

IV. MOTION PROCEDURE FOR ASSIGNED CIVIL CASES (continued)

B. 3. Certain Specific Motions:

- a. A routine motion is non-dispositive and includes the following:
 - Motion for Attorney's Fees
 - Motion for Default Judgment Pursuant to Rule 55(b)(2)
 - Motion for Enlargement of Time
 - Motion for Entry of Judgment Pursuant to Arbitrator's Order
 - Motion for Independent Medical Examination
 - Motion for Protective Order
 - Motion for Psychiatric Examination
 - Motion for Relief From Arbitrator's Order
 - Motion for Sanctions
 - Motion for Special Jury
 - Motion in Limine
 - Motion to Amend
 - Motion to Amend Pretrial Order/Scheduling Order
 - Motion to Compel
 - Motion to Compel Compliance with a Subpoena
 - Motion to Consolidate
 - Motion to Continue a Trial Date
 - Motion to Dismiss Under Rule 41(e) for Failure to Prosecute
 - Motion to Expedite Proceedings
 - Motion to File a Counterclaim/Crossclaim
 - Motion to Intervene
 - Motion to Lift Stay
 - Motion to Modify an Order
 - Motion to Open a Default Judgment
 - Motion to Satisfy a Judgment
 - Motion to Sever
 - Motion to Stay
 - Motion to Strike
 - Motion to Substitute Parties
 - Motion to Vacate Default Judgment/Foreign Judgment
 - Motion to Withdraw
- b. Motion to Continue Trial Date should normally be filed as a routine motion.
- c. A Motion to Consolidate should be filed under the oldest case.
- d. A Motion for Default Judgment pursuant to Civil Rule 55(b)(2) should normally include notice by mail to defaulting defendant.