

**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.