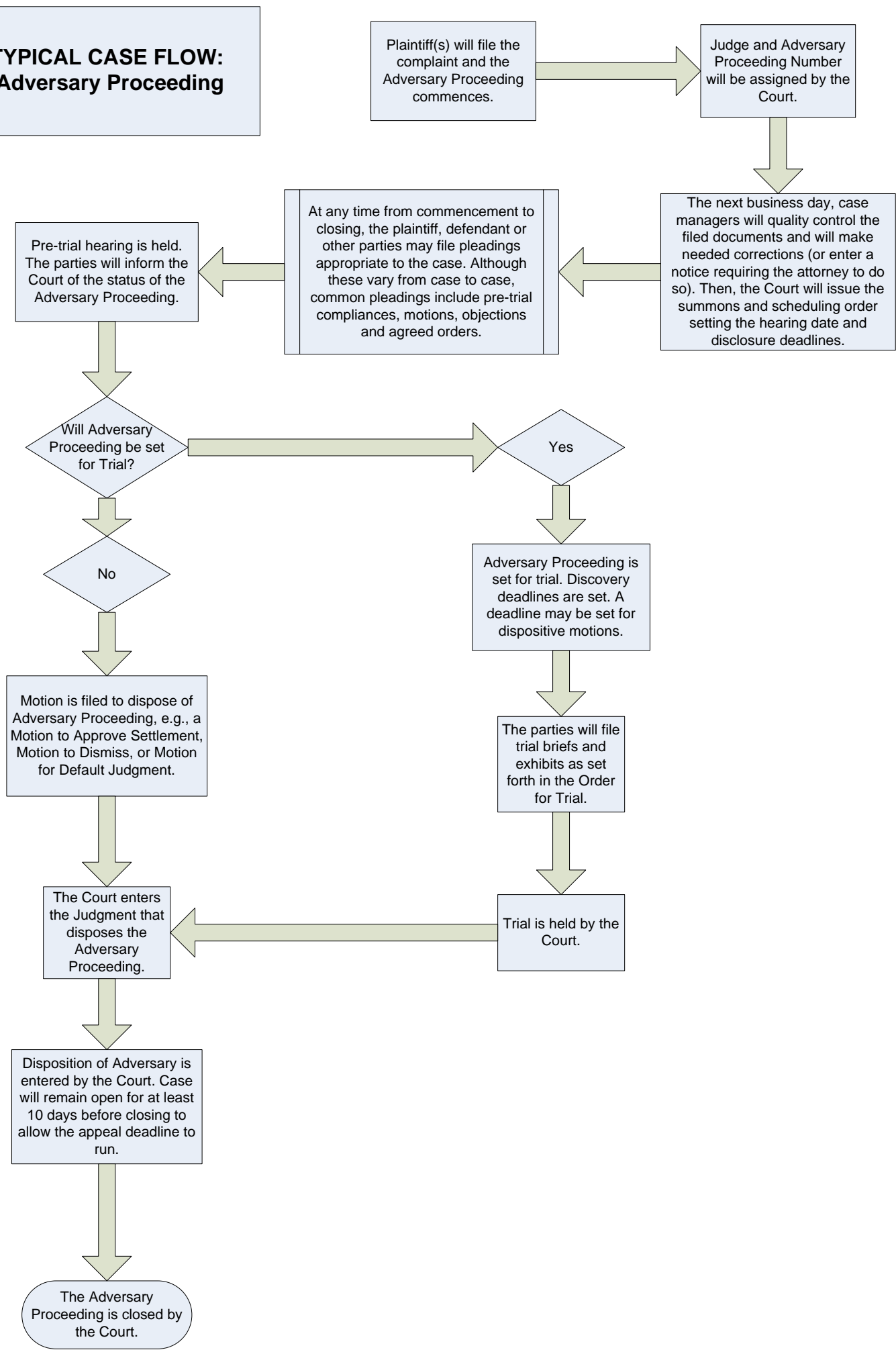


TYPICAL CASE FLOW: Adversary Proceeding



Plaintiff(s) will file the complaint and the Adversary Proceeding commences.

Judge and Adversary Proceeding Number will be assigned by the Court.

The next business day, case managers will quality control the filed documents and will make needed corrections (or enter a notice requiring the attorney to do so). Then, the Court will issue the summons and scheduling order setting the hearing date and disclosure deadlines.

At any time from commencement to closing, the plaintiff, defendant or other parties may file pleadings appropriate to the case. Although these vary from case to case, common pleadings include pre-trial compliances, motions, objections and agreed orders.

Pre-trial hearing is held. The parties will inform the Court of the status of the Adversary Proceeding.

Will Adversary Proceeding be set for Trial?

No

Yes

Motion is filed to dispose of Adversary Proceeding, e.g., a Motion to Approve Settlement, Motion to Dismiss, or Motion for Default Judgment.

Adversary Proceeding is set for trial. Discovery deadlines are set. A deadline may be set for dispositive motions.

The parties will file trial briefs and exhibits as set forth in the Order for Trial.

The Court enters the Judgment that disposes the Adversary Proceeding.

Trial is held by the Court.

Disposition of Adversary is entered by the Court. Case will remain open for at least 10 days before closing to allow the appeal deadline to run.

The Adversary Proceeding is closed by the Court.