

LCR 26F.  
Scheduling Order

(a) Status conference. In civil cases other than those specified in subsection (c) the plaintiff shall note a status conference no sooner than 45 days and no later than 90 days after the summons and complaint are served and filed. The status conference shall be noted on the Friday civil motion docket at 9:00 a.m. The notice shall be served on all parties no later than 10 days after service or filing of the summons and complaint, whichever is later. Proof of service of the notice shall be filed with the court. The purpose of the status conference is to schedule deadlines for completion of all measures necessary to prepare the case for trial. The status conference shall be stricken if the parties file a stipulated status conference statement (Form LR8-B) at least 7 calendar days before the status conference. The status conference shall also be stricken if only one party files a status conference statement. The court shall adopt the status conference statement unless otherwise ordered. Civil cases will not be set for trial unless the parties comply with this rule.

(b) Scheduling Order. Following the status conference, or upon receipt of a status conference statement agreed to by all parties, the court will issue a Scheduling Order in the form appended hereto as Form LR 8-D. Deadlines established in the Scheduling Order may be extended by stipulation of the parties only upon leave of the court. The court may, upon motion of a party made before expiration of a deadline, extend any deadline in the Scheduling Order for good cause shown. The parties shall submit a proposed Amended Scheduling Order with any such motion.

(c) Cases Excluded. Unless otherwise ordered by a judge, the scheduling procedure provided in LR 8(a) will not be employed in domestic relations, paternity; adoption; change of name; domestic violence (chapter 26.50 RCW); harassment (chapter 10.14 RCW); interstate support enforcement; juvenile dependency; minor settlement; probate; guardianship; petition for writ of habeas corpus, mandamus, review or other writ; unlawful detainer; civil commitment; proceedings under chapter 10.77 RCW; proceedings under chapter 70.96A RCW; and cases in which pretrial time limits are expressed in statute.

(d) Trial Setting. See LR 40(a).

(Amended effective September 1, 2018).

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