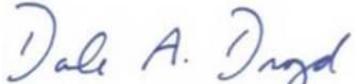


1 Ex parte applications to shorten time require a satisfactory explanation of the
2 circumstances claimed to justify the issuance of such an order. Local Rule 6-144(e). Courts
3 generally require that such applications demonstrate circumstances showing that the applicant is
4 not the cause of its own predicament and the order is necessary to avoid some type of irreparable
5 harm. See *Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc. v. Capstone Orthopedic, Inc.*, No. 206-CV-
6 02879-GEB-KJM, 2007 WL 3340935, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 9, 2007). The court has reviewed
7 plaintiff's ex parte application and finds that it does not establish that an order shortening time on
8 its motion for preliminary injunction is necessary to avoid some type of irreparable harm.
9 Though plaintiff claims that it will suffer "significant irreparable harm occasioned by TGS's
10 ongoing conduct," it does not specify an impending event that will cause irreversible damage to
11 warrant expediting the briefing schedule and hearing on its motion for a preliminary injunction.
12 (Doc. No. 34 at 7.) Rather, plaintiff's application is based on arguments regarding a potential
13 financial loss, which may ultimately be remedied through awarding damages if plaintiff's
14 allegations prove to be meritorious.

15 Accordingly, plaintiff's ex parte application for an order shortening time (Doc. No. 34) is
16 denied. The parties are directed to the briefing schedule outlined in Local Rule 78-230 with
17 respect to plaintiff's pending motion for preliminary injunction, which will be heard before this
18 court on November 7, 2017.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: October 13, 2017

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23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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