



1           Emergency motions must as a threshold matter meet several technical requirements outlined in  
2 the local rules. *See, e.g.*, Local Rule 26-7(d) (emergency discovery motions must satisfy the  
3 requirements outlined in Local Rule 7-4). First, the face of the motion itself must be entitled an  
4 “Emergency Motion” so the Court has prompt notice that expedited relief is being requested. Local Rule  
5 7-4(a). Second, the emergency motion must be accompanied by an affidavit providing several key facts  
6 necessary for the Court to determine whether, in fact, an emergency exists and allowing the Court to  
7 provide the fairest, most efficient resolution. *Id.* This affidavit must include a detailed description of  
8 the nature of the emergency. *See id.* The affidavit must also provide the contact information (telephone  
9 number and office addresses) of the movant and all other affected parties. *See id.* The affidavit must  
10 also provide a certification that, despite personal consultation and sincere effort to do so, the movant was  
11 unable to resolve the matter without court action. *See, e.g.*, Local Rule 7-4(a)(3). If the circumstances  
12 are such that personal consultation is truly not possible, the movant must provide a detailed explanation  
13 why that is the case so the Court can evaluate whether to exercise its discretion to decide the motion  
14 despite the lack of a proper pre-filing conference. *See id.* Similarly, if no notice whatsoever was  
15 provided to the opposing party regarding the filing of the motion, the affidavit must include a detailed  
16 explanation of why it was not practicable to provide that notice. *See id.* Concurrently with the filing  
17 of an emergency motion, or promptly thereafter, the movant must inform the courtroom administrators  
18 of the assigned judges that the motion was filed. Local Rule 7-4(d).

19           If these technical requirements are not met, the emergency motion may be denied. Local Rule  
20 7-4(b). If these technical requirements are met, the Court will turn to the substantive requirements for  
21 filing an emergency motion. When a party files a motion on an emergency basis, it is within the sole  
22 discretion of the Court to determine whether any such matter is, in fact, an emergency. *See* Local Rule  
23 7-4(c). Generally speaking, an emergency motion is properly presented to the Court only when the  
24 movant has shown (1) that it will be irreparably prejudiced if the Court resolves the motion pursuant to  
25 the normal briefing schedule; and (2) that the movant is without fault in creating the crisis that requires  
26 emergency relief or, at the very least, that the crisis occurred because of excusable neglect. *Cardoza*,  
27 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1142 (citing *Mission Power*, 883 F. Supp. at 492). If there is no irreparable prejudice,  
28 sufficient justification for bypassing the default briefing schedule does not exist and the motion may be

1 properly decided on a non-expedited basis. *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1142-43. If there is irreparable  
2 prejudice but the movant created the crisis, the Court may simply deny the relief sought. *Id.* at 1143.  
3 The relevant inquiry is not whether the opposing party was at fault with respect to the underlying  
4 dispute, but rather “it is the creation of the crisis—the necessity for bypassing regular motion  
5 procedures—that requires explanation.” *Mission Power*, 883 F. Supp. at 493. For example, when an  
6 attorney knows of the existence of a dispute and unreasonably delays in bringing that dispute to the  
7 Court’s attention until the eleventh hour, the attorney has created the emergency situation and the request  
8 for relief may be denied outright. *See Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 1143 (collecting cases). Quite  
9 simply, emergency motions “are not intended to save the day for parties who have failed to present  
10 requests when they should have.” *Intermagetics America*, 101 B.R. at 193; *see also* Local Rule 7-4(b)  
11 (“[The] failure to effectively manage deadlines, discovery, trial, or any other aspect of litigation does  
12 not constitute an emergency”).

13 In this instance, Plaintiffs have met neither of the substantive requirements for an emergency  
14 motion. The reason provided for filing the motion on an emergency basis is that the deadline for  
15 Plaintiffs to disclose their experts was not extended in the stipulation to extend discovery deadlines and,  
16 therefore, remains September 5, 2017, the date set in the initial scheduling order. Docket Nos. 26 at 4,  
17 14 at 3. Plaintiffs’ counsel submits that, on September 15, 2017, she became aware that the stipulation  
18 to extend discovery deadlines did not include a deadline for Plaintiffs to disclose their experts; this  
19 discovery is one week after the Court granted the stipulation; nine days after Plaintiffs saw the  
20 stipulation for a second time to add a signature; and fifteen days after Defendant sent Plaintiffs a draft  
21 of the stipulation to review before filing it with the Court.<sup>1</sup> Docket No. 26 at 5-7.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs’ counsel  
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23 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs’ counsel admits that, though she saw the exact stipulation prior to its filing, she “did  
24 not review all of the dates as carefully as [she] should have....” Docket No. 26 at 5.

25 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs’ counsel is advised that the undersigned’s law clerk did not offer a “simple solution”  
26 to counsel but merely advised her to file any appropriate motions on the docket if she needed to amend  
27 the scheduling order. Docket No. 26 at 6. Further, counsel is advised for the **third** time that Local Rule  
28 IA 7-2 forbids a party or attorney from making an *ex parte* communication by calling chambers,  
especially to ask for guidance on filing a motion on the docket or timing of a judge’s order. If a party  
seeks relief from the Court, that party may file the appropriate motion on the docket. Any further

1 waited three weeks from discovering the issue to file this emergency motion.<sup>3</sup> Docket No. 26.  
2 Moreover, Plaintiffs' counsel provides no explanation why the pending motion was filed ten days after  
3 Defendant's counsel stated he would not stipulate to additional time for expert disclosure. *Id.* at 7. The  
4 Court finds that, although Plaintiffs did not create the underlying issue of the omitted expert disclosure  
5 deadline in the stipulation, their omission in discovering the issue is not excusable neglect and they are  
6 not without fault in creating the crisis.

7 Moreover, there is no irreparable harm identified. Plaintiffs cite reasons why they would suffer  
8 irreparable harm if they were unable to disclose their expert witnesses but do not cite reasons why they  
9 "will be irreparably prejudiced unless the motion is heard on an expedited basis." *Cardoza*, 141 F. Supp.  
10 3d at 1142; *see also* Docket No. 26.

11 For the reasons outlined above, the Court finds the pending motion shall be briefed based on the  
12 default timetable in the Court's Local Rules and will be resolved in the ordinary course.

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 DATED: October 11, 2017

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17 NANCY J. KOPPE  
18 United States Magistrate Judge  
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26 attempts by Plaintiffs' counsel to call chambers *ex parte* may result in sanctions.

27 <sup>3</sup> The Court does not find that this three-week time period equates to Plaintiffs' submission that  
28 they "immediately sought to amend the Scheduling Order upon learning of Defendant's counsel's  
omission of a new date for Plaintiffs' expert disclosure deadline...." Docket No. 26 at 14.