

The proposed case management report shall address the following information in separately numbered paragraphs:

1. A short statement of the nature of the case (three pages or less), including a description of each claim or defense;
2. A description of the principal factual and legal disputes in the case;
3. The jurisdictional basis for the case, citing specific jurisdictional statutes;¹
4. Identification of any parties who have not been served and an explanation why they have not been served; and any parties which have been served but have not answered or otherwise appeared;
5. A statement whether any party expects to add additional parties to the case or otherwise amend the pleadings (the Court will set a deadline to join parties or amend pleadings at the case management conference);
6. Whether there are any pending motions that may affect the parties' abilities to comply with a case management order, including a brief description of those motions;
7. A list of contemplated motions, if any, and an overview statement of issues to be presented by any such motions;
8. The status of related cases, if any, pending before other judges of this Court or before other courts in any other jurisdiction;
9. Any further supplemental discussion of necessary discovery, including:
 - a. the extent, nature and location of discovery anticipated by the parties;
 - b. suggested revisions, if any, to the discovery limitations imposed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LR 26-1(b); and,

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¹ If jurisdiction is based on diversity, the basis shall include a statement of the citizenship of every party and the amount in controversy. *See, e.g.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The parties are reminded that (1) a corporation is a citizen of the state where it is incorporated and the state of its principal place of business and (2) partnerships, limited liability companies and real estate investment trusts are citizens of every state in which one of their members or partners resides. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c); *Indus. Tectonics v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1092 (9th Cir. 1990); *Belleville Catering Co. v. Champaign Market Place, L.L.C.*, 350 F.3d 691, 692 (7th Cir. 2003); *Americold Realty Trust v. Conagra Foods, Inc.*, 136 S.Ct. 1012, 2016 WL 854159 (Mar. 7, 2016).

- c. the number of hours permitted for each deposition, unless extended by the parties.
10. A discussion of any issues relating to the disclosure or discovery of electronically stored information (“ESI”), including the form or forms in which it should be produced (*see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(3)(B)(iii); 26(f)(3)(C); and 33(d));
11. A discussion of any issues related to any anticipated possible claims of privilege or work product (*see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(3)(B)(iv) and 26(f)(3)(D));
12. Unless the discovery plan and scheduling order otherwise provides and the Court so orders, the parties’ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(3) disclosures and any objections thereto;
13. Unless the Court has already approved a discovery plan and scheduling order, the proposed dates for each of the following:
 - a. a deadline for the completion of discovery (LR 26-1(b)(1));
 - b. a deadline for amending the pleadings and adding parties (LR 26-1(b)(2));
 - c. dates for complete disclosure of expert testimony Fed. R. Civ. P 26(a)(2)(A)-(C); (LR 26-1(b)(3));
 - d. a deadline for the filing of dispositive motions (LR 26-1(b)(4)); and,
 - e. a date by which the parties will file the joint pretrial order (LR 26-1(b)(5)).

The parties shall state whether the dates proposed in ¶ 13 (a)-(e) are within the deadlines specified in LR 26-1(b). If so, then the parties’ report shall state, “THE DEADLINES SUBMITTED HEREIN ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LR 26-1(b).” If longer deadlines are sought, the parties’ report shall state “SPECIAL SCHEDULING REVIEW REQUESTED.” If the parties request special scheduling review of the LR 26-1(b) deadlines, the parties shall include a statement of the reasons why longer or different time periods should apply to the case. If the parties disagree as to the LR 26-1(b) deadlines, a statement of each party’s position on each point of dispute should be provided.

14. The parties must certify that they met and conferred about the possibility of using alternative dispute-resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, and if applicable, early neutral evaluation. (LR 26-1(b)(7)).

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