 25 interrogatories.	Each side is limited to 10 depositions.	Yes	Yes Loc. R. 37.1 (2/91)	IA	IA	Bifurcation is considered at the final pretrial conference.
N.D. Miss.	Deadlines are set by the judicial officer presiding at the case management conference, according to track assignment.	The court sets limits by track: 1. Expedited track cases are limited to 15 succinct questions for interrogatories. 2. Standard track cases are limited to 30 succinct questions for interrogatories. 3. Discovery in complex track and mass tort track cases will proceed as needed. 4. There is no discovery in administrative track cases.	The court sets limits by track: 1. In expedited track cases, requests for production depositions are limited to the parties and 3 fact witnesses. 2. In standard track cases, requests for production depositions are limited to the parties and 5 fact witnesses. 3. Discovery in complex track and mass tort track cases will proceed as needed. 4. There is no	Parties may be required to sign, at the court's discretion.	IA	IA	After the initial phase of discovery, no discovery will be permitted until entry of a case management plan.	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
			discovery in administrative track cases.		Loc. R. 6(c)(1)			
S.D. Miss.	Deadlines are set by the judicial officer presiding at the case management conference, according to track assignment.	The court sets limits by track: 1. Expedited track cases are limited to 15 succinct questions for interrogatories. 2. Standard track cases are limited to 30 succinct questions for interrogatories. 3. Discovery in complex track and mass tort track cases will proceed as needed. 4. There is no discovery in administrative track cases.	The court sets limits by track: 1. In expedited track cases, requests for production depositions are limited to the parties and 3 fact witnesses. 2. In standard track cases, requests for production depositions are limited to the parties and 5 fact witnesses. 3. Discovery in complex track and mass tort track cases will proceed as needed. 4. There is no discovery in administrative track cases.	Parties may be required to sign, at the court's discretion.	IA	IA	After the initial phase of discovery, no discovery will be permitted until entry of a case management plan.	
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	The local rule requiring parties to confer in person before filing discovery motions is revised to require counsel to confer in person or by telephone. If the dispute is not settled at this	Unless authorized by court order, discovery motions may not be filed until a conference between counsel and the judge has been held.	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Loc. R. 15F, 15I (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15L (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15L (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)		conference, counsel must schedule a telephone conference with the court before filing a motion. Loc. R. 15N (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15N (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)		
D. Mont.	Discovery deadlines are set in the discovery management plan implemented at the preliminary conference. Loc. R. 235-1(a)	Limits on interrogatories are set in the discovery management plan implemented at the preliminary conference. Parties may seek relief from excessive interrogatories (usually more than 50). Loc. R. 200-5(c)	Limits on depositions are set in the discovery management plan implemented at the preliminary conference.	IA	IA Loc. R. 200-5(c)	IA	IA Loc. R. 235-1 Loc. R. 225-2	
D. Neb.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will consider modifying local rules to provide for automatic discovery that would include: 1. identification of issues of fact and issues of law that the party contends are raised by their claim; 2. the name and address of each witness known to the party; and 3. identification, location, and

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
		Loc. R. 33.1 (Revised 1/93)		Loc. R. 29.1 (Revised 1/93)				name of documents or records that are relevant to their claims. The proposed pretrial order submitted to the parties will identify any videotape deposition intended to be offered. If there is any objection to any portion of the videotape deposition, a transcript of the deposition will be included with the list of objections.
D. Nev.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling order. (PD)	CR	CR	Yes (PD)	Yes (PD)	IA Loc. R. 190-1(g)	IA Loc. R. 190-1(a)	
D.N.H.	IA	Discovery limitations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 will be discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference.	Discovery limitations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 will be discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference.	Parties are not required to sign requests, but counsel will certify that their clients have been notified of the requests.	The court rejects the Advisory Group's recommendation that the court retain the current local rule that requires the moving party to certify that a good faith effort has been made to resolve the dispute. Instead, the court will amend that rule to require the moving party to	IA	Phased discovery is considered at the preliminary pretrial conference.	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
					serve a copy of its motion on the opposing party. The opposing party will be required to serve an original and a copy of a response on the moving party within the time period to be provided by the local rules and the Fed. R. Civ. P. The moving party will then be responsible for filing both the original motion and response with the court. Loc. R. 11(b) (5/69; Revised 1/85)			
D.N.J.	The deadline for completion of discovery is set in the scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	Counsel will confer to attempt to resolve any discovery or case management dispute. If the dispute is not resolved, it will be presented by conference call or letter to the magistrate judge prior to any formal motion. Pro se cases are exempt from this requirement unless the magistrate judge so directs. Discovery or	IA	Counsel for track I and II cases will discuss the possibility of phased discovery prior to the initial scheduling conference. The scheduling order may specify a date for the filing of dispositive motions before the completion of fact discovery or submission of experts' reports.	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Gen. R. 15B.3(c) (12/91)				case management motions must be accompanied by an affidavit certifying a good faith effort to resolve the dispute by agreement. The date and method of communication will also be set forth in the affidavit. Gen. R. 15E.2 (12/91) Gen. R. 15E.3 (12/91) Gen. R. 15F.1 (10/84 as Gen. R. 15C.1)	Gen. R. 15E.2 (12/91)	Gen. R. 15B.3(d) (12/91)	
D.N.M.	Discovery deadlines are set by DCM track: 1. Expedited: 100 days after filing of the scheduling order; 2. Standard: 200 days after filing of the scheduling order; 3. Complex: deadlines are set on a case-by-case basis.	Limits are set by a local rule that predates the CJRA Plan.	IA	No	Certification that the attorneys met is required by a local rule that predates the CJRA Plan.	No	The need for phased-in discovery is determined by the judicial officer at the pretrial conference.	
E.D.N.Y.	IA	In every civil case filed on or after 2/1/92, there will be a limitation on the number of interrogatories by agreement of the	In every civil case filed on or after 2/1/92, there will be a limitation on the number of depositions by agreement of the	No	IA	IA	In complex cases, the court should consider implementing staged, tiered, or milestone discovery.	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
		parties or court order; in the absence of such, the presumptive limit will be 15 interrogatories (excluding actions brought by the U.S. under 28 U.S.C. § 3101, 18 U.S.C. § 981 and 21 U.S.C. § 881).	parties or court order; in the absence of such, the presumptive limit will be 10 depositions. Requests for nonstenographic recording or depositions will be presumptively granted.		Civ. R. 49.6 (Standing Order 6)	Civ. R. 49.6 (Standing Order 6)		
N.D.N.Y.	Discovery deadlines and the parameters of discovery will be discussed at the pretrial conference. The deadlines will be set in the uniform pretrial scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	Counsel must make a good faith effort to resolve or reduce all differences relating to discovery. Requests for a discovery conference on disputed matters and formal motions must be accompanied by an affidavit certifying that counsel have conferred in a good faith effort to resolve the discovery differences.	Discovery motions will not be considered unless counsel requests a discovery conference and files a letter brief and counsel submits an affidavit stating that a good faith effort was made between the parties to reduce or resolve the discovery differences.	In complex cases, the judicial officer may provide for the staged resolution or bifurcation of issues for trial consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(b).	Magistrate judges will conduct all discovery conferences, hear all discovery motions, and have the authority to use discretion in changing discovery deadlines.
S.D.N.Y.	In standard and complex cases, a discovery plan will be developed at the case management conference. Subsequent	General Order 40 The court should adopt rules containing guidelines for deposition practice, interrogatories, requests for	General Order 40 The court should adopt rules containing guidelines for deposition practice, interrogatories, requests for	IA	Loc. R. 7.1(e) In standard and complex cases, discovery issues should be resolved by expedited letter submission (no more than 2	Loc. R. 7.1(e) IA	IA	Discovery will be limited for expedited cases. Sanctions for failure to comply with discovery obligations should be

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	discovery issues should be resolved by expedited letter submission (no more than 2 double-spaced pages), or by telephone or personal conference after a good faith effort at resolution by all parties.	documents, and discovery of experts.	documents, and discovery of experts.		double-spaced pages), or by telephone or personal conference after a good faith effort at resolution by all parties.			enforced.
W.D.N.Y.	Except for good cause, shown in writing, discovery will be cut-off not more than 6 months from the date of the scheduling order. In pro se prisoner civil rights cases, absent good cause shown in writing, the discovery deadline will be no longer than 8 months from the date of the scheduling order.	IA	IA	Attorney and party may be required to sign requests at the discretion of the court.	IA Loc. R. 16	IA	IA	
E.D.N.C.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling order.	IA	IA	CR	Counsel will certify that they have conferred and had a full and frank discussion prior to filing a discovery motion.	IA	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
M.D.N.C.	Discovery deadlines are set according to the DCM track: 4 months for standard cases, 6 months for complex cases, and 9 months for exceptional cases. Loc. R. 204	Limits on interrogatories are set according to the DCM track: 15 per side in standard cases, 25 per side in complex cases, and 30 per side in exceptional cases. Loc. R. 204	Limits on depositions are set according to the DCM track: 4 per side in standard cases, 7 per side in complex cases, and 10 per side in exceptional cases. Loc. R. 204	IA	IA Loc. R. 204(c)	IA	IA	Parties must communicate throughout discovery to update the discovery schedule. If possible, discovery disputes should be resolved in an expedited manner.
W.D.N.C.	Discovery deadlines are set by track in the DCM system: 1. Expedited cases: discovery will be completed within 3 months after the filing of the case management plan; 2. Standard cases: discovery will be completed within 9 months after the filing of the case management plan; 3. Complex cases: discovery will have a cut-off established in the case management plan; 4. Administrative cases: no discovery without prior leave of the	Interrogatories are limited by track in the DCM system: 1. Expedited cases are limited to 15 single-part questions per party; 2. Standard cases are limited to 20 single-part questions per party; 3. Complex cases have limits tailored to the case; 4. Administrative cases are not permitted interrogatories without prior leave of the court; and 5. Mass tort cases have limits tailored to the case.	Depositions are limited by track in the DCM system: 1. Expedited cases are limited to 1 fact witness deposition per party with prior approval of the court; 2. Standard cases are limited to 6 fact witness deposition per party with prior approval of the court; 3. Complex cases have limits tailored to the case; 4. Administrative cases are not permitted depositions without prior leave of the court; and 5. Mass tort cases have limits tailored to the	Signatures of parties are not required for requests to extend discovery deadlines.	Yes	No	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	court; and 5. Mass torts discovery will be treated in accordance with a special case management plan by the court. Loc. R. 10		case.					
D.N.D.	Discovery deadlines are set in the scheduling/discovery order.	IA	IA	No	Counsel must confer on disputed discovery requests before seeking judicial involvement.	IA	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	Deadlines are determined by track assignment in the DCM system: 1. Expedited cases will have a discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. 2. Standard cases will have discovery cut-off no later than 60 days prior to trial. 3. Complex cases will have a discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan.	Limits are determined by track assignment: 1. Expedited cases: discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 15 single-part questions; 2. Standard cases: discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 30 single-part questions; and 3. Complex cases: discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 50 single-part questions.	Limits are determined by track assignment: 1. Expedited cases: discovery guidelines include depositions limited to 15 depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, and no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval of the court; 2. Standard cases: discovery guidelines include depositions limited to 30 depositions of the	IA	Local rule requires counsel to meet and confer before a discovery motion is filed.	IA	IA	

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District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
			parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties, no more than 3 fact witness depositions per party without prior approval of the court; and 3. Complex cases: discovery guidelines include depositions limited to 50 depositions of the parties, depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for nonparties.					
				Loc. R. 230-6				
N.D. Ohio	Discovery deadlines are determined by track assignment: 1. Expedited: cases on this track will have a discovery cut-off no later than 100 days after filing of the case management plan; 2. Standard: cases on this track will have a discovery cut-off no later than 200 days after filing of the case management	Limits on interrogatories are determined by track assignment: 1. Expedited: discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 15 single-part questions; and 2. Standard: discovery guidelines include interrogatories limited to 35 single-part questions.	Limits on interrogatories are determined by track assignment: 1. Expedited: discovery guidelines include no more than 1 fact witness deposition per party without prior approval by the court; and 2. Standard: discovery guidelines include no more than 3 fact witness	IA	Discovery disputes may be referred to a judicial officer only after counsel for the party seeking the disputed discovery has certified to the court that sincere, good faith efforts to resolve the dispute have been made.	IA	IA	Parties are encouraged to cooperate with each other in arranging and conducting discovery, including discovery involved in any ADR program. Prior to the case management conference, parties may conduct such discovery as is necessary and appropriate to support or defend against any claim

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	plan; 3. Complex: cases on this track will have the discovery cut-off specified in the case management plan; 4. Administrative: no discovery is permitted without prior leave of court; and 5. Mass torts: cases on this track will be treated in accordance with the special management plan by the court. Loc. R. 8:2.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	Loc. R. 8:2.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	depositions per party without prior approval by the court. Loc. R. 8:2.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)		Loc. R. 8:7.4 (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92, 12/1/93)			for emergency, temporary, or preliminary relief that may be presented. Loc. R. 8:7.2 (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)
S.D. Ohio	IA	The court will retain Loc. R. 33.1 and 36.1, limiting the number of interrogatories and requests for admission, absent agreement to a higher number by the parties or leave of court. Loc. R. 33.1 (10/91) Loc. R. 36.1 (10/91)	IA	CR	The court will retain Loc. R. 37.1 and 37.2, requiring consultation before a discovery motion is filed and certification of extrajudicial efforts to resolve the dispute to accompany the motion. Loc. R. 37.1 (10/91) Loc. R. 37.2 (10/91)	IA Loc. R. 37.2 (10/91)	IA	The court may, in complex cases, consider additional monitoring of discovery, such as requiring an early meeting of counsel, joint preparation of a discovery plan, or other technique likely to contribute to the cost of effective management of the case.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
D. Or.	Firm pretrial and discovery deadlines for all cases are set immediately at the time of filing.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	IA	Loc. R. 230-2(a) No motion or other application will be made unless it includes a certification of counsel that the parties, after reasonable effort, are unable to resolve the dispute.	No	IA	In special management track cases where it appears that cases are pending in several districts and a motion for consolidation has been filed, the court will determine what discovery is pending in the other cases and require the parties to coordinate with such discovery.
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 26.10 (Revised 11/88)	Limits on interrogatories are determined in the discovery/case management plan, subject to later modification by stipulation or court order on an appropriate showing. Loc. R. 26.6 (Revised 11/88)	Limits on depositions are determined in the discovery/case management plan, subject to later modification by stipulation or court order on an appropriate showing. Loc. R. 30.1 (Revised 11/88)	IA Loc. R. 26.10 (Revised 11/88)	IA Loc. R. 26.7 (Revised 11/88)	IA	IA	The court will amend the local rules to require a certificate of good faith at the time of filing of a discovery motion.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
W.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 16.1.2A (10/93)	CR	CR	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.1.2F (10/93)	IA	IA	A motion must be filed for any unresolved discovery or case management dispute. Loc. R. 16.1.2F Loc. R. 7.1
D.P.R.	Discovery deadlines are set forth in the case management order.	The court will set limits on interrogatories in the case management order.	The court will set limits on depositions in the case management order.	IA	IA Loc. R. 311.11	IA	IA	
D.R.I.	Discovery deadlines may be set during a pretrial conference.	IA	IA	This provision is under review by the court as part of its review of proposed changes to local rules.	Yes	IA	IA	
D.S.C.	PD Loc. R. 7.01 (12/1/94) Loc. R. 7.02 (12/1/94) Loc. R. 7.04 (12/1/94) Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/94)	PD Loc. R. 9.00 (12/1/93)	CR Loc. R. 10.01 (12/1/93)	CR Loc. R. 12.11 (12/1/93)	PD Loc. R. 12.02 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 12.11 (12/1/93)	IA	IA	The court rejects automatic stays of merit discovery pending resolution of jurisdictional disputes; current procedures allow for limitation or stay of discovery upon the motion of either party.
D.S.D.	A discovery schedule is submitted jointly by counsel for inclusion in the scheduling letter.	IA	IA	No. However, attorney certification is required for discovery motions.	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 37.1 (1992)	IA	IA	Sanctions will be imposed for abuse of discovery.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
E.D. Tenn.	IA	No party will be entitled to more than 30 interrogatories without prior leave of the court.	No party will be entitled to take more than 10 depositions without prior leave of the court, or take a single deposition of more than 8 hours without prior leave of the court or agreement of the parties.	IA	All nondispositive motions will be accompanied by a certificate signed by counsel affirming that, after consultation, they are unable to reach an accord.	IA	IA	
M.D. Tenn.	Loc. R. 16.1 Discovery deadlines are set in the case management order.	Loc. R. 33.1 Any limitations on interrogatories will be based on the particular needs of each case. Loc. R. 9(a)(2) (3/84) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(3) (3/94)	Any limitations on depositions will be based on the particular needs of each case. Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(f) (3/94)	IA Loc. R. 9(e)(3) (3/84)	IA	IA	Discovery will be staged according to the needs of each stage of the case (e.g., settlement, dispositive motions, trial) if the case manager determines that staging is appropriate. Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(3)(a) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(f) (3/94)	
W.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	CR	PD	IA	IA	The court will implement, to the extent that it is not already required, a requirement that counsel jointly present a discovery management plan at the pretrial conference. The court will encourage

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Loc. R. 13(b)(1)(C) (Revised 1/93)	Loc. R. 13(c) (Revised 1/93)				Loc. R.13(b)(1)(A)–(C) (Revised 1/93)		voluntary exchange of information and cooperative discovery devices through informal judicial persuasion. The court also will adopt a local rule incorporating guidelines for professional courtesy and conduct.
E.D. Tex.	IA	Limits on interrogatories are set by DCM track: no interrogatories in tracks 1 and 2, 25 interrogatories in tracks 3 and 4, and a number to be determined by the court in tracks 5 and 6. (This is a revision of the original DCM plan, by general order on 10/94.)	Limits on the number of depositions are set by DCM track. Track 3 allows depositions of the parties and depositions on written questions of custodians of business records for third parties. Track 4 has the same limits as track 3 plus 3 other depositions per side. Tracks 5 and 6 will have discovery plans determined by the judicial officer. (This is a revision of the original DCM plan, by general order on 10/94.) In addition, witnesses or parties' depositions will	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will provide a judicial officer on call during business hours to rule on discovery disputes and to enforce provisions of the plan. Counsel can call the hot line for any case in the district to get an immediate hearing on the record.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
			be taken on weekdays, and will not last more than 6 hours (unless the court orders otherwise). The 6-hour limit will be evenly divided among plaintiffs and defendants for nonparty witnesses. Depositions may be taken after 5:00 PM on weekdays, or on holidays, with the approval of the judicial officer or by agreement of counsel. Attorneys are prohibited from instructing the deponent not to answer a question, except to assert a recognized privilege. Other objections will be made at trial.					
N.D. Tex.	Unless the presiding judge otherwise directs, a firm date for completion of discovery will be fixed at an early stage of the litigation. The continuance of a trial will not extend the date	IA	IA	Motions for continuance must be signed by the party as well as by the attorney of record. The granting of a motion for continuance will not extend or revive any deadlines that	IA	IA	IA	The court does not impose any specific limitations on discovery in light of the anticipated changes to the Fed. R. Civ. P. (Following adoption of the new discovery rules, the court

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	for completion of discovery unless ordered by the presiding judge. In every case determined by the presiding judge to be complex, an early conference will be held in order to develop a discovery scheduling order.			have already passed in a case unless ordered by the presiding judge.				adopted Special Order 2-12 on 12/21/93. This order provides that the court will not uniformly abrogate, modify, or exercise an option provided by any of the newly revised rules. Each judge will apply them in the manner the judge deems appropriate and will provide parties with appropriate notice. The court will confer with the Advisory Group to obtain its advice and counsel concerning an appropriate permanent policy to be adopted. The court will also study the individual experiences of its judges in applying these rules.)
S.D. Tex.	Discovery cut-off dates are set in the scheduling order entered at the initial pretrial conference. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA Loc. R. 5.D (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA	All requests for extensions of discovery deadlines or postponement of trial must be signed by the requesting party and counsel.	IA Loc. R. 6.A.4 (5/88)	IA	In complex cases, the court will consider staged discovery as identified in the Manual for Complex Litigation.	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
W.D. Tex.	Except for cases assigned to the expedited docket, the scheduling order in each civil case will require discovery to be completed within 6 months of the filing of defendant's initial pleadings. Loc. R. CV-16(d) (Revised 1/94)	Each party that chooses to submit written interrogatories will be limited to 20 questions. Each separate paragraph within a question and each sub-part contained within a question that calls for a response will be counted as a separate question. Loc. R. CV-33 (Revised 1/94)	Standard agreements for taking depositions should be used. Videotaped and telephone depositions are permitted with timely notice. Loc. R. CV-30 and Loc. R. Appendix I (Revised 1/94)	The court rejects this requirement as inappropriate.	Any party filing a written motion relating to discovery must expressly state therein that reasonable and good faith efforts have been made to reach agreement as to all disputes and why no further agreement could be reached. Loc. R. CV-37 (Revised 1/94)	IA	IA	
D. Utah	IA	IA	IA	IA	PD	IA	IA	
D. Vt.	Within 30 days from the date of filing answer, counsel for parties will jointly prepare and file a single schedule for the completion of discovery no later than 8 months from the date on which the answer has been filed. The schedule will provide specific dates by which specific discovery items are to be completed. The discovery schedule filed by the parties will	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	become the scheduling order provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) with respect to the time limits for the completion of discovery and for filing and hearing motions.							
		General Order 33	General Order 33					
D.V.I.	IA	IA	Depositions are limited to 1 hour each for direct and cross-examination per party for nonparty witnesses, 3 hours direct for party and expert witnesses, and an equal amount of time for each party for cross. Except by parties stipulation or order of the court, no more than 1 attorney for each party may question the deponent.	The Advisory Group recommended against this requirement and the court did not adopt it.	IA	IA	IA	Expert witnesses testimony at trial will be limited to the opinions advanced in their written reports. The court encourages the videotaping of expert witness testimony. If a firm trial date is set at least 45 days in advance, but expert witness testimony has not been videotaped and the witness is not available for trial, the parties must proceed with trial (unless good cause is shown). The noticing party will pay an expert's reasonable charges for the deposition, unless the parties or attorneys have agreed otherwise in writing. If the

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1(b) (7/21/92)	Loc. R. 33.1 (7/21/92)	Loc. R. 26.2(a) (7/21/92)		Loc. R. 37.1 (7/21/92)			deposing party objects, they may apply to the court for a ruling on reasonableness.
E.D. Va.	PD Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 2/89)	IA Loc. R. 11.1(A.1) (1/80; Revised 2/89)	IA Loc. R. 11.1(B) (1/80; Revised 2/89)	CR Loc. R. 11.1(K) Loc. R. 12(E)	PD Loc. R. 11.1(J) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	IA	IA	The court's efforts predate the CJRA.
W.D. Va.	As a general rule, the discovery cut-off should be 45 days before the trial date.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	Discovery will be governed by the Fed. R. of Civ. P., effective 12/1/93, with the exception that the period for initial disclosures under Fed. R. Civ P. 26 will be 20 days after the opposing party has filed a response rather than 10 days.
E.D. Wash.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will consider, on a case-by-case basis, discovery management techniques to make the process more efficient, as long as those techniques do not intrude on the rights of litigants.
W.D. Wash.	Loc. R. 32 The court will continue to limit the time period for discovery in all cases.	Loc. R. 33(b) The court will issue an order at the start of every case governing the conduct of depositions and discovery.	Loc. R. 32 The court will issue an order at the start of every case governing the conduct of depositions and discovery.	IA	Loc. R. 37(b) The court will continue the practice of advising counsel at the start of each civil case that all discovery	IA	Yes	The court will continue the practice of resolving discovery disputes through a telephone

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
					matters are to be resolved by agreement if possible.			conference with the presiding judge.
N.D. W. Va.	IA	The court may alter the limits in the local rules for particular types or classifications of cases.	IA	IA	IA	Loc. R. CR 37(g) IA	IA	Except for depositions of a party, with leave of the court, or upon agreement of the parties, a party may not seek discovery from any source before making its disclosures. All parties have a duty to supplement or correct disclosure responses or discovery. Every discovery request, response, or objection must be signed by at least 1 attorney of record (or party, if unrepresented), with address, as a Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 certification. Parties may obtain discovery by: depositions on oral examination or written questions, written interrogatories, production of documents or things or permission to enter land or other property

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
								under Fed. R. Civ. P. 34 or 45(a)(1)(c) for inspection and other purposes, physical and mental examinations, and requests for admission. Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these rules, parties may obtain discovery on any matter not privileged (relevant to the subject matter), whether it relates to claims, defenses, and so on. Frequency, extent, or use of discovery methods may be altered if the court finds it to be unreasonably cumulative or the burden outweighs the benefit. A party may, by deposition, examine any person who has been identified as an expert whose opinion may be used at trial. A party may, through interrogatories or depositions,

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
								discover facts known or opinions held by an expert retained or specially employed by another party anticipating litigation. Unless manifest injustice would result, the court will require the party seeking discovery to pay the expert a reasonable fee or a fair portion. Parties must expressly claim and support claims of privilege of trial preparation material. The court will impose sanctions (including reasonable expenses and fees) on the person (or the party) whose certification of request, response, or objection violated the rule. Under limited circumstances (e.g., good cause shown), the court may make any order that justice requires to protect a party or person from

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
	Loc. R. 2.08 Loc. R. 2.12	Loc. R. 2.08	Loc. R. 2.09	Loc. R. 1.04	Loc. R. 2.08		Loc. R. 2.13	annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense. If the motion for such an order is denied (in whole or in part), the court may, on just conditions, order any person or party to provide or permit discovery. The court will impose sanctions (including reasonable expenses and fees) on the person (or the party) whose certification of request, response, or objection violated the rule.
S.D. W. Va.	Once issues have been joined, the court will establish a binding discovery schedule under which all discovery will be completed. Counsel will have 21 days from the entry date of the time frame order to move for modifications of the discovery	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	If counsel makes repeated requests for extensions of discovery, the court may require that the parties consent to such requests in writing.

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
E.D. Wis.	schedule. Loc. R. 2.01 Loc. R. 3.01	Loc. R. 3.04 Loc. R. 3.01	Loc. R. 3.01	Loc. R. 3.01	Loc. R. 3.01 Loc. R. 3.07	Loc. R. 3.07	Loc. R. 3.01 Loc. R. 3.04 Loc. R. 3.05 Loc. R. 3.06	
	Unless the court orders otherwise, all discovery must be completed 30 days prior to the date of the trial.	Any party may serve upon any other party a maximum of 15 written interrogatories and those inquiring about the names and locations of persons with discoverable knowledge are not included in this limit. If more interrogatories are needed, parties should attempt to reach a written stipulation. If this cannot be reached, the requesting party may move to have the court allow additional interrogatories.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 7.01(1) Loc. R. 7.07 Loc. R. 7.08 (1/1/92)	Loc. R. 7.03 (Revised 1/1/92)	Loc. R. 7.10 (1/1/92)		Loc. R. 6.02			
W.D. Wis.	Discovery deadlines will be set at the preliminary pretrial conference.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	In most cases, parties will regulate their own discovery within the bounds of the Fed. R. Civ. P. In appropriate cases, counsel may move

Table 6: Discovery Requirements

District	Discovery Deadlines	Limits on Interrogatories	Limits on Depositions	Parties Sign Deadline Extension Requests	Meet and Confer Before Filing Motions	Judge's Permission to File Motions	Staged or Phased Discovery	Other
								pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) for the development by the court of a discovery plan that will limit and schedule discovery and may include limits on interrogatories and depositions and phased discovery. The court rejected the need for a discovery schedule and plan in all cases.
D. Wyo.	IA	IA Loc. R. 33 (11/92)	IA Loc. R. 30 (Revised 11/93) Loc. R. 31 (Revised 11/93)	IA	Loc. R. 3 The court will continue its strict enforcement of a local rule requirement that parties make every reasonable and good faith effort to resolve discovery disputes before seeking assistance from the court. Parties are required to certify in writing the efforts undertaken to resolve the dispute. Loc. R. 37 (11/92)	IA	A local rule requires counsel who will try the case to attend the final pretrial conference. The court said that this was adequate. Loc. R. 16(f) (Revised 11/93)	

Table 7: Motions

Deadlines for Filing Motions—What are the deadlines for filing motions and when are they set?

Deadlines for Judicial Rulings—Are there deadlines for judicial rulings on motions? Do they differ for dispositive and nondispositive motions?

Tentative Rulings—Does the court issue tentative rulings? What is their nature?

Motions Day—Does the court have a motions day?

Limits on Motions—Are there limits on the number and length of motions?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
M.D. Ala.	Yes	IA	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	IA	Judges will continue to use practices enabling prompt resolution of discovery disputes. Any judge not currently holding monthly motion dockets will, if need arises, consider instituting that practice in order to monitor pending motions. District judges will refer discovery disputes to a magistrate judge if that reference may facilitate an early and full consideration of the merits of the dispute.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will consider recommendations by the local rules committee regarding a judge's discretionary authority to decide motions without oral argument.
D. Alaska	Dispositive motions should be filed, if not disposed of, within 12 months of filing.	IA Loc. R. 7.1(K)	The court will seriously consider issuing summary disposition orders.	IA	IA	The court will screen routine, uncomplicated motions ready for consideration to dispose of them. This screening will be second priority (after consideration of applications for emergency relief such as temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions). The court will continue to issue quarterly reports on matters under advisement. The court will seriously consider rejecting motion briefs that are inadequate. The court referred the question of page limitations on motion briefs to its local rules committee. The court will be sensitive to whether requests for expedited consideration are hampering the timely disposition of previously filed dispositive motions.
D. Ariz.	Yes	IA	IA	IA	There is a presumption of no oral argument for nondispositive motions unless the court grants a request by a party for oral argument.	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 6.4.2	IA Loc. R. 32	IA	IA Loc. R. 7.2	IA Loc. R. 7.5	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA	The court is experimenting with tentative rulings.	IA Loc. R. 230(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 230(b) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 230(c) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 230(d) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 230(h) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	
N.D. Cal.	The court includes deadlines in its standard checklist for the case management proposal (see Table 2). General Order 34 § VIII G; General Order 34 § IX H; General Order 34 § X H (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA	The court will explore the feasibility of implementing a system for issuing tentative rulings as part of the Case Management Pilot Program. General Order 34 § XIV (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA	IA	
S.D. Cal.	Deadlines are set in the case management order.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 29.1(11)	IA	IA	IA	IA	Attorneys will confer on disputed matters prior to filing motions. When filing any motions, except to dismiss or for summary judgment, attorneys will certify that they have made efforts to resolve the dispute without court intervention. Loc. R. 7.1

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
D. Conn.	IA Standing Order on Scheduling in Civil Cases (1986)	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Del.	Deadlines for filing motions are set by the scheduling order. Loc. R. 16.2 (Revised 1/95)	IA	IA	IA	IA	Parties must file briefs in support of motions at the time motions are filed. Loc. R. 7.1.2 (Revised 1/95)
D.D.C.	Each judge will establish as his or her policy that all motions will be heard and decided promptly.	Each judge will establish as his or her policy that all findings of fact or conclusions of law will be promptly rendered in noninjury cases. The court will endeavor to issue bench opinions where appropriate.	IA	IA	IA	Each judge will require counsel planning to make a nondispositive motion to discuss the motion, in person or by telephone, with opposing counsel in a good faith effort to reduce or eliminate the areas of disagreement. Loc. R. 108(m) (3/1/94)
M.D. Fla.	Yes—in the scheduling order (PD)	The revised Loc. R. 3.01 establishes a deadline of 180 days for dispositive motions. The movant will file a “Notice to the Court” after the expiration of the deadline and after every additional 30 days in which the motions remains undecided. A copy of the notice is also sent to the chief judge. Loc. R. 3.01 (7/1/84; Revised 12/1/92, 2/1/94)	IA	CR	Yes (PD)	
N.D. Fla.	Deadlines for filing motions are established in the scheduling order. (PD)	Judges should rule on nondispositive motions within 60 days after the opposing party’s response has been filed.	IA	IA	IA	The clerk will monitor the progress of motions.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	Loc. R. 7.1(C) (Proposed) Loc. R. 54.2 (Proposed) Loc. R. 56.1 (Proposed)	This deadline is increased to 120 days for dispositive motions. If oral argument has been granted, a ruling should be made either within the above-mentioned deadlines or within 30 days after oral argument, whichever is longer. Loc. R. 54.2 (Proposed)		Loc. R. 6(D) (Revised 84) Loc. R. 7.1(D) (Proposed)	Loc. R. 6 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 7.1 (Proposed)	Loc. R. 54.1 (Proposed) Loc. R. 54.2 (Proposed) Loc. R. 56.1 (Proposed)
S.D. Fla.	The scheduling order will set a date certain for filing all pretrial motions and a time framework for their disposition. Loc. R. 16.1(B) (2/15/93)	Under the district's pre-CJRA informal case management system, judges must rule promptly on all motions.	IA	IA	IA	The court encourages counsel and litigants to follow local rule provisions that, upon written notice by counsel at the expiration of a 60-day period, the court will set a hearing on any motion or other matter that has been pending and fully briefed with no hearing for 90 days or longer. Loc. R. 7.1(B)3 (2/15/93)
M.D. Ga.	The court will not at this time adopt deadlines for filing motions.	The court establishes an aspirational goal of 90 days after the close of briefing for the issuance of rulings.	IA Loc. R. 3.5 (6/2/93)	IA	IA	
N.D. Ga.	PD Loc. R. 235-3 (1/1/85; Revised 7/1/92)	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will monitor proposed amendments to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and adjust its local rules as may be appropriate.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
S.D. Ga.	PD Loc. R. 6.8 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 7.4 Loc. R. 7.1 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Guam	For motions for which oral argument is requested, the notice of motion and motion papers will be served on each of the parties and filed with the clerk not later than 21 days before the scheduled oral argument. Loc. R. 220 Loc. R. 235-3(d)	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 125-3 (1983)	Briefs or memoranda in support of or in opposition to any pending motion are limited to a total of 20 pages without the leave of the court. The moving party may file a reply memorandum not in excess of 5 pages. All briefs or memoranda in excess of 15 pages will contain a table of authorities. Loc. R. 220-7 (5/31/94; Revised 9/12/94)	
D. Haw.	Deadlines for filing motions are in the scheduling order issued at the scheduling conference. (PD) Loc. R. 220-1 (11/91)	IA Loc. R. 220-3 (11/91)	IA	None	IA	
D. Idaho	The deadline for the filing of motions is set in the scheduling order.	The court adopts the general goal that motions should be disposed of within 60 days after completion of briefing for motions decided upon the briefs or within 60 days after the hearing date for motions on which there is oral argument.	IA	CR	IA	Irrespective of time frames, the quality of the court's ruling will always be of utmost importance. Requests by attorneys to extend briefing periods must be in writing and state the reason for the request with specificity.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92) Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	The court sets a goal of ruling on all pending motions within 60 days of being at issue. All discovery motions or nondispositive motions will be ruled on as soon as possible. All judges will entertain emergency oral discovery motions by telephone.	IA	IA	IA	Summary motions will be heard and decided by district judges and not by magistrate judges by report and recommendation.
N.D. Ill.	The court proposes to amend the Standing Order to allow judges to establish a motions timetable.	IA	IA	IA Loc. Gen. R. 12	IA	The Advisory Group recommended that Loc. Gen. R. 12 be revised to make clear that different judges may have different requirements for motions. The court encourages oral rulings on motions and bench trials.
S.D. Ill.	The filing of potential motions and a schedule for their disposition are discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.	Rulings on all motions should be issued 45 days after submission of the response or, if a hearing is held, 45 days after the hearing. Loc. R. 5(e) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	IA	IA	IA	If an oral argument is set, the judicial officer may, at the request of one or more parties, authorize a telephone hearing. Loc. R. 5(e) (5/92; Revised 3/94)
N.D. Ind.	On a case-by-case basis, the judicial officer will set deadlines at the pretrial conference for the filing of dispositive motions after inviting the attorneys' views. Deadlines can only be changed for good cause shown.	The court declined to adopt such a requirement. However, each judge will attempt to resolve any motion within 30 days after the completion of the later of briefing or hearing.	IA	IA Loc. R. 40.4(c)	IA	The court has sought amendments to the local rules to abolish the requirement that summary judgment motions and responses be accompanied by statements of facts not in dispute, proposed conclusions of law, and disputed facts. Loc. R. 56.1

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
S.D. Ind.	Summary judgment motions should be filed and completely briefed no less than 90 days prior to the scheduled trial date in complex cases and 60 days prior to the scheduled trial date in other cases.	In ruling on motions, the court should give high priority to summary judgment motions in cases scheduled for trial within 60 days. If a summary judgment motion has not been resolved within 30 days of a scheduled trial date, the motion will be decided by that date and the trial rescheduled for at least 30 and no more than 90 days after the previously scheduled trial date. The court should also give high priority to motions addressed to the issue of whether the court is the proper forum (e.g., venue, personal and subject matter jurisdiction).	IA	IA	IA	The court may deny any motion for award of attorney's fees, motion for sanctions, or motion for attorney disqualification unless the counsel for the moving party files with the motion a separate statement showing that a reasonable effort has been made to reach agreement with the opposing attorney or attorneys on the matters set forth in the motion.
N.D. Iowa	IA	The court will make every effort to rule on all motions within 120 days of filing.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 7.1	Loc. R. 5.1 Loc. R. 7.5 Loc. R. 56.1
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
D. Kan.	The court has initiated procedures to modify Loc. R. 206, to give a moving party more time to file a reply memorandum.	The court adopts these goals for judicial rulings: 1. nondispositive motions in prisoner cases should be ruled upon within 90 days of filing; 2. most other nondispositive motions should be ruled upon within 60 days of filing; and 3. most dispositive motions should be ruled upon within 120 days of filing a reply brief.	IA	IA Loc. R. 206(d) (Revised 5/92)	IA	
E.D. Ky.	Deadlines for filing dispositive motions are discussed at the mandatory status conference.	Certain civil motions referred to magistrate judges for report and recommendation will automatically revert back to the court if not ruled on within 90 days of submission.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 6(b)(1) Loc. R. 6(c)	IA
W.D. Ky.	IA	Dispositive motions should be decided well in advance of trial when possible.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	All pretrial motions will be filed and served in sufficient time to permit hearing thereon no later than 30 days prior to trial date.	Motions will be decided by the presiding judicial officer as soon as practicable.	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.01E (5/89)	IA Loc. R. 2.14 (5/89)	Motions for postponement of trial will be accompanied by a certificate of an attorney of record that the client has been advised by the signing attorney that the attorney has consented to a motion to continue the trial and that the client has been provided with a copy of the motion.

