

**LR IA 1-3. DEFINITIONS**

- (a) Chief Judge. The Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada is the District Judge who has attained that position under 28 U.S.C. § 136. The current Chief Judge is identified on the court’s website.
- (b) Clerk or Clerk of Court. Unless otherwise clear from the context, “clerk” or “Clerk of Court” refers to the District Court Executive/Clerk of Court or a Deputy Clerk of Court.
- (c) Court. Unless otherwise clear from the context, “court” refers to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada and to a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk acting on the court’s behalf on a matter within the court’s jurisdiction.
- (d) General Order and Special Order. General and Special Orders are directives made by the Chief Judge or by the court relating to court administration and are available on the court’s website.
- (e) Judge. Unless otherwise clear from the context, “judge” refers to a United States District Judge, a United States Magistrate Judge, or a United States Bankruptcy Judge.
- (f) Meet and Confer. Whenever used in these rules, to “meet and confer” means to communicate directly and discuss in good faith the issues required under the particular rule or court order. This requirement is reciprocal and applies to all participants. Unless these rules or a court order provide otherwise, this requirement may only be satisfied through direct dialogue and discussion in a face-to-face meeting, telephone conference, or video conference. The exchange of written, electronic, or voice-mail communications does not satisfy this requirement.
  - (1) The requirement to meet and confer face-to-face or via telephonic or video conference does not apply in the case of an incarcerated individual

appearing pro se, in which case the meet-and-confer requirement may be satisfied through written communication.

- (2) A party who files a motion to which the meet-and-confer requirement applies must submit a declaration stating all meet-and-confer efforts, including the time, place, manner, and participants. The movant must certify that, despite a sincere effort to resolve or narrow the dispute during the meet-and-confer conference, the parties were unable to resolve or narrow the dispute without court intervention.
- (3) In addition to any sanction available under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, statutes, or case law, the court may impose appropriate sanctions under LR IA 11-8 for a party's failure to comply with the meet-and-confer requirement.
- (4) Failure to make a good-faith effort to meet and confer before filing any motion to which the requirement applies may result in denial of the motion.