## Rule 5.01 (FRCP 16) Case Management Tracks.

Differentiated Case Management (DCM) is a system for managing civil cases based on their relative complexity and the need for judicial involvement. All civil cases filed on or after January 1, 1995 will be assigned to one of the following five tracks:

Track 1 - Expedited. Track 1 cases are expected to be concluded within 12 months of filing, with minimal judicial involvement. Motion and discovery deadlines are established by a standardized Case Management Order.

Track 2 - Standard. Track 2 cases are expected to be concluded within 18 months of filing. Motion and discovery schedules are established by a Case Management Order issued after a Rule 16 Scheduling Conference.

Track 3 - Complex. Track 3 cases are expected to be concluded within 24 months of filing. Motion and discovery schedules are established by a Case Management Order issued after a Rule 16 Scheduling Conference, and the Court may require periodic case management conferences.

Track 4 - Administrative. Track 4 governs bankruptcy, Social Security, and Administrative Procedure Act appeals, petitions for writ of habeas corpus, and motions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Such cases are expected to be concluded in accordance with the requirements of each case, but typically within 24 months of filing. Event deadlines are established by a standardized Case Management Order unique to each type of case.

Track 5 - Prisoner. Track 5 cases are those in which the plaintiff is, at the time the complaint is filed, proceeding as a self-represented litigant and is confined in a federal, state or local penal facility under the authority of any federal, state, or local law (including, but not limited to, a plaintiff who is a convicted inmate, a pretrial detainee, an immigration detainee, a sexually violent predator, or a plaintiff confined in a mental facility after being found not guilty of a criminal offense by reason of mental disease or defect). Special case management guidelines govern these cases.