Table 7: Motions

[illegible]

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	Loc. R. 16(c)				Loc. R. 19(e) Loc. R. 19(d)	some assistance. Loc. R. 19(f)
D. Md.	IA	The deadlines are 7 days for rulings in discovery disputes and 60 days for motions to dismiss or for summary judgment.	Tentative rulings are encouraged at the outset of hearings.	IA	IA Loc. R. 105.3	
D. Mass.	At the earliest practicable time, the judicial officer will establish a framework for the disposition of motions. This framework may include deadlines or time frames for filing motions. Loc. R. 7.1(A)(1) (10/92)	The court will rule on motions as soon as practicable. Motions may be decided without oral hearing. Loc. R. 7.1(A)(3) (10/92) Loc. R. 7.1(F) (9/90)	IA	IA	A memorandum in support of a motion may not exceed 20 pages unless otherwise ordered. Loc. R. 7.1(B)(4) (9/90)	No motion will be filed unless counsel certify that they have conferred and attempted in good faith to resolve or narrow the issue. Loc. R. 7.1(A)(2) (10/92)
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court rejected Advisory Group recommendations that the local rules be revised to mandate oral hearings on motions, that magistrate judges be allowed to render final decisions on dispositive motions upon consent of the parties, and that all pretrial deadlines be suspended in cases in which a motion has remained undecided for more than 60 days.
W.D. Mich.	IA	A stay on judicial proceedings should be entered, if a motion is made by one or more parties, after a motion has remained in court without decision for more than 60 days	IA	IA	IA	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
		unless an exception is made for good cause.			Loc. R. 28	
D. Minn.	Deadlines for filing motions are set in the scheduling order issued after the initial scheduling conference. Loc. R. 7.1 (2/91)	The judicial officer will develop a case management plan that provides for the timely disposition of pretrial motions.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Miss.	Discovery motions must be filed so as not to affect the discovery deadline.	The court will strive for a deadline of 60 days and will periodically review motion practice and explore innovative approaches.	IA	IA	PD	Priority will be given to discovery motions, discovery appeals, motions to remand and other jurisdictional motions.
S.D. Miss.	Discovery motions must be filed so as not to affect the discovery deadline.	The court will strive for a deadline of 60 days and will periodically review motion practice and explore innovative approaches.	IA	IA	PD	Priority will be given to discovery motions, discovery appeals, motions to remand, and other jurisdictional motions.
E.D. Mo.	IA	To avoid delays, the moving party will notify the clerk of any motion that is not decided within 60 days after the last response is filed or due.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	Parties are required to include in the proposed scheduling order a date limiting the filing of motions to amend the pleadings and a date limiting the filing of any other motion. Loc. R. 15H (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	If summary judgment motions are not decided within 60 days after the final reply suggestions are filed, oral argument on the motion will be scheduled for the earliest possible date. If the motion is not decided during oral argument, the court will advise counsel when a ruling can be anticipated.	IA	IA	All suggestions in support of or in opposition to motions will be limited to 15 pages without prior approval of the court. Reply suggestions will be limited to 10 pages.	The format of summary judgment motions is standardized with separate numbered paragraphs setting forth each disputed or undisputed fact and citations to the record where the referenced fact may be found. Loc. R. 13A, 13G (2/46; Revised 1/58, 1/83, 12/86, 10/92)

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
D. Mont.	Deadlines for filing of all pretrial motions are set in the case management plan.	If a civil motion has been pending for more than 60 days, the clerk will advise the judicial officer of the pendency of the motion. If a decision is not rendered after 30 more days, the judicial officer will issue a report on the status of the motion.	IA	IA	No motion memorandum will exceed 20 pages, exclusive of exhibits, except with the prior approval of the court.	
	Loc. R. 235-1(a)	Loc. R. 220-7		Loc. R. 220-1	Loc. R. 220-7	
D. Neb.	The court will require parties to file motions in limine on or before the date of the pretrial conference. The court will rule on those motions in limine that, if granted, would eliminate substantial issues or substantial evidentiary showings at trial prior to the trial.	The court intends that dispositive motions be decided within 60 days of their submission. Generally, motions will be decided in this order: 1. post-trial motions; 2. preanswer, dispositive procedural motions; 3. preanswer motions to dismiss on substantive legal grounds; 4. motions for judgment on the pleadings; 5. motions for summary judgment; and 6. other motions.	IA	IA Loc. R. 7.1(e) (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 78.1	IA	Consideration will be given to conducting hearings on motions by telephone. When motions for summary judgment are denied on the ground that a genuine issue of material fact exists for trial, the court will issue a short opinion so stating rather than a lengthy opinion that canvasses the material on file in support of or in opposition to the motion.
D. Nev.	Motions without a responsive memorandum filed by the deadline will be forwarded to the judicial officer without it.	Yes (PD)	CR	CR	IA Loc. R. 140	The court will study the possibility of hearing oral arguments and issuing bench rulings more frequently.
D.N.H.	Motions in limine should be filed, to the extent they can be anticipated, with final pretrial statements. The timing and filing of dispositive motions will	CR	IA	IA	There is a 25-page limit for legal memoranda on all motions. Exceptions to the 25-page limitation will be considered upon motion by counsel.	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	be discussed and resolved at the preliminary pretrial conference.					
D.N.J.	The date for filing dispositive motions is set in the scheduling order. Gen. R. 15B.3(d) (12/91)	IA	IA	IA Gen. R. 12C (10/84)	No reply papers on discovery motions will be allowed without permission of the magistrate judge. Gen. R. 15F.3 (10/84 as Gen. R. 15C.2) Gen. R. 27B (Revised 9/91)	
D.N.M.	For cases in the complex track, the earliest possible motion schedule is set at the scheduling conference.	Each judge should consider adopting a policy of ruling on dispositive motions within 60 days following oral argument or after the reply deadline.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	IA Arb. R., § 4(a) (Revised 1/21/93) Civ. R. 3 Motion Rules of Individual Judges	Motions will be decided within a reasonable time. If pending for more than 6 months, the clerk's office will contact the judge regarding the status of the motion (and report its findings to the parties). The clerk will continue to do so at 3-month intervals.	IA Motion Rules of Individual Judges	IA	IA	Judges are asked not to schedule for hearing more motions than can be heard within a reasonable period during a day. For dispositive motions, the court will convene a premotion conference at the request of the parties or on its own order. If not held within 4 weeks after the request, the motion may be made without a prior conference. The court will expand Standing Order 6 to allow letter submissions for other than just discovery motions. A motion filed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 must be a separate application to the court.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
N.D.N.Y.	Motion deadlines are set in the uniform order, which is issued by the court after the initial pretrial hearing. Motion deadlines can only be extended upon showing of good cause by a party.	When possible, all motions will be decided within 60 days and a monitoring system will be implemented to inquire about motions pending for longer than this period. The court may also put a stay on all proceedings in which motions have been pending for 60 days or more.	IA	IA	IA	Oral argument will not be held on nondispositive motions, unless directed by the court. In this situation the moving party will be able to file reply papers without leave of the court. Oral argument will be held on dispositive motions and the moving party must obtain motion before serving reply papers.
S.D.N.Y.	IA	All motions will be decided within 60 days of final submission. Those not decided in 60 days should be reported by the judicial officer in a quarterly report to be circulated to all members of the court and Advisory Group.	IA	IA	Loc. R. 7.1(c) In standard and complex cases, discovery issues should be resolved by expedited letter submission (no more than 2 double-spaced pages), or by telephone or personal conference after a good faith effort at resolution by all parties.	Loc. R. 7.1
W.D.N.Y.	Cut-off dates for filing motions will be discussed at the first discovery conference and included in the court's scheduling order.	Each motion will be targeted for decision within 60 days.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D.N.C.	The deadline for filing dispositive motions is 90 days prior to trial.	IA	IA	IA	IA	No written response is required to motions in limine filed after the pretrial conference. The request for discovery stipulations form will be revised to include a question regarding the possibility of filing dispositive motions.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
					Loc. R. 5.05 (Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 4.06 (Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 23.06 (Revised 2/94)	Loc. R. 23.06 (Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 4.06 (Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 5.05 (Revised 2/94)
M.D.N.C.	A notice of intent to file a summary judgment motion must be filed within 20 days of the end of discovery. Loc. R. 206	If the court has not ruled on a pretrial motion by the time of trial, it will do so at the outset of the trial. Loc. R. 206(e)	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 206	
W.D.N.C.	All motions except motions in limine and motions to continue will be filed no later than 30 days after the date set for completion of discovery. Loc. R. 8	Motions that are filed prior to the last responsive pleading and have the effect of tolling the progress of the case pending disposition of such motions will be ruled on by the court within 30 days.	IA	IA	IA	The clerk will advise the assigned judicial officer of motions that have been under advisement more than 60 days.
D.N.D.	IA	There is a 60-day benchmark for the disposition of all motions, to be measured from the date of filing of the last brief or supporting material. The court can waive this rule in exceptional circumstances.	IA	IA	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	The case management plan will provide time limits for filing motions.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 220-1 Loc. R. 220-3	IA Loc. R. 220-4	The parties may, by agreement, waive oral argument upon any motion. The court may, upon request of off-island counsel, allow oral argument upon a motion to be conducted by telephone.
N.D. Ohio	A deadline for filing motions may be set in the case management plan following the case	The judicial officer will render a ruling within 30 days of the time a nondispositive motion	The judicial officer may announce at the outset of any oral hearing his or her intended ruling	Part or all of a day will be set on a monthly or more frequent basis to hear and determine the	Without prior approval of the judicial officer, memoranda relating to dispositive motions will	When a judge determines that final adjudication of a dispositive motion

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	management conference. All motions not made during a hearing or a trial must be made sufficiently in advance of the trial to avoid delay in the trial. Each party opposing a motion will serve and file a memorandum in opposition within 10 days after service of the motion. The moving party may serve and file a reply memorandum within 5 days after service of the memorandum in opposition. Loc. R. 8:4.2(a)(8) (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92, 12/1/93) Loc. R. 8:4.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92, 12/1/93) Loc. R. 8:8.1(b) (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92) Loc. R. 8:8.1(d) (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92) Loc. R. 8:8.1(e) (1/1/92; Revised 6/9/92)	comes at issue and within 60 days for dispositive motions. A list of motions that have been heard but not ruled upon beyond these time limits will be published by the court once a month. Discovery will be suspended until these motions are decided and track deadlines will be adjusted at the request of a party where the interests of justice so require. Loc. R. 8:8.3(b) (1/1/92)	and limit oral argument by parties to reasons why the preliminary ruling is correct or incorrect. Loc. R. 8:8.3(a) (1/1/92)	disposition of civil motions that, in the judgment of the judicial officer, can thereby be expedited. Loc. R. 8:8.1(a) (1/1/92)	not exceed 10 pages for expedited and administrative cases, 20 pages for standard cases, 30 pages for complex cases, and 40 pages for mass tort cases. Memoranda relating to all other motions will not exceed 15 pages. Loc. R. 8:8.1(f) (1/1/92; Revised 2/8/94)	would be expedited if referred to a magistrate judge for report and recommendation, such motion may be filed with a magistrate judge whose report and recommendation will be filed no later than 30 days after the date of referral. Loc. R. 8:8.2 (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 2/8/94)
S.D. Ohio	IA Loc. R. 7.2(a)(2) (10/91) Loc. R. 12.1 (10/91)	Each judicial officer will set the goal of deciding motions within 90 days after they are submitted and the goal of issuing rulings on dispositive motions not later than 1 week before the final pretrial order is due to be filed by counsel (provided that the judge has had a reasonable opportunity to rule on the motions prior to that time).	IA	IA	IA	Loc. R. 7.1(c)(2)(B) will be retained, establishing that parties may request that a motion be transferred to a magistrate judge 180 days after it is submitted. Loc. R. 7.1(c)(2)(B) (10/91)

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	IA Loc. R. 16.1(H)	The court will endeavor to rule more quickly on dispositive motions.	IA	IA	The court will continue its firm stance against dilatory motions. Loc. R. 7.2(C) Loc. R. 7.2(F)	The court will consider limiting written expanded explanatory orders to deserving cases. Loc. R. 7.1(G)
W.D. Okla.	Deadlines are set at the status/scheduling conference. Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 13 (9/1/82) Loc. R. 14	
D. Or.	IA	IA Loc. R. 205-2	IA	IA	IA	Unless otherwise allowed by the assigned judge, civil and criminal motions practice will be governed by Loc. R. 220. Motions filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 will be automatically referred to the district judge who sentenced the defendant. If unavailable, the clerk will use the sequential assignment system.
E.D. Pa.	The initial scheduling order should include a deadline for filing dispositive motions, set sufficiently in advance of trial so as not to interfere with trial preparation.	It is expected that dispositive motions will be decided promptly so as to reduce unnecessary costs to the litigants.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 7.3 (Revised 11/88) Loc. R. 14.1 (Revised 11/88) Loc. R. 14.2 (Revised 11/88)	IA	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 16.1.2A (10/93)	The court revised the local rules to set an ordinary deadline of 30 days for ruling on nondispositive motions without oral argument and without briefs, and 90 days for ruling on dispositive motions with briefs and oral argument. Any motion not resolved within 90 days will be set for oral argument by the clerk. Loc. R. 7.1.E–F (10/93)	IA	IA	IA	
D.P.R.	The court will issue a case management order that establishes deadlines for filing pleadings, motions to amend pleadings, and/or to add parties.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D.R.I.	Deadlines for filing discovery motions may be set during a pretrial conference.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D.S.C.	PD	The court adopts a goal of resolving all motions as expeditiously as possible. No specific time frames are set by the CJRA Plan.	IA	IA	IA	The court will create judicial “SWAT” teams to handle motion backlogs. One or more judges (e.g., senior judges, visiting judges, or magistrates) will set aside several days to hear and rule on motions on another

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 12.10 (12/1/93)					judge's docket. This procedure will be initiated at the request of the judge whose docket is backlogged. The court will also encourage the use of oral rulings and minute orders, acknowledge that it is fully appropriate to request a draft order from counsel for the prevailing party, and set forth guidelines for the use of proposed orders.
D.S.D.	Deadlines depend on the court's pretrial orders in each particular case.	IA	IA	IA	Oral argument requires a court order. Loc. R. 7.1 (1992)	
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	Unless the court notifies parties to the contrary, the parties will follow this briefing schedule: 1. opening brief and supporting material will be served and filed with the motion; 2. the answering brief and supporting materials will be filed no later than 10 days after service of the opening brief for nondispositive motions or 20 days for dispositive motions; and 3. any reply brief and supporting materials will be filed no later than 5 days after service of the answering brief. Briefs will not exceed 25 pages in length unless otherwise ordered by the court; reply briefs are not

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1					necessary and are not required by the court, and no supplemental briefs or other materials supporting or opposing a motion will be filed without prior approval of the court. All nondispositive motions will be accompanied by a certificate signed by counsel affirming that, after consultation, they are unable to reach an accord. With the imprimatur of the district judge to whom the case is assigned, parties may consent to the final resolution and entry of judgment on a dispositive motion by a magistrate judge.
M.D. Tenn.	Yes Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(6)(g) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(d) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(e) (3/94)	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 8(b)(1) (3/84)	No	The clerk will prepare a list of motions under advisement for 30, 60 and 90 days for circulation within the court. Loc. R. 11(e)(1)(b) (3/94)
W.D. Tenn.	The court will enforce all time limits more strictly than has been the past practice. The agreement of all parties is not a sufficient basis for an extension or a continuance, except as permitted by local rule.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Tex.	Deadlines for filing motions are set at the management conference.	Motions will be decided as soon as practicable, and in any event within 30 days after filing of	IA	IA	Motions cannot exceed 15 pages, including authorities.	

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
		the response (for nondispositive motions). The court will employ its best efforts to dispose of dispositive motions within 60 days.				
N.D. Tex.	Local rule governs motion practice. Inter alia, local rule requires certificates of conference on most motions, sets deadlines for responses to motions and for replies to responses, limits the length of briefs, and provides for the form and content of certain motions (e.g., motions for summary judgment). Loc. R. 5 (3/78; Revised 1/84, 12/88, 2/92)	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to insist upon proper motion practice. Loc. R. 5 (3/78; Revised 1/84, 12/88, 2/92)
S.D. Tex.	The scheduling order entered at initial pretrial conference will include a time framework for resolution of motions. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA	IA	IA	IA	Opposed motions must contain an averment that the movant has conferred with the respondent, and that counsel cannot agree about the disposition of the motion. Loc. R. 6.A.4 (5/88)
W.D. Tex.	All motions to amend or supplement pleadings and all dispositive motions must be filed by the deadlines established in the scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	All motions must be concise and may not exceed 10 pages in length without the leave of the court. The specific legal authorities relied upon by the party must be identified in the motion. The use of	If qualified immunity and/or Eleventh Amendment defenses are asserted, the party will raise it by motion within 90 days of the initial pleading.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
	Loc. R. CV-16 and Loc. R. Appendix B-1 (Revised 1/94)				short, letter briefs for responses and supplemental briefs is encouraged. Loc. R. CV-7 (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-12 (Revised 1/94)
D. Utah	Target dates for filing motions may be set at the initial status and scheduling conference.	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 202(c) Loc. R. 202(d)	No change in current practice is necessary.
D. Vt.	The discovery schedule filed by the parties will become the scheduling order provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) with respect to the time limits for the completion of discovery and for filing and hearing motions. Within 30 days from the date of filing of the defendant's certified copy of the transcript of the record in Social Security appeals, the plaintiff will file its motions and supporting memoranda for summary judgment.	IA	IA	IA	IA	A party desiring to oppose the granting of a motion other than a summary judgment motion will file a brief or memorandum in opposition not later than 10 days after the service of such motion. A party desiring to oppose the granting of a summary judgment motion will file a brief or memorandum in opposition not later than 30 days after the service of such motion. The moving party will file a reply, if any, within 10 days of service of the opponent's papers.
D.V.I.	IA Loc. R. 16.2(b) (7/21/92)	IA	IA	IA	IA	Parties adverse to a motion for summary judgment must respond within 20 days of the filing of the motion (or move for additional time). Otherwise, the court may render judgment on the merits.
E.D. Va.	PD Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 2/89)	IA Loc. R. 12 (G) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	IA	IA	IA	The court's efforts to control motions predate the CJRA.

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
W.D. Va.	All dispositive motions must be fully briefed and brought on for a hearing or submitted for decision no later than 30 days before the trial date.	If the court is unable to issue a timely ruling so as to avoid undue expense on the part of the litigants in trial preparation, consideration should be given to continuing the trial.	IA	IA	IA	It will be the responsibility of the moving party to bring the motion on for a hearing.
E.D. Wash.	IA Loc. R. 7	IA	IA Loc. R. 7(a)	IA	IA	
W.D. Wash.	IA Loc. R. CR 16(g)	The court will monitor the effectiveness of its recently adopted local rule requiring that motions be decided as soon as practicable and normally within 30 days of the “noting date.”	IA	IA	IA	The court will annually review its adherence to the recently adopted local rule requiring timely motion disposition by the court. The court will continue to hold motion hearings by telephone without the filing of motion papers at the request of any party.
N.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 2.13	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.10	IA	The clerk will promptly bring Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, or discovery motions to the court’s attention. If not ruled on within 30 days of service, the set discovery period will be tolled (for the excess of 30 days) until the entry of a ruling order.
S.D. W. Va.	Deadlines for filing motions are established in the time frame order.	IA	IA	IA	All motions in civil actions will be concise and will state precisely the relief requested. Briefs or memoranda supporting any motion will be limited to no more than 20 pages without prior approval of the district or	The court will give priority to motions to dismiss. All nondispositive motions will be referred to a magistrate judge unless otherwise ordered by the district judge assigned to the case. Dispositive motions

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
					magistrate judge.	may be referred to a magistrate judge upon the individual determination of the district judge.
	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 4.01	Loc. R. 4.01		Loc. R. 4.01	Loc. R. 4.01
E.D. Wis.	After a motion is filed, the opposing party has 21 days to answer. With summary judgment motions, the opposing party has 30 days to answer. On a showing of good cause, the court may extend the time limit for filing any brief.	The court will make every effort to resolve all dispositive motions within 6 months of the date on which the last brief is filed.	IA	IA	Except by permission of the court, principal briefs will not exceed 30 pages. Reply briefs will not exceed 15 pages.	Every motion will set forth the rules pursuant to which it is made and will be accompanied by a supporting brief or a certificate of counsel stating that no brief will be filed.
	Loc. R. 6.01(a) (Revised 1/1/92)			Loc. R. 6.07	Loc. R. 6.01(c) Loc. R. 6.05	Loc. R. 6.01(a) (Revised 1/1/92)
W.D. Wis.	Deadlines for the filing of dispositive motions will be set in the preliminary pretrial conference order.	IA	IA	IA	IA	Discovery disputes will be heard at the earliest practical time after a motion is filed.
D. Wyo.	IA	The court will implement operating procedures to provide for prompt ruling on dispositive motions. When possible, this will be at the close of oral argument, with the prevailing party immediately preparing an order. Dispositive motions will only be taken under advisement when complex issues exist. The chief judge will monitor the progress of dispositive motions to ensure they are promptly resolved. When appropriate, the court will consider	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue its practice of immediately referring nondispositive motions to the magistrate judge for hearing. Upon filing, the clerk will immediately refer dispositive motions to the district judge for a setting unless already set for hearing in the initial pretrial order. The clerk will continue to monitor: the filing of all motions (for immediate referral to the appropriate judge), the filing of briefs and responses (in cases where motions are scheduled to be

Table 7: Motions

District	Deadlines for Filing Motions	Deadlines for Judicial Rulings	Tentative Rulings	Motions Day	Limits on Motions	Other
		staying all pretrial discovery proceedings during the pendency of motions filed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b). Loc. R. 78 (Revised 11/93)				determined without hearing), and all motions argued and taken under advisement. The clerk will continue to prepare a monthly status of pending motions report for each of the trial judges. The court will adopt a local rule to request counsel, prior to hearing on dispositive motions, to provide the court with the proposed finding of fact and conclusions of law, and orders supported by the record that reflect the positions taken by the parties at hearing. The magistrate judge will determine the time requirements at the initial pretrial conference. The court will continue to monitor the filing of motions and enforce existing rules to ensure the court's current policy of ready access to the court is not used for improper purposes, such as delay or harassment. Loc. R. 72 (Revised 11/92) Loc. R. 78 (Revised 11/93)

Table 8: Trial

Method for Setting Trial Dates—How and when does the court set trial dates?

Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests—Are parties (as well as attorneys) required to sign requests to postpone trial?

Backup System for Trial Dates—What methods does the court use to ensure the availability of a judge on the scheduled trial date?

Methods for Trial Management—What methods does the court use to manage the conduct of trials?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
M.D. Ala.	The trial date is set at the initial case management conference.	CR	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	The judges of the court expect to continue their practice of establishing at an early stage of litigation the date when a case is to be ready for trial and being in a position to conduct that trial within a short time after the date, if not on the actual day, when the case is set for trial. Rarely have trials not been held within 18 months after the case was filed, and the court expects to be able to continue to set most cases for trial within 12 months after filing.	No	Judges of the court will continue their current practice of making an early determination regarding trial, which, however, may take the form of a firm trial date, of a specified period during which the trial will be scheduled, or of a date after which the parties are to be ready for trial upon issuance of a trial docket or other appropriate notice.	The following procedures should reduce trial time: facilitating the introduction of documentary evidence under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3); using juror questionnaires during voir dire and selection and better managing the presentation of expert testimony, both by using the court's powers under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 to limit the number of experts and by requiring detailed pretrial written reports from retained experts. Use of ADR should produce earlier, more cost-effective settlement of some cases, and the settlement of some other	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
				cases that, without such special efforts, would require trial. Even if unsuccessful in fully settling a case, ADR may help to narrow the triable issues and in turn reduce the time needed for trial.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	The court will pursue a goal of trial within 18 months of the filing of the civil complaint.	Stipulations to continue a trial date should have the express concurrence of all parties and counsel. Motions to continue trial dates are subject to the normal adversary process, so the signature of parties appears to be unnecessary.	IA	IA	Setting early trial dates in all cases has some detrimental effects. If civil cases are vigorously managed from an early date, the same net result can be achieved as from early trial.
D. Ariz.	Trial dates are set at the final pretrial conference in standard and complex cases.	IA	IA Loc. R. 212(4)B(ii)	IA	
E.D. Ark.	The court will set a firm trial date and pretrial schedule. Stacking of cases is permitted.	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to try cases as promptly and efficiently as it can.
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
C.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 6.4.2	IA	At the request of the presiding judge, the chief judge and the court committee will assist in finding a senior or visiting judge to take over a trial when the presiding judge cannot make the scheduled trial date for a complex civil case because of a complex criminal case.	IA	IA Loc. R. 9.5.3B

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 280 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA	IA Loc. R. 284 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 50–51 (12/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 64–65 (12/91)	The court should continue to set realistic trial dates. Loc. R. 280(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)
N.D. Cal.	The court is searching for new procedures or management strategies to deliver firm trial dates earlier in civil actions. General Order 34 § VIII G (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94) General Order 34 § IX H (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94) General Order 34 § X H (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	Yes General Order 34 § XVII (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	The Advisory Group will explore the potential of setting up pools of judges to “pinch hit” for the assigned judge when he or she is unable to honor the original trial date. The Advisory Group will also explore the potential for assigning cases (at the time of filing) to 2 judges (2 district judges or 1 district and 1 magistrate judge) so that the second may be able to try a case if the first judge is unable to keep the original trial date.	IA	The Advisory Group will explore the potential of setting aside fixed periods annually or biannually for the trial of “short cause” matters.
S.D. Cal.	Social Security, enforcement of judgments, prisoner confinement, forfeiture, and penalty cases should be set for trial within 12 months. Tort claims should be scheduled for trial within 15 months. Twenty-five percent of noncomplex civil cases should have a trial date within 18 months.	IA	Continuances may be granted only for good cause shown. No trial date extensions are granted except by written order of the judge.	The clerk will make monthly reports to the chief judge on civil cases more than 18 months old and criminal cases more than 6 months old.	Each judge will be exempted from new criminal case assignments for 2 months each year in order to have uninterrupted civil case management.
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 40.3	IA	IA	IA	
D. Conn.	IA Loc. R. 10(a) (5/85)	IA	IA Loc. R. 10(a) (5/85) Loc. R. 10(b) (5/85) Loc. R. 10(d)(1) (5/85)	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
D. Del.	The trial date should be set by the scheduling order. Loc. R. 16.2(c) (Revised 1/95)	IA Loc. R. 16.5 (Revised 1/95)	IA	IA	
D.D.C.	IA Loc. R. 111(a)	CR	IA	Each judge will try to hold trial during normal business hours and will try to schedule the trial so that the evidence will not be interrupted by other proceedings.	
M.D. Fla.	Trial dates are established in the scheduling order. (PD)	No Loc. R. 3.09 (7/1/84; Revised 2/1/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 3.07 (7/1/84; Revised 4/1/91)	
N.D. Fla.	Trial dates are set by the court after consideration of the joint discovery/case management plan.	The Advisory Group and the court rejected a requirement for signed requests to postpone trial. Loc. R. 6.1 (Proposed)	IA	IA Loc. R. 8 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 5.2 (Proposed) Loc. R. 16.2 (Proposed)	
S.D. Fla.	The scheduling order will set a date certain for trial. The goal is to set a trial date no later than 18 months after the filing of the complaint unless: 1. the complexity and demands of the case require a later trial date; or 2. the trial cannot reasonably be held within such time due to the pending criminal caseload of the court; or 3. the trial cannot reasonably be held within such time due to the number of vacant authorized judgeships.	IA	IA	IA	In general, civil trial will be scheduled on a fixed calendar no longer than 2–3 weeks' duration and no more than 12–14 criminal and civil trials will be set on any trial calendar of 2–3 weeks' duration.
M.D. Ga.	The court establishes the goal that a trial date normally be set within 12 to 18 months of a cases's filing.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
N.D. Ga.	The standard scheduling order will be revised to include two alternate provisions: the judge can set a trial month to occur within 18 months after the complaint was filed; or that the demands of the criminal calendar make it impossible to set a trial date. In the former case, the judge will adopt his or her own procedures for setting the specific trial date.	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Ga.	The trial date may be set in the scheduling order or at a status or pretrial conference. (PD) Loc. R. 7.1 (1/82; Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16. Loc. R. 8.1 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1 Loc. R. 8.2 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.2 Loc. R. 8.5 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.4	IA	IA	IA	
D. Guam	IA Loc. R. 235-3(d)	IA Loc. R. 235-9	IA Loc. R. 235-9	IA Loc. R. 237	
D. Haw.	Absent extraordinary circumstances, trial will be held within 12 months of the filing of the complaint. The trial date will be set at the initial scheduling conference. (PD) Loc. R. 235-3 (11/91)	No	The court will continue to develop procedures for back-up judges and encourage consent to trial by a magistrate judge. (PD) Loc. R. 403-2(a) (11/91)	IA Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	
D. Idaho	A trial date is set at the first scheduling conference. The court may not grant motions for continuance without first setting a definite date for the trial, hearing, or next action	IA	When a continuance is requested by reason of the unavailability of a witness, the court may consider the feasibility of using several methods of recording	IA	Clients will be required to approve continuances for trial prior to the attorney filing a motion with the court.

