

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA  
FOURTH DISTRICT

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2014-1  
(AMENDED EFFECTIVE JUNE 12, 2018)**

***In re: Requests for Emergency Treatment***

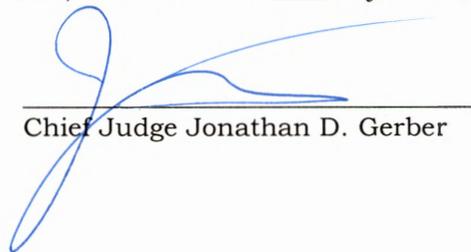
Effective immediately, this Court adopts the following administrative order concerning requests for emergency treatment. See *USAA Cas. Ins. Co. v. Pembroke Pines MRI, Inc.*, 24 So. 3d 588, 589 (Fla. 4th DCA 2009) (“Pleadings filed as emergencies disrupