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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 PUGET SOUND ELECTRICAL  
11 WORKERS HEALTHCARE TRUST,  
et al.,

12 Plaintiffs,

13 v.

14 SOUTH SOUND ELECTRIC, INC.,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-0960JLR

ORDER STRIKING MOTIONS

16 On August 27, 2013, the court entered a scheduling order in this matter which set  
17 a September 8, 2014, trial date. (Min. Order (Dkt. # 8) at 1.) In the same order, the court  
18 set a dispositive motions deadline of June 10, 2014. (*Id.*) Thus, under the court's  
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1 scheduling order, all dispositive motions would be ready for decision no later than  
2 Monday, July 7, 2014, which is approximately two months prior to the trial date.<sup>1</sup>

3 The court issues scheduling orders setting trial dates and related dates to provide a  
4 reasonable schedule for the resolution of disputes. The schedule generally provides  
5 approximately 90 days between the deadline for filing dispositive motions and the trial  
6 date. This 90-day period takes into account: (a) an approximate 30-day lag between the  
7 date a party files a motion and the date that motion becomes ripe for the court's  
8 consideration, *see* Local Rule W.D. Wash. LCR 7(d)(3); and (b) an additional 30 days  
9 during which the court endeavors to rule on the motion, *see id.* at LCR 7(b)(5). Anything  
10 short of a 90-day period leaves inadequate time for the parties to consider the court's  
11 ruling and plan for trial or an alternate resolution.

12 On May 29, 2014, Plaintiffs timely filed a motion to strike Defendants South  
13 Sound Electric, Inc.'s ("South Sound") affirmative defenses under Federal Rule of Civil  
14 Procedure 12(h)(2). (Plf. Mot. (Dkt. # 13).) On June 10, 2014, Plaintiffs timely filed a  
15 motion for summary judgment. (Def. Mot. (Dkt. # 18).) Subsequent to filing these  
16 motions, however, Plaintiffs renoted them both for July 18, 2014 and July 25, 2014,  
17 respectively. (*See* Plf. Notices (Dkt. ## 22, 23).)

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19 <sup>1</sup> Ordinarily, dispositive motions filed on June 10, 2014, would be noted for Friday, July  
20 4, 2014. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(d)(3). However, because July 4, 2014, is a federal  
21 holiday, any reply memorandum that would have ordinarily been due on that Friday is due, under  
22 the court's Local Rules, on the following Monday, July 7, 2014. *See id.*, LCR 6(a) ("When the  
Local Rules or a court order permits a party to act within a period of time stated in days or a  
longer unit of time and the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the time  
period continues to run until the following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.").

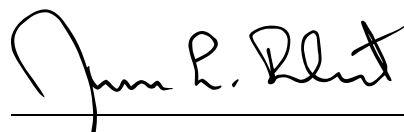
1        There are two problems with Plaintiffs' motions. First, the motions are pending at  
2 the same time and thus represent contemporaneous dispositive motions. The court's  
3 Local Rules provide that "[a]bsent leave of the court, parties must not file  
4 contemporaneous dispositive motions, each one directed toward a discrete issue or  
5 claim." Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(e)(3). Plaintiffs' two motions each seeking  
6 dispositive rulings on either its own claims or South Sound's affirmative defenses are in  
7 violation of the forgoing Local Rule.

8        In addition, Plaintiffs have impermissibly renoted their motions in a manner that  
9 skirts the deadline for dispositive motions set forth in the court's scheduling order and  
10 circumvents other provisions in the court's Local Rules. The Local Rules emphasize the  
11 importance of the court's scheduling order and the parties' compliance with it. *See* Local  
12 Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 16(b)(1) (requiring the court to enter a scheduling order "as soon  
13 as practicable" that "include[s] . . . [a] deadline[] for the . . . filing of dispositive  
14 motions"); *id.*, LCR 16(b)(3) (requiring parties to file dispositive motions "[n]ot later  
15 than the deadline to filed dispositive motions"). Plaintiffs purport to renote their  
16 motions pursuant to Local Rule LCR 7(l). (*See* Notices at 1.) Local Rule LCR 7(l)  
17 permits the parties to renote their motions prior to the filing of a response by the opposing  
18 party. *See id.* LCR 7(l). Plaintiffs, however, have utilized Local Rule 7(l) in a manner  
19 that renotes their dispositive motions so that the motions will not be heard in a timely  
20 fashion under the court's scheduling order. If the court were to interpret Local Rule LCR  
21 7(l) in the manner Plaintiffs suggest, then a party could simply continue to renote its  
22 dispositive motions under Local Rule LCR 7(l) until it was literally walking up the

1 courthouse steps for trial. Viewing the court's Local Rules as a whole, it is clear that this  
2 is not what is intended by Local Rule LCR 7(l). The court declines to read Local Rule  
3 LCR 7(l) in isolation, and instead, understand Local Rule LCR 7(l) in the context of its  
4 Local Rules as a whole. Thus, a party may renege its own motion prior to a response  
5 from the opposing party, *see id.*, but also only in a manner that is consistent with the  
6 court's scheduling order, *see id.*, LCR 16(b)(1), (3). A party may not renege its motion  
7 under Local Rule LCR 7(l) if the motion will no longer be heard in a timely manner  
8 under the court's scheduling order.<sup>2</sup>

9 Based on the foregoing, the court DIRECTS the clerk to STRIKE both motions  
10 (Dkt. ## 13, 18) and remove them from the court's motions calendar. If Plaintiffs or  
11 South Sound would like to engage in a telephone conference with the court to further  
12 discuss scheduling issues in this matter, either Plaintiffs or South Sound may request one,  
13 and the court will endeavor to schedule one as soon as reasonably possible.

14 Dated this 30th day of June, 2014.

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17 JAMES L. ROBART  
18 United States District Judge

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20 <sup>2</sup> The court further notes that it has already denied the parties' stipulated request to  
21 extend the trial date herein. (*See* Order (Dkt. # 17).) It appears that Plaintiffs are now  
22 attempting to unilaterally alter the court's scheduling order through artful use of the court's  
Local Rules. This is plainly not what was intended by the Local Rules, and the court will not  
countenance this type of litigation gamesmanship.