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	deadline.	Loc. R. 7.3(b) (Revised 3/92)	testimony permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 30 and authorized by Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(A)(3).		Loc. R. 7.3(b) (Revised 3/92)
C.D. Ill.	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 1.11 (1/92) Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	The court agrees with the Advisory Group finding that setting firm trial dates is not always possible in this district due to the mandatory preference given criminal trials and the geography of the district.
N.D. Ill.	The court and the Advisory Group agree that trials should start within 18 months of filing, but both feel that the certification process suggested in 28 U.S.C. §§ 473(a)(B)(i) and 473(a)(B)(ii) is unlikely to reduce expense and delay.	The court agrees with the Advisory Group's recommendation that this requirement not be adopted.	IA	IA Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85) Loc. Gen. R. 21	
S.D. Ill.	Presumptive trial dates are set at the time of initial screening by the assigned Judicial Officer. Loc. R. 6 (5/92; Revised 3/94)	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ind.	In all possible cases, the judicial officer will set the trial date at the initial pretrial conference. The date will be set so as to occur within 16 months of the conference. For more complex cases, the judicial officer will consider setting the date at a subsequent pretrial conference.	No	The court declined to abolish the use of trailing calendars given the current heavy criminal caseload.	Judicial officers and attorneys should consider all reasonable techniques to shorten trials, including time limits, summaries of depositions, and so on. Attorneys should endeavor to estimate the length of trial as accurately as possible.	The court declined to adopt a uniform, district-wide order governing trial. Instead, the judicial officers of the district will review and revise their existing orders, eliminating what is no longer necessary by 2/1/92. By 4/1/92, the court will prepare a summary of the orders then in use, identifying differences, and making copies available.
S.D. Ind.	All trials will commence within 6 to 18 months after the filing of the complaint unless the court determines that, because of case complexity, trial cannot be	IA	IA	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	reasonably held within such time. Loc. R. 16.1	Loc. R. 16.3			Loc. R. 40.3
N.D. Iowa	The clerk of court will have responsibility for setting trial dates. Trial dates should be set within 60 days after the final pretrial conference and 90 days after the completion of discovery.	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	Firm trial dates are established at a mandatory status conference convened early in the litigation.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Ky.	The court will make every effort to set early and firm trial dates. The court rejected the Advisory Group recommendation for a new local rule that trials must be commenced within 18 months after the filing of the complaint.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	The trial date is established at the preliminary conference, with the trial date to be no later than 9 months after the conference, unless required by the complexity of the case.	Motions for postponement of trial will be accompanied by the certificate of an attorney of record that his or her client has been notified that the attorney has initiated or consented to a motion to continue trial and that the client has been provided with a copy of the motion or consent.	If the court cannot adhere to a trial date, and is unable to provide another judicial officer to try the case as scheduled, the judge will advise counsel as soon as practicable and continue the trial. Such a continued case should be given calendar preference thereafter.	The uniform pretrial order governs management of the trial, including extensive requirements concerning the manner of presentation of exhibits, testimony, fact witnesses, and experts. Other limits may also be imposed by the presiding judge in a particular case.	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
M.D. La.	IA	Motions for postponement of trial must be accompanied by certification that counsel has discussed the motion with the party.	If the court cannot adhere to a trial date, an attempt is made to find another judicial officer to try the case. If postponed, the case is given calendared preference thereafter.	It is court policy to set a single trial on a specific date (as opposed to setting several trials for a given date).	Decisions on nonjury trials should be rendered as soon as practicable.
W.D. La.	Trial dates are set in the scheduling order issued after the scheduling conference.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Me.	The scheduling order will identify the month in which the case will be ready for trial. Loc. R. 16(c)(3)	No (PD)	IA	The presiding judge will establish the limits of the trial day, the amount of time each side will have for its case, including cross-examination of witnesses. Loc. R. 24(e)	
D. Md.	Trial dates are set in the scheduling order: within 8–10 months of the date of the order for routine cases, and within 12–18 months of the scheduling conference for complex cases.	IA Loc. R. 107.2	IA	IA Loc. R. 106.7 Loc. R. 107.4 Loc. R. 107.5 Loc. R. 107.6 Loc. R. 107.7 Loc. R. 107.8 Loc. R. 107.11	
D. Mass.	Firm trial dates are set at the final pretrial conference.	IA	IA	A final pretrial conference will be held. Counsel will confer no later than 14 days prior to the conference and file no later than 5 days prior to the conference a pretrial memorandum that sets forth: 1. a concise summary of the evidence; 2. facts established by pleadings, stipulations, or admissions by counsel; 3. contested issues of fact; 4. jurisdictional questions; 5. questions raised by pending motions; 6. issues of law, with supporting authority;	Absent agreement by opposing counsel, the court may place time limits on evidentiary hearings.

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
				7. requested amendments to pleadings; 8. any additional matters that may aid in the disposition of the trial; 9. the probable length of the trial; 10. names, addresses, and telephone numbers of witnesses to be called and whether the testimony of any such witness is intended to be presented by deposition; 11. the proposed exhibits; and 12. the parties' positions on expert testimony. The agenda for the conference will include a discussion of issues covered by the memorandum as well as issues concerning jury selection and jury comprehension. Loc. R. 16.1(F). (10/92; Revised 12/94) Loc. R. 16.5 (10/92; Revised 12/94)	
E.D. Mich.	The court will establish a policy urging the scheduling of a firm trial date at the initial pretrial conference. The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that the local rules be revised to mandate docketing of cases for trial by dates certain.	Loc. R. 26.2(B)(2) (10/92; Revised 12/94) IA Loc. R. 39.1	IA Loc. R. 38.3	IA Loc. R. 39.2 Loc. R. 39.3 Loc. R. 39.4 Loc. R. 40.1	Loc. R. 43.1 (10/92)
W.D. Mich.	A trial date is set at the case management conference according to the assigned DCM track.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 35 Loc. R. 36 Loc. R. 37	Fixed dates of trial should be adhered to whenever possible.

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
D. Minn.	The court accepts as a guideline that trial should occur within 18 months of filing unless a judicial officer certifies that more time is needed.	IA	Continuances will be granted only for compelling reasons; all judicial resources will be used to adhere to an established trial date. Loc. R. 6.1 (2/91)	A final pretrial conference will be held at least 7 days prior to trial, for final scheduling of all remaining matters and discussions of various issues related to the conduct of the trial.	
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Mo.	The trial date will be set through the joint scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	To assist judges in setting early trial dates, parties are required to provide judges with an estimate of the number of days the trial is expected to last and reasons supporting the estimate. Loc. R. 15H (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 18 (1/93)	IA	
D. Mont.	The method for setting trial dates differs by DCM track. Expedited cases are placed on the calendar for trial within 6 months. General cases have a status conference at which the judicial officer will establish a trial date. Loc. R. 235-4(b)	IA	If the judicial officer is unable to convene a trial as scheduled, that judicial officer will convene a status conference in order to reach agreement between the parties to either reassign the case or establish a new trial date. Loc. R. 235-4(b)	IA	If the trial date is set for more than 18 months from the date of filing, the judicial officer must file an order certifying why the trial cannot be held earlier. Loc. R. 235-4(b)
D. Neb.	In Omaha, the court will consider setting aside 2 or 3 weeks periodically during which certain civil cases that have pretrial orders on file and which the lawyers estimate will take 5 days or less to try will be placed on one trailing calendar and called for trial. The court will	IA	IA	In Omaha, the court will consider the following alternatives to reduce the impact of the criminal docket on the trial and disposition of its civil docket: 1. The court will periodically set aside 2 or 3 weeks during which cases that have pretrial orders on file and whose	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	also consider modifying the use of a trailing docket in Omaha to instead use a method of setting trials that more closely parallels the method used in Lincoln. Loc. R. 40.1–40.3 (Revised 1/93)			attorneys estimate will take 5 or fewer days to try will be placed on the calendar and called for trial. 2. The criminal and civil dockets will be split, with at least 1 district judge assigned exclusively to the civil docket.	
D. Nev.	Stacked and master calendar systems will be studied by an ad hoc committee. The court will immediately implement a system of civil trial months to ensure the integrity of civil trial dates.	The standing committee on local rules will study this issue.	IA	IA	
D.N.H.	The trial date will be set in the initial scheduling order issued at the preliminary pretrial conference. Trial dates for complex cases will be set after a status conference to be held 6 months after the complaint is filed.	IA	Cases are stacked for trial.	IA Loc. R. 33 (5/69; Revised 1/85)	Courtroom time will be expanded through the increased use of the renovated magistrate judge courtroom.
D.N.J.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
D.N.M.	The court recommends that whenever possible each judge adopt a policy of setting and keeping early, firm trial dates.	IA	If the assigned trial judge is unable to meet a set trial date, efforts will be made to determine if another district judge is available to keep the set trial date.	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	The court agreed with the Advisory Group in rejecting a requirement of trial within 18 months. The court left the setting of trial dates to individual judges.	No	The court will continue to use a random assignment system. If the assigned judge does not reach a trial-ready case in a reasonable time, (no more than 6 months), the parties may request a conference with the clerk's office. The clerk will try to find a judge to hear the case on 1 or 2 days' notice.	In bench trials, the court may direct that an expert's testimony be submitted in writing, and that the only cross-examination be done before the fact finder. In bench trials, expert testimony may be taken by deposition. The court may take expert testimony out of the regular order of proof. The court may require the parties in all	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
				cases to file a pretrial statement of stipulated and disputed facts. Except for impeachment or rebuttal, exhibits will be marked prior to trial. Any objections to documentary evidence will be made by in limine motions as long as the evidence has been designated at least 10 days prior to trial. Where appropriate, the court may order direct testimony to be submitted in writing.	
N.D.N.Y.	All cases not exempted by the plan will be assigned a trial date within 18 months of the date of filing of the action. Trial dates may be accelerated by request of all parties and consent of the court, showing of good cause by any party, or by request of the court and consent of all parties. Trial dates may be postponed by request of all parties and consent of the court, by a showing of good cause by any party, or by a finding of the court. Loc. R. 40.3	IA	To avoid postponement of a trial date, the parties will have the option of consenting to trial before a magistrate judge. If the parties do not consent, the court will have the discretion to assign the case to an available district judge or the assigned judge will have the discretion to try the case contemporaneously with another trial.	IA	
S.D.N.Y.	Expedited cases will be set for trial within 1 year of service of the complaint. In standard and complex cases, the court should set a firm trial date that is as early as is reasonable and no later than 18 months after the filing of the complaint, unless the court certifies that: 1. the demands and complexity of the case make such a trial date incompatible with serving the ends of justice; or 2. the trial cannot reasonably	IA	The court should consider appropriate steps, including the assignment and reassignment of cases or the provision of additional resources, to ensure timely judicial attention to the court's docket.	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	be held within such time because of the complexity of the case or the number or complexity of pending criminal cases; or 3. other good cause exists.				
W.D.N.Y.	A proposed trial date is to be set by the magistrate judge at the first discovery conference.	Attorney and party will be required to sign requests at the discretion of the court.	IA	IA	Each bench trial will be targeted for decision within 60 days of the close of proof.
E.D.N.C.	A firm trial date is assigned in the scheduling order. Trial dates are scheduled by court session and location.	CR	IA	Depositions will be consecutively numbered and the numbers retained for trial use. Loc. R. 23.00 (2/94)	The pretrial conference will address the use of evidence notebooks by jurors during the trial. Loc. R. 24.00 (Revised 2/94)
M.D.N.C.	Trial dates should be set on the calendar of the assigned judge or a master calendar to be called by 2 or more judges. Loc. R. 207	IA Loc. R. 207(b)	IA	Cases that are not reached on a calendar will be given priority on a following calendar.	Parties will prepare for trial by complying with the Fed. R. Civ. P. on final pretrial disclosure and by filing trial briefs 20 days before the trial date. Loc. R. 207(c)
W.D.N.C.	Trial dates are set by DCM track at the initial pretrial conference, within the limits established for each track: 1. expedited cases, which will be completed within 6 months after filing; 2. standard cases, which will be completed within 12 months after filing; 3. complex cases, which will have a presumptive completion date of no more than 24 months after filing; 4. administrative cases, which will be completed within 3 months after filing; and 5. mass torts, which will be completed on a date set after consultation with the attorneys of record.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
D.N.D.	The trial date is set at the initial scheduling conference and will be changed only under extraordinary circumstances. Trial should be scheduled to take place within 18 months of filing. Exceptions will be made in complex cases or because of criminal caseload demands.	IA	If there is a conflict between the civil case and a criminal case, the court will attempt to have another judge try the civil case on the original date.	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	Trial dates are scheduled during the case management conference.	IA Loc. R. 220-10	When the court is unable to convene a trial as scheduled, the judge will immediately take one of the following actions: 1. determine if another judge would be available to preside over the trial; 2. convene a status conference for the purpose of advising counsel and parties of the necessity to consider vacating the trial date; or 3. establish a new trial date.	The judge will manage the pretrial activity of the case through direct involvement in the establishment, supervision, and enforcement of the case management plan.	It will be the policy of the court to use all available judicial resources to allow the court to adhere to an established trial date. An established trial date will not be vacated unless there exists a compelling reason for a continuance.
N.D. Ohio	Trial dates are set at the status hearing, but may be set at any time. Loc. R. 8:5.1(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	IA	If, for any reason, the assigned judicial officer is unable to hear the case within 1 week of its assigned trial date, the case will be referred to the chief judge for reassignment to any available district judge or, upon consent of the parties, magistrate judge for prompt trial. Loc. R. 8:5.1(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	IA	
S.D. Ohio	The court will assign a meaningful trial date early in each civil case. The court will attempt to ensure that trial in most noncomplex civil cases occurs within 18 months of filing. Loc. R. 40.1 (10/91)	CR	IA	IA	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	The court will endeavor to schedule criminal and civil matters so as to reduce civil case interruptions. The court will schedule jury trials on 4 days each week so that the court can devote 1 day to criminal hearings and other civil matters. Loc. R. 16.1(H)(12)	IA	IA	In every case, the court will consider limitations on the number of expert witnesses, the number of fact witnesses, and the time given to testify at trial. The court will permit some witnesses to present their evidence on direct examination either through a full or partial narrative format after the narrative is first provided to opposing counsel and a fair opportunity to present objections is given. If permitted by law, the court will permit some witnesses to present their evidence through deposition. The court will require opposition counsel to be notified in a timely fashion if such deposition testimony is contemplated. Loc. R. 16.2(N)	
W.D. Okla.	Whenever practicable, the court will designate a month certain for trial. If a case cannot be set for trial within 18 months, the judicial officer will certify that the case is complex or that there are pending criminal cases. The goal of the court is that cases will be tried within 12 months, with the exception of special management cases.	IA	Once a trial date has been set, no continuances will be granted without compelling reasons. Loc. R. 19 (9/1/82)	IA Loc. R. 16 (9/1/82) Loc. R. 20 (9/1/82) Loc. R. 22 (9/1/82) Loc. R. 27 (9/1/82) Loc. R. 30 (9/1/82)	
D. Or.	Firm trial dates will be set. Counsel and the court must expect to set and keep trial dates. Most judges employ a trailing calendar, where cases are set for a date certain.	IA	If emergencies arise, the court will do everything in its power to find another active, senior visiting, or magistrate judge to try the case as scheduled. Attorneys, parties, and witnesses should be prepared	IA	The court's ultimate goal is to afford every civil litigant a trial within 1 year from the date of filing. The court's case management procedures are designed to accomplish this goal. All new cases are assigned

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
			for extended trial days. Counsel are advised to have witnesses on standby and readily available each trial day.		by the clerk to a district or magistrate judge at the time of filing. Limitations on stipulations for extensions of time and or continuances will be governed by Loc. R. 230-4. The court is now divided into 2 divisions—Northern and Southern—for purposes of implementing the CJRA Plan. The court’s calendar management committee will have the authority to exclude or exempt any judicial officer from the assignment of a particular case, group of cases, or from the random case assignment system.
E.D. Pa.	In most cases, the trial date should be set in the scheduling order. In special management cases, the trial date should be set after a settlement conference (which would occur within 6 months of filing). In all cases, the trial date should be set initially for a specific month. The exact day for trial will be set at a later time by the court. Once set, no continuances should be granted without compelling reasons.	IA	If the court is unable to adhere to the trial date, counsel should be advised as soon as is practicable. If the judge and counsel can agree on an alternate date (without unique hardship or expenses), the case will be rescheduled for trial. If the assigned judge is unable to schedule an alternate date for trial, the trial may be scheduled before a magistrate judge if the parties consent. The parties may withhold consent until learning of the availability of an identified magistrate judge. Where appropriate and in conformity with local rule, the judge to whom the case is assigned may assign the case to a magistrate judge. In all other cases, the assigned judge will refer the case to the chief judge for assignment to a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 21(d)	In asbestos and special management track cases, the court will use a guideline of trial within 18 months of filing. For all other cases, the court will use a 12-month guideline.

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 16.4 (Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. 203.2 (Revised 11/88)	IA	IA Local Rules, Chapter VIII Loc. R. 39.1–51	
W.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 16.1.2A8 (10/93)	IA	IA	IA	
D.P.R.	For cases in the expedited track, trial dates can be set at the initial conference or in the initial order. For other cases, trial dates are set at the initial scheduling order or by court order.	IA	IA	IA	
D.R.I.	IA	This provision is under review by the court as part of its review of proposed changes to local rules.	IA	IA	
D.S.C.	The court rejected requirements for setting of early, firm trial dates. The court's standard interrogatories instead gather information that is used to schedule trial dates.	The court rejected this requirement; local rule already requires an affidavit of statement of counsel as to the reasons for extensions of deadlines. Loc. R. 12.11	IA	IA	
D.S.D.	Counsel are to confer and recommend the earliest possible trial date to the court.	Requests for trial continuances must be made by motion. Loc. R. 40.1 (1992)	Senior judges and magistrate judges, with the consent of parties, serve as backups to the assigned judge.	IA Loc. R. 39.1 (1992) Loc. R. 43.1 (1992) Loc. R. 47.1 (1992) Loc. R. 51.1 (1992)	
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA Loc. R. 38.2	IA	IA	
M.D. Tenn.	The case manager will target a trial date or month at the initial case management conference. The date will become more focused after the first phase of discovery is completed and dispositive motions are resolved.	IA	A civil trial will be scheduled only when it is clear that the case will proceed to trial. Each active district judge will designate 1 week per month as a civil trial week. During that week, civil trials will be scheduled with firm trial dates and, ideally, there will be no interruptions by	Each active district judge will designate 1 week each month as a civil trial week, for the scheduling of firm civil trial dates with no interruptions by criminal or other matters. To optimize juror utilization, judges will schedule civil trial weeks in pairs.	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(6)(k) Loc. R. 11(d)(5) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(6)(d)(1) (3/94)		criminal or other matters. Loc. R. 11(d)(5) (3/94)		
W.D. Tenn.	IA	Written requests for continuances, extensions, or postponement, signed by the attorney, are generally required in this district. Loc. R. 17 (Revised 1/93)	IA	Any matter under advisement over 6 months will be flagged and given priority over all other civil matters. The court will use a modified accelerated docket on an as-needed basis to keep the civil docket current, and will use visiting judges when appropriate. The clerk will develop a system for the monitoring of due dates.	The court will enforce all time limits more strictly than has been the past practice. The agreement of all parties is not a sufficient basis for an extension or continuance, except as permitted by local rule.
E.D. Tex.	The court abolished traditional docket calls. Each judicial officer will endeavor to set early and firm trial dates, to eliminate the need for multiple-case docket calls. Trial dates are set at the management conference.	Yes	IA	Time limits for trial are discussed at the management conference.	
N.D. Tex.	The trial date is set in the scheduling order issued within 90 days after issue is joined.	Motions for continuance must be signed by the party and the attorney of record.	IA	The presiding judge may limit the length of trial, the number of witnesses each party may present, the number of exhibits, and the amount of time each party may have to examine witnesses. Loc. R. 1.1 (3/78) Loc. R. 8.5 (3/78)	
S.D. Tex.	A trial date will be set in the scheduling order entered at the initial pretrial conference.	The court will require signatures by individual notice.	IA	Where appropriate, the court will impose orders limiting the time allowed for examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and/or presentation of cases in trials. The court as a whole deals with limitation of expert witness testimony on a case-by-case basis. By joint pretrial order under Loc. R. 11A, counsel are required to list names and addresses of	Where appropriate, the court will use several techniques to enhance jury understanding, including tutorial media for complex concepts, videotaped depositions, and so on. These techniques are within the limits established by the Fed. R. Civ. P.

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
	Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)			witnesses, including qualification of expert witnesses with a brief statement of the nature of their testimony.	
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	Judges will encourage the increased use of deposition evidence to reduce witness costs. The use of bifurcated trials will be encouraged where appropriate.	The court finds it unnecessary to seek additional authority for trial judges to limit the number of witnesses or place time limits on trial presentations. Judges will be encouraged to furnish each juror with a copy of the court's charge before it is read to the jury, as an aid to jury comprehension.
D. Utah	Matters are set for trial at an appropriate point in the case, compatible with the schedule of the court and counsel. Some judges set provisional trial dates at the initial scheduling conference. Other judges prefer to wait because 96% of cases settle.	IA	IA	No change in current practice is necessary.	
D. Vt.	IA Loc. R. 7	IA	IA	IA Local Practice	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Va.	PD	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 11.1(K) Loc. R. 12(E)	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	Since many cases are settled before the trial date, "double booking" will be done in many cases. If a conflict occurs, the court will attempt to find another district judge to handle one of the cases. When a case scheduled for trial is the secondary case in a double-booking situation, the parties will be so advised and will be obligated to	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
				monitor the progress of the primary case. If the situation is not resolved within 5 days of the trial date, the secondary case will be canceled and rescheduled.	
E.D. Wash.	IA Loc. R. 40	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 43	
W.D. Wash.	The court will strengthen its practice of assigning and preserving firm and early trial dates.	The court considered but rejected a requirement that requests to postpone trials be signed by both the attorney and the party.	District judges will continue to try cases for each other when necessary and the court will take reasonable steps to increase the number of parties consenting to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA	
N.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 2.13	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.13	IA Loc. R. 2.13 Loc. R. 4.02	
S.D. W. Va.	A firm trial date is established in the time frame order. Loc. R. 2.01	If counsel makes repeated requests to postpone trial, the court may require that parties consent to such request in writing.	When a district judge has more than 1 case going to trial on a given day, the judge will attempt to secure consent in the remaining cases to trial before a magistrate judge. If consent is not given, the judge must attempt to secure another district judge willing to try the next scheduled case. Loc. R. 6.03	IA Loc. R. 6.03	
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	After consideration of the final pretrial reports, district judges and magistrate judges may establish reasonable time limits for the trial of all criminal and civil cases. Loc. R. 8.04 (1/1/94)	
W.D. Wis.	The trial date is discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference and set in the preliminary pretrial order.	CR	IA	Trial will be conducted in such a manner that conferences outside the presence of the jury are minimized. The court will apply Fed. R. Evid. 611(a)(2)	

Table 8: Trial

District	Method for Setting Trial Dates	Parties Sign Trial Continuance Requests	Backup System for Trial Dates	Methods for Trial Management	Other
				to limit the introduction of cumulative evidence that would extend the trial needlessly. The court will apply Fed. R. Evid. 702 carefully to limit expert testimony to those circumstances in which it will assist the trier of fact and the expert is properly qualified.	
D. Wyo.	IA	CR	Local rules will be drafted to set stacked trials in the order they are intended to proceed to trial. The case caption, attorneys' names, and estimated trial length of preceding trials will be in the initial pretrial order, and will be maintained by the clerk for the court and counsel. Counsel will be responsible for determining the status of cases preceding their own. The court will immediately notify counsel when a preceding case is stricken. Current district practice will be changed to speed up the requirement for settlement of the first case. Counsel in trailing cases will then be excused. If the first case does not meet the deadline, counsel will have the option of proceeding to trial. However, in late settlements counsel may have to pay jury costs that the court incurred. Loc. R. 40 (11/92) Loc. R. 314 (11/92)	IA	Except as otherwise provided by the plan, all requests for continuances or extensions of time will be submitted to the court upon written motion. The court will continue current practice of setting trial dates 5 months after the initial pretrial conference (with strict adherence) for noncomplex cases. The court will adhere to the trial location designated in the final pretrial order, absent exceptional circumstances. However, the court will pay special attention to trial locations to foster public awareness of the open access and operation of the federal court in Wyoming. Loc. R. 40 (11/92)

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge—How does the court encourage parties to consent to trial before a magistrate judge?

Duties of Magistrate Judges—What are the duties of magistrate judges? Have they expanded?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
M.D. Ala.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	Every civil case is assigned to a district judge and a magistrate judge. If consent to trial before a magistrate judge is given, the magistrate judge takes over. If consent is not given, all nondispositive motions are referred to the magistrate judge and the magistrate judge manages the pretrial discovery phase. Magistrate judges are also assigned all prisoner and Social Security cases for a report and recommendation and they serve as evaluators in the early neutral evaluation program.	
N.D. Ala.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA	As recommended by the Advisory Group, the court requested that the appropriate Judicial Conference committee undertake a study to determine whether an additional magistrate judge position is warranted. The committee did not approve an additional person.
S.D. Ala.	IA Loc. R. 26 (Revised 1/90)	IA Loc. R. 26 (Revised 1/90)	The court will continue to use magistrate judges to the fullest extent allowed. Loc. R. 26 (Revised 1/90)

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
D. Alaska	IA Loc. R. 3.1 (1/3/95)	The court will make greater use of discovery masters, including assigning this role to a magistrate judge.	The court will take these actions: upgrade the Anchorage part-time magistrate judge to full-time status; and ask the Advisory Group to investigate further the perception that magistrate judges' rulings are processed differently from those of other judicial officers.
D. Ariz.	The court will encourage the use of magistrate judges as trial judges, consistent with their availability.	Magistrate judges' duties are substantially petty offenses, felony pretrial matters, discovery matters, prisoner cases, pro se litigation, and settlement conferences.	
E.D. Ark.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. F-1 (5/1/80; Revised 1/2/90)	Magistrate judges will handle the referral of pretrial matters by district judges. Loc. R. F-1 (5/1/80; Revised 1/2/90)	On an experimental basis, all civil cases will be randomly assigned to magistrate and district judges. If the parties agree, the magistrate judge will handle all aspects of a case, including trial.
W.D. Ark.	IA Loc. R. F-1 (5/80; Revised 1/90)	IA Loc. R. F-1 (5/80; Revised 1/90)	
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 305(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 240(a)(8) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 302 (10/84; Revised 5/91)	
N.D. Cal.	Jurisdiction by a magistrate judge is discussed at the case management conference. General Order 34 § VIII C (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94) General Order 34 § IX C (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94) General Order 34 § X C (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	IA Loc. R. 400-1 Loc. R. 400-2 Loc. R. 405 Loc. R. 410 Loc. R. 415 Loc. R. 240-1	
S.D. Cal.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	Magistrate judges manage all pretrial activity, as a judicial officer.	
D. Colo.	IA	Magistrate judges handle criminal proceedings and are paired with designated judges in processing civil cases. Loc. R. 72.2 (Revised 4/15/94) Loc. R. 72.3 (Revised 4/15/94)	If all parties consent, a magistrate judge may conduct a summary jury trial or any other form of ADR procedure. Loc. R. 72.1 (Revised 4/15/94)

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
D. Conn.	IA Standing Order Regarding Trial Memoranda in Civil Cases (1986) Notice to Counsel in Civil Cases (1986)	IA Loc. R. 1. Local Rules for Magistrate Judges Loc. R. 4. Local Rules for Magistrate Judges	IA
D. Del.	IA	IA Loc. R. 72 (Revised 1/95) Loc. R. 73 (Revised 1/95)	Judges should retain the responsibility for habeas corpus and Social Security cases. These cases are currently referred to magistrate judges. If this is not possible, the court should divide habeas corpus and prisoner cases between judges and magistrates.
D.D.C.	The court will seek to educate the bar on the possibility of proceeding before a magistrate judge for all purposes in civil cases. Counsel are required to discuss at the meet and confer conference whether or not the case can be assigned to a magistrate judge for all purposes, including trial. Loc. R. 502(a) Loc. R. 502(b) Loc. R. 206(c)(3) (3/1/94)	Magistrate judges will retain primary responsibility for considering petitions by persons to open adoption records of the court pursuant to Loc. R. 501.	
M.D. Fla.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. 6.05 (7/1/84; Revised 2/1/94)	IA Loc. R. 6.01 (7/1/84; Revised 1/1/92)	
N.D. Fla.	IA Loc. R. 24(E) (Revised 84) Loc. R. 16.1(B) (Proposed) Loc. R. 72.1(C) (Proposed)	The magistrate judges are assigned criminal misdemeanor, noncriminal petty, and prisoner cases, and handle initial appearances and detention matters in criminal cases. Loc. R. 24 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 25 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 72.1(A) (Proposed) Loc. R. 72.2 (Proposed) Loc. R. 72.3 (Proposed) Standing Order (1988) Standing Order (7/94)	
S.D. Fla.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	The Civil Case Assignment System procedures are designed to encourage the development of specialized expertise in particular areas of law by magistrate judges. Generally, all civil cases will continue to be randomly assigned to both a district judge and magistrate judge under the blind assignment system currently in use. The chief judge, after consultation with the other judges of	The Civil Case Assignment System procedures are designed to allocate the work of the district equitably among all district judges and magistrate judges.

