

Civil Individual Calendaring Program

The essential components of the individual calendaring program are: the assignment of a case to a single judge upon filing; early case intervention by the court; the issuance of a scheduling order, and the assignment of a firm trial date early in the process.

Within the individual calendaring program, cases are divided into two categories, based upon the degree of judicial intervention that is most effective in leading to an efficient and timely resolution. The first type of cases (C50, T02, T03, T11, T12, T61, T69, V01, V04, and V09) benefit from individual assignment and firm trial dates but require less intensive judicial oversight. These cases require the parties to file a JD-CV-141 [Non-Status Conference Scheduling Order](#) and generally a firm trial date is issued within 30 days of the scheduling order.

The remaining cases require more intensive judicial oversight, due to the nature of the claims. These cases require the parties to file a JD-CV-71 [Scheduling Order](#). Generally, a status conference will be scheduled within 120 days of the return date.

For either case category, a status conference or settlement conference may be requested by the parties at any time.

Case Types Included

The following types of civil cases are subject to assignment to the individual calendaring program:

- All contract cases (C) except contract collections cases (C40)
- All property cases (P) except for foreclosure case (P00)
- All tort cases
- All vehicular tort cases
- Miscellaneous all other cases (M90)
- Wills, Estates and Trusts cases (W)

Case Types Excluded

All other civil case types are excluded from the program. Excluded case types may be referred into the program at the discretion of the presiding judge, either by a *sua sponte* court referral or upon the filing and granting of the [Application for Referral of Case to the Individual Calendaring Program form](#) (JD-CV-132).

Case Processing

- When a case included in the program is filed, it is assigned by the caseflow coordinator in consultation with the presiding judge to an individual calendaring judge, and a notice is sent within ten days to counsel of record and self-represented parties, notifying them of the assignment.

- Short calendar motions are scheduled on the individual calendar judge's short calendar. Certain motions, such as motions for permission to file a motion for summary judgment, motions for consolidation, or motions for continuance of the trial date, may, in some districts, be decided by the presiding judge in consultation with the individual calendaring judge.