UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS WESTERN DIVISION

	.)
Plaintiff(s),	
) Case No
VS.) Judge Iain D. Johnston
)
)
Defendant(s).	
Defendant(s).)
•	SE MANAGEMENT ORDER
This pdf fillable form must be	e used as is, and not be retyped.
I. The parties held a Fed. R. of Civ. P. 26(f) med	e ting on attended by:
	for Plaintiff(s), an
	for Defendant(s)
(I Fed. D. Civ. D. 26(a)(1) Disalegunes will be a	The Cow
II. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) Disclosures will be ex	
requires full and proper Rule 26(a)(1) disclosure	es by all parties.
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II. Alternative Dispute Resolution Mediation. C	
	ourt's mediation program, that counsel explained
the dispute resolution options available from the	
considered how this case might benefit from the	ose options. Further, counsel certify that they
gave their clients an estimate of fees and costs to	o litigate this matter through trial, as well as an
estimate of the fees and costs of an early success	
	ed the advantages and disadvantages of making a
Rule 68 offer of judgment. Failure to comply w	
	vitil these requirements will result in salictions.
See Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(c), (f).	
	ent conference with the Magistrate Judge:
immediately after initial disclosure	es after fact discovery after expert discovery
The parties have reviewed this Court's s	standing order on settlement conferences.
The parties agree to private ADR. The r	mediator/arbitrator is
and the mediation/arbitration is schedule	
The parties request this case be excused	from ADR.

V. <u>Discovery Plan</u>	. The parties jo	ointly propose the	e following	discovery plan:
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Discovery will be needed on the following subjects. (Do not just write "the claims and defenses in this case," or words to that effect. That is unhelpful.)

A)	Maximum of interrogatories by each party to any other party.
B)	Maximum of requests for admission by each party to any other party.
C)	Maximum of depositions by Plaintiff(s) and by Defendant(s).
	Each deposition is limited to hours unless extended by agreement of the parties, ept that depositions of are limited to hours.
	The deadline for amended pleadings, new counts or parties, and third-party complaints is (no <i>later</i> than 30 days before the close of fact discovery).
befo	Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(C) disclosures are due by (no <i>later</i> than 30 days ore the close of fact discovery). Absent unusual circumstances, the Court considers treating sicians to be Rule 26(a)(2)(C) witnesses if opinion testimony will be elicited.
	Rule 26(e) supplements will be made in a timely manner, but no later than
H)	Fact discovery ends
I)	The parties anticipate retained experts on the following subjects:
Dep	oort from the Plaintiff's expert retained under Rule 26(a)(2)(B) is due by position of the Plaintiff's expert shall be taken by port from the Defendant's expert retained under Rule 26(a)(2)(B) is due by
Dep (The nece	position of the Defendant's expert shall be taken by e parties must give serious thought to whether for this case (1) retained experts are essary, or (2) need to be deposed. See Gregory P. Joseph, The Temptation to Depose Every ert, 40 A.B.A. SEC. LITIG. 1 (2014); William Cirignani, The Case for Not Taking Defense ert Depositions, 18 TRIAL JOURNAL 20 (Winter 2016)).
	Dispositive motions are due by (no <i>later</i> than 30 days after the close of fact covery).
K)	The parties suggest the next status hearing with the Court be
L) bey	<u>Counsel may not stipulate to extend discovery deadlines,</u> including for depositions, ond the dates already set in this case management order.

- M) These dates will not be amended absent a showing of good cause. The parties understand that with entry of this case management order, the deadlines set out in the order are governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4), and requests for extensions require a showing of good cause under that Rule. Motions for extensions of time should be brought as soon as possible, but at a minimum before the cut-off date. Failure to do so does not demonstrate diligence, and runs the serious risk that the motion will be denied. See McCann v. Cullinan, 11 CV 50125, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 91362 (N.D. Ill. Jul. 14, 2015)
- V. <u>Electronically Stored Information</u>. Electronically stored information that can reasonably be anticipated to be relevant to the litigation will be preserved. When balancing the cost, burden, and need for electronically stored information, the Court and the parties will apply the proportionality standards embodied in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) and (b)(2)(B), as well as consider the technological feasibility and realistic costs of preserving, retrieving, reviewing, and producing electronically stored information. The parties and the Court will discuss and consider any appropriate and reasonable technologies that might further the goals of Fed. R. Civ. P. 1. Counsel should review the helpful information found at www.ediscoverycouncil.com, including the 7th Circuit Council on eDiscovery and Digital Information Model Discovery Plan.
- VI. <u>Claims of Privilege or of Protection.</u> The parties shall detail below any agreements reached for asserting claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material after information is produced, including whether they seek entry of their agreement as an order under Fed. R. Evid. 502. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(3)(B)(iv) and 26(f).

Absent any specific agreement reached by the parties, the following provisions will apply:

- 1) The production of privileged or work-product protected documents, electronically stored information ("ESI") or information, whether inadvertent or otherwise, is not a waiver of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. This order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d).
- 2) Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production.

Signatures certify that this form was used as is and not retyped, the parties and counsel understand they cannot extend deadlines without a court order, any request to extend a deadline requires a showing of good cause under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4), and failing to seek an extension before a deadline has passed does not establish good cause/diligence.

PLAINTIFF(S)	DEFENDANT(S)
By:	By:

Additional information may be included on separate sheets of paper attached to this order.

Rev. 3/4/2024