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
		the court, will by 12/1/91, appoint a committee to consider whether criminal cases in the southern division of the district should be assigned directly to certain magistrate judges and whether certain civil actions, such as Social Security, ERISA, forfeitures, employment discrimination, or other appropriate types of civil cases, should be assigned directly to certain magistrate judges.	
M.D. Ga.	IA Loc. R. 12.4 (6/2/93)	IA Loc. R. 12 (6/2/93)	
N.D. Ga.	The uniform preliminary statement will be revised to include a provision whereby parties can indicate their willingness to be tried before a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 260-1(b) Loc. R. 260-2(a) Loc. R. 260-2(b) Loc. R. 260-3 Loc. R. 260-4 Loc. R. 260-5 Loc. R. 260-6 Loc. R. 920-2	
S.D. Ga.	IA	Magistrate judges handle all discovery disputes. (PD) Loc. R. 6.4 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 7.2	
D. Guam	IA	IA	The District of Guam does not have a magistrate judge at this time.
D. Haw.	The clerk will provide notification to parties of Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and Loc. R. 403-2(a). (PD)	The magistrate judges conduct settlement conferences. (PD) Loc. R. 401-5 (11/91) Loc. R. 401-6 (11/91)	Magistrate judges will evaluate the impact of U.S. military traffic and other cases on the docket.
D. Idaho	IA	IA General Order 98 (effective 11/1/93)	The court will continue to use the magistrate judges to the fullest extent allowed by statute.
C.D. Ill.	The court will explore with counsel at the final pretrial conference the possibility of consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 1.4 (1/92)	
N.D. Ill.	PD	The court has used magistrate judges as special masters in cases with contentious discovery disputes.	The court proposes to amend Loc. Gen. R. 1.72B to allow assignment to magistrates a portion of a proceeding, such as ruling on dispositive motions with the consent of all parties, rather than just the entire proceeding.
S.D. Ill.	IA	IA	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
		Loc. R. 25 (10/80; Revised 7/90, 3/94)	
N.D. Ind.	IA	The court declined to refer bankruptcy appeals to magistrate judges, even by consent.	The court will consider a blanket reference to magistrate judges of proceedings under the Federal Debt Collections Procedures Act (28 U.S.C. § 3001) The experiences will be reported to the Advisory Group by 10/1/92.
S.D. Ind.	IA Loc. R. 72.1	IA Loc. R. 72.1 Loc. R. 72.3 Loc. R. 72.4 Loc. R. 72.5	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	The district and magistrate judges will continue to advise parties that they may consent to proceed before the magistrate judges.	Full-time magistrate judges are encouraged to pursue further study and training in ADR techniques.	The magistrate judges will continue to implement and evaluate a pilot project for expediting prisoner litigation. The magistrate judges are also directed to propose a pilot project for selection of cases for in-person meetings between counsel and parties to discuss ADR alternatives.
D. Kan.	IA Loc. R. 603(a)(1)	IA	To facilitate better communication between district and magistrate judges, the court contemplates that each division office will institute a practice that district and magistrate judges meet on a frequent and regular basis to discuss cases in which case management responsibilities are shared and otherwise facilitate the efficient and effective management of the civil caseload.
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA Loc. R. 18	
W.D. Ky.	IA Loc. R. 18	IA Loc. R. 18	
E.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 19.03E	IA Loc. R. 19.01E–19.12E (5/89; Revised 4/94)	
M.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 19.02M Loc. R. 19.02B2	Magistrate judges may conduct pretrial conferences and settlement conferences. Loc. R. 19	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
W.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 19.03M (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.03W (5/89; Revised 4/92)	IA Loc. R. 19.01M (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.01W (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.02W (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.04M (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.04W (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.05M (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.05W (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.08M (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 19.08W (5/89; Revised 4/92)	
D. Me.	Consent to trial before a magistrate judge is discussed at the scheduling conference for cases on the standard and complex tracks. Loc. R. 2(d) Loc. R. 17(b)(5) Loc. R. 17(c)(4)	IA Loc. R. 2(a)(c)	
D. Md.	IA	IA Loc. R. 301	
D. Mass.	IA Loc. R. 16.1	IA Rules 1 and 5 of the Rules for Magistrate Judges in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts.	
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 72.1(a)(2)(A)–(T) Loc. R. 72.1(b)–(d)	Upon request of counsel, the court will encourage involvement of magistrate judges in mediation of discovery disputes. The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that magistrate judges be permitted to conduct civil jury trials.
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 11	
D. Minn.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. 72.1(g) (2/91)	IA Loc. R. 72.1(a) (2/91)	
N.D. Miss.	The possibility of jurisdiction by a magistrate judge is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan.	IA Loc. R. 8(i)	
S.D. Miss.	The possibility of jurisdiction by a magistrate judge is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan.	IA	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
E.D. Mo.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge through the random assignment of civil cases to either a district or magistrate judge. Parties assigned to a magistrate judge may opt for trial before a district judge.	All civil cases will be randomly assigned to district and magistrate judges; district judges will carry a caseload of less than 400 cases and magistrate judges will carry a caseload of less than 200 cases. Litigants assigned to a magistrate judge will be able to opt for trial before a district judge.	
W.D. Mo.	IA Administrative Directive 7 (6/94)	IA Loc. R. 22 (8/63, 1/83, 2/94)	
D. Mont.	Every magistrate judge may be included in the automatic or discretionary assignment of cases. If the parties object to the magistrate, they must file a timely petition to have the case reassigned to a district judge. Loc. R. 105-2(d)	IA Loc. R. 400-1	Each district judge will develop a civil case assignment plan for magistrate judges that includes automatic assignment of some civil cases to magistrate judges and assignment of civil cases to magistrate judges for the supervision of pretrial matters.
D. Neb.	In Omaha, the court will consider including magistrate judges in the civil case assignment rotation with a provision permitting either party to request reassignment of the case to a district judge. Loc. R. 73.2 (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 72.1–72.2 (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 73.1 (Revised 1/93)	
D. Nev.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. (PD)	IA Loc. R. 500 Loc. R. 505 Loc. R. 510	
D.N.H.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. 42 (5/69; Revised 1/85)	The court will explore magistrate judge involvement in any future ADR program, although the court has not accepted any formal program as of yet other than the possibility of summary jury trial. If summary jury trials are used, it is expected that the magistrate judges will conduct them. Rules for the Magistrate's Duties in the United States District Court at Concord for the District of New Hampshire	Magistrate judges will also serve as backup trial judges; this possibility and consent will be discussed at the pretrial conference.
D.N.J.	IA Gen. R. 15B.5 (12/91)	IA Gen. R. 40A.4 (10/84; Revised 12/91, 6/92) Gen. R. 40B Gen. R. 40C	IA
D.N.M.	IA	Magistrate judges are authorized by local rule to hold pretrial conferences in any case referred to them.	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
E.D.N.Y.	In every civil case filed on or after 2/1/92, the parties will be advised that they may be given a trial date certain if they consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	In every civil case filed on or after 2/1/92, the magistrate judge assigned to try a case will be the same as initially selected. However, if any party objects, another magistrate judge may be randomly selected. The parties must accept this second random assignment. Civ. R. 45 Standing Order 4	
N.D.N.Y.	To avoid postponement of trial dates, the parties are given the option of having the case tried by an available magistrate judge. Loc. R. 72.2(b) General Order 25	Magistrate judges will conduct all discovery conferences, hear all discovery motions, and have authority to use discretion in changing discovery deadlines. Loc. R. 72.1–72.3	The clerk will assign all cases to both a district and a magistrate judge, both of whom have the authority to design and issue a case management order. Loc. R. 72.3(a)
S.D.N.Y.	IA	A magistrate judge will be assigned to each case. At the option of the assigned judge or in the event of that judge's unavailability, magistrate judges should handle inter alia the resolution of pretrial discovery issues.	
W.D.N.Y.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Parties will be notified within 10 days of filing of this option.	Every civil case will be assigned to a district judge and a magistrate judge. The magistrate judge will determine all issues involving discovery and nondispositive motions. The district judge may also refer any pretrial matter to the magistrate judge. Loc. R. 28 Loc. R. 29 Loc. R. 30	
E.D.N.C.	The scheduling order for prisoner cases will offer the parties the option of consenting to magistrate judge jurisdiction.	A magistrate judge will be assigned to a civil case when the district judge is selected and, unless circumstances require otherwise, all nondispositive motions, hearings, and conferences will be assigned to that magistrate judge. In addition, if the attorney or pro se party believes that early judicial intervention would be advantageous, the clerk's office will refer the case to a magistrate judge for review and possible implementation of special case management techniques. Loc. R. 62.00	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
M.D.N.C.	IA Loc. R. 203, Forms 1 and 2	A magistrate judge may assist with the master calendar, although no case may be referred to a magistrate judge without the consent of the parties.	
W.D.N.C.	Magistrate judges are assigned as trial judges to civil cases. Any party may elect, in writing, to exercise their right to trial by a district judge. The provision must be exercised in writing within 10 days of the filing of the last required pleading.	IA	
D.N.D.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	The court will continue the extensive utilization of magistrate judges in both the pretrial and trial phases of civil cases.	
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	
N.D. Ohio	Consent to a magistrate judge is determined during the case management conference.	IA Loc. R. 5:1.1 (1/1/92; Revised 3/3/93, 8/10/93)	
S.D. Ohio	The district judges will continue to communicate with litigants and the bar about the benefits of consent to trial before a magistrate judge. The court will, as resources permit, publish a pamphlet setting forth the nature of the magistrate judge consent system and professional and biographical information about each of the incumbent magistrate judges of this court.	IA Loc. R. 72.1 (10/91) Loc. R. 72.2 (10/91) Loc. R. 72.3 (10/91) Various general orders	
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	When parties consent to trial before a magistrate judge, they will be given a special trial setting on a date certain. Loc. R. 72.1 Loc. R. 56.1(F) Loc. R. 73.1 Loc. R. 73.2	It is the policy of this court to fully use magistrate judges in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(A) and 636(b)(1)(B) as interpreted by policy statements originating from the Judicial Conference of the United States. Magistrate judges' duties include Social Security appeals, prisoner litigation requiring evidentiary hearings, advisory hearings for bankruptcy appeals, and general referral of discovery motions. Loc. R. 72.1	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
W.D. Okla.	Counsel are to discuss consent options prior to the status/scheduling conference and indicate a decision in their status report. Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Prisoner and Social Security cases will be routinely referred to a magistrate judge. Settlement conferences will ordinarily be held before a magistrate judge.	
D. Or.	Consent forms will be issued at the time of filing, and the consent issue will be discussed at subsequent status conferences and the final pretrial conference.	All applications for arrest, attachment and/or seizure, filed pursuant to supplemental rules of certain admiralty and maritime claims or as otherwise provided for by law or statute, will be referred to any available magistrate judge for review and due process consideration. If a magistrate judge is unavailable, the matter will be referred to the civil duty judge.	Objections to an order of arrest, attachment, and/or seizure issued by the magistrate judge will be referred to the assigned district judge or backup district judge. If the backup district judge resolves the objection, the case will then be returned to the assigned magistrate judge for all further proceedings.
E.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 7(III)(b)	IA Loc. R. 7(I)	
M.D. Pa.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA Local Rules, Chapter X Loc. R. 72.1–72.42 (Revised 11/88)	
W.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 72.1.5D (10/93)	IA Loc. R. 72.1–72.1.8 (10/93)	
D.P.R.	The court will inform parties, through routine communication from the clerk of court, that they may consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	Magistrate judges are responsible for the major share of Social Security cases, federal and state habeas corpus petitions, and many pretrial procedures such as telephone conferences and motions for extensions of time. Magistrate judges may also select juries and conduct trials.	To better use magistrate judges, the court will work to improve contact between district and magistrate judges, more effectively use magistrate judge resources, and make greater efforts to educate the practicing bar about the work that magistrate judges may perform.
D.R.I.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 32	
D.S.C.	The court's voluntary expedited docket will use magistrate judges. Loc. R. 19.03	IA Loc. R. 19.01 (12/1/94) Loc. R. 19.02 (12/1/94) Loc. R. 19.03 (12/1/94)	
D.S.D.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	Magistrate judges conduct settlement conferences, handle pretrial case management, and assist with discovery.	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
E.D. Tenn.	Within 20 days after the appearance of the defendant, plaintiff's counsel will file with the clerk either a statement certifying that counsel have conferred but do not consent to jurisdiction by a magistrate judge, or the signed Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate, Election of Appeal to a District Judge, and Order of Reference. If a district judge cannot hold a civil trial on the previously set date, the judge will inform counsel of that fact and of their right to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 72.2	With the imprimatur of the district judge to whom the case is assigned, parties may consent to the final resolution and entry of judgment on a dispositive motion by a magistrate judge.
M.D. Tenn.	IA Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(b)(j) (3/94)	Magistrate judges are randomly assigned to civil cases. They may serve as civil case managers for all pretrial matters, handle referred dispositive motions, and conduct settlement conferences. Magistrate judges are also assigned prisoner cases, Title VII cases, and Social Security cases. Loc. R. 11(c)(1) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(f)(1)(a) Local Rules Governing Duties of and Proceedings Before Magistrate Judges	
W.D. Tenn.	Parties are encouraged to consent to trial before a magistrate judge Loc. R. 20(d) (Revised 1/93)	The court will refer motions to compel and other discovery motions to magistrate judges for prompt judicial disposition. Loc. R. 20 (Revised 1/93)	
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA Loc. R. 15 (10/87; Revised 1/94)	
N.D. Tex.	The court will increase its emphasis on encouraging parties to consent to trial before a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 1.3 (3/78)	
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	Consistent with the criminal and civil assignments currently in place, each district judge in the Houston Division will assign 5 to 10% of new civil case filings to his/her assigned magistrate judge for handling of all pretrial responsibilities, including, with consent of the parties, disposition. District judges will attempt to maintain about 50 civil cases under the supervision of each magistrate judge in these divisions. District judges in 5 of the court's divisions will not be affected, but are encouraged to maximize utilization of magistrate judges in the civil area where feasible.

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
W.D. Tex.	At the time of entry of the scheduling order, the judge will notify the parties of the option of consenting to trial by magistrate judge.	Whenever possible, nondispositive motions, including discovery motions, will be referred to magistrate judges for disposition.	
D. Utah	IA	The judge can designate a magistrate to conduct the initial status and scheduling conference.	
D. Vt.	The clerk's office will notify the parties in Social Security cases, at the time the government files its answer, encouraging them to consent to a decision by the magistrate judge. The clerk's office will notify parties, on the date set in the discovery order for completion of discovery, that they can request a pretrial conference with the magistrate judge and that they can consent to a trial before the magistrate judge at a time certain.	IA Gen. R. 2 Loc. R. P. 1	Until the bar relations subcommittee is able to solicit assistance from the bar for pro se prisoners, the magistrate judge should send a letter to members of the district bar asking their assistance in providing representation to pro se prisoners in appropriate cases.
D.V.I.	IA	IA Loc. R. 72.1 (7/21/92; Revised 2/3/93)	
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	The court's efforts to fully use magistrate judges predate the CJRA.
W.D. Va.	Parties may give partial consent for pretrial matters to be decided by a magistrate judge. A magistrate judge's rulings are only appealable to the circuit court.	The district judge may designate a magistrate judge to conduct pretrial supervision.	
E.D. Wash.	IA Loc. Mag. R. 12	The court will assign more prisoner rights cases to the magistrate judges if their calendars permit. Loc. Mag. R. 1 Loc. Mag. R. 2 Loc. Mag. R. 3 Loc. Mag. R. 4 Loc. Mag. R. 8 Loc. Mag. R. 9	
W.D. Wash.	The court will take reasonable steps to increase the number of parties consenting to trial before a magistrate judge.	Magistrate judges will conduct summary trials.	
N.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 4.01	IA Loc. R. 4.01	

Table 9: Duties of Magistrate Judges

District	Encouragement to Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge	Duties of Magistrate Judges	Other
S.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 6.03 Loc. R. Mag. J. 3.03	IA Loc. R. Mag. J. 1.01 Loc. R. Mag. J. 1.02	
E.D. Wis.	Parties are encourage to consent to trial before a magistrate judge in the hope that increased efficiency in the processing of criminal cases will lead to increased time for civil cases. The court will further delegate responsibility for pretrial management of criminal cases to magistrate judges. Loc. R. 4.01	Magistrate judges have the responsibility of presiding over settlement conferences. District judges will no longer expect written decisions from magistrate judges on boilerplate motions that are routinely filed in criminal cases. Loc. R. 13.01 Loc. R. 13.02 Loc. R. 13.03 Loc. R. 13.04 Loc. R. 13.05 Loc. R. 13.06	Except in the most unusual of circumstances, no dispositive motions will be referred to magistrate judges for recommendations. This practice simply results in two layers of decision making and further delay.
W.D. Wis.	Parties and counsel will be notified in writing by the clerk's office that they may consent to the disposition of a civil case by a magistrate judge.	IA Loc. R. 2	
D. Wyo.	IA Loc. R. 73(b) (11/92)	IA Loc. R. 72 (11/92) Loc. R. 73 (11/92)	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases—Does the court use any special procedures for handling pro se and prisoner cases?

Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants—What assistance does the court give to pro se and prisoner litigants (e.g., packets of forms, handbooks)?

Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants—How does the court provide counsel to pro se litigants?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
M.D. Ala.	Prisoner cases are assigned to magistrate judges for a report and recommendation.	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	Cases unlikely to need any discovery and cases brought pro se by persons in custody will not be required to confer and develop for presentation to the court a proposed plan for discovery and case management. Loc. R. 26.1(d)(3)	IA	IA	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	IA Loc. R. 9.3	IA	IA	
D. Ariz.	Prisoner cases and pro se litigation will be assigned to the DCM track under development.	IA	IA	
E.D. Ark.	IA Loc. R. F-1.B (5/1/80; Revised 1/2/90)	IA Loc. R. B-4 (5/87)	IA Loc. R. B-4 (5/87)	The court will closely monitor the effect of prisoner petitions on the docket.

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
W.D. Ark.	IA Loc. R. F-1, § B (5/80; Revised 1/90)	IA Loc. R. B-4 (5/87)	IA Loc. R. B-4 (5/87)	
C.D. Cal.	IA General Order 194	IA	IA	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 302(c)(17) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	The court will expand the attorney panels for pro se cases and habeas corpus petitioners.	IA General Order 188 General Order 230	
N.D. Cal.	IA General Order 18 (3/17/81) Loc. R. 295 Loc. R. 296	The court will consider the possibility of a new, ongoing program, possibly with the help of one or more law schools and with a permanent staff, advising and serving as ombudsmen to prisoners at the prison site.	The court will work with the Advisory Group to intensify efforts of the local bar association to expand the pool of attorneys willing to undertake pro bono representation of civil pro se clients. General Order 25	The court, beginning in 1992, conducted an intensive analysis of the role that various forms of civil pro se litigation (including prisoner petitions) are playing in the court. The court will then consider a wide range of options (e.g., programs with a neutral party at the prisons). (The court was unable to implement some of the Advisory Group's recommendations due to its inability to hire additional staff.)
S.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 9.3 (12/91; Revised 4/94) Loc. R. 74 (12/91; Revised 4/94) Loc. R. 74.1 (12/91; Revised 4/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 9.3 (12/91; Revised 4/94)	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 72.4 (Revised 4/15/94)	IA	IA	
D. Conn.	IA Loc. R. 25 (1985)	IA Loc. R. 29 (1985)	IA Loc. R. 29 (1985)	
D. Del.	The court will adopt a master scheduling order to process prisoner cases.	IA	The court should consider establishing a panel of lawyers to serve as appointed counsel for petitions to proceed in forma pauperis.	
D.D.C.	IA	IA	Judges will decide as soon as possible after a case is assigned to them whether appointment of counsel is appropriate and, if so, will appoint counsel as soon as possible.	In pro se prisoner cases involving the DC Department of Corrections, the judge will grant a 90-day stay to permit the grievance process certified by the Department of Justice to run its course. The exceptions are a need for immediate judicial intervention, the exhaustion of the grievance

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
			Loc. R. 702.1(a)(1)	process, or a determination by the judge that the grievance process will not resolve the complaint.
M.D. Fla.	Prisoner and pro se cases are managed by staff attorneys. (PD)	IA	IA	The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that defendants in pro se prisoner civil rights cases file a special report.
N.D. Fla.	IA	IA Loc. R. 3 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 5.1 (Proposed)	IA	
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA	
M.D. Ga.	IA	The court has hired a pro se law clerk to assist pro se litigants.	IA	The court is working with Georgia's Attorney General to institute a better grievance procedure in the state prison system that will reduce the number of prisoner petitions in this court.
N.D. Ga.	IA Loc. R. 260-3	IA	IA	
S.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Guam	Actions filed by or on the behalf of convicted prisoners, pretrial detainees, or other persons confined in a territorial or federal institution challenging the validity or the conditions of confinement are exempt from case scheduling requirements described in Table 2. With the exception of prisoner cases, if the plaintiff is proceeding pro se, the defendant will contact the plaintiff and arrange a meeting in order to comply with the scheduling and discovery requirements within the appropriate time frames.	IA	IA	
D. Haw.	IA	IA	IA	The Hawaii bar and the federal bar will provide input on the means to establish a pro per pro bono referral service. The clerk will obtain copies of existing pro per litigation

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
	Loc. R. 401-5 (11/91) Loc. R. 401-6 (11/91)	Loc. R. 220-13 (11/91)		handbooks from other jurisdictions in order to evaluate the possibility of creating a handbook for this district.
D. Idaho	Pro se prisoner cases will be eligible for settlement weeks.	IA	IA	The court, in conjunction with the federal bar, will develop a comprehensive handbook that will be distributed to pro se litigants at no cost. In cooperation with the state bar, the CJRA committee, and the Idaho Volunteer Lawyers program, a videotape will be created for non-pro se prisoner litigants designed to focus upon those aspects of pro se litigation that most often result in wasted court time and confusion for litigants. Sanctions may be imposed by the court against pro se litigants who file frivolous cases and against government attorneys who do not respond to valid motions or requests by pro se litigants.
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.12	IA Loc. R. 2.12	IA Loc. R. 1.2 (1/92)	
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	IA	Budgetary constraints limit the number of staff law clerks available to handle prisoner-related work. The court supports the suggestion of the Advisory Group that a handbook be prepared for counsel appointed to represent pro se plaintiffs in Title VII cases.
S.D. Ill.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ind.	In all pro se prisoner civil rights cases filed after 1/1/92, the judicial officer will enter scheduling orders and conduct telephonic initial pretrial conferences where feasible to illuminate the issues and to determine reasonable deadlines.	IA	The court routinely directs plaintiffs seeking counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) to report to the court within 60 days on efforts to obtain counsel.	The court will continue to screen prisoner civil rights complaints sought to be filed in forma pauperis and to deny petitions for pauper status in complaints that are frivolous. The court has a procedure that requires plaintiffs to file partial filing fees.

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 4.6	Loc. R. 8.1
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	The magistrate judges will continue to implement and evaluate a pilot project for expediting prisoner litigation.
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	The clerk has added one additional pro se law clerk and one paralegal. The court recommends that the Advisory Group revisit the pro se prisoner operation in 1 year to ascertain whether or not the addition of staff has been sufficient to clear up the backlog of prisoner cases.
E.D. Ky.	IA Loc. R. 15	IA	IA	
W.D. Ky.	IA Loc. R. 15	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 19.02E (5/89)	IA	IA	
M.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. La.	Prisoner cases are assigned to a separate track in the DCM system for special handling.	IA	IA	
D. Me.	Prisoner civil rights cases are assigned to a magistrate judge who enters the scheduling order. In pro se prisoner cases arising out of Maine State Prison, the magistrate judge will, after issue is joined, visit the prison for a conference with the plaintiff and the attorney for the defendant(s).	The clerk's office has prepared a handout explaining the risks and dangers of proceeding without a lawyer and the requirements to which pro se litigants are held in this district.	The court has requested major law firms to provide lists of attorneys willing to accept appointment in pro se cases even though payment is not available.	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
D. Md.	IA	IA Loc. R. 103 Loc. R. 112	IA Loc. R. 701	
D. Mass.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Mich.	IA Loc. R. 7.1(b)(2)	IA	IA	
W.D. Mich.	Prisoner civil rights cases should ordinarily be assigned to the administrative DCM track. (This procedure was revised on 9/92—see Table 4 for more details.)	IA	IA	A plan should be devised to determine the nature and circumstances of cases requiring personal appearances, video or telephonic conferences and/or hearings, and systems put in place to conduct such procedures when appropriate. The immediate application of this capability is in prisoner civil rights cases, but it can be extended to other types of actions as well.
D. Minn.	IA	The court, in conjunction with the federal bar, will develop a comprehensive information handbook.	The court will seek resources to recruit and train volunteer attorneys for its pro se panel.	
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	The court will keep the current system of processing pro se and prisoner cases and continue to explore innovative approaches.
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	The court will keep the current system of processing pro se and prisoner cases and continue to explore innovative approaches.
E.D. Mo.	A separate DCM track is established for pro se prisoner cases. This track has its own subtracks: expedited, standard, and nonstandard prisoner actions.	All parties in prisoner civil rights cases are exempt from the requirement that parties file a track information statement. The court will make the track assignment on the basis of the complaint.	IA	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
D. Mont.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Neb.	IA Loc. R. 72.1(c)–(d) (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 83.10–83.13 (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 83.10–83.11 (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 83.13 (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 83.4(f) (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 83.11(g) (Revised 1/93)	
D. Nev.	A special study committee will examine the following issues with respect to prisoner and pro se cases: 1. ADR for prisoner complaints; 2. filing fee schedule revisions; 3. sanctions (monetary and nonmonetary); 4. a pro se handbook; and 5. standardized discovery.	The court will distribute a handbook to pro se litigants.	IA	
D.N.H.	Magistrates will screen all pro se complaints prior to service. This practice will be codified as a local rule.	For pro se cases, the court will maintain closer liaison with the state pro bono program, as well as all other state bar referral services (including the reduced fee referral program). The court will provide pro se litigants a list containing information about various bar association services after initial screening of the complaint by the magistrate judge. For prisoner litigation, the Massachusetts federal defender office will open a branch in New Hampshire.	For pro se cases, the court will maintain closer liaison with the state pro bono program, as well as all other state bar referral services (including the reduced fee referral program). The court will provide pro se litigants a list containing information about various bar association services after initial screening of the complaint by the magistrate judge. For prisoner litigation, the Massachusetts federal defender office will open a branch in New Hampshire.	State officials are encouraged to develop procedures for in-house nonbinding review of prisoner complaints before an independent board.
D.N.J.	Whenever a prisoner files a civil rights complaint, habeas petition, or motion for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 and seeks in forma pauperis status, an affidavit will be required to establish that the prisoner is unable to pay the fees and costs of the proceeding. The prisoner will also submit a certification, signed by an authorized officer of the facility, of the amount currently on deposit, as well as the greatest amount (in the preceding 6 months) on deposit in the prisoner's prison account. The clerk may reject filings that do not comply. In forma pauperis will not be granted	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
	if a prisoner's account balance exceeds \$200.00. Gen. R. 29B (10/84; Revised 12/91)		Appendix H to Gen. R.	
D.N.M.	IA	The pro se law clerk will prepare a pro se handbook.	Each judge will consider appointing pro bono counsel in pro se cases. The chief judge will seek approval from state officials to waive certain rules that restrict attorneys who represent the state government from representing prisoners. The court will also use bench and bar funds to reimburse pro bono attorney expenses.	
E.D.N.Y.	IA Rules Governing Procedures for Appointment of Attorneys in Pro Se Civil Actions	IA	IA	
N.D.N.Y.	The pro se attorney will report to the court whether or not the case has meritorious and complicated issues requiring extensive discovery. If these criteria are not found, the case is placed on a fast track and the trial must be held within 6 to 8 months from the date of filing. If these criteria do exist, the trial must occur within 18 months of filing.	IA	IA	
S.D.N.Y.	All cases brought by an individual pro se plaintiff will be referred to the same magistrate judge.	IA	IA	Mandatory standardized discovery will be required in pro se prisoner cases.
W.D.N.Y.	In pro se prisoner cases and within 60 days of filing, the court will issue an order setting deadlines.	IA	IA Loc. R. 3	
E.D.N.C.	All prisoner cases will have a scheduling order entered by the clerk, establishing a deadline for the pretrial order and a date for trial.	IA	IA	
M.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
W.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	The CJRA Plan does not apply to pro se prisoner cases.
D.N.D.	IA	IA	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Ohio	IA General Order 81-4 (9/81)	IA	IA	
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Okla.	Habeas corpus petitions and prisoner civil rights cases will be screened by the pro se law clerk. Case management conferences will not be conducted in prisoner cases unless directed by the court.	IA Loc. R. 9.3(A)	IA	
W.D. Okla.	The court has a special DCM track for prisoner litigation.	IA	IA	
D. Or.	The clerk will require that all prisoner petitions filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241, 2254, or 2255 are presented on the form petition approved by the court. Prisoner petitions are screened by the pro se law clerk.	IA	IA	
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 72.5 (Revised 11/88) Loc. R. 72.6 (Revised 11/88)	IA Loc. R. 16.3 (Revised 1/94)	IA	
W.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 72.1.4 (10/93) Loc. R. 9.3–9.5 (10/93)	IA Loc. R. 9.3–9.5 (10/93)	IA	
D.P.R.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
D.R.I.	IA	IA	IA	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that a pamphlet of instructions for pro se litigants be prepared and distributed. The court felt that a pamphlet would unnecessarily constrain the court in its management of pro se cases.
D.S.C.	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends changes in the local rules that clarify the exemption of pro se cases from Loc. R. 7.00.
D.S.D.	IA	IA	The court established a "District Court Fund" to reimburse certain expenses incurred by appointed counsel; this fund is based on the admission fees of all counsel.	Prisoner and pro se matters are handled according to the internal procedures of the Southern Division of the court (in Sioux Falls).
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	The court will exempt pro se prisoner cases from the requirement of a pretrial conference if the plaintiff is in the custody of either state or federal authorities.
M.D. Tenn.	Magistrate judges are assigned prisoner cases.	IA	IA	
W.D. Tenn.	IA	The pro se staff attorney will compile a handbook for pro se litigants on subjects of frequent inquiry or misunderstanding.	The district anticipates hiring an additional pro se lawyer when filings reach the required level.	The court directs the pro se attorney to gather pertinent information for the court on uniform grievance procedures at county correctional facilities within the district.
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Tex.	IA Loc. R. 3.2(b) (3/78) Loc. R. 3.2(c) (3/78)	Civil rights actions filed by incarcerated persons are exempt from the requirement of a pretrial scheduling order.	IA	The clerk's office will provide all litigants and pro se parties with the court's ADR pamphlet.
S.D. Tex.	Staff attorneys will screen pro se plaintiff cases for defects, with procedural instructions being forwarded to the plaintiffs as necessary, and preparation of proposed dismissals of frivolous	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
	complaints as appropriate. The monitoring process will be the same as that for prisoner civil rights cases.			
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Utah	IA	IA	IA	
D. Vt.	The magistrate judge and the reporter should continue their efforts to cooperate with the Department of Corrections in drafting an adequate state grievance procedure. The reporter, in consultation with the magistrate judge, should prepare a report on whether the use of a model discovery form in pro se cases in other districts has been successful in obtain information necessary to process the petitions expeditiously. If other districts' experience has proven successful, the reporter should draft a proposed form or forms for use by the district.	IA	Loc. R. 103-1(b)(3) Until the bar relations subcommittee is able to solicit assistance from the bar for pro se prisoners, the magistrate judge should send a letter to members of the district bar asking their assistance in providing representation to pro se prisoners in appropriate cases.	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	The court's efforts to process pro se prisoner cases predate the CJRA.
W.D. Va.	All pro se prisoner cases will be filed in the Roanoke division. These cases will be managed by the magistrate judge, who will oversee the work of two pro se law clerks.	IA	IA	Any prisoner case that cannot be handled without an evidentiary hearing will be transferred to the division where the prisoner complaint arose.
E.D. Wash.	The court will assign more prisoner cases to the magistrate judges if their calendars permit. The court will consider updating the courtroom in Walla Walla for prisoner complaints.	The number and complexity of pro se and habeas corpus cases make a screening pro se staff attorney to assist the court a necessary support staff position.	The court and/or the Department of Corrections will convene a task force to evaluate the issue of prisoner grievances and litigation.	The court will request funding to implement a pilot program to establish an ombudsperson to evaluate prisoner complaints and act as a mediator to resolve such matters without court action.
W.D. Wash.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 10: Pro Se and Prisoner Litigation

District	Methods for Managing Pro Se and Prisoner Cases	Court Assistance to Pro Se and Prisoner Litigants	Methods for Providing Counsel to Pro Se Litigants	Other
N.D. W. Va.	Prisoner cases are type I cases in the DCM system. The clerk will continue current case management practices.	IA Loc. R. 2.04	IA	
S.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 2.03 Loc. R. 2.01	IA Loc. R. 2.03	IA Loc. R. 2.03	
E.D. Wis.	IA Loc. R. 12.01 Loc. R. 12.02 Loc. R. 13.03 Loc. R. 13.06	IA	IA Loc. R. 13.06(1)	
W.D. Wis.	The clerk will make available to pro se litigants all appropriate forms for the filing of an action. Applications to proceed in forma pauperis will be reviewed by a deputy clerk and by a law clerk of the assigned judge.	When a pro se plaintiff demonstrates an inability to prosecute 2 or more cases simultaneously, the court will enter an order dismissing all but the first without prejudice pending resolution of the first case, except when a later case involves an ongoing condition or a plaintiff may be prejudiced by delay.	The court will attempt to secure counsel to assist pro se litigants when the assistance of counsel is deemed necessary to assist litigants in the prosecution of their cases. The court will establish a resource center in the courthouse to facilitate the sharing of forms and research among appointed counsel.	
D. Wyo.	IA Loc. R. 501 (11/92) Loc. R. 502 (11/92)	IA	IA	

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

General Approach to Settlement—How does the court schedule settlement conferences?

Method, Timing, and Type of Case—When are settlement conferences scheduled and in what types of cases?

Type of Neutral—Who conducts the settlement conference?

Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend—Does the court require that a representative with authority to bind be present at the settlement conference or be available by telephone?

