LCR 7.
MOTIONS

(a) Time Limits. (1) Length of hearing. Civil and domestic/family law and motion dockets are limited to matters requiring no more than ten minutes per side. Matters expected to exceed that limitation must be specially set by the court administrator.

(2) Responsive declarations. In matters on the domestic and family docket, and the paternity docket, responsive declarations must be served and filed by noon on the calendar day immediately prior to the docket, or 24 hours before the scheduled docket, whichever is later, unless the court expressly permits later service and/or filing.

(b) Noting Matters on Motion Dockets. Except as otherwise provided in this section, or with leave of the judicial officer presiding on the docket, matters to be heard on a motion docket must be noted with the clerk five days prior to the docket. If the judicial officer assigned to hear a docket is unavailable, another judge may consider and grant an ex parte motion for order shortening time to note a matter on a docket.

(c) Required Special Settings. The following matters may not be noted on the court's regular dockets, but must be specially set with the court administrator: motions for summary judgment; arguments on the merits in appeals from lower courts or tribunals; child hearsay (Ryan) hearings.

(d) Telephonic argument. (1) Unreported. Arguments on motions are to be conducted in person, except that, by specific arrangement with the court administrator at least two days before a hearing, argument may be made by telephone, Provided, (1) that all parties agree to telephonic argument; (2) that the judicial officer before whom the hearing will be conducted approves of telephonic argument; and (3) that no verbatim record is requested (or the record is made by a party). A party may withhold agreement to telephonic argument only for reasonable, articulable cause.

For good cause shown, on motion of a party, the court may order telephonic argument of a motion in the absence of such agreement. A motion to require telephonic argument shall itself be argued by telephone unless all affected parties are before the court when the motion is made.

(2) Verbatim record. The requirement that there be no verbatim record may be waived by the court only if: (1) no participant other than the court uses a speaker phone; (2) no speaking participant is on a cellular telephone; and (3) the reported call will begin with each party's stipulation to the following:

"This conference call argument is being reported by the official court reporter. Each party stipulates that any portion of the proceedings which is inaudible to the reporter will be noted as such in the record without jeopardy to the reporter or to any transcript being deemed accurate and complete."

Adopted April 1, 1997; amended 2005; amended, re-numbered and re-codified effective September 1, 2012]