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6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
8	Name,) No. CV-XX-XXXX-DWL
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10	Plaintiff(s), vs. PRELIMINARY ORDER
11	Name,
12	
13	Defendant(s).
14	The parties are advised of the following preliminary policies and procedures that
15 16	will govern these proceedings.
10	IT IS ORDERED as follows:
18	Governing Rules
19	Both counsel and pro se litigants must abide by the Rules of Practice of the U.S.
20	District Court for the District of Arizona ("Local Rules") and the Federal Rules of Civil
21	Procedure.
22	Service Deadline
23	Service of the summons and complaint on each defendant must occur within 90 days
24	of filing the complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). If service cannot occur within 90 days,
25	a request for an extension may be filed before expiration of the 90-day period. Any such
26	request must set forth the reason why service has not been accomplished and request a
27	specific short additional period of time. If the Court believes your reason constitutes "good
28	cause," it will authorize a brief additional period to accomplish service.

Proof of service must be filed with the Clerk of Court, in the form of an affidavit, promptly after service has been made. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(1). It is important to comply with this requirement—absent proof of service, the Court will have no way of knowing that the complaint has been served.

This order serves as an express warning that the Court will dismiss this action, without further notice to Plaintiff(s), with respect to any Defendant that is not timely served. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

Forms of Papers

9 The parties shall adhere to all of the requirements of LRCiv 7.1, including the
10 requirement that text and footnotes shall be no smaller than 13 point. The Court prefers
11 Times New Roman 13-point font. Citations supporting any textual proposition shall be
12 included in the text, not dropped in a footnote.

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Paper Courtesy Copies

Please do not send paper courtesy copies of short procedural motions (e.g., motion 14 for extension of time), 26(f) reports, or stipulations. A paper courtesy copy of the 15 pleadings, administrative record, briefs, and motions that will be opposed (e.g., Motion 16 for ERISA Discovery/Standard of Review Determination) shall be either postmarked and 17 mailed to the judge or hand-delivered to the judge's mail box located in the courthouse by 18 the next business day after the electronic filing. Please do not attempt to deliver 19 documents to the Judge's chambers. A copy of the face page of the Notice of Electronic 20 Filing shall be appended to the last page of the courtesy copy. Courtesy copies of 21 documents too large for stapling must be bound with a metal prong fastener at the top 22 23 center of the document or submitted in three-ring binders.

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Motions and Stipulations

Every motion or stipulation, however mundane, must cite the rule(s) and/or law(s) that permit the Court to grant the requested relief. Requests for extensions of time must include a brief explanation of why the extension is needed, to help the Court determine whether there is good cause. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b)(1)(A).

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To ensure timely case processing, a party moving for an extension of time, enlargement of page limitations, leave to amend, or leave to file a document under seal shall indicate in the motion whether the non-movant opposes the request and intends to file a written response. If such a motion does not so indicate, it may be denied for failure to comply with this Order.

Motions and stipulations should be accompanied by proposed orders.¹ These 6 proposed orders must not be on law firm letterhead and must not contain any information 7 identifying the party submitting the order, and they must set forth the relief requested, 8 9 rather than incorporating the motion or stipulation by reference. See also LRCiv. 7.1(b)(3). The proposed orders must be emailed—in Microsoft Word format (*not* PDF)— 10 to lanza_chambers@azd.uscourts.gov. The subject line of the email must include the case 11 name, case number, the words "proposed order for [name of motion]," and an indication 12 of whether the motion is opposed or unopposed if this is not otherwise apparent from the 13 name of the motion. 14

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Rule 12 Motions Are Discouraged

Any motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12 is discouraged if the 16 challenged defect in the pleading can be cured by filing an amended pleading. The Court 17 therefore requires that: (1) before filing a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss or a Rule 12(c)18 motion for judgment, the movant must confer with the opposing party to determine whether 19 such motion can be avoided; and (2) the movant must attach a certificate of conferral, 20 certifying that it notified the opposing party of the issues asserted in its motion and that the 21 parties conferred but were unable to agree that the pleading was curable in any part by a 22 23 permissible amendment offered by the pleading party. See also Local Rule 12(c). The 24 requirement to meet and confer and attach a certificate of conferral applies in equal force to motions to dismiss amended complaints, notwithstanding earlier conferrals and 25

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A proposed order is not necessary for motions that will require a reasoned analysis
 from the Court, or for stipulations requesting issuance of the Court's standard protective order with no amendments.

certificates before the complaint was amended. Any motion lacking the required certification may be summarily stricken.

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Protective Orders

The Court's standard protective order is available on the Judges' Orders, Forms & 4 Procedures page on the Court's internet site. If the parties agree that discoverable materials 5 should be kept confidential, they may file a stipulation requesting that the Court issue its 6 standard protective order. If the parties wish to propose additional provisions, they may 7 request and stipulate to the additional proposed language, subject to the Court's review. In 8 9 that case, all language added to the standard order by the parties should be redlined into a Word document using "tracked changes," and the parties' Word document with the tracked 10 changes must be emailed to chambers. The parties are reminded that the mere fact the 11 parties have designated certain materials or information as confidential pursuant to an 12 agreement or stipulation does not mean the Court will automatically order that filings 13 containing such information be placed under seal. See Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler 14 Grp., LLC, 809 F.3d 1092, 1101 (9th Cir. 2016). In all cases, the parties shall adhere to 15 the federal and local rules, including LRCiv 5.6, which details the local rules for sealing 16 court records. 17

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Emergencies and Expedited Consideration

Any party desiring expedited consideration of a motion or other matter pending before the Court may make such a request by filing a separate *Notice for Expedited Consideration.* This notice should set forth the grounds warranting accelerated resolution and identify the dates of the imminent events pertinent to the request. A request for expedited consideration that is simply mentioned in the caption/title of the related filing will not be considered—a separate notice must be filed.

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<u>Requests to Reschedule Court Dates</u>

The Court interprets LRCiv 7.3(b) as applying to requests to reschedule court dates due to attorney conflicts. As such, and to enable the court to efficiently manage cases, such requests must be made by motion or stipulation, must indicate the position of each other

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party, and (unless another party plans to file a written opposition, which would be appropriate only in rare circumstances) must propose to the Court at least three dates/times when all counsel are available for rescheduling purposes.

Noncompliance

The parties are specifically advised that failure to prosecute, to comply with court orders, or to comply with the Local and Federal Rules may result in dismissal of all or part of this case, default, imposition of sanctions, or summary disposition of matters pending before the Court. *See also* Local Rule 7.2(i) ("If a motion does not conform in all substantial respects with the requirements of [the Local Rules], or if the [opposing party] does not serve and file the required answering memoranda, . . . such noncompliance may be deemed a consent to the denial or granting of the motion and the Court may dispose of the motion summarily.").

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:

That Plaintiff(s) must promptly serve a copy of this Order on Defendant(s)
 and file a notice of service with the Clerk of Court;

That, unless the Court orders otherwise, on Click or tap here to enter text. the
 Clerk of Court shall terminate without further notice any Defendant in this action that has
 not been served pursuant to Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.