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
M.D. Ala.	Appropriate cases are referred to a senior district judge or a magistrate judge for mediation. The court uses the term “mediation” to include settlement conferences.	All cases are eligible for mediation and mediation is discussed at the initial scheduling conference.	A senior district judge or a magistrate judge	Yes
N.D. Ala.	IA	IA	Designated settlement judge	Under revised Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(c), judges conducting settlement conferences may at their discretion require that the attorneys be able to reach a representative of the client who has settlement authority or responsibilities. Clients and their representatives may also be required to participate in ADR proceedings directed under the ADR plan. As recommended by the Advisory Group, no additional provisions are needed in this plan to provide adequate opportunities for client participation in settlement discussions.
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D. Alaska	IA	IA	IA	The court routinely includes such a requirement for settlement conferences.
D. Ariz.	IA	IA	A magistrate judge or a district judge not assigned to the case	Yes
E.D. Ark.	The court will neither initiate nor order a mandatory settlement conference with the court.	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Ark.	IA	Complex cases at the discretion of the court	IA	IA
C.D. Cal.	A mandatory settlement conference will be held in all but excused or exempted civil cases. Loc. R. 23	A mandatory settlement conference will be held in all cases except: 1. a party is appearing pro se; or 2. filings under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2242, 2254 and 2255, or their equivalents. The conference will be held no later than 45 days before the final pretrial conference date. Loc. R. 23	The parties may choose 1 of these neutrals: 1. the assigned judge; 2. another judge; 3. a magistrate judge; 4. an attorney of their choice or an attorney appointed by the court; 5. a retired judge; or 6. a private ADR provider. Loc. R. 23.5	Yes Loc. R. 23.6.2
E.D. Cal.	The court will seek to provide a settlement conference at the earliest appropriate opportunity in every case. All judges will offer to conduct settlement conferences for litigants.	IA Loc. R. 270(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 270(b) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 270(f) (10/84; Revised 5/91)
N.D. Cal.	The court provides judicially hosted settlement conferences as part of its ADR program. Loc. R. 240-1	A settlement conference may be held during the pendency of any civil case. Loc. R. 240-1	Most settlement conferences are conducted by a magistrate judge, but district judges may assist with settlement negotiations as their calendars permit.	Yes Loc. R. 240-1
S.D. Cal.	A settlement conference is mandatory unless the court determines otherwise.	IA Loc. R. 37.1 (12/91)	A district judge or a magistrate judge	A party with authority to bind must be present.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D. Colo.	The court may order parties to engage in settlement discussions. The court may order a “time out” period at any time in order to encourage settlement. Loc. R. 29.1 Loc. R. 53.2	IA	IA	Any counsel appearing at conferences must be authorized to bind their clients. Loc. R. 29.1
D. Conn.	IA Loc. R. 11(b) (1985) Loc. R. 28 (1985)	IA Special Masters Program Guidelines (1985)	IA Loc. R. 28 Loc. R. 11(b) (1985) Loc. R. 10(a) (1985)	Counsel will attend any settlement conference fully authorized to make a final demand or offer and to act promptly on any prepared settlement.
D. Del.	Counsel must certify to the court that they have conferred regarding the possibility of settlement, the possibility of resolution through mediation or arbitration, and briefing practices. Loc. R. 72.1(a)(1)	IA	IA	IA
D.D.C.	IA	After conferring with the parties at the first scheduling conference, the judge will place a case in the category in which it best fits, determine any limits on discovery, and issue a scheduling order. Loc. R. 206.1(b) (3/1/94)	IA	The court will require, whenever possible, that representatives of the parties with authority to bind them in settlement discussions be present or available by telephone during settlement negotiations.
M.D. Fla.	According to the revised Loc. R. 3.05, parties must address the likelihood of settlement and use of ADR in the case management report.	IA	IA	Yes (PD)
N.D. Fla.	Counsel must discuss settlement at the required meeting in preparing the joint discovery/case management plan.	The meet and confer requirement applies to all but certain specifically exempted classes of cases. (PD)	IA	Yes
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	The court adopts the requirement that each party be represented at the pretrial conference by someone with authority to bind. Loc. R. 5 (6/2/93)
N.D. Ga.	Local rule already requires that the lead attorneys for the litigants hold 2 settlement conferences. The first conference originally was held 30 days after issue is joined; the second conference is held 10 days after the close of discovery. The court is amending the local rule to consolidate the settlement certificate reporting the outcome of the first conference into the preliminary statement. The filing date for the preliminary statement will be advanced to 30 days after issue is joined and the first settlement conference will be advanced to prior to the filing of the preliminary statement.	PD Loc. R. 235-1	PD	Each party must be represented at the post-discovery settlement conference by a person with authority to bind.
S.D. Ga.	IA Loc. R. 8.1, 8.2 (1/82); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.2, 16.4, 16.5	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 8.3 (added 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.5
D. Guam	IA	IA	IA	Each party appearing at all conferences will have full authority with respect to all matters on the agenda, including settlement. Loc. R. 235-4; 237-2 (1983; Revised 9/12/94)
D. Haw.	Attorneys for all parties are required to meet at least once, in a good faith effort to negotiate a settlement. This meeting will occur within 2 months of notification that the action has been designated a civil action. (PD) Loc. R. 235-6(a) (11/91)	IA Loc. R. 235-1(b) (11/91)	Magistrate judge (PD)	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 240-1 (11/91)

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D. Idaho	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation of a mandatory settlement conference. However, attorneys will be required to meet after the close of factual discovery and disclosure of expert witnesses in a good faith effort to clarify and narrow issues, attempt to resolve disputed matters, and seriously explore the possibility of settlement. In addition, the court will hold settlement weeks periodically, depending upon the volume of cases.	After the required meeting between counsel, a party may request a settlement conference. Loc. R. 68.1 (Revised 3/92)	The assigned district judge, another district judge, or a magistrate judge Loc. R. 68.1 (Revised 3/92)	All counsel, clients, and insurance carriers are expected to attend court-conducted settlement conferences. The settlement conference may be held by telephone at the discretion of the judge. Loc. R. 68.1 (Revised 3/92)
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA	IA Loc. R. 1.4 (1/92) Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)
N.D. Ill.	The court's Standing Order directs counsel and parties to thoroughly explore the possibility of settlement before beginning the extensive labor of preparing the final pretrial order. The court proposes to amend the Standing Order to allow the presiding judge to offer sua sponte to preside over settlement talks. Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	IA Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Another district judge or a magistrate judge will preside over the settlement talks if the case is scheduled to go to bench trial. Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	The court proposes to amend the Standing Order to require that a party with authority to bind be present or available by telephone during any settlement conference.
S.D. Ill.	There is a mandatory settlement conference required in all cases except those in track A. Loc. R. 11(d) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	There is a mandatory settlement conference required in all cases except those in track A. The conference is held within 45 days after the cut-off of discovery. Loc. R. 11(d) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	A judicial officer other than the one assigned to the case Loc. R. 11(d) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Yes Loc. R. 11(d)(2) (5/92; Revised 3/94)
N.D. Ind.	In complex cases, the judicial officer will consider discussing it at a subsequent pretrial conference. The court will expand the range of court-assisted settlement programs, but continues to view private negotiations as the most cost-effective approach to settlement.	If private settlement discussions might be enhanced by a court-hosted settlement conference, counsel should so inform the court. The judicial officer may order a settlement conference in any case.	A district judge or a magistrate judge	The judicial officer will consider such a requirement, either by attendance or telephonic availability.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
S.D. Ind.	The court should continue to actively encourage settlement by including discussion of settlement possibilities at every appropriate pretrial conference, soliciting settlement offers from the parties, early neutral evaluation by magistrates, shuttle diplomacy, and other techniques.	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Iowa	IA	Court-supervised settlement conferences will be routinely set in all complex cases at the completion of discovery, whether or not requested by the parties.	IA	IA
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Kan.	IA Loc. R. 214 (Revised 6/93)	IA Loc. R. 214 (Revised 6/93)	IA	IA Loc. R. 214 (Revised 6/93)
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	Yes (PD)
E.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 8.01E–8.10 (5/89)	The court will state in the scheduling and managing order that a settlement conference will be scheduled at the request of any party for the purpose of discussing settlement.	The district judge or magistrate judge responsible for trying the case will preside over the settlement conference or make arrangements for it to be conducted by another district judge or magistrate judge.	Participants at the conference must include counsel of record with authority to bind settlement. The court may in appropriate cases specifically require attendance at a settlement conference by the parties to the suit or by representatives of the parties with authority to bind settlement.
M.D. La.	A settlement conference may be scheduled at the request of any party after the pretrial conference.	All civil cases	The presiding district judge, an assigned nontrial district judge, or a magistrate judge	Yes
W.D. La.	The court will encourage settlement at every stage in the proceedings. Ten days before trial, counsel for each party will file with the clerk of court an affidavit stating the date and time that a conference was held to attempt to settle the case. In addition, plaintiff's counsel will make a good faith settlement offer to defense	IA	IA	IA

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
	counsel and attest that the defense counsel's counteroffer was conveyed to the plaintiff. Defense counsel will attest that the plaintiff's settlement offer was conveyed to the defendant and that the counteroffer was made. Loc. R. 8.02 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 8.09 (5/89, 4/92)	Loc. R. 8.10 (5/89, 4/92)		
D. Me.	Both parties must be prepared to discuss possible settlement at the final pretrial conference.	Settlement discussions are held in all cases at the final pretrial conference and ordinarily again after the final pretrial conference and before the commencement of trial.	Settlement conferences in a nonjury case will be conducted by a judge or magistrate judge other than the one who will preside over trial.	Yes
D. Md.	Judges are to affirmatively raise the possibility of a settlement conference at the scheduling and pretrial conferences. The court will also require that counsel certify at the conclusion of discovery that they have met to conduct serious settlement negotiations.	Judges are to affirmatively raise the possibility of a settlement conference at the scheduling and pretrial conferences.	A magistrate judge or a senior district judge	IA Loc. R. 111
D. Mass.	IA Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)	At every conference conducted under local rules, the judicial officer will inquire as to the utility of the parties conducting settlement negotiations, explore means of facilitating those negotiations, and offer whatever assistance may be appropriate. Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)	The judicial officer may refer the case to another judicial officer for settlement purposes. Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)	Whenever a settlement conference is held, a representative of each party who has settlement authority will attend or be available by telephone. Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.1(c)
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 31(i) (Revised 8/92)	IA Loc. R. 11 (Revised 6/92)	IA
D. Minn.	The appropriateness of a settlement conference is determined at the initial scheduling conference.	All civil cases except prisoner and Social Security cases	A district judge, a magistrate judge, or a special master	The parties may be required to attend in person.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
N.D. Miss.	The initial settlement conference is conducted at the case management conference.	After the initial conference, counsel may request that the assigned magistrate judge schedule a settlement conference as soon as possible.	IA	In addition to lead counsel, the court may require that a representative with binding authority attend or be immediately available by telephone.
S.D. Miss.	The initial settlement conference is conducted at the case management conference.	After the initial conference, counsel may request that the assigned magistrate judge schedule a settlement conference as soon as possible.	IA	In addition to lead counsel, the court may require that a representative with binding authority attend or be immediately available by telephone.
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Mont.	The judicial officer will consider the advisability of requiring parties to participate in a settlement conference. Loc. R. 235-5	All civil cases Loc. R. 235-5	Judicial officer Loc. R. 235-5	A party with authority to bind must be present. Loc. R. 235-5
D. Neb.	If mediation is not used, the district or magistrate judge will consult with the parties and/or counsel regarding settlement early in the progression of the case. The judge will make a determination as to whether or not a settlement conference would likely assist the parties in resolving their dispute. If the court decides such a conference would be helpful, the parties and counsel will be directed to appear at a settlement conference. Loc. R. 68.1–68.2 (Revised 1/93)	Local rules may exempt certain categories of cases from settlement conferences.	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.2(b) (Revised 1/93)
D. Nev.	PD	IA	IA Loc. R. 185	Yes (PD)
D.N.H.	Judicial officers will place more emphasis on attempting to reach settlement at the final pretrial conference.	Selection will be at the discretion of the judicial officer.	IA	Yes Loc. R. 10 (5/69; Revised 1/85)

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D.N.J.	The magistrate judge may, at any appropriate time or on request of the parties, conduct a settlement conference. Attorneys will ensure that parties are available in person or by telephone, as the magistrate judge directs, except that a governmental party may be represented by a knowledgeable delegate.	IA	IA	Counsel will ensure that parties are available in person or by telephone, as the magistrate judge directs, except that a governmental party may be represented by a knowledgeable delegate. Gen. R. 15A.4 (12/91)
D.N.M.	The court will adopt a pilot settlement week program.	IA	The pilot program will use volunteer attorney/facilitators who have taken a training course in mediation in conjunction with the state bar's continuing legal education section.	IA
E.D.N.Y.	Periodic settlement conferences should be scheduled. Guideline 50.7	A settlement conference should be scheduled in all cases unless the court determines that it is unwarranted.	IA	The court may require parties to attend settlement conferences held in complex cases.
N.D.N.Y.	IA Loc. R. 5.7 General Order 25 § VIII(A)	Settlement conferences are held if ordered by the court or requested by the parties. Under Section 6 of the Uniform Pretrial Scheduling Order, settlement conferences are held with all actions approximately 2 weeks prior to scheduled trial date.	IA	One week prior to a settlement conference, parties will give the court a settlement conference statement presenting: a brief statement of the facts, a summary of the proceedings to date, a brief statement of claims and defenses and their bases, an estimate of time and cost of further action, a brief statement of agreed upon facts and issues, any issue that if resolved would aid in disposition of the case, the relief sought, and party positions on settlement. Loc. R. 5.7
S.D.N.Y.	For complex and standard cases, a settlement schedule will be developed at the case management conference.	For complex and standard cases, a settlement schedule will be developed at the case management conference.	IA	IA
W.D.N.Y.	Each settlement conference is designed to provide a neutral, nonbinding, evaluation program for the presentation of issues to a judicial officer as early as possible.	All civil cases	A district judge or a magistrate judge	Upon notice of the court, representatives with authority to bind must be present or available by telephone.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
E.D.N.C.	The court provides court-hosted settlement conferences and mediated settlement conferences. Loc. R. 30.00 (2/94) Loc. R. 32.00 (2/94)	All civil cases	A judicial officer or a court-appointed mediator from the approved list	Yes
M.D.N.C.	Parties should hold a mediated settlement conference during the discovery period. Loc. R. 205	Contract, tort, civil rights, labor, property rights, antitrust banking, securities, and environmental claims cases Loc. R. 602	A district judge, a magistrate judge, or a mediator	IA Loc. R. 207(c)
W.D.N.C.	A settlement conference is considered at the initial pretrial conference and all subsequent conferences and may be required by the assigned judicial officer. Any party may also file a request for a settlement conference. Loc. R. 7	A settlement conference is considered at the initial pretrial conference and all subsequent conferences and may be required by the assigned judicial officer. Any party may also file a request for a settlement conference.	Any judicial officer, including the assigned judicial officer	Yes
D.N.D.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. N. Mar. I.	The judicial officer to whom a case is assigned will consider at the case management conference, or at any subsequent conference, the advisability of requiring the parties to participate in a settlement conference.	The selection of cases may be made at the case management conference or at any subsequent conference. The judge may also, by specific order, require participation in a settlement conference.	The judge may, at his or her discretion, preside over the settlement conference.	Participating attorneys will be required to have authority to bind parties at the case management conference and subsequent conferences.
N.D. Ohio	Judicial officers review cases for ADR and settlement possibilities at various stages of the proceedings.	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ohio	IA General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	IA General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	IA General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	IA General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)
E.D. Okla.	IA	A settlement conference will be held within 60 days after the status/scheduling conference for all cases in the standard and special management tracks.	Any judicial officer of the 3 federal judicial districts in the State of Oklahoma may preside over a settlement conference convened by the court.	Each party or court-approved representative with authority to participate in settlement negotiations and effect a complete solution will be required to personally attend the settlement conference.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
N.D. Okla.	Early pretrial settlement conferences are encouraged. The court will also provide an adjunct settlement judge program. Loc. R. 16.3(A) Loc. R. 16.3(I)	All civil cases Loc. R. 16.3(C)	Adjunct settlement judge Loc. R. 16.3(B) Loc. R. 16.3(F)	IA Loc. R. 16.3(D) Loc. R. 16.3(H)
W.D. Okla.	A mandatory settlement conference will be scheduled at the earliest practicable time. Loc. R. 17(I) (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91)	IA Loc. R. 17(I) (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91)	A magistrate judge, unless directed by the court Loc. R. 17(I) (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91)	Yes Loc. R. 17(I) (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91)
D. Or.	The provisions of Loc. R. 240-1 will govern the scheduling of a settlement conference before a judicial officer. Due to the press of the calendar, parties will be encouraged to pursue mediation first. If that fails, the parties will be permitted to re-apply for the appointment of a settlement judge.	IA	Judicial officer	IA Loc. R. 240-2(c)(4)
E.D. Pa.	In all special management track cases, the primary purpose of the second pretrial conference is to determine whether the case will settle. Prior to the conference, the parties will submit to the court brief preconference statements that identify their claims and defenses with the evidentiary support obtained from discovery. If the case does not settle during the conference, the court will set firm trial and discovery cut-off dates and order the parties to submit a plan to prepare for the trial of the case. Loc. R. 15	All special management track cases	District judge	The conference will be attended by the attorneys of record as well as a party, or representative of a party, with authority to settle the case.
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 1012.1 (Revised 11/88)	IA Loc. R. 1012.3 (Revised 11/88)	IA	IA Loc. R. 1012.4(A) (Revised 11/88)
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D.P.R.	Settlement discussions may begin during the initial scheduling conference.	IA	IA	IA
D.R.I.	The court's ADR plan makes mandatory a settlement conference before a magistrate judge unless the parties voluntarily elect to participate in one of the court-annexed ADR programs.	All civil cases	Magistrate judge	Yes (PD)
D.S.C.	The court will adopt a pilot program to test routine scheduling of settlement conferences.	IA	If scheduling can be arranged, the pilot program will use senior district judges, visiting judges, and magistrate judges to hold settlement conferences in cases assigned to other district judges.	The pilot program will require that, upon notice of the court, a representative of the parties with authority to bind will be present or available by telephone during any settlement conference.
D.S.D.	The court will work to create an environment that encourages early settlement	All civil cases	Magistrate judge	Yes (PD)
E.D. Tenn.	A judicially hosted settlement conference is an informal, flexible, noncoercive, and voluntary conference designed to aid settlement. Each party may forward, at least 4 days prior to the scheduled conference, an ex parte, confidential memorandum to the designated settlement judge that outlines the party's basic contentions, a history of past negotiations, expected monetary value of the case if liability is found, probability of success of each party, factual and legal strengths and weaknesses, a suitable range for settlement, and any other matters deemed important. If such a memorandum is not prepared, the party will forward to the settlement judge at least 4 days before the settlement conference as much of the above information as possible.	Loc. R. 68.1 (1992) With consent of the parties, a judge may refer any civil case for a settlement conference.	The judicial officer participating in the settlement conference will be a neutral mediator and facilitator and will play absolutely no role in the adjudication of the case once he or she is designated as settlement judge.	The settlement judge may require the attendance of the parties and their representatives at the settlement conference.

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
M.D. Tenn.	ADR is discussed with the case manager at the initial case management conference. Any party may request, or the case manager may direct any case to a settlement conference or other forms of ADR. For involuntary referrals, the court will first satisfy itself that it is in compliance with the requirements of the Sixth Circuit ruling in <i>In re NLO, Inc.</i> No. 93-3065 (9/17/93). The court can only refer cases to ADR not provided by the court with the consent of the parties. Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c)(4) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(i) (3/94) Loc. R. 20(c)(1) Loc. R. 20(c)(2) Loc. R. 20(d)(4)	Any case may go to a settlement conference at any time. Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(i) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(3)(e) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(6)(a) (3/94) Loc. R. 20(b) (3/94) Loc. R. 20(d)(2) (3/94)	A district judge or a magistrate judge Loc. R. 20(d)(1) (3/94)	The court may require that representatives with authority to bind be present or available by telephone. Loc. R. 20(d)(3) (3/94)
W.D. Tenn.	The court will continue to rely heavily on settlement conferences to settle cases.	IA	The assigned district judge, another district judge, or a magistrate judge	PD
E.D. Tex.	Settlement and ADR are discussed at the management conference.	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Tex.	The court strongly favors early settlement discussions. The parties in every civil action must have settlement discussions at the earliest possible date, well in advance of any pretrial conference. The presiding judge will be available for settlement conferences and may require and establish procedures for such conferences. Loc. R. 9.1 (3/78)	Judges, at their discretion, may require that a settlement conference be held early in a case, well in advance of any pretrial conferences.	IA	IA
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	By individual notice, the court will require attendance at all pretrial/settlement conferences by an attorney who has the authority to bind in all matters.
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
D. Utah	IA Loc. R. 204-2 Loc. R. 212	IA	IA Loc. R. 204-2 Loc. R. 212	IA
D. Vt.	IA Loc. R. 6	IA	IA	IA
D.V.I.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 3.2 (7/20/92)	It is the practice of the court that attorneys with authority to bind their clients respecting all matters previously identified by the court for discussion be present at pretrial conferences. (PD) Loc. R. 3.2(e)(2)
E.D. Va.	The court does not as a matter of course hold settlement conferences.	IA	IA	CR
W.D. Va.	Settlement conferences may be called at the discretion of the judicial officer. Any party may request a settlement conference. Upon such a request, the judicial officer will schedule a conference.	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Wash.	After the parties have completed substantial discovery, the court will schedule a settlement conference.	IA	IA	Parties and counsel are required to attend the settlement conference.
W.D. Wash.	The local rules already provide for settlement judges.	IA	IA	IA
N.D. W. Va.	Settlement week conferences should be scheduled at regular intervals (at least 3 times in a calendar year). For cases exempted because the court found there would be no beneficial purpose in a settlement conference, and for those cases not settled as a result of the settlement week conference, the court should set a date for submission of a pretrial order or a pretrial conference and a firm trial date.	All civil cases are eligible once discovery is completed, except type I cases and those cases exempted pursuant to the provisions hereof (e.g., if the parties, with the consent of the court, agreed to some other form of ADR, or if there would be no benefit to the case).	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.13

Table 11: Settlement Conferences

District	General Approach to Settlement	Method, Timing, and Type of Case	Type of Neutral	Representative with Authority to Bind Must Attend
S.D. W. Va.	The possibility of settlement is evaluated at the time frame conference. A final settlement conference is scheduled in the time frame order. Loc. R. 2.04	A final settlement conference is scheduled in the time frame order issued for all cases. Loc. R. 2.04	IA	Yes Loc. R. 2.04
E.D. Wis.	At the pretrial conference the judicial officer will determine whether a case is appropriate for one of the following settlement procedures: a conference with a district judge or a magistrate judge; appointment of a special master; or referral of the case to early neutral evaluation, mediation, or some form of ADR. Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)	IA	Judicial officers may make referrals to a neutral, who in the opinion of the officer, has the ability to bring parties together in a settlement. Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)	At the settlement conference, parties may be required to attend or be available by telephone. Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)
W.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Wyo.	A local rule currently allows parties to request a magistrate judge for settlement conferences. Loc. R. 101 (Revised 11/93)	IA	Magistrate judge	The court's local rule requires this representation and it predates the CJRA. Loc. R. 101 (Revised 11/93)

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR

The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs

The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Programs

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
M.D. Ala.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation and mediation	
N.D. Ala.	IA	IA	Each judge will conduct an ADR evaluation conference during the early stages of case development to determine suitability for ADR. The court may order use of either the mediation track or the mediation/arbitration track. Parties may choose one of the tracks by agreement. Parties may also elect to use other ADR procedures under the open ADR track.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	The court will examine ADR programs and consider whether or not any should be adopted.
D. Alaska	IA	IA	IA	The court will support the bar in implementing an early neutral evaluation program that will demonstrably divert cases from a normal judicial track. The court said it was not able to undertake such a program at present. The district needs an additional district judge and the

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
				increased magistrate judge position in Anchorage before it can encourage magistrate judge trials or provide other forms of ADR.
D. Ariz.	IA	IA	Arbitration	Mediation will be implemented on 7/94 and early neutral evaluation will be implemented on 7/95.
E.D. Ark.	IA	Yes	IA	
W.D. Ark.	The court accepts the Advisory Group recommendation that ADR not be established in this district.	CR	CR	The court will prepare a pamphlet describing ADR in the state of Arkansas and in adjoining districts.
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	Parties may choose a private ADR provider to conduct the mandatory settlement conference. Loc. R. 23.5.4
E.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court encourages use of ADR and provides a court-annexed early neutral evaluation program. (This program was adopted after the effective date of the CJRA Plan.) General Order 293 (11/12/92)	The court will establish an ADR advisory panel to evaluate early neutral evaluation, court-annexed arbitration, and other ADR programs that may be authorized by the court. (The court has since adopted a court-annexed early neutral evaluation program.) General Order 293 (11/12/92)
N.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court provides early neutral evaluation, nonbinding arbitration, judicially hosted settlement conferences, nonbinding summary jury trials and summary bench trials, special masters, trial by magistrate judge, and mediation. General Order 26 (5/11/85; Revised 7/22/86, 8/12/88, 1/1/90, 7/1/93) General Order 36 (7/1/93; Revised 1/18/94) General Order 37 (7/1/93) Loc. R. 500	The court wants to coordinate among judges, court staff, and the Advisory Group to ensure the smooth integration of ADR programs into judges' case management strategies. The court conducted an empirical analysis of the early neutral evaluation program in order to refine and improve the program.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	Mediation, early neutral evaluation, minitrial, summary jury trial, and arbitration	
D. Colo.	IA	Yes Loc. R. 53.2	IA	
D. Conn.	IA	IA	Cases may be referred to voluntary, privately provided ADR when deemed appropriate by the parties and the court. Loc. R. 28 (1985)	
D. Del.	IA	Yes	IA	
D.D.C.	IA	IA	The court will provide a special master, a qualified volunteer, a staff mediator, or a magistrate judge in appropriate cases. The parties have the option of using a person agreed upon and paid for by the parties. If the parties cannot agree, the court will select a qualified volunteer mediator.	The court will require all attorneys to certify that they are familiar with the available ADR processes. Loc. R. 206(d) (3/1/94)
M.D. Fla.	IA	IA	Mandatory arbitration and mediated settlement conferences	
N.D. Fla.	IA	IA	Mediation	The court declined to adopt early neutral evaluation, citing the difficulty of finding and maintaining a pool of trained evaluators and the additional administrative overhead such a program would require.
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	The district approved the adoption of a mediation program and appointed a mediation committee to deliver by 4/1/92 a recommended plan for implementing a mediation program. Loc. R. 16.2 (2/15/93)	Nothing contained in the ADR Programs Chapter of the CJRA Plan will limit or otherwise discourage an individual judge's use of any type of ADR procedure currently permitted by law.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	If funding continues, the court will continue its pilot program of voluntary court-annexed arbitration. Loc. R. 11 (8/91; Revised 6/93)	The court will develop expertise and procedures to help its judges identify, recommend, and help facilitate various dispute resolution alternatives, including nonbinding early neutral evaluation.
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	The court will establish a mandatory court-annexed arbitration program and a special masters program. In light of the opinion by the general counsel of the Administrative Office that the CJRA of 1990 limited court-annexed arbitration to the 20 districts authorized by earlier legislation, the court will request that the Judicial Conference obtain statutory authority for this arbitration program if the Judicial Conference determines that such authority is necessary.	The court agrees with the Advisory Group's recommendation that the court become accustomed to a more familiar adjudicatory ADR program, such as arbitration, before adopting a less familiar negotiative procedure such as mediation or early neutral evaluation.
S.D. Ga.	IA	ADR options must be presented to and signed by each party at the beginning of the case via the court's Litigant's Bill of Rights. Loc. R. 8 (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 3.3	IA	The court agreed with the Advisory Group's recommendation that a mandatory program of ADR not be instituted in this district at the present time.
D. Guam	IA	IA	IA	It was the finding of the Advisory Group that ADR is impractical in this district at this time. The Advisory Group will continue to explore ADR options.
D. Haw.	IA	Yes	IA	The Advisory Group will study arbitration.
D. Idaho	IA	IA	Settlement weeks, voluntary arbitration, and early neutral evaluation	
C.D. Ill.	IA	IA	Appropriate cases are referred, usually to a magistrate judge, for a settlement conference or a summary trial. The court rejects the Advisory Group's recommendations	

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
			concerning the expansion of ADR programs. However, based on the Advisory Group's attorney survey, the results of which indicated that more emphasis should be placed on settlement, the court will explore ways to encourage the use of settlement conferences in more cases. Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	
N.D. Ill.	IA	The court encourages the use of ADR in appropriate circumstances. On the advice of the Advisory Group, the court will await the analysis of the experience of those courts that are experimenting with ADR under the CJRA.	IA	
S.D. Ill.	IA	IA	Mediation, arbitration, summary jury trial minitrial	The possibility of voluntary ADR is discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference. The Advisory Group and the court rejected the concept of mandatory neutral evaluation programs.
N.D. Ind.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and settlement conferences	The court will review the pilot districts' experiences with minitrials and summary jury trials over the next 3 years. The judicial officers participating in the expanded early neutral evaluation program will report their experiences to the court and the Advisory Group by 1/1/93.
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation, mediation, arbitration, minihearings, and summary jury trials	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that a mandatory, nonbinding arbitration program be adopted, for the reason that the current legislation limits the authorized districts to the 10 that currently have it.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	The court already uses settlement conferences and summary jury trials. In appropriate cases, magistrate judges recommend outside mediation.	Full-time magistrate judges are encouraged to pursue further study and training in ADR techniques. The magistrate judges will continue to implement and evaluate a pilot project for expediting prisoner litigation. The court rejects the recommendation that a neutral evaluation program be implemented.
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA	Local rule permits a judicial officer to set any civil case for summary jury trial or other alternative method of dispute resolution. The court intends to adopt and implement a court-annexed mediation program. Loc. R. 23	
W.D. Ky.	IA	Yes	IA	One district judge has begun to use mediation as a method of ADR. The court will consider these efforts as a pilot program. A neutral evaluation program will be incorporated into this pilot program. Loc. R. 23
E.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	If the presiding judicial officer determines at any time that the case will benefit from ADR, the judicial officer may: 1. refer the case to private mediation if the parties consent; 2. order nonbinding minitrial or nonbinding summary jury trial before a judicial officer with or without the parties' consent; or 3. employ other ADR programs be designated for use in this district. The court has appointed a CJRA Study Group to examine whether, and if so how, a court-annexed ADR program should be established in the district.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
M.D. La.	Yes	IA	IA	The Advisory Group will study the issue of ADR.
W.D. La.	IA	The court will not establish formal procedures for arbitration or mediation. However, a list of resources that provide both arbitration and mediation will be maintained at a designated location. The list will be available to litigants upon request.	IA	
D. Me.	IA	IA	The court will make available mediation, minitrial, and summary jury trial.	The court did not adopt an early neutral evaluation program because the volume of cases does not justify it. However, if the state court system is interested in such a program, the court will seek a mutual involvement.
D. Md.	IA	Yes	IA	The court will make available mediation and minitrials upon request of the parties.
D. Mass.	IA	IA	Minitrials and summary jury trials	The court may refer appropriate cases to ADR programs that have been designated for use in the district court or that the judicial officer may make available.
E.D. Mich.	IA	Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92) Parties may, by stipulation, request that the case be referred to ADR, with the understanding that the parties will bear total financial responsibility for all arrangements beyond the entry of orders by the court. The ADR alternatives approved by the court include: 1. early neutral evaluation; 2. mediation; 3. special mediation panels; 4. binding arbitration; and 5. summary jury trial. In addition, all judges will be available to conduct settlement conferences. Loc. R. 53.1	Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92) IA	Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92) The court rejected an Advisory Group recommendation that the proposed ADR policy include a provision that a settlement conference be held in each case substantially in advance of the final pretrial conference.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA	Yes Loc. R. 41 Loc. R. 42 (Mediation) (4/83; Revised 8/91, 6/92) Loc. R. 43 (Court-annexed Arbitration) (6/85; Revised 8/91) Loc. R. 44 (Summary Jury Trials, Minihearings and early neutral evaluation) (4/83) Loc. R. 45 (Settlement Conferences) (4/83)	
D. Minn.	IA	Yes	IA	The court will seek to experiment with various ADR proposals when they appear to have merit.
N.D. Miss.	IA	Yes	IA	The clerk will maintain and make available to counsel a list of all arbitration, mediation, or other ADR agencies, and other resources.
S.D. Miss.	IA	Yes	IA	The clerk will maintain and make available to counsel a list of all arbitration, mediation, or other ADR agencies, and other resources.
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation and mediation	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	The court will implement an experimental early assessment program beginning 1/1/92 and extending through 12/31/94. The program will be evaluated at the end of this period.	
D. Mont.	IA	IA	IA	The court will maintain a list of court-approved mediation masters.
D. Neb.	IA	IA	Mediation	
D. Nev.	IA	Yes	IA	A special committee is examining arbitration and other issues concerning the administration of ADR.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
D.N.H.	IA	Yes	IA	ADR should be voluntary and will be determined by the judge and parties on a case-by-case basis. Litigants may choose from neutral case evaluation, mediation, binding and nonbinding arbitration, summary jury trial, and minitrial. Summary jury trials and minitrials may be scheduled before the magistrate judge if the magistrate judge's schedule permits, but should be limited to cases where an actual trial would be unusually expensive.
D.N.J.	IA	IA	Court-annexed arbitration and court-annexed mediation Gen. R. 47 (3/85) Gen. R. 49 (1/93)	The parties may agree to any form of ADR, including voluntary mediation if the judicial officer agrees. The district judge may administratively terminate actions pending the completion of the ADR procedures. Gen. R. 47C.2 (12/91) Appendix M, Guidelines for Arbitration (12/91)
D.N.M.	IA	Arbitration, mediation, conciliation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and settlement conferences are recommended for use by district judges.	IA	
E.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	Court-annexed arbitration, early neutral evaluation (for cases filed on or after 6/30/92, using a panel of court-appointed expert attorneys, on an experimental basis), magistrate judge trials, settlement conferences, special masters, and court-annexed mediation (for cases filed on or after 6/30/92, on an experimental basis)	

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
N.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The existing voluntary, court-annexed arbitration program will be preserved until an expanded ADR program is designed and recommended. Loc. R. 83.7	An ADR subcommittee of the Advisory Group has been formed to design and expand ADR programs in the district.
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The court established a mandatory, court-annexed mediation program for all expedited cases and a sample of most other civil cases. In standard and complex cases, a voluntary court-annexed arbitration program, as well as other voluntary ADR programs, will be discussed, considered, and suggested as appropriate at the case management conference.	The Advisory Group will monitor ADR programs in this district and assess their effectiveness.
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	Voluntary arbitration Loc. R. 47	Each judicial officer will encourage the use of the court's arbitration program. To complement the voluntary arbitration program, the court will establish additional court-annexed ADR programs. Loc. R. 47
E.D.N.C.	IA	IA	Yes Loc. R. 30.00–32.00	
M.D.N.C.	IA	IA	Mediation Loc. R. 601	Rules for mediation are similar to those used in the North Carolina state courts. The court is discontinuing its court-annexed arbitration program.
W.D.N.C.	IA	Yes	IA	
D.N.D.	IA	Yes	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	IA	Any civil case triable to a jury may be assigned for summary jury trial.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
N.D. Ohio	IA	IA	Voluntary arbitration, early neutral evaluation, mediation, and summary jury or summary bench trial Loc. R. 7:1.1 (1/1/92)	
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	The court will continue its commitment to ADR and the flexible approach reflected in Loc. R. 53.1. Furthermore, the western division of the court will implement, as staffing and funding allow, a formalized ADR program, such as settlement week mediation. Loc. R. 53.1 (10/91)	The court will not adopt an early neutral evaluation program, but the judge assigned to a case identified as complex may consider using early neutral evaluation.
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	Summary jury trial	
N.D. Okla.	IA	IA	The court provides an Adjunct Settlement Judge Program.	The court will establish a permanent ADR Advisory Committee to assist the court with ADR initiatives. The court will continue to experiment with other ADR methods.
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	Court-annexed mediation and court-annexed mandatory arbitration Loc. R. 17(J) (2/7/83; Revised 7/15/85, 12/31/91) Loc. R. 43 (10/12/84; Revised 1/14/85, 3/26/85, 7/15/85, 11/1/89) Loc. R. 46 (12/31/91) Miscellaneous Order 22, Standing Order Regarding Mediators (1/31/92)	A summary jury trial may be ordered by the court when justified by circumstances. Loc. R. 17(J) Loc. R. 44 (10/12/84)
D. Or.	IA	IA	Throughout the pretrial process, the judge should apprise counsel of ADR options, including a settlement judge, use of the court's voluntary mediation program, and the availability of other local mediation or settlement services.	
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	Court-annexed arbitration and mediation Loc. R. 8 Loc. R. 15	

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
M.D. Pa.	IA	IA	The court will adopt an array of alternatives to trial that will include: 1. summary jury trials; 2. a settlement officer program; and 3. mediation. Each district judge will encourage the use of ADR.	The court directs the Advisory Group to continue to review arbitration as part of an annual assessment of the civil and criminal dockets.
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	The court is pleased with the success of the voluntary arbitration program and envisions expanding the availability and use of ADR. Loc. R. 16.2 (10/93)	
D.P.R.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation	
D.R.I.	IA	IA	Mandatory settlement conferences, early neutral evaluation, mediation, arbitration, and summary jury or bench trials	
D.S.C.	IA	IA	Mediation, summary jury trials, early neutral evaluation, and mandatory judicial settlement conferences	
D.S.D.	IA	Yes	IA	The court will monitor a list of ADR programs available in the community; a copy will be sent to counsel by the clerk's office upon inquiry or request. The court will monitor the experience of other districts with court-annexed programs.
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	The court may, at the discretion of the judge, refer any civil case for a settlement conference or any other method of ADR deemed appropriate to the needs of the case. Loc. R. 16.3
M.D. Tenn.	IA	Yes Loc. R. 20(a) (3/94) Loc. R. 20(d) (3/94)	IA	The court designated a permanent ADR committee.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
W.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	The court policy will be to make an early effort to settle the case through some means. If this effort is unsuccessful, the court will make an effort at a later time. The court requests that the Advisory Group conduct a study of other ADR techniques such as arbitration.
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	If the judicial officer determines that a case would probably benefit from ADR, the judicial officer may refer the case to court-annexed mediation or other ADR methods designated for use in the district.	The court considered but rejected early neutral evaluation.
N.D. Tex.	IA	The court endorses ADR as effective in bringing about settlement or the narrowing of issues in civil actions.	IA	The clerk will tabulate, analyze and report annually on the disposition of ADR proceedings.
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	The court recognizes mediation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and arbitration. The court may approve any other ADR method the parties suggest or the court believes is suited to the litigation. The court is currently referring individual cases to arbitration and special masters. Loc. R. 20 (1/92, Revised 2/94)	
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	Nonbinding arbitration, early neutral evaluation, mediation, minitrials, and moderated settlement conferences Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94)	The parties in every case will be required to consider ADR. In appropriate cases, the court may require participation in ADR. Loc. R. CV-87 (1/94)
D. Utah	IA	IA	The court will experiment with mediation, arbitration, minitrials, and summary jury trials for a limited time period, to determine whether there demand for these services. (Since adoption of the CJRA Plan, the court has approved Loc. R. 212 (3/93) which provides for court-annexed arbitration and mediation.)	

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
D. Vt.	IA	IA	Early neutral evaluation	
D.V.I.	IA	IA	The court adopted a court-annexed mediation program. Loc. R. 3.2	
E.D. Va.	The court considered a number of ADR methods and rejected them because: 1. there is no persuasive evidence that they reduce costs, improve disposition rates, or improve the quality of justice; 2. ADR methods have no impact on the time spent in discovery, which is the principal source of cost and delay; and 3. the availability of a firm and early trial date before an Article III judge has eliminated the need for an alternative adjudicatory process in this district.	IA	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	Minitrials have been used with some degree of success in this district. This technique will be continued where litigants are agreeable to it.	The Advisory Group has recommended further study of ADR techniques. No further methods will be adopted by the court until it has received a report and recommendations from the Advisory Group.
E.D. Wash.	IA	In appropriate cases, the court will encourage experimentation with the use of early neutral evaluation and minitrials as promising ADR mechanisms. Loc. R. 39.1	IA	
W.D. Wash.	IA	IA	The local rules already provide mediation, voluntary arbitration, settlement judges, and summary jury trials. The court will add summary bench trials through a change in local rules.	The court considered but rejected early neutral evaluation at this time.

Table 12: Adoption of Alternative Dispute Resolution

District	The Court Does Not Have and Will Not Adopt or Encourage ADR	The Court Encourages ADR But Does Not Have Court-Annexed Programs	The Court Provides One or More Court-Annexed Program	Other
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	The court schedules settlement week conferences at regular intervals. A case will be exempted from a settlement week conference if the parties, with the consent of the court, have agreed to some other form of ADR. Loc. R. 4.01	
S.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	The court will establish a mediation program. The court anticipates that the program will be implemented by April 1992. Loc. R. 5.01	
E.D. Wis.	IA	Yes Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)	IA	
W.D. Wis.	IA	IA	Mediation and early neutral evaluation	
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	IA	The Local Rules Standing Committee will amend the local rules to provide: procedures that permit the court to mandate ADR in appropriate cases, consideration by the court to use other ADR techniques on an ad hoc basis when they are deemed appropriate, assignment of settlement conferences to retired judges or other counsel on the court's approval, and procedures that require the parties to consider early settlement discussion and report the results of such discussion at the initial pretrial conference. The court does not feel that an early neutral evaluation program is necessary.

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

Court-Approved ADR Methods—What ADR methods have been approved by the Court?

Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected—How are cases selected for ADR? When are they scheduled for ADR? What types of cases are eligible?

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
M.D. Ala.	Early neutral evaluation and mediation	IA	
N.D. Ala.	The open ADR track allows parties to employ any form of ADR upon which they mutually agree. On the mediation track, litigants meet with a neutral mediator for in-depth settlement discussions. The mediation/arbitration track combines mediation and some features of arbitration.	Each judge will conduct an ADR evaluation conference during the early stages of case development to determine whether a case might be appropriate for ADR. This conference may be held in conjunction with a pretrial conference under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 or a scheduling conference under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b), but may also be conducted as a separate conference. At the conference, a case may be selected for the mediation track: 1. when the status of discovery is such that the parties are generally aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the case; or 2. at any earlier time by agreement of the parties and with the approval of the court. A case may be selected for the mediation/arbitration track: 1. when the status of discovery is such that the parties are generally aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the case; or 2. at any earlier time by agreement of the parties with the approval of the court.	The expenses of a witness for a party will be paid by the party producing the witness. All other expenses of mediation, including the fee, travel, and other expenses of the mediator, the expenses of any witnesses called by the mediator, and the cost of any evidence or expert advice produced at the request of the mediator, will be borne equally by the parties unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or directed by the court. The mediator will be compensated at a reasonable rate, agreed to by the parties, or as set by the court. Before the mediation process begins, each party to the process will deposit with the clerk such an amount of the anticipated expenses and fees as the court directs. When the mediation process has been terminated, the mediator will file with the clerk a verified statement of fees and expenses. Upon approval by the court, the clerk will disburse to the mediator from the sums deposited by the parties an amount to satisfy the fees and expenses approved by the court. Any unexpected balance will be returned to the parties. If the sums deposited are insufficient to pay the full amount of the approved fees and expenses, the court will order the parties to pay any remaining fees and expenses.

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	
D. Alaska	The court will support the bar in implementing an early neutral evaluation program that will demonstrably divert cases from a normal judicial track. The court said it was not able to undertake such a program at present.	IA	
D. Ariz.	Arbitration, early neutral evaluation, and mediation	IA Loc. R. 2.11	
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	
W.D. Ark.	CR	CR	The court has rejected court-annexed ADR, but it will not prevent or discourage parties from seeking ADR options.
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	
E.D. Cal.	Early neutral evaluation (This program was adopted after the effective date of the CJRA Plan.) General Order 293 (11/12/92)	IA General Order 293 (11/12/92)	
N.D. Cal.	The court provides early neutral evaluation, nonbinding arbitration, judicially hosted settlement conferences, nonbinding summary jury trials and summary bench trials, special masters, trial by magistrate judge, and mediation. General Order 26 (5/11/85; Revised 7/22/86, 8/12/88, 1/1/90, 7/1/93) General Order 36 (7/1/93; Revised 1/18/94) General Order 37 (7/1/93) Loc. R. 500	IA	The court wants to: 1. develop and implement improved data collection systems to better monitor the administration of ADR programs and assess their effectiveness; 2. refine the process of matching individual cases with the various ADR methods; 3. analyze the suitability of case types included in each ADR program and recommend the addition or deletion of case categories; and 4. design and implement improved systems to obtain feedback from parties and neutrals regarding the effectiveness of the ADR programs.
S.D. Cal.	Mediation, early neutral evaluation, minitrial, summary jury trial, and arbitration	Magistrate judges offer mediation and early neutral evaluation in the course of pretrial management. The judicial officer will order nonbinding arbitration in all even-numbered simple contract and simple tort cases that do not exceed \$100,000. Data will be collected from these cases and used to evaluate the effectiveness of the ADR program. All even-numbered trademark and copyright cases are subject to nonbinding arbitration/mediation. In cases under	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
		\$250,000, the judicial officer can order a nonbinding minitrial or a summary jury trial if it is likely to resolve the case.	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 53.2	IA	The judicial officer will discuss ADR possibilities at the pretrial conference. Loc. R. 29.1 Loc. R. 53.2
D. Conn.	The CJRA Plan does not specifically limit the types of ADR available through private providers or through Sta-Fed, Inc., a joint state-federal court ADR provider. Loc. R. 28 (1985)	Any case may be referred to ADR at any stage of litigation.	
D. Del.	Voluntary mediation and binding arbitration Loc. R. 72.1(a)(1)	Referral to ADR should be discussed at the settlement conference. Loc. R. 72.1(a)(1)	
D.D.C.	The court will provide a special master, a qualified volunteer, a staff mediator, or a magistrate judge in appropriate cases. The parties have the option of using a person agreed upon and paid for by the parties. If the parties cannot agree, the court will select a qualified volunteer or a staff mediator.	ADR is discussed at the meet and confer conference; a recommendation is made by counsel in the case scheduling statement that is submitted to the judge within 10 days of the conference. Loc. R. 206(d) (3/1/94)	
M.D. Fla.	Mandatory arbitration and mediated settlement conferences	IA	
N.D. Fla.	Mediation	A case may enter mediation at one of these 4 points: 1. upon completion of discovery, in lieu of pretrial stipulations/attachments; 2. at the time of the pretrial conference, by order of the court with or without parties' approval; 3. at the request of the parties, at any time prior to trial; or 4. at any time the court determines it to be appropriate.	
S.D. Fla.	Mediation, minitrials, and summary jury trials	Mediation is mandatory in all cases except those exempted by local rule. Loc. R. 16.2(C) (2/15/93)	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
M.D. Ga.	The court is one of the ten pilot districts for voluntary court-annexed arbitration. Loc. R. 11 (8/91; Revised 6/93)	IA Loc. R. 11.3 (8/91; Revised 6/93)	
N.D. Ga.	Mandatory court-annexed arbitration and special masters are methods to be adopted by the court. The court has not yet court-annexed mediation, but will permit parties in arbitration to jointly agree on mediation.	Approximately 250–300 civil actions will be randomly selected each year to participate in the mandatory arbitration program. The assigned judge in each selected case may, upon motion by a party or sua sponte, exempt that case from arbitration within 30 days of selection for the program. Upon the consent of all parties, a civil case not randomly selected may participate in arbitration. Parties in complex litigation may agree jointly upon the selection, appointment, and payment of a special master to control and manage discovery, conduct a trial, enter findings of fact and conclusions of law, and render a decision that would be binding on the parties.	Implementation of the ADR programs is dependent upon additional funding.
S.D. Ga.	ADR options must be presented to and signed by each party at the beginning of the case via the court's Litigant's Bill of Rights. Loc. R. 8 (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 3.3	ADR options must be presented to and signed by each party at the beginning of the case via the court's Litigant's Bill of Rights. Loc. R. 8 (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 3.3	
D. Guam	IA	IA	
D. Haw.	IA	IA	
D. Idaho	Settlement weeks, voluntary arbitration, and early neutral evaluation	Settlement weeks will be scheduled periodically, depending upon the volume of cases. Selection of cases for settlement weeks will be at the discretion of the court, but the most appropriate cases for settlement will be those in which a significant amount of discovery has already been completed, or upon the request of one or more parties. Upon consent of all parties, cases can be referred to neutral evaluation at any time. Any civil case not involving prisoners as party litigants may be referred to arbitration at any time at the request or upon the consent of all parties. (Eligibility for arbitration is a revised version of eligibility established in the CJRA Plan.) General Order 92 (5/93)	
C.D. Ill.	Settlement conferences and summary trials Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	IA	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
N.D. Ill.	The court will consider using summary jury trials and minitrials in a limited number of cases.	IA	
S.D. Ill.	Mediation, arbitration, summary jury trials, and minitrials	The court may, at its discretion, refer any civil case for summary jury trial or other ADR that the court may deem proper. Loc. R. 34 (5/92; Revised 3/94)	
N.D. Ind.	Early neutral evaluation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and settlement conferences	IA	The court will make cautious use of minitrials and summary jury trials in cases where the actual trial would be unusually expensive. The court will expand, on an experimental basis, the voluntary early neutral evaluation program being used in the Ft Wayne division to two other divisions.
S.D. Ind.	Early neutral evaluation, mediation, arbitration, minihearings, and summary jury trials Loc. R. 53.2	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	
S.D. Iowa	Settlement conferences, summary jury trials, and mediation	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	
E.D. Ky.	Summary jury trials and voluntary mediation	IA	
W.D. Ky.	Mediation and early neutral evaluation	IA	The court believes that ADR programs must be voluntary in order to be successful.
E.D. La.	If the presiding judicial officer determines at any time that the case will benefit from ADR, the judicial officer will: 1. have discretion to refer the case to private mediation if the parties consent; 2. have discretion to order a nonbinding minitrial or nonbinding summary jury trial before a judicial officer with or without the parties' consent; or 3. employ other ADR programs that may be designated for use in this district.	Judges may refer cases to private mediation at any time, even if such mediation upsets previously set trial or other dates.	
M.D. La.	Settlement conferences, minitrials, summary jury trials, and private mediation	The presiding judicial officer may at any time refer a case to ADR.	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
W.D. La.	The court will promote settlement efforts at every stage of the proceedings. The court may, in instances that merit, order nonbinding mediation or arbitration.	The court will not establish formal procedures for arbitration or mediation. However, a list of resources that provide both arbitration and mediation will be maintained at a designated location. The list will be available to litigants upon request.	
D. Me.	Mediation, minitrials, and summary jury trials	Attorneys for cases in the standard and complex tracks will discuss ADR at the scheduling conference.	
D. Md.	Mediation and minitrials	IA	
D. Mass.	Minitrials, summary jury trials, and mediation are among the methods available for use by the court. However, this list is illustrative, not exclusive. Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)	The court may refer appropriate cases to ADR programs that have been designated for use in the district court or that the judicial officer may make available. Loc. R. 16.4 (10/92)	
E.D. Mich.	Early neutral evaluation, mediation, special mediation panels, binding arbitration, summary jury trials, and settlement conferences Loc. R. 53.1	IA Loc. R. 53.1	
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA Loc. R. 42 Loc. R. 43	
D. Minn.	Mediation, arbitration, summary jury trials, minitrials, settlement conferences, and special masters	IA	
N.D. Miss.	Early neutral evaluation, settlement conferences, summary jury trials, summary bench trials, minitrials, and settlement weeks	ADR is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan. Early neutral evaluation and settlement conferences should be accomplished in the course of the case management conference and any subsequent status and pretrial conferences.	
S.D. Miss.	Early neutral evaluation, settlement conferences, summary jury trials, summary bench trials, minitrials, and settlement weeks	ADR is discussed by counsel during the preparation of the joint case management plan. Early neutral evaluation and settlement conferences should be accomplished in the course of the case management conference and any subsequent status and pretrial conferences.	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
E.D. Mo.	Early neutral evaluation and mediation	Referral of cases to early neutral evaluation will occur when ordered by the court after the first case management scheduling conference or when both parties agree to participate. A case may be referred to mediation upon order of the court after a case management conference or upon motion of one or more parties. When mediation is ordered, attendance of the parties and counsel is mandatory. No case types are specified for either type of ADR.	
W.D. Mo.	Mediation, nonbinding arbitration, early neutral evaluation, magistrate settlement, minitrials, summary jury trials, binding arbitration, or some hybrid approved by the ADR administrator	After filing, all civil cases, except those cases listed below, will be randomly assigned to one of three groups. One third will be assigned to the Early Assessment Program. Another third will be eligible to voluntarily participate in the program. The other third will be a control group, exempted from mandatory participation in any form of ADR. Excluded case types are multidistrict cases, Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals, habeas corpus actions, pro se prisoner cases, other pro se cases where motion for appointment of counsel is pending, class actions, and student loan cases.	For those cases assigned to the program, an assessment will be held within 30 days after the completion of responsive pleadings. Parties with authority to bind must be present. No fee is charged if the court's neutral is used. Fees are charged if an outside neutral from a roster of neutrals is used.
D. Mont.	Mediation	IA Loc. R. 235-1(a)(9)	
D. Neb.	Mediation	Court-annexed mediation will be provided in cases deemed appropriate for mediation.	The court will attempt to use the resources of the Nebraska Office of Dispute Resolution in consultation with the bar in drafting the standing order or local rule that makes mediation available.
D. Nev.	Settlement conferences, summary jury trials, or any other ADR method selected by the court	ADR is conducted in cases judged by the court to be appropriate.	
D.N.H.	Neutral case evaluation, mediation, binding and nonbinding arbitration, and summary and mini jury trials	ADR is considered at the preliminary pretrial conference. ADR should be voluntary and will be determined by the judge and parties on a case-by-case basis. The litigants will be given the opportunity to choose from a menu of ADR techniques.	IA
D.N.J.	Court-annexed arbitration and court-annexed mediation	At the initiation of civil actions, the clerk designates certain actions for court-annexed arbitration when the relief sought is monetary and not in excess of \$100,000 exclusive of interests, costs, and punitive damages. Judicial officers may	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
	Gen. R. 47 (3/85) Gen. R. 49 (1/93)	at any time designate complex civil actions for court-annexed mediation. Parties may agree to arbitrate or mediate any case on a voluntary basis. Gen. R. 47C.1 (3/85) Gen. R. 47C.2 (3/85; Revised 12/91) Gen. R. 49D (1/93)	
D.N.M.	Arbitration, mediation, conciliation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and settlement conferences are recommended for use by district judges.	Cases are referred to ADR at the discretion of the judge.	
E.D.N.Y.	Court-annexed arbitration, early neutral evaluation (for cases filed on or after 6/30/92, using a panel of court-appointed expert attorneys, on an experimental basis), magistrate judge trials, settlement conferences, special masters, and court-annexed mediation (for cases filed on or after 6/30/92, on an experimental basis)	All cases involving claims for money damages involving \$100,000 or less will be sent to arbitration, except for Social Security cases, tax matters, prisoner's civil rights cases, and actions asserting constitutional rights. The court may, at its discretion, refer matters to early neutral evaluation. The court may upon request of all parties or upon their consent refer matters to a magistrate judge for an early, firm trial date. A settlement conference before a district or magistrate judge will be convened in every case unless the court determines that it is unwarranted. The court may appoint a special master when it finds that a special master would play a useful role in resolving disputes among parties. Litigants may choose to avail themselves of the court's mediation program for civil cases.	
N.D.N.Y.	Court-annexed voluntary arbitration	Parties are advised of the court's voluntary arbitration program in § VIII(B) of General Order 25, which is provided to all plaintiffs upon commencement of action for service on defendants. At the pretrial conference, counsel will inform the court whether or not their clients have found their case suitable for arbitration. Loc. R. 83.7	
S.D.N.Y.	Mediation and court-annexed voluntary arbitration	As part of a 2-year program, mediation will be available for expedited cases and a sample of other civil cases. In standard and complex cases, arbitration will be discussed at the case management conference.	
W.D.N.Y.	Voluntary arbitration	IA Loc. R. 47	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
E.D.N.C.	Court-hosted settlement conferences, mediated settlement conferences, and summary jury trials	All cases are eligible for settlement conferences. The court-hosted settlement conference is initiated by motion or request by a party or by order of the court. The mediated settlement conference is held within 60 days of a court order and is completed within 30 days.	
M.D.N.C.	Mediation Loc. R. 601	IA Loc. R. 602	
W.D.N.C.	Mediated settlement conferences	All cases except habeas corpus cases	
D.N.D.	IA	IA	
D. N. Mar. I.	Nonbinding summary jury trials	Any triable civil case may be assigned for summary jury trial at the case management conference or at any time by the court on its own motion, on the motion of one of the parties, or by stipulation of all parties.	
N.D. Ohio	Voluntary arbitration, early neutral evaluation, mediation, and summary jury or summary bench trials Loc. R. 7:1.1 (1/1/92)	Any civil case may be referred to early neutral evaluation, mediation, summary jury trial or summary bench trial by the court on its own motion, on the motion of one or more parties, or by stipulation of all parties. Any civil case may be referred to voluntary arbitration subject to 28 U.S.C. § 651. Loc. R. 7:2.1 (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:3.1 (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:4.1 (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:5.1 (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:6.1 (1/1/92)	
S.D. Ohio	IA Loc. R. 53.1 (10/91)	IA Arbitration Rules Orders 85-1 and 85-1A (Western Division at Cincinnati, 1/85; Revised 4/85) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	The court will not adopt any new early neutral evaluation program, but the judge assigned to a case identified as complex may consider using early neutral evaluation in specific cases.
E.D. Okla.	Summary jury trials	With the agreement of all parties, either by written motion or oral motion in court, the judicial officer may convene a summary jury trial.	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
N.D. Okla.	Pretrial settlement conferences, Adjunct Settlement Judge Program, summary jury trials, minitrials, executive summary jury trials, and private mediation	Civil cases may be set for a settlement conference upon the request of the parties any time prior to trial. Loc. R. 16.3(A)	
W.D. Okla.	Court-annexed mediation, court-annexed mandatory arbitration, and summary jury trials Loc. R. 17(I) Loc. R. 17(J) Loc. R. 43 Loc. R. 46	Mediation is generally voluntary, but the court can order mediation. Mediation is scheduled at the status/scheduling conference or any time parties request it. Arbitration is mandatory for certain civil cases under \$100,000 and voluntary for any civil case in which the parties consent to use the program. Arbitration is scheduled at the status/scheduling conference and integrated into the court's case management order. Arbitration is scheduled to occur just prior to discovery cut-off. Summary jury trials are usually scheduled only after a settlement conference fails, a lengthy trial is expected, and where the expense is justified by the circumstances. Loc. R. 17(J) Loc. R. 43 Loc. R. 46	
D. Or.	Settlement conferences and voluntary mediation Loc. R. 240-1 Loc. R. 240-2	IA	
E.D. Pa.	Arbitration and mediation	IA	Any judge, on his or her own motion, or any party to a civil law suit, may suggest utilizing a means of ADR other than court-annexed arbitration and mediation.
M.D. Pa.	Summary jury trials, a settlement officer program, and mediation	Summary jury trials may be held as the final step before an actual jury trial. Referral to mediation is at the court's discretion. Loc. R. 1011.4 (Revised 1/94) Loc. R. 1011.5 (Revised 1/94)	Summary jury trials are currently being used. A settlement officer program would use a magistrate judge, senior judge, or a neutral appointed by the assigned trial judge. Use of a magistrate judge as a settlement officer is a current option. The court may require the mediator or settlement officer to prepare a written report or recommendations.
W.D. Pa.	The court has a voluntary arbitration program. The chief judge will set up a neutral evaluation program. Members of the County Academy of Trial Lawyers will serve as adjunct settlement judges. Loc. R. 16.2 (10/93)	IA	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
D.P.R.	Early neutral evaluation	All cases not on the expedited track will be referred to early neutral evaluation unless the court determines that a case is unsuitable for early neutral evaluation. Early neutral evaluation procedures will be undertaken within 30 days of the issuance of the case management order.	
D.R.I.	Mandatory settlement conferences, early neutral evaluation, mediation, arbitration, and summary jury or bench trials.	Parties in all civil cases have 120 days from the filing of the answer to either select an ADR option or go to the mandatory settlement conference.	
D.S.C.	Mediation, summary jury trials, early neutral evaluation, and mandatory judicial settlement conferences are approved by the court. The court specifically rejected court-annexed arbitration.	1. Mediation: Case selection will be at the discretion of the presiding judge. A mediation week format will be used, and 2 methods of referral will be tested: opt-out and opt-in. The two referral methods will be evaluated and compared. 2. Summary jury trials: The decision as to the appropriateness of a given case for summary jury trial will be made by the presiding judge. 3. Early neutral evaluation: The court will test a pilot program for select groups of cases after the mediation program is implemented. Results and costs will be compared with those of the mediation program and mandatory judicial settlement conference. 4. Mandatory judicial settlement conferences: The court will adopt a pilot program to test routine scheduling of settlement conferences. Results and costs will be compared with those of the mediation and early neutral evaluation programs.	
D.S.D.	The court approves of all voluntary ADR methods; the court does not provide any ADR programs.	Early consideration of ADR by counsel is encouraged.	
E.D. Tenn.	The court may, at the discretion of the judge, refer any civil case for a settlement conference or any other method of ADR deemed appropriate to the needs of the case.	IA	
M.D. Tenn.	Settlement conferences and private ADR providers Loc. R. 11(d) Loc. R. 20(c)	The case manager will discuss the possibility of ADR at the initial case management conference. Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c) Loc. R. 11(d)(2)(i) Loc. R. 11(d)(3)(e) Loc. R. 11(d)(6)(a) (3/94)	
W.D. Tenn.	Early neutral evaluation, settlement conferences, minitrials, summary jury trials, and mediation	IA	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
E.D. Tex.	Court-annexed mediation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and other, unspecified ADR programs are available.	ADR is discussed at the case management conference and a case may be assigned to mediation at the discretion of the court.	
N.D. Tex.	Mediation, minitrials, and summary jury trials	A judge may refer a case to ADR on the motion of any party, on the agreement of the parties, or on the judge's own motion. The judge will respect the parties' agreement unless the judge believes that another form of ADR would be better suited to the case and to the parties. The authority to refer cases to ADR does not preclude a judge from suggesting or requiring other settlement procedures.	Subject to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 473(c) party representatives with the authority to negotiate a settlement and all other persons necessary to negotiate a settlement, including insurance carriers, must attend the ADR sessions.
S.D. Tex.	The court recognizes mediation, minitrials, summary jury trials, and arbitration. The court may approve any other ADR method the parties suggest or the court believes is suited to the litigation. Loc. R. 20.D (1/92; Revised 2/94)	Before the initial pretrial conference, counsel will discuss the appropriateness of ADR (with their clients and opposing counsel), and will advise the court of the results of the discussion at the initial pretrial conference. The court may refer a case to ADR on the motion of any party, on the agreement of the parties, or on its own motion. This authority does not preclude the court from suggesting or requiring other settlement initiatives. If the parties agree on a method or provider, the court will respect the agreement unless it believes there is a better suited alternative. Loc. R. 20.A (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.B (1/92; Revised 2/94)	1. A party opposing the ADR referral or provider must file written objections within 10 days of receiving the notice of referral or provider. 2. Party representatives with authority to negotiate a settlement, and all other necessary persons (including insurance carriers) must attend the ADR session. 3. The provider and litigants will determine ADR fees. The court reserves the right to review the reasonableness of fees. 4. ADR results are nonbinding unless the parties agree otherwise. 5. All communications made during ADR procedures are confidential and protected from disclosures. 6. All providers are subject to disqualification pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455 (1988). 7. At the conclusion of each ADR proceeding, the provider will send the clerk a memo on the style, civil action case number, etc. The clerk will require counsel and their clients to complete a questionnaire, and the clerk will annually tabulate, analyze, and report on the disposition of ADR proceedings. The clerk will also keep the questionnaires on file. 8. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(f) sanctions will apply to any violation of this rule. Loc. R. 20.C (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.F (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.G (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.H (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.I (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.J (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.K (1/92; Revised 2/94) Loc. R. 20.L (1/92; Revised 2/94)

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
W.D. Tex.	Nonbinding arbitration, early neutral evaluation, mediation, minitrials, and moderated settlement conferences Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94)	In appropriate cases, the court may require ADR. Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94)	The court is ordering all members of the bar of the court to acquaint themselves with ADR procedures and advise their clients regarding those procedures. Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94) Loc. R. AT-1 (Revised 1/94)
D. Utah	The court will experiment with court-supervised mediation, arbitration, minitrials, and summary jury trials for a limited period of time, to determine whether or not there is a demand for these services. (Since the adoption of the CJRA Plan, the court has approved arbitration and mediation.)	IA	
D. Vt.	Early neutral evaluation	Early in the processing of a case, after there has been an opportunity for limited discovery (approximately the mid-point in the 8-month discovery period), litigants will meet with a neutral evaluator to discuss all aspects of the case. Civil cases in the following categories will be subject to the early neutral evaluation procedure: contract, real property, torts, civil rights, labor, property rights, and miscellaneous other statutes. A case defined as appropriate for early neutral evaluation may be excused only by order of the court upon a showing of good cause.	
D.V.I.	Court-annexed mediation	The judge may order ADR in any civil matter or selected issue upon agreement of the parties. Notice will be sent within 10 days of referral. The first mediation conference will be held within 60 days of the referral order. The mediator may modify the date up to 15 days. The assigned judge may approve longer modifications. Within 15 days of referral, a party may move to dispense with mediation under certain conditions. Criminal cases, appeals from administrative agencies, and other specific matters are excluded. Mediation will be completed within 45 days of the first conference unless extended by the court or by stipulation of the parties. In any event, the process will not exceed 90 days. Discovery may continue during mediation.	
E.D. Va.	CR	IA	

Table 13: Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods

District	Court-Approved ADR Methods	Referral Method, Timing, and Type of Case Selected	Other
W.D. Va.	Minitrials	IA	
E.D. Wash.	Summary jury trials, mediation, and arbitration	IA	The court will study the possible amendment to Loc. R. 39, to provide that the mediator will be compensated by the parties.
W.D. Wash.	Mediation, voluntary arbitration, settlement judges, summary jury trials, and summary bench trials Loc. R. CR 39.1	IA	
N.D. W. Va.	The court allows arbitration, summary jury trials, minitrials, mediation with a magistrate or settlement judge, or early neutral evaluation	Parties may request ADR at any time after service of an answer. If the court grants the ADR request, the running of the set discovery period will be tolled until early neutral evaluation is completed, the ADR has been reported (to the court) to be unsuccessful, or the court determines that one or more of the parties are no longer participating in ADR in good faith.	
S.D. W. Va.	Mediation Loc. R. 5.01	All civil cases are potentially eligible for mediation, but the court will make the ultimate decision regarding which cases to include and will order mandatory participation of these cases in the mediation program. For a case to be considered for mediation, at least 6 months must have passed since filing and discovery must either be complete or close to completion. Loc. R. 5.01	
E.D. Wis.	IA Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)	IA Loc. R. 7.12 (1/1/92)	
W.D. Wis.	Mediation and early neutral evaluation	The clerk will notify parties at filing of the availability of early neutral evaluation. At any appropriate point during the development of a case, the court may refer a case to a magistrate judge for mediation. ADR is viewed as a parallel track to settlement. Consequently, a case schedule will not be delayed or altered by the participation of parties in ADR.	The presiding judge will not participate in any ADR procedures selected by the parties.
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

ADR Administrator and/or Staff—Is there an ADR administrator and staff?

ADR Brochure or Education—What educational efforts have been undertaken by the court?

Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals—Does the court maintain a list of neutrals for ADR?

Qualifications and Training of Neutrals—What experience and/or training is required to be a neutral?

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
M.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Ala.	The Advisory Group recommended that, when funds become available, a new position of “ADR Administrator” should be added in the clerk’s office. When such funds become available, the court will review the demands placed on the clerk’s office by additional functions related to ADR and, after evaluating other staffing needs in the clerk’s office at that time, determine whether to request the position of “ADR Administrator.”	IA	The court has established a Federal Court Panel of Neutrals from which the neutrals for cases referred by the court to the mediation track or the mediation/arbitration track will be selected. The panel is composed of persons who, based on their training or experience, are deemed by the judges of the court to possess the qualities necessary for performance as neutrals. Any person placed on the panel may be removed for cause at the discretion of the chief judge. There is no maximum limit to the number of people who may be included on the panel.	The court encourages panel members to pursue individual training and continues to explore possibilities for court-sponsored training.
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Alaska	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Ariz.	The court anticipates creating a position for the development, implementation, and subsequent administration of DCM and ADR.	IA	IA Loc. R. 2.11	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
E.D. Ark.	IA	The court will publish a pamphlet informing parties of the available ADR options.	IA	IA
W.D. Ark.	CR	The court will prepare a pamphlet describing ADR in the state of Arkansas and in adjoining districts.	CR	CR
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Cal.	IA General Order 293 (11/12/92)	IA	IA General Order 293 (11/12/92)	IA
N.D. Cal.	The court hired a director and deputy director of ADR Programs. In 1992 the court hired an additional administrative staff member. These staff will answer questions, work closely with the Advisory Group, solicit views of all involved in the ADR process, and monitor and incorporate information from other courts and the private sector.	The court wants to design and conduct regular training sessions for court personnel and conduct educational programs and outreach to client groups and members of the private bar. ADR staff will prepare and publish reports and articles about the operation and effects of ADR. Parties will have to sign a written acknowledgment of having received the court's ADR booklet. Parties will also have to certify that they have discussed it with their lawyers. General Order 35 (7/1/93)	IA	The court wants to develop and conduct enhanced training and retraining programs for ADR neutrals.
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court will form a committee to seek competent volunteers to serve as arbitrators/mediators for up to 8 hours per year.	IA
D. Colo.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Conn.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 28 (1985)	IA
D. Del.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.D.C.	IA	IA	The clerk of court will maintain a list of special masters. A list of mediators will be provided by the circuit executive's office.	IA
M.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
N.D. Fla.	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that ADR be coordinated by a district ADR administrator.	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (2/15/93)	IA
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 11.2 (6/93)	IA
N.D. Ga.	CR	IA	The court will maintain a list of private attorneys who meet eligibility requirements established by the court. The court will establish a list of persons qualified to serve as special masters.	Arbitrators must have completed a training program for arbitrators approved by this court.
S.D. Ga.	IA	ADR options must be presented to and signed by each party at the beginning of the case via the court's Litigant's Bill of Rights. Loc. R. 8 (added 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 3.3	IA	IA
D. Guam	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Haw.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Idaho	IA	A brochure will be created to apprise the federal bar and litigants of the availability and details of the optional ADR programs. Information about these programs will be published in The Advocate and the court will conduct continuing legal education programs on ADR.	The court has a list of authorized arbitrators.	Settlement-week neutrals will be attorneys who have received specialized training in the state settlement week program and who practice in or are familiar with federal court. Arbitrators will be federal practitioners with subject matter experience in contract and tort cases. Neutral evaluators will possess expertise and experience in the particular subject matter of a given case.
C.D. Ill.	The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that it request an additional position in the Clerk's office to coordinate ADR.	IA	IA	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
N.D. Ill.	IA	The chief judge will establish a panel of attorneys and persons involved in ADR to develop a pamphlet listing the various methods available, including private ADR options.	IA	IA
S.D. Ill.	IA	The court requests that the Advisory Group prepare a pamphlet on the various ADR techniques for distribution to lawyers and litigants at time of first response.	IA	IA
N.D. Ind.	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ind.	IA	The court directs the clerk to include in the Practitioner's Handbook descriptions of these ADR mechanisms: early neutral evaluation, mediation, arbitration, minihearings, and summary jury trials. The court also directs the clerk to prepare and promulgate a brochure for litigants as well as attorneys describing these ADR mechanisms.	IA	IA
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D. La.	Administration is handled by the local bar.	Education is performed by the local bar.	The local bar maintains a list of neutrals.	The local bar trains neutrals.
W.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Me.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Md.	CR	CR	IA	IA
D. Mass.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Minn.	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	The court will establish a pool of panel attorneys who will serve as evaluators and mediators.	IA
W.D. Mo.	The program administrator will administer the Early Assessment Program, serve as a mediator at the assessment when requested by the parties, and assist in evaluating the program.	IA	The court will maintain a list of neutrals who meet minimum requirements established by the CJRA Plan.	If the neutral is a former U.S. district judge, appellate judge, bankruptcy judge, or a Missouri circuit or appellate court judge, mediation or arbitration experience is required. Other neutrals must be members of the Missouri Bar for at least 8 consecutive years and will have completed this training: 1. Mediators and evaluators must have completed 16 50-minute hours of continuing legal education training certified under Missouri Supreme Court Rule 17 or by this court, or the reasonable equivalent. 2. Arbitrators must have completed 4 50-minute hours of continuing legal education training certified under Missouri Supreme Court Rule 17 or by this court, or the reasonable equivalent.
D. Mont.	IA	IA	The court will maintain a list of court-approved mediation masters.	IA
D. Neb.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Nev.	CR	CR	CR	CR
D.N.H.	IA	IA	The clerk's office will keep a list of approved neutrals.	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
D.N.J.	IA Gen. R. 47 (3/85) Gen. R. 49 (1/93)	The court requests that the Association of the Federal Bar of the District of New Jersey sponsor a seminar on ADR.	IA	IA Gen. R. 49A.2 (3/93)
D.N.M.	IA	IA	The court will establish a panel of arbitrators, mediators, and facilitators. Until this panel is established, the court will coordinate with the Second Judicial District court to determine the availability of trained neutrals.	Procedures for selection and training of neutrals will be developed in writing by the clerk.
E.D.N.Y.	The court will appoint an ADR administrator effective 3/31/92.	The court will publish and distribute to plaintiff's counsel an ADR pamphlet, with a direction to send it to all counsel. The judicial officer may advise the parties of ADR possibilities at the initial pretrial conference.	The court will maintain panels of neutrals for arbitration, early neutral evaluation, and mediation. Arb. R. (Revised 1/21/93)	IA
N.D.N.Y.	IA	The CJRA Plan mandates that an ADR subcommittee of the Advisory Group will develop a training program for district judges, magistrate judges, attorneys, and litigants about the ADR options. General Order 25, § VIII	IA	The ADR subcommittee will develop a process for training and certifying ADR providers.
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The court will establish a panel of attorneys to serve as mediators on a voluntary basis. Qualifications to serve will be established by the court.	IA
W.D.N.Y.	IA	The court will make information available regarding court-annexed and other forms of ADR that litigants may use to effect early disposition of their cases.	IA Loc. R. 47	IA
E.D.N.C.	The CJRA attorney will implement, administer, and evaluate ADR programs.	IA	The court maintains a list of mediators.	An individual may be certified to serve as a mediator if he or she is: 1. a former state judge who presided in a court of general jurisdiction and is a member of the bar in that state; 2. a retired judicial officer; 3. certified as a mediator by the

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
				Administrative Office; or 4. currently admitted to the bar of the court and has been a member of the North Carolina bar for at least 10 years.
M.D.N.C.	IA	Mediators will be certified by the State of North Carolina. Loc. R. 603	Loc. R. 32.06(b) (2/94) Yes	Loc. R. 32.06(c) (2/94) Mediators will be trained under the program conducted by the State of North Carolina.
W.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.N.D.	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Ohio	An ADR administrator is appointed by the court with full authority and responsibility to direct the ADR programs. Loc. R. 7:1.3 (1/1/92)	IA	A Federal Court Panel, consisting of qualified lawyers, to act as arbitrators, evaluators, and mediators, has been appointed by the court. Loc. R. 7:2.6(a) (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:3.6 (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:4.6(a) (1/1/92) Loc. R. 7:5.3(d) (1/1/92)	Each member of the Federal Court Panel has undergone dispute resolution training prescribed by the court. Loc. R. 7:1.4(b)(2)(A)
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Okla.	If funding is available, the court will convert the temporary CRJA position to a permanent position in order to run the ADR program.	The ADR Advisory Committee will develop an ADR brochure.	The court will maintain a roster of neutrals through the Adjunct Settlement Judge Program.	The ADR Advisory Committee will develop training criteria for ADR providers. The supervising magistrate judge will oversee training in the Adjunct Settlement Judge Program.
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	The court maintains a roster of arbitrators specifically invited to apply and then approved by the court. The court also maintains a roster of mediators approved by the mediator selection panel. Loc. R. 43 Loc. R. 46	The court does not require specific training for arbitrators but does require that mediators have specific training through approved training services or courses.
D. Or.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 15(4)(b)	IA
M.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA Loc. R. 1011.2(E) (Revised 1/94)	A formal training program for mediators could be developed with a local law school and/or the Pennsylvania State Bar. A continuing legal education program would also be desirable for mediators.
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	The clerk will maintain a roster of neutrals.	IA
D.P.R.	The court will have an ADR administrator.	IA	The court and the ADR administrator will maintain a list of evaluators. Evaluators must be admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico.	IA
D.R.I.	The court has an ADR administrator	At the time of filing, all parties are given a pamphlet of information on ADR and the options available in this court.	The ADR administrator maintains lists of neutral intervenors for early neutral evaluation, mediation, and arbitration.	IA
D.S.C.	IA	Materials will be prepared and distributed if funds are available.	IA	IA
D.S.D.	CR	No	The court has established a list of ADR services in the region, and it is available from the clerk's office.	The court will provide magistrate judges with the opportunity to attend appropriate in-service conferences, especially regarding settlement of civil actions.
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	District and magistrate judges Loc. R. 20(d)(1) (3/94)	IA
W.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	The court will maintain a panel of neutral attorneys.	A specific plan will be developed for the formation of the panel of neutral attorneys.
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
N.D. Tex.	IA	The court will publish a pamphlet describing the various ADR methods, their use by the court, and their potential advantages. The pamphlet will be provided by the clerk's office to all litigants and pro se parties.	IA	IA
S.D. Tex.	The court will request resources for two ADR clerks, serving district-wide, who will maintain the ADR provider list; prepare, distribute, and evaluate ADR questionnaires; and perform other clerical functions anticipated by the ADR rule included in the CJRA Plan.	IA	The court will appoint a panel to annually prepare a list of qualified ADR providers. Loc. R. 20.E (1/92; Revised 2/94)	To be eligible, a provider must be a member of the federal bar in this district, have been licensed to practice law for at least 10 years, and complete 40 hours of training in ADR techniques in a course approved by the Texas State Bar. Loc. R. 20.E1 (1/92; Revised 2/94)
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	The court will appoint a 3-member standing panel on ADR neutrals. The panel will review applications from providers and annually prepare a roster of qualified neutrals. The list will be maintained separately from the list of arbitrators. Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94)	Neutrals must have completed at least 40 hours of dispute resolution in an ADR course approved by the Texas State Bar. Loc. R. CV-88 (1/94)
D. Utah	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Vt.	A member of the court staff will be appointed Early Neutral Evaluation Administrator.	IA	The ADR subcommittee of the Civil Justice Reform Act Advisory Committee will assist with the selection of neutral evaluators.	IA
D.V.I.	IA	IA	The court will maintain a list of certified mediators.	To be certified, mediators must: 1. complete 20 hours of training in a court-approved program; 2. observe at least 4 mediation conferences; 3. conduct 4 conferences under the supervision of a court-certified mediator; and 4. either be a member in good standing of the Virgin Islands bar with 5 years of Virgin Islands practice, be a retired judge and member of the bar in the state where he or she presided, or hold a master's degree and be a member in good

Table 14: Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administration

District	ADR Administrator and/or Staff	ADR Brochure or Education	Court-Maintained Roster of Neutrals	Qualifications and Training of Neutrals
				standing of his or her professional field with at least 5 years of practice in the Virgin Islands.
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Wash.	The court will commit sufficient resources for the coordination and administration of the available ADR options.	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Wash.	CJRA funding has enabled the court to designate a deputy clerk as the ADR coordinator and to use a computer employee to assist in automated case management. The court requests that these 2 temporary positions be made permanent.	IA	IA	IA
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	Mediators will be selected from the experienced litigators of the bar in this district. Volunteers will be invited to participate by way of a letter issued by the chief judge and an invitation published in West Virginia Lawyer.	Mediators will be trained in ADR methods with a focus on mediation. An effort will be made to obtain continuing legal education credits for this training.
	Loc. R. 5.01	Loc. R. 5.01	Loc. R. 5.01	Loc. R. 5.01
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Wis.	IA	The clerk's office will prepare and distribute information concerning the availability of ADR in this district.	Magistrate judges act as mediators and outside volunteers act as neutral evaluators.	IA
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

Fees and Costs

Court Educational Efforts

Enhancement of Court Resources

Other—Are there other relevant provisions not covered by any of the previous tables?

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
M.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ala.	IA	Commencing 12/1/93, a brief explanation of the new procedures respecting commencement of formal discovery, the presumptive limits on discovery, and the required meeting-and-report of the litigants is provided by the clerk to counsel for the plaintiff (or for the removing defendant) when a case subject to those procedures is filed in or removed to this court. Copies of the revised local rules and the ADR plan are reproduced by the clerk for general distribution to members of the bar of the court. Copies of the Advisory Group's report and of this plan was reproduced by the clerk and are made available, on request, to attorneys and members of the public. A series of seminars sponsored by the court was presented during 1/94 through 3/94 to members of the bar at several different locations within the district.	As recommended by the Advisory Group, the court has taken or will take the following steps to ensure that the district has sufficient judicial resources to manage its caseload efficiently and effectively: 1. The court has already requested, through the appropriate Judicial Conference Committee, that the temporary district judgeship be converted, through congressional action, to a permanent position prior to the time the temporary authorization expires. The court will continue to support this request as it is reviewed within the judiciary. Informal communications with members of Congress indicate that this request should receive favorable consideration when a new judgeship bill is brought before Congress. Members of the bar will be asked by the court to indicate their support when it is appropriate to do so. 2. The court requested the appropriate Judicial Conference	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
			Committee to undertake a study to determine whether an additional magistrate judge position is warranted.	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	The court will monitor the Administrative Office's statistical data in order to identify trends that may require relocation of resources and scheduling adjustments.	The court will continue to make maximum use of senior judges.
D. Alaska	IA	After the restructuring of the Advisory Group, the new group should form a continuing legal education subcommittee to work with the Alaska Bar Association to place more emphasis on federal matters. The clerk's office will institute a program for the orientation of law clerks to the functioning of the clerk's office.	The Advisory Group will audit the internal procedures used by each judge in order to identify and evaluate the differences that exist among them and eliminate variations that have a demonstrable adverse impact. Subject to Administrative Office authority and funding, the clerk's office will implement the entry-level position of file clerk.	The court appointed a subcommittee of the Advisory Group to facilitate/expedite filling the current judicial vacancy. Subject to the availability of time and staff, the clerk will review all forms used by the court to assess their utility, currency, and whether they contribute to unnecessary cost and delay. The court has appointed a Criminal Justice Advisory Committee to endeavor to reduce the impact of criminal litigation on civil litigation. The clerk's office will give top priority to the implementation of integrated case management procedures (e.g., fully automated docketing).
D. Ariz.	IA	IA	IA	The court adopts the Seventh Circuit's standards of conduct for attorneys.
E.D. Ark.	IA	The court will stay informed of technological changes in information exchange and management techniques. The court will publish a pamphlet for all litigants regarding their rights and obligations. This pamphlet will be required reading.	The court will continue to try cases as promptly and efficiently as possible.	There will be regular review and revision of the local rules. Judges and their staffs will meet once a year to discuss delay reduction. The court will phase out extensions of time for the government in Social Security disability cases. The court will continue to impose sanctions for litigation abuse.
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	The court adopted these provisions: 1. voluntary settlement conferences in complex criminal cases; 2. rules to discourage repeated, unfounded, and frivolous complaints; 3. judges will refrain from adopting their own rules, inconsistent with local rules; and 4. guidelines on civility and professionalism.
E.D. Cal.	IA	The court will sponsor continuing legal education programs on local federal practice.	IA	The court will continue to hold an annual meeting as a forum for open debate. The goal of this meeting is to enhance local practice.
N.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court will seek funding for an additional staff attorney position to handle death penalty cases.	An effort will be made to capitalize more on clients' potential as sources of economic discipline and business common sense with respect to the relative costs and benefits of available procedural and settlement options. The court will take the necessary steps (through administrative regulations) to retain outside experts to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the court's docket.
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	The court will increase the number of visiting judges to preside over criminal trials.	The court will form a committee to recommend settlement procedures in criminal cases, develop a questionnaire to debrief civil litigants, and hire an administrator to develop a monitoring system to track the court's civil caseload.
D. Colo.	IA	IA	The court recognizes the importance of prompt rulings on motions, but also recognizes the need to prioritize judicial resources.	The assignment of cases is random, with a review of caseloads to ensure that litigants are not adversely affected. Counsel who transfer actions from state to federal court must notify both the state and federal courts.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D. Conn.	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 9(f) (1989)			
D. Del.	IA	The court will train courtroom clerks to provide notices for: 1. inactivity for 3 months; 2. discovery; 3. when briefs are 5 days late; 4. rules to show cause for failure to serve; 5. requests for default; and 6. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 conferences. The court will conduct a continuing education program on practice and procedure.	The court will seek authority for a third clerk for the chief judge, an additional “floater” secretary, and an additional law clerk for pro se prisoner petitions.	The court will develop and adopt model jury instructions for standard charges in all cases. The court will study further the use and effects of an electronic courtroom.
D.D.C.	IA	IA	The court will seek sufficient space to provide adequate chambers and an adequate courtroom for every active, senior, magistrate, and bankruptcy judge.	
M.D. Fla.	IA	IA	The court will secure the services of 2 visiting judges at all times until its present judicial vacancies are filled. The court endorses the Advisory Group’s recommendation that Congress should authorize additional Article III judges for this district.	
	Loc. R. 4.18 (3/15/89; Revised 2/1/94)			
N.D. Fla.	The losing party in a discovery dispute must pay the prevailing party’s fees and attorney costs. (PD)	IA	The court feels that there is a need for at least 1 part-time magistrate judge.	
S.D. Fla.	IA	The Civil Case Assignment System procedures are designed to encourage development by magistrate judges of specialized expertise in particular areas of law.	The district directs the clerk of the court to take whatever measures are necessary and reasonably available to implement fully the civil Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) including, but not limited to, the following: 1. transfer all open civil dockets to ICMS; 2. ensure the accuracy of the civil ICMS database; 3. provide training for courtroom	Judges of the district agreed to give at least 6 months written notice, whenever reasonably possible, of any decision to take senior status, resign, or not seek reappointment.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
			deputies, law clerks, and secretaries on the use of civil ICMS and reports available; 4. become current on all civil docketing and ICMS; and 5. docket all pleadings, motions, orders, and other papers in civil cases within at least 48 hours of the file date on such documents.	
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	The court will generally support the electronic taping of depositions in lieu of typed memorials.
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	The court extends authorization to the appropriate court official to seek funding for additional staff positions needed to implement this plan. The court also requests that funds allocated under the CJRA Plan of 1990 be made available to the court to provide reasonable compensation for attorneys who qualify as arbitrators, mediators, or special masters.	
S.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Guam	IA	IA	IA	
D. Haw.	Loc. R. 126 (1983; Revised 9/12/94) Voluntary offers of settlement at settlement conferences may become the basis for fee/cost awards if the case proceeds to trial.	The court requests that the federal bar and the Ninth Circuit Council join to create an education program for federal bar practitioners.	A permanent judgeship is necessary to replace the unfilled existing temporary position. The clerk will create a restructuring plan to increase efficiency with decreased personnel. The court will continue to seek the establishment of a staff attorney position primarily for pro se litigation. The court will also seek equipment upgrades.	The court will meet periodically to discuss additional initiatives to reduce cost and delay. The court will use sanctions to ensure compliance with rules and control abuse.
D. Idaho	IA	The court will appoint a committee of clerk's office staff to create a manual that explains the clerk's office procedures and the differences between state and federal court rules. A continuing legal education course will be established so that a	IA	The court will regularly meet with the clerk's office, law clerks, and judges to discuss practices and procedures which may be different in each chambers.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
		minimum of 2 federal court continuing legal education programs will be conducted each year in different locations of the state.		
C.D. Ill.	IA Loc. R. 2.13 (1/92) Loc. R. 2.14 (1/92)	IA	IA	
N.D. Ill.	The court authorizes the chief judge to create a committee to draft proposed standards for fee petitions and guidelines for their review.	IA	The court will request the addition of 2 magistrate judges, to be located in Chicago.	The chief judge will form a committee to develop guidelines for use by attorneys in the conduct of depositions. The court proposes to amend the Standing Order to eliminate the requirement of face-to-face meetings; this will allow less costly manners of meeting to comply with the Standing Order, including telephone conferences.
S.D. Ill.	IA	The court will sponsor 2 education seminars in the district to familiarize the lawyers who practice in this district with the changes in local rules and practices made by the plan.	IA	
N.D. Ind.	IA	IA	The court has sought authorization for an additional law clerk in the Hammond division, two additional magistrate judges (for a 1-to-1 magistrate judge to district judge ratio), and full staffing of the clerk's office.	On a case-by-case basis, each judge will set deadlines at the first pretrial conference for amendments to the pleadings after inviting the attorneys' views. Once set, deadlines can only be changed for good cause shown. The court immediately set an internal, informal 6-month deadline for the resolution of bankruptcy appeals. The district's rules advisory committee recommended a district-wide rule establishing a process for handling Social Security appeals. Loc. R. 7.1(b) Loc. R. 7.3
S.D. Ind.	IA Loc. R. 54.1	IA	IA	
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	
D. Kan.	IA	IA	An additional pro se law clerk and a paralegal have been added to the staff.	The clerk's office is producing monthly reports on the status of all cases and motions. This step helps address those problems of delay that stem from lack of information on the part of judicial and parajudicial personnel. The court directs the district's rules committee to consider changes in discovery and motions practice that would eliminate possible inconsistencies in practice. The court directs that henceforth pleadings and briefs that fail to comply with applicable rules may be dismissed or otherwise returned to the filing party without action.
E.D. Ky.	IA Loc. R. 14 Loc. R. 17	IA	The court should have a full complement of judges. Each Article III judge should have his or her own full-time magistrate judge. Each magistrate judge should have an additional law clerk. There should be an additional pro se law clerk, with a full-time secretary for support, and full funding for court personnel and physical facilities.	The court will continue to refine and implement measures to provide for standardization and uniformity through joint local rules.
W.D. Ky.	IA Loc. R. 14	IA	IA	
E.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 5.01–5.13 (5/89) Loc. R. 8.09 (5/89) Loc. R. 20.16 (5/89)	IA	IA	As needed, each section of the court will conduct a call docket for all cases in which an answer has not been filed. Cases on the call docket may be dismissed or other relief ordered as the circumstances require.
M.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 8.09	IA	IA	
W.D. La.	IA Loc. R. 5.01 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.02 (5/89, 4/92)	IA	To provide full case management services to the Monroe division of this district, the court will consider moving the full-time magistrate	Judges in the 5 divisions in this district will strive to adopt uniform procedures throughout the district whenever possible.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
	Loc. R. 5.03 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.04M (5/89, 11/93) Loc. R. 5.04W (5/89, 11/93) Loc. R. 5.05M (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.05W (5/89, 11/93) Loc. R. 5.06 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.07 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.09 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.10 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.11 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.12 (5/89, 4/92) Loc. R. 5.13 (5/89, 4/92)		judge position from the Alexandria division to the Monroe division and apply for a part-time magistrate judge position for the Alexandria division.	
D. Me.	IA	A district-wide judicial conference (with as many as 300 practicing attorneys) will be held every other year for continuing education. The first conference will be held 9/29/94–9/30/94.	IA	
D. Md.	IA Loc. R. 104 Loc. R. 109.1 Loc. R. 109.2	The chief judge will see that new judges are trained in case management techniques.	IA	The chief judge will monitor the dockets of other judges and take appropriate steps to reduce the size of individual dockets as necessary.
D. Mass.	IA Loc. R. 1.3 (10/92)	IA	IA	The court will impose sanctions consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(f) when parties fail to comply with the directions or obligations set forth in this plan. Loc. R. 1.3 (10/92)
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mich.	IA Loc. R. 32 Loc. R. 42(j) Loc. R. 43(j)	The court should arrange for the production of a series of videotapes on general and specific court and trial procedures. Their content should be understandable to lay persons and should take into account practices and procedures unique to this district. One or more judges should appear on the tapes as providers of information, demonstrating their support for continuing education. A written and illustrated brochure should be produced to explain the court's DCM system and its connection to the CJRA.	In response to the upward surge in the number of criminal cases, the criminal docket should be automated as soon as possible on a scale similar to that of the civil docket, using state-of-the-art electronic technology.	Because of the number and distribution of cases in this district, the plan permits the reassignment of a case to a more geographically convenient judge, if all parties and the court agree.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D. Minn.	IA Loc. R. 54.3 (2/91)	The court, in conjunction with the federal bar, will develop a comprehensive information handbook for pro se litigants.	The court will seek resources to recruit and train volunteer attorneys for its pro se panel. The court also intends to provide additional resources for the ongoing training of case management assistants (courtroom deputies).	The court will continue to hold regular meetings between state and federal judges. The court will augment its statistical data in order to improve its case management information.
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	The court leaves the role of the courtroom clerk to be defined by each judge. The court makes no changes in its current system of caseload monitoring, visiting judges, control of legal fees, and the rotation of criminal duty. The court will encourage the videotaping of expert witness testimony. The court may hold pretrial and other conferences, and any scheduled oral arguments on motions by telephone.
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	The court leaves the role of the courtroom clerk to be defined by each judge. The court makes no changes in its current system of caseload monitoring, visiting judges, control of legal fees, and the rotation of criminal duty. The court will encourage the videotaping of expert witness testimony. The court may hold pretrial and other conferences, and any scheduled oral arguments on motions by telephone.
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	The court will request finding from the Administrative Office to employ an additional law clerk with medical experience or training to process all Social Security disability appeals. To expedite cases involving inmates in the Missouri Department of Corrections, the court will request funding to purchase and install video equipment in the federal courthouse in Jefferson City.	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D. Mont.	IA	IA	IA	The clerk will develop an information and reporting system to track all civil cases. The clerk will compile a monthly report on the status of the civil docket.
D. Neb.	IA Loc. R. 54.1 (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 54.2 (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 54.3 (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 67(f) (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 67.2(c) (Revised 1/93)	IA Loc. R. 83.6 (Revised 1/93)	IA	The court will develop uniform procedures for arraignments, sentencings, and changes of pleas in criminal cases in order to reduce or eliminate disparities in the amount of time spent by different judges on these matters.
D. Nev.	A new fee schedule for prisoner filings is under study by a special study committee.	The court will recommend continuing legal education to the state bar that covers the CJRA Plan and federal court practice and procedures.	The court will augment the clerk's staff in order to deal with prisoner litigation. The court also cites the need for 2 additional judgeships based on weighted filings.	The local rules will be modified to remove the requirement that local counsel be present and prepared at all proceedings. A handbook of pretrial practices of all judges will be published and annually updated.
D.N.H.	IA	The court will make local rules available on LEXIS and any CD-ROM services. The court will continue to participate in continuing legal education programs to educate members of the bar on changes in the court.	IA	A standard discovery order is being developed for cases on the criminal docket.
D.N.J.	IA Gen. R. 23 (10/84; Revised 8/87, 6/89) Gen. R. 46 (10/84)	The court recommends a presentation for judicial officers and staff on ADR and requests that a seminar be conducted thereon for education of the bar.	The court recommends creation of at least 2 staff attorney positions (for habeas corpus petitions and Social Security appeals) in the clerk's office. (The court has been advised that no funding was available for a second staff attorney.)	The court revised Gen. R. 1 to allow the chief judge, after recommendation by the Lawyer's Advisory Committee and with the approval of the court, to authorize the relaxation, dispensation, or modification of any rule for up to 1 year. The court directed implementation of a standardized format of monthly reports to be issued by the clerk for docket comparison between judges. The court also directed the clerk to issue monthly reports on habeas corpus and Social Security appeals proceedings. Gen. R. 1C (12/91)

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D.N.M.	The court recommends that each judge adopt a policy of determining the amount of expert witness testimony needed and limiting the use of expert witnesses.	The court provides substantial training for CJRA attorneys.	The court requests 2 permanent CJRA staff positions.	The plan calls for several changes in the way criminal cases are handled, the formation of case management teams for each judicial officer, and the development of an automated case management system.
E.D.N.Y.	1. Common fund cases: If significant attorney time has not been expended before settlement, the court will reward a reasonable percentage of recovery. That percentage will be calibrated to encourage early settlements but at the same time avoid both undue burdens on the fund and windfalls to attorneys. If significant attorney time has been expended, the attorneys will submit time records and the court will use the lodestar approach as a guideline. 2. Statutory fee cases: Plaintiffs' attorneys will forward their fee applications and documentary support to defendants' counsel within 30 days of the entry of final judgment. The attorneys will meet and defense counsel will identify contested portions that will be submitted to the court. Nondisputed portions will be promptly paid. The fee award will approximate the fees paid by clients in nonstatutory fee matters.	IA	IA	For cause shown, any judicial officer may modify or suspend any one or more of the provisions of the CJRA Plan. Prior to seeking Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 sanctions, the victimized party must give timely notice of the violation to the violator (at the time it is committed). If the violation does not cease, the victim may move for sanctions. Each judge may determine the extent and manner of attorney participation in the jury selection process, including submission of written questions to the court. Such questions must be shown to opposing counsel at least 24 hours before submission to the court.
N.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The plan calls for the filling of judicial vacancies, funding for the additional full-time magistrate judge approved by the Judicial Conference, additional law clerks for magistrate judges, an additional pro se staff attorney, full staffing of the clerk's office, and additional courthouse facilities.	Any judicial officer may assess costs, attorney's fees, and other sanctions against any party or attorney for noncompliance with any requirement of the CJRA Plan.
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The court will request authorization for additional magistrate judges. The court should commence a program of modernizing all existing courtrooms, chambers, and court offices, ensuring	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
			that the new courthouse will have the capability to support real-time reporting and all facilities encompassed by that concept.	
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	The CJRA attorney and CJRA analyst will become permanent positions to handle civil justice reform issues.	All pending decisions by a judicial officer will be monitored by the clerk's office. The clerk's office will prepare a monthly report listing motions that were not decided within 60 days, and bench trials that were not decided within 120 days of the close of proof.
E.D.N.C.	IA	The court encourages continuing legal education programs on local federal practice and procedure, including increasing awareness of the changes in this plan.	The court will create a permanent CJRA staff attorney position.	
M.D.N.C.	IA	IA	The court agrees with the Advisory Group's recommendations for a third magistrate judge, a second law clerk for magistrate judges, and a staff law clerk for prisoner cases.	
W.D.N.C.	IA	IA	The court will work toward the addition of 2 district judges and 7 magistrate judges and toward 100% staff allotment.	The court technology committee will serve as a standing committee for the district. The court will allow filing by facsimile machines as approved by the Judicial Conference.
D.N.D.	The role of the clerk's office in the prevailing party's taxation of costs will be eliminated. The taxation process will be handled directly by counsel, and by court when there are disputed costs.	IA	The court strongly recommends that a second full-time magistrate judge be assigned to this district.	The court will consider the possibility of the greater utilization of court-appointed experts as one option for improving the handling of complicated cases.
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	IA	
N.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	Loc. R. 23.3, requiring a party to move for class certification within 120 days after filing a pleading asserting the existence of a class, will be retained. The court will, subject to

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
				funding, every 2 years conduct a working group meeting focused upon case administration and case management issues of relevance to this district.
	Loc. R. 4.4 (10/91)			Loc. R. 23.3 (10/91)
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	The court has submitted justification for an additional permanent judgeship for this district. The court has also submitted a request for an additional magistrate judge to support the ADR program. The court has also requested an additional law clerk and additional clerical personnel.	
N.D. Okla.	The court will not place any new restrictions on contingent fees, but will refer this matter to the ADR advisory committee for further study.	The court will continue to work with the local bar on continuing legal education programs. The court will continue to use judicial interns from law schools.	Habeas corpus petitions and prisoner civil rights cases will be regularly screened by the pro se law clerk. If needed, the case will be referred to a magistrate judge. The court recommends the addition of another magistrate judge. If funding is available, the court will convert the temporary CJRA position to a permanent position in order to run the ADR program.	Where appropriate, the court will implement a more extensive preservice jury questionnaire. The ADR Advisory Committee will develop an assessment questionnaire to be completed by counsel and litigants at settlement, subsequent to settlement conferences.
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Or.	IA	IA	IA	The clerk's office will supply such support as is needed for the expeditious handling of cases, including statistical data advising judges of the status of their cases. District judges will serve as the civil or criminal duty judge (in the northern division, on a 1-month rotating basis). The civil duty judge, in addition to other duties detailed in the plan, will handle ex parte applications and/or proceedings that require expedited judicial attention. In the district's southern division, motions for disqualification will be referred back to the accused judge for determination pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455. If the affidavit meets the

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
				statutory grounds, the reviewing judicial officer will proceed to make a factual determination as to whether the motion should be allowed. Unless otherwise provided for in the plan, or by the calendar management committee, 3 types of criminal cases will be assigned to active district judges. In the district's northern division, the clerk will maintain a secure sequential criminal case assignment list. Fugitive defendants need not be reported on the assigned judge's list of pending cases, and no adjustment will be made to the sequential list (absent direction from the calendar management committee). Remanded cases will be returned to the judicial officer who entered the final judgment or order from which the appeal was taken.
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	
M.D. Pa.	IA Loc. R. 1012.5 (Revised 1/94)	The court will establish local training programs to facilitate bench-bar interaction. The court will also disseminate basic case processing information to the bar and the public.	Two CJRA positions, originally created to assist in the production of the Advisory Group report and the development of the court's CJRA Plan, will continue in order to manage plan implementation, administer and evaluate the ADR programs, and perform other duties.	The court will adopt a code of professional conduct to improve collegiality and civility. It will be published in law journals, sent to attorneys upon filing of a complaint, and included in admissions packets. Loc. R. 72.8 (Revised 11/88)
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	Except for death, disability, or other exceptional circumstance, no civil action will be transferred between judges if it has already been transferred, has been pending for more than 2 years, or there are dispositive motions pending. The court may adopt a plan on an experimental basis for a 2-year period that would permit each judge to devote 60 consecutive days to the trial of civil cases. Loc. R. 40.1.G

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D.P.R.	The court will more strictly enforce Loc. R. 323, which provides that, except for good cause, jury costs may be assessed equally against the parties and their counsels.	The court will make a greater effort to educate the local bar about the role of magistrate judges in the court.	Visiting judges will be requested periodically in order to handle the civil or criminal case backlog of judges presiding over institutional reform cases.	The court will: 1. encourage the use of videotaped depositions; 2. adopt the use of multiple voir dire or pooling with staggered voir dire; and 3. pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53, appoint a special master in institutional reform cases when the court deems it necessary in order to maintain a current docket.
D.R.I.	IA	The court will conduct an educational program on the implementation and impact of the CJRA Expense and Delay Reduction Plan for the federal bar and the public.	IA	The court will consider the use of video technology to conduct arraignments of criminal defendants and in appropriate circumstances in civil matters.
D.S.C.	IA	Materials will be prepared and distributed if funds are available.	The judges of the district urge appropriation of funding to ensure adequate courtroom and parking facilities for the district court. The judges also addressed concerns regarding personnel cutbacks in the clerk's office.	The district will adopt a local rule allowing a onetime extension of time to answer, not to exceed 20 days, based on a consent order submitted by the parties. Loc. R. 7.12 (12/1/94)
D.S.D.	PD Loc. R. 54.1 (1992)	The court will continue its efforts to educate the bar through speeches and presentations.	IA	Judges and their staffs will confer yearly and exchange delay reduction ideas. The Advisory Group will develop criteria to measure and monitor court success in reducing delay and cost.
E.D. Tenn.	IA	The clerk's office will prepare a brochure describing the court's CJRA Plan and existing policies and operating procedures of the court. The brochure will also provide biographical data about the district and magistrate judges, and address areas of practice about which attorneys frequently have questions, the manner in which actions by counsel may increase litigation cost and delay, and the attitude of the judges toward such actions.	IA	If all counsel agree, parties will be entitled to a 20-day initial extension of time in which to respond to the complaint, to the cross-claim, or to a counterclaim. The opening brief filed in support of a motion for summary judgment will contain a separate section consisting of a concise, numbered listing of either the material facts to which the moving party contends there is no issue to be tried, or a statement why, even if all facts alleged in the opposing party's

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
				pleading are true, summary judgment is warranted. The answering brief filed in response to a motion for summary judgment will contain a separate section consisting of a concise, numbered listing of either the material facts to which it is contended there is an issue to be tried, or a statement as to why, even if all facts alleged in the opposing party's motion are true, summary judgment is unwarranted.
M.D. Tenn.	The court has the inherent power to regulate attorney fees, both contingent and hourly, private and court awarded. The court will not attempt to regulate fees at this time, assuming that the bar will regulate itself.	IA	IA	
W.D. Tenn.	IA Loc. R. 18(b) (Revised 1/93) Loc. R. 23 (Revised 1/93)	IA	Courtroom deputies will assume the role of case manager. The court will make optimal use of the clerk as a court administrator, to make sure that the entire court functions smoothly. The court will promote the use of visiting judges to help with the criminal docket.	The court has a plan for the rotation of the criminal docket. The court will establish time targets for the resolution of all matters taken under advisement. Any matter under advisement for more than 6 months will be given priority over all other civil matters. The clerk will develop a monitoring system for due dates for filings and pleadings.
E.D. Tex.	The court adopted a 33.3% cap (of total award or settlement) on fees in nonstatutory cases. Expenses incurred by attorneys that are directly related to the costs of litigation will be deducted from the award or settlement before calculation of attorneys' fees. General office overhead expenses are not deductible. The court will approve a reasonable fee where statutory attorneys' fees are recoverable. At the management conference or anytime thereafter, a party may make a written offer of judgment. If the offer is not accepted and the final judgment in the case benefits the	The CJRA Plan, or at least the first part, will be printed for distribution to the bar.	IA	The court said that the CJRA Plan is controlling, and has precedence, to the extent that the Fed. R. Civ. P. are inconsistent with the plan. The court will adopt methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the court's plan in reducing the expense to litigants by reducing legal activity during discovery.

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
	offering party by at least 10% more than the initial offer, the rejecting party must pay the litigation costs incurred after the offer was rejected. In personal injury and civil rights contingent fee cases, the award of litigation costs will not exceed the amount of the final judgment. The offering party must set a reasonable deadline, and acceptance of the offer must be in writing.			
N.D. Tex.	IA	IA	The court will endeavor to stay informed of the latest technological advances regarding information, management, and office efficiency, and will use these advances where and when appropriate.	The court will continue existing policies and practices that contribute to reducing costs and delay. 1. Each judge currently designates at least 1 staff member to coordinate scheduling. The clerk will provide whatever additional training is needed for case management. 2. Each judge will continue to give priority to the monitoring and resolution of pending motions. 3. The court will continue to conduct a regular review of its local rules. 4. The court will continue to try civil cases as promptly as it can judiciously do so, consistent with the demands of its criminal docket. 5. Each judge will endeavor to improve ease of communication between the court and counsel in order to reduce costs and delay. 6. The court will impose sanctions as needed to control litigation abuses. 7. The judges will endeavor to improve the exchange of information concerning practices and procedures designed to reduce costs and delay. Judges and their staffs in each division will meet together at least once a year, and if possible, more often, for the purpose of comparing their differing practices and exchanging ideas about reduction of costs and delay. 8. The judges will endeavor to release cases scheduled for trial when it appears certain that such cases will

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
				not be reached for trial. The judges will be sensitive to lawyers and litigants in cases involving particular complexity or expense in trial preparation that might have to be duplicated if the cases were continued too soon before the scheduled trial date.
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	To implement the plan, the court will request additional resources for: 1. 3 staff attorneys to give over half of the annual civil filings accelerated attention; 2. 2 secretaries with flexible working hours to aid in preparation of proposed orders, and other documents; 3. 18 courtroom deputies to perform courtroom support functions; 4. 3 cases managers to manage the magistrate judges' accelerated civil case trial docket; 5. 2 ADR clerks; and 6. 4 electronic court recorder operators to accommodate the anticipated increase in courtroom activity by magistrate judges.	
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	
D. Utah	IA	IA	IA	
D. Vt.	IA Loc. R. 12(e)	The court should establish a mechanism through which the court and the Advisory Committee can work with members of the district bar to develop and sustain a local legal culture that creates and fulfills the expectations of all court participants for the efficient, effective resolution of disputes. For the duration of the Advisory Committee, that mechanism should be the committee's bar relations subcommittee.	IA	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
D.V.I.	IA	The court will conduct educational programs and discussions of the draft local rules for practice/procedure in civil cases on St. Thomas and St. Croix. The clerk will publish the plan to inform the local bar and the public.	IA	
E.D. Va.	IA Loc. R. 11(L) (1/80; Revised 2/89) Loc. R. 16(A) Loc. R. 16(B) Loc. R. 16(E) Loc. R. 16(F) Loc. R. 21(B) Loc. R. 21(E)	IA	IA	
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	
E.D. Wash.	IA	IA	IA	
W.D. Wash.	The court will consider adoption of a local rule to award fees and costs to a party after that party's settlement offer is rejected and the final judgment is more favorable to the offering party than the rejected offer.	IA	The court requests that the 2 temporary CJRA positions be made permanent.	
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	
S.D. W. Va.	IA Loc. R. 7.01	IA	The court accepts the Advisory Group's recommendation to fully automate the court system and has petitioned the Judicial Conference through the Administrative Office to fund 1 additional full-time computer systems person. The court, also on the recommendation of the Advisory Group, has petitioned the Judicial Conference for 1 additional law clerk and for funds for an operations manager to serve as the civil case coordinator and to monitor the mediation program.	
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	

Table 15: Miscellaneous Other Provisions

District	Fees and Costs	Court Educational Efforts	Enhancement of Court Resources	Other
W.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	Cases will be randomly assigned to judges at filing. The exceptions are cases that are factually related to previous cases or when a plaintiff has previously filed a case with the court. These cases will be assigned to the same judge who was assigned earlier. The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that all cases be randomly assigned regardless of past history.
D. Wyo.	IA	The court will encourage mentor groups and continuing legal education for all members of the bar, to ensure that all are informed of the court's policy for services and response, and to encourage meeting litigants' high expectations regarding efficient and effective dispute resolution.	IA	The court will create a standing committee to draft local rules that set forth the specific procedures necessary to effectuate the provisions of the plan, as well as other group recommendations not specifically included in the plan. The committee will complete its task within 90 days and the court will adopt the new rules or amendments within 30 days after a reasonable comment period. The committee will review the rules' effectiveness and consider further amendment at least once a year. The court will continue to enforce consistent compliance with all time limits. Relief will only be granted when a genuine and unavoidable hardship exists.

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

Mandatory Minimum Sentences

Sentencing Guidelines

Impact of New Legislation

Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure

The Circuits or Other Courts

Other Recommendations

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
M.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Alaska	IA	IA	The court endorses the Advisory Group's recommendation that the executive and legislative branches be called upon to seriously consider the impact of new legislation upon the judicial branch. The court will join with the Advisory Group or a subcommittee of the group to argue this concept before the	IA	IA	The court endorses the Advisory Group's view that an additional district court judgeship is desirable.

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
			congressional delegation and the Executive.			
D. Ariz.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court requests that efforts by the Judicial Conference and various study committees continue to find a resolution to the delay caused by the growing number of cases and petitions filed by pro se prisoner litigants.
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	General Order 42 The court addressed changes in federal rules by stating that the court would not adopt any changes until there was sufficient experience under the new rules. See General Order 25 (2/3/94), in which this district opted out of most provisions of the new rule changes.	IA	IA
C.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Cal.	IA	IA	Congress should consider the impact of proposed legislation on the federal courts' ability to administer civil justice. Additional resources should be appropriated to mitigate any adverse impact of new legislation.	IA	Active service district judges should be eligible for a third law clerk. Magistrate judges should be eligible for a second law clerk.	Political authorities should be aware of the adverse consequences of delay in appointing district judges. The Administrative Office should update case-weight criteria. Capital, habeas corpus, and civil rights cases are undervalued.

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
N.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Colo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Conn.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Del.	IA	IA	The court encourages Congress to evaluate the impact of new legislation on the judicial branch and provide additional resources to impacted courts.	IA	IA	The court encourages Congress to specify whether regulatory legislation is intended to afford a private remedy.
D.D.C.	The court took no action on recommendations in the Advisory Group report, since these recommendations were directed to the Executive, the Congress, the Sentencing Commission, and the Administrative Office.	The court took no action on recommendations in the Advisory Group report, since these recommendations were directed to the Executive, the Congress, the Sentencing Commission, and the Administrative Office.	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D. Fla.	IA	IA	The court endorses the Advisory Group's recommendation that Congress should refer all legislation having an impact upon the judicial system to the Congressional Budget Office for a fair and unbiased assessment of that impact.		The court endorses the Advisory Group's recommendation that the Judicial Council of the Eleventh Circuit establish a bankruptcy appellate panel.	The court endorses the Advisory Group's recommendation that Congress further limit diversity jurisdiction. The court also endorses these Advisory Group recommendations: 1. Congress should adopt the Judicial Nomination and Confirmation Report Act; 2. the Judicial Conference should revise the formula for calculating judgeship

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
						needs, giving greater weight to criminal cases; 3. Congress should not federalize all crimes committed with a handgun that travels in interstate commerce and crimes of domestic violence; 4. bankruptcy appeals should go directly to the appropriate circuit court; and 5. Congress should create an Article I court to review appeals from denial of Social Security benefits.
N.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Fla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The district adopted the recommendations of the Advisory Group regarding more expeditious filling of judicial vacancies.
M.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The plan contains several recommendations for local rule changes based on the Advisory Group report. These recommendations have been noted in other tables where appropriate.
N.D. Ga.	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends that Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 and 12 be revised to require that the defendant file an answer to the complaint at the time	IA	The court recommends that the jurisdictional amount for diversity cases be increased from the current level of \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
				the defendant files a motion to dismiss the case.		
S.D. Ga.	The court acknowledges the Advisory Group's recommendation that legislation be passed to create a "safety value" exception to mandatory minimum sentences.	IA	The court acknowledges the Advisory Group's recommendation that legislation be passed to provide for pre and post passage consideration of legislative impacts on the federal courts.	The court acknowledges the Advisory Group's opposition to the amendment to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 that creates a 20-day "safe harbor" for frivolous filings.	IA	The court also acknowledged these Advisory Group recommendations: 1. the foremost mission of marshals should be court security; 2. the retention of diversity jurisdiction; 3. the creation of special diversity jurisdiction in multidistrict litigation; 4. limits on the number and timing of habeas corpus petitions; 5. the filing of Social Security appeals in a new Article I court; 6. limitations on state prisoner suits brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 7. expansion of the powers of magistrate judges; 8. mandatory ADR for Title VII, EEOC, and other employee claims; 9. a fee-shifting statute for private civil litigation; and 10. legislation to empower district courts to review and approve attorney and expert fees in civil litigation.
D. Guam	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
D. Haw.	IA	IA	IA	The court suggests a change in the federal rules such that a mandatory offer of settlement at a settlement conference will serve as a basis for a fee/cost award if the case proceeds to trial.	IA	The standing committee on local rules will consider a rule regarding an offer of settlement as the basis for fee/cost awards. The Advisory Group will evaluate existing arbitration programs and make recommendations to the court. The Advisory Group will study and make recommendations for a pilot study on the use of senior or retired litigators in settlement conferences.
D. Idaho	The court recommends that Congress abolish mandatory minimum sentences.	IA	The court recommends that Congress prepare judicial impact reports prior to the enactment of any legislation that substantially impacts upon the federal courts.	The court endorses proposed changes to Fed. R. Civ. P. 83 that would allow for greater experimentation with local rules and procedures and endorses legislative action that would reduce the service of process time under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 from 120 days to 60 or 80 days.	IA	The court is opposed to proposed legislation that would create a federal jurisdiction for certain domestic violence cases. The court suggests that federal judge vacancies be filled as expeditiously as possible. The court opposes the elimination or revision of diversity jurisdiction. The court suggests that the criteria used to determine funding for a pro se law clerk be based on the percentage of pro se filings among all civil filings. The court suggests that the restrictive language in 28 U.S.C. § 651 that limits mandatory arbitration to the 10

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
						pilot districts be revised to allow for experimentation with other forms of ADR. The court also made a number of recommendations to the State of Idaho regarding the handling of prisoner cases.
C.D. Ill.	IA	IA	New legislation that creates or expands federal jurisdiction should specifically describe the cause of action created and the remedies contemplated. Congress should consider the impact on district courts of continuing federalization of the criminal law.	IA	IA	1. The Executive and the Congress should strive to fill all judicial vacancies expeditiously; 2. Congress should consider a broader mandate for the Legal Services Corporation and ways in which to provide legal services to a broader range of indigent litigants; 3. Congress should consider making the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 1997(e) mandatory; and 4. Congress should ensure that the district courts are fully staffed and funded.
N.D. Ill.	IA	IA	The court recommends to the Judicial Conference that it urge the Congress to consider the likely impact of new legislation on the rate of filing civil and criminal cases in the district courts.	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ill.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
N.D. Ind.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ind.	IA	IA	IA		The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit should not encourage or require unnecessarily lengthy or scholarly opinions from the district court. In ruling on any issue reviewable de novo on appeal, it is sufficient that the district court briefly state the reasons for its decision.	There is substantial support in the Advisory Group for the recommendation that Congress consider authorizing payment of prejudgment interest on civil judgments, to accrue from the date of filing of the complaint, in those cases for which no provision is made under state law. The court refers to the local rules committee the Advisory Group recommendations regarding the adoption of a local rule to facilitate discovery concerning the conduct of depositions, the timing of disclosure of expert witnesses, and procedures governing a claim of privilege and the possible adoption of a local rule to publicize the willingness of the magistrate judges to hear and resolve discovery disputes via telephone. The court recommends to the Administrative Office that the pro se law clerk be made a career position with advancing salary grade and that each district or magistrate

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
						judge have the ability to redefine job descriptions and pay scales as appropriate in order to capitalize on the strengths of their employees.
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The Advisory Group report makes recommendations to the President, the Congress, and the American Bar Association; the court makes no comment on these recommendations.
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends that the local rules of the U.S. Court for the Northern District of Iowa reflect concerns about cost and delay in litigation.	IA
D. Kan.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Ky.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court concurs fully with the following recommendations made by the Advisory Group: 1. Congress should authorize a full-time judgeship to replace the half-time position currently allocated to this district; 2. the Judicial Conference should approve the addition of 1 full-time

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
						magistrate judge for this district; 3. the Judicial Conference should approve a career classification for pro se law clerks; and 4. Congress should appropriate funds necessary for appropriate clerk's office staffing levels.
E.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D. La.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. La.	IA	IA Loc. R. 16E (5/89; Revised 4/92) Loc. R. 16W (5/89; Revised 4/92)	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Me.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Md.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Mass.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court supports the drafting of legislation and the appropriation of funds to compensate attorneys willing to represent pro se litigants in civil rights cases.
W.D. Mich.	The impact of mandatory minimum statutes and the sentencing guidelines should be reviewed by appropriate agencies to determine whether they hamper the adjudication and	The impact of mandatory minimum statutes and the sentencing guidelines should be reviewed by appropriate agencies to determine whether they hamper the adjudication and	IA	IA	IA	Legislation should be enacted to strengthen ADR processes by allowing fee shifting as a sanction. Legislation should be drafted and appropriations made to compensate

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
	administration of justice.	administration of justice.				attorneys willing to represent pro se litigants in civil rights cases. A local rule should be adopted to permit assignment of a case to a more geographically convenient judge, if all parties and the court agree. To assist researchers to gather cost data, a statute or local rule should be adopted that provides for the confidentiality of cost information pursuant to the CJRA.
D. Minn.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Miss.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Mo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Mont.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Neb.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Nev.	IA	IA	The court makes these recommendations. 1. The Congress and the Executive should review pending legislation for its impact on the judicial branch. 2. A formal, legal process should be adopted that requires an ongoing dialogue on judicial impacts of proposed legislation	IA	The court will ask the Ninth Circuit Judicial Council to provide prompt authorization of 2 additional district judgeships and 2 magistrate judgeships for the district.	The Senate should act on existing judicial vacancies.

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
			among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.			
D.N.H.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court encourages state officials to develop a procedure for in-house, nonbinding review of prisoner complaints before an independent board.
D.N.J.	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends to the Judicial Conference an amendment to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53(b) allowing greater use of masters in discovery matters.	IA	The court recommends that the Administrative Office develop a “median disposition time” statistic for individual categories of cases.
D.N.M.	The court recommends the repeal of mandatory minimum sentences.	The court recommends that the U.S. Sentencing Commission reconsider certain guidelines.	The Administrative Office should continue to prepare judicial impact statements. Congress should be requested to include language describing judicial impact in all new legislation. Congress should also certify that proper funding exists for the judiciary to meet its responsibilities under any new legislation.	IA	The circuit court should consider more realistic discretion when reviewing the district courts’ certificates of non-good faith.	The Judicial Conference should notify the legislative and executive branches that delays in filling judicial vacancies have negative consequences for the courts. The Judicial Conference should propose to Congress that the federal courts receive adequate funding.
E.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The CJRA Plan calls for the filling of judicial vacancies, funding for the additional full-time magistrate judge approved by the

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
						Judicial Conference, additional law clerks for magistrate judges, an additional pro se staff attorney, full staffing of the clerk's office, and additional courthouse facilities.
S.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D.N.Y.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D.N.C.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.N.D.	IA	IA	Congress should provide the federal courts with the resources to implement the CJRA. In addition, when Congress creates new rights and new causes of action, it should also increase court funding to handle these new cases.	IA	IA	The court strongly recommends that a second full-time magistrate judge be assigned to this district.
D. N. Mar. I.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends the addition of another magistrate judge.
W.D. Okla.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
D. Or.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
M.D. Pa.	IA	IA	Congress should review legislation prior to enactment for its impact on individual districts.	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.P.R.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.R.I.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.S.C.	IA	IA	The judges of the district concur with the Advisory Group recommendation that the legislative and executive branches give increased consideration to the impact of new legislation on the judicial system and authorize increased funding to meet increased demand.	IA	IA	The court recommends a number of changes in local rules and/or requests that the district court advisory committee consider local rule changes.
D.S.D.	The court recommends reduction or elimination of mandatory minimum sentences.	The court recommends repeal or revision of the sentencing guidelines.	IA	The court recognized that the new rules will create difficult interpretive issues. The court did not opt-out of the new rules.	IA	Judicial vacancies should be promptly filled to avoid excessive reliance on senior judges.
E.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	The court recommends the amendment of Fed. R. Evid. 702 to require that, in order to qualify as an expert witness, an individual must be able to substantially assist the	IA	The court recommends that Congress and the Executive fill the district's existing judicial vacancy at once. This vacancy is the principal cause of cost and delay

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
				trier of fact.		identified by the Advisory Group in its report. The court also recommends that the Tennessee Bar Association, the Tennessee Trial Lawyers Association, the Tennessee Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, and local bar associations increase their focus on federal practice, procedure, and the federal courts by sponsoring continuing legal education programs and devoting articles in their publications to federal practice. The court encourages attorneys to join or consider forming bar associations with a focus on federal practice.
M.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Tenn.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Tex.	IA	IA	IA	The court will suggest appropriate amendments to Fed. R. Civ. P. 32 regarding its “unavailability requirement.”	IA	

Table 16: Court Recommendations to Others

District	Mandatory Minimum Sentences	Sentencing Guidelines	Impact of New Legislation	Changes in the Federal Rules of Procedure	The Circuit or Other Courts	Other Recommendations
D. Utah	IA	IA	The court is of the opinion that litigation efficiency can be best accomplished through rational means if Congress is willing to supply the judges and staff to meet the expanding needs of the American people.	IA	IA	IA
D. Vt.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D.V.I.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Wash.	The increased volume of criminal prosecutions, together with determinate and mandatory minimum sentences for federal crimes, continues to have a substantial effect on the court's handling of civil litigation.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Wash.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
S.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
W.D. Wis.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

Effective Date of Plan

Cases Covered by the Plan

Adopted as Local Rules or General Order

Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations

Other—Are there other relevant provisions?

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
M.D. Ala.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
N.D. Ala.	12/1/93	After 12/1/93, the ADR procedures may, if and to the extent authorized under the ADR plan, be used in cases then pending, as well as cases later filed or removed, except that the mediation and mediation/arbitration tracks may be used only after formation of the federal court panel of neutrals.	General order	The court adopted each recommendation made by the Advisory Group.	
S.D. Ala.	12/31/93	All civil and criminal cases	General order	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommendations.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
D. Alaska	12/13/91	All civil cases	The CJRA Plan was adopted by an initial general order, with a revised order to be entered for the final Advisory Group recommendations if necessary.	The court seemed to agree with the Advisory Group on almost all points, and stated its reasons when it did not.	
D. Ariz.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed on or after 12/1/93	The CJRA Plan was adopted by general order and specific portions of the CJRA Plan were adopted by local rules.	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D. Ark.	12/30/91. Various sections of the CJRA Plan will be implemented over the coming year.	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
W.D. Ark.	11/17/93	Complex civil cases	General order	The court rejected all recommended changes and accepted all recommendations for no change.	
C.D. Cal.	12/1/93	All civil cases unless exempted	Local rules	The court adopted a few of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D. Cal.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
N.D. Cal.	1st Stage: 12/31/91 2nd Stage: 7/1/92 3rd Stage: 7/1/92–12/31/93	Judges participate voluntarily in the Case Management Pilot Program.	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations throughout the CJRA Plan, rejected at least 1, and left others for further study.	
S.D. Cal.	10/7/91	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Colo.	11/22/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
D. Conn.	2/1/93; Revised 11/10/93	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The Advisory Group recommendations were adopted by the court and revised on 11/10/93.	
D. Del.	12/23/91	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D.D.C.	The CJRA Plan was adopted on 11/30/93 and took effect on 3/1/94.	All civil cases Loc. R. 206 (3/1/94)	The CJRA Plan was adopted by general order, with the instruction that it is to be incorporated into the local rules through the rule revision process.	The court adopted the majority of the Advisory Group's recommendations, with 5 exceptions. The court considered but rejected recommendations that: 1. extensions of discovery deadlines or postponement of trial be signed by the attorney and requesting party; 2. time limits be established for scheduling, hearings, and judicial decisions; 3. pilot programs be used to experiment with the processing of civil cases; 4. the court hire additional staff; and 5. recommendations to the Executive, the Congress, the Sentencing Commission, and the Administrative Office.	
M.D. Fla.	12/1/93	The CJRA Plan applies to all civil cases filed after 12/1/93 and to pending cases at the court's discretion.	Local rules	The court adopted the Advisory Group's major recommendations.	
N.D. Fla.	1/1/94	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations and added several changes of its own.	
S.D. Fla.	11/21/91	Pretrial case management procedures apply to all but specifically exempted cases.	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
M.D. Ga.	12/1/93	All cases pending on the court's docket on or after 12/1/93	General order	The CJRA Plan adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations, including recommendations to do nothing at this time.	
N.D. Ga.	12/31/91, but the effective date for the local rules adopted and revised pursuant to the CJRA Plan was deferred until 7/1/92.	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations, some in modified form.	
S.D. Ga.	By 1/1/94	IA	General order and local rule amendments	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Guam	3/14/94	All civil cases except those noted in Table 2	Local rules	The Advisory Group's suggestions for change were incorporated into revised local rules.	The Advisory Group will continue to explore items not currently part of the CJRA Plan such as ADR.
D. Haw.	11/18/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Idaho	The majority of changes took effect on 3/1/92.	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted the majority of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
C.D. Ill.	1/1/94	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations and rejected others.	
N.D. Ill.	11/15/93	All civil cases	Amendments to the local rules and to the court's Standing Order	The court agreed with most of the Advisory Group's recommendations and will implement many of its suggested changes.	
S.D. Ill.	The CJRA Plan is effective 12/31/91, but will not be implemented until 5/1/92.	All civil cases filed on or after 5/1/92	Local rules	The court adopted or modified many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
N.D. Ind.	12/31/91–12/1/97	All civil cases	General order	The court considered everything the Advisory Group recommended, and adopted many of the specific recommendations.	
S.D. Ind.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations with only minor changes. Many of the recommendations require rule changes, which the court has referred to the local rules committee for prompt action consistent with the CJRA Plan.	
N.D. Iowa	1/1/94	All civil cases except where noted	General order	The court adopted some of the recommendations, deferred action on others, and rejected several other recommendations as unnecessary.	
S.D. Iowa	10/22/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations but rejected others as unnecessary changes.	
D. Kan.	12/31/91	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D. Ky.	10/21/93	All civil cases except where noted	General order	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommendations with an order that made 3 clarifications.	
W.D. Ky.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The CJRA Plan endorses many of the Advisory Group's recommendations without adopting any.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
E.D. La.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed on or after 12/1/93	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
M.D. La.	12/1/93	All cases filed after 12/1/93	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations, but chose to recommend further study of ADR.	
W.D. La.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed on or after 12/1/93	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations and added several of its own changes to court procedures.	
D. Me.	8/1/93	All civil cases	Local rules	With 1 exception, the court adopted the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Md.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Mass.	11/18/91	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted the CJRA Plan developed by the Advisory Group.	The CJRA Plan was implemented by local rule amendments on 10/92. After consultations with the Advisory Group in light of experience with the CJRA Plan and consistent with subsequent amendments to the Fed. R. Civ. P., the local rules were further refined by amendments on 12/94.
E.D. Mich.	1/1/93	All civil cases	Administrative order	The court adopted many but not all of the Advisory Group's recommendations. The court explains its reasons for not adopting certain recommendations in an appendix to the CJRA Plan.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
W.D. Mich.	12/18/91; Revised 9/1/92, 11/16/93, 12/17/93, 3/28/94	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Minn.	8/23/93	All civil cases	General order and local rule amendments	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's suggestions.	
N.D. Miss.	10/1/93	All civil cases filed after 1/1/94, with the exception of removed cases filed in state court prior to 1/1/94	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations. The CJRA Plan was jointly developed with the Northern District of Mississippi in order to preserve the Uniform Local Rules for the Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi and achieve the goal of uniform practice in both districts.	
S.D. Miss.	10/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations. The CJRA Plan was jointly developed with the Northern District of Mississippi in order to preserve the Uniform Local Rules for the Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi and achieve the goal of uniform practice in both districts.	
E.D. Mo.	1/1/94	All cases filed on or after 1/1/94	General order	The court adopted those Advisory Group recommendations with which it concurs and which are under the court's control.	
W.D. Mo.	The CJRA Plan was adopted on 10/31/91, and the Early Assessment Program began on 1/1/92.	All civil cases	General order and local rule amendments	The CJRA Plan is based on the Advisory Group's report.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
D. Mont.	4/1/92	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Neb.	The provisions in the CJRA Plan were implemented beginning 11/5/93 with implementation to be completed by 7/1/94.	All civil cases	General order and local rule amendments	The court reviewed the Advisory Group report and considered the principles and guidelines of litigation management described in 28 U.S.C. § 473 during the preparation of this CJRA Plan.	
D. Nev.	12/1/93	All civil cases, including those filed prior to 12/1/93	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D.N.H.	3/1/94	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D.N.J.	12/19/91	All civil cases filed on or after 12/31/91 and pending cases as may be appropriate	General order and local rule amendments	The court adopted the CJRA Plan proposed by the Advisory Group.	Several amendments to the CJRA Plan have been made, including adoption of Gen. R. 49 (implementing the permanent mediation program). The court also chose not to opt out of the 12/1/93 amendments to the Fed. R. Civ. P. (see Gen. R. 15B.1, deleting various provisions of Gen. R. 15 as revised by the CJRA Plan).
D.N.M.	1/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many but not all of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D.N.Y.	12/17/91	All civil cases	General order	In formulating its CJRA Plan, the court relied extensively on the work of the Advisory Group.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
N.D.N.Y.	5/14/93	All civil cases	The CJRA Plan is an appendix to the local rules.	The CJRA Plan addresses all 13 Advisory Group recommendations.	
S.D.N.Y.	12/12/91	All civil cases	Local rules	The court incorporated many of the Advisory Group's findings and recommendations into the CJRA Plan.	
W.D.N.Y.	9/1/93	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D.N.C.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed after 12/1/93	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
M.D.N.C.	12/1/93	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations, but the court does not intend that the CJRA Plan will become a continuing source of authority to regulate practice in the court.	
W.D.N.C.	9/23/93	All civil cases except Social Security and pro se prisoner cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D.N.D.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. N. Mar. I.	12/1/93; local rules changes required by this CJRA Plan will take effect on the date of adoption of the rule.	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court accepted the Advisory Group's recommended CJRA Plan.	
N.D. Ohio	12/13/91; effective 1/1/92	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommendations as the CJRA Plan.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
S.D. Ohio	11/30/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted all of the Advisory Group's recommendations, but revised many of them.	
E.D. Okla.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted the recommendations of the Advisory Group.	
N.D. Okla.	12/1/93	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	The court will continue to work with the eastern and western districts to develop uniform local rules.
W.D. Okla.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Or.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order	The court used the Advisory Group's recommendations as guidelines in the formulation of the CJRA Plan.	
E.D. Pa.	12/31/91	All civil cases filed after the date of implementation. The court may, in its discretion, apply the CJRA Plan to cases then pending.	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
M.D. Pa.	1/1/94	The CJRA Plan applies to all civil cases filed on or after 1/1/94 except Health and Human Service cases, prisoner cases, pro se cases, and U.S. government local cases. At the discretion of the judicial officer, the CJRA Plan may apply to pending cases.	General order	The court adopted the substance of many of the Advisory Group's recommendations, but did not adopt the CJRA Plan as a series of local rules changes as the Advisory Group recommended.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
W.D. Pa.	10/1/93	All civil cases filed on or after 10/1/93	General order and local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group recommendations, but felt that other recommendations needed further work before adoption.	
D.P.R.	6/14/94 (As of 11/10/94, the CJRA Plan has not been implemented.)	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted the CJRA Plan proposed by the Advisory Group.	
D.R.I.	12/1/93	All civil cases, except those exempted by the assigned judicial officer.	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations, but rejected several as too restrictive of judges' flexibility in managing cases.	
D.S.C.	11/24/93	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted most but not all of the Advisory Group's recommendations and added features of its own to the CJRA Plan.	
D.S.D.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	The court had revised its local rules prior to the CJRA process and this accordingly reduced the scope and complexity of the CJRA Plan.
E.D. Tenn.	12/1/93	All civil cases	Local rules	The court accepted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations. The court also created its own changes based on the Principles and Guidelines of Litigation Management and Cost and Delay Reduction set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 473(a) and the Litigation Management and Cost and Delay Reduction Techniques contained in 28 U.S.C. § 473(b).	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
M.D. Tenn.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed after 3/1/94, except those specifically exempted (primarily administrative cases)	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
W.D. Tenn.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	All features of the CJRA Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis.
E.D. Tex.	12/31/91	All civil cases filed on or after 12/31/91, or, at the judicial officer's discretion, to cases then pending	Any existing local rules not in conformity with the CJRA Plan will be revised.	The court adopted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	The CJRA Plan may be modified by the court at any time. The court annually reviews the effectiveness of the CJRA Plan and consults with the Advisory Group. The CJRA Plan has been modified several times since its inception.
N.D. Tex.	7/1/93	All civil cases filed after 7/1/93	The CJRA Plan is implemented as Miscellaneous Order 46 and is effective as a local rule.	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
S.D. Tex.	1/1/92	All civil cases	General order and local rule amendments	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommended CJRA Plan, with some amendments.	
W.D. Tex.	11/30/92	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted many of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
D. Utah	12/30/91	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted some of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	The CJRA Plan has been largely eclipsed by the court's decision in 1/94 to implement all amendments to the Fed. R. Civ. P. approved in 12/93 for a 15-month experimental period that will end on 3/31/95.

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
D. Vt.	12/1/93 (7/1/94 for the local rules implementing ADR)	All civil cases	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, modifying several recommendations to address concerns of the court.	
D.V.I.	12/31/91	All civil cases filed on or after 12/31/91 and, at the discretion of the court, cases pending on that date	Local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
E.D. Va.	The CJRA Plan made no changes in court procedures; there is no effective date.	IA	IA	The court adopted all of the Advisory Group's recommendations for no changes in court procedures and rejected as unnecessary 5 proposals for minor changes in court procedures.	
W.D. Va.	12/1/93	All civil cases filed after 12/1/93	The CJRA Plan is implemented by general order. In the event of a conflict between the CJRA Plan and local rules, the CJRA Plan will prevail.	IA	
E.D. Wash.	12/1/93	All civil cases	General order	The CJRA Plan reflects the substance of the Advisory Group recommendations.	
W.D. Wash.	6/14/93	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommended CJRA Plan in its entirety.	
N.D. W. Va.	12/18/91	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommendations.	
S.D. W. Va.	12/30/91	All civil cases	General order and local rules	The court adopted most of the Advisory Group's recommendations.	

Table 17: Implementation of the Plan

District	Effective Date of Plan	Cases Covered by the Plan	Adopted as Local Rules or General Order	Relationship of Plan to the Advisory Group's Recommendations	Other
E.D. Wis.	1/1/92	All civil cases pending as of 1/1/92	Local rules	The CJRA Plan is substantially similar to Advisory Group's recommendations.	
W.D. Wis.	12/31/91	All civil cases	General order	The court adopted many of the recommendations in the CJRA as principles for the design of the CJRA Plan and many of the Advisory Group's recommendations for specific changes. Some Advisory Group recommendations were rejected as outside the scope of the court's authority. Other recommendations were rejected because the court disagreed with either the Advisory Group's analysis of a problem or the solution. These latter recommendations are noted in the appropriate table entries.	
D. Wyo.	12/31/91	All civil cases filed on or after 12/31/91. The court may apply the CJRA Plan to cases filed before that date.	Local rules	The court adopted the Advisory Group's recommended CJRA Plan without change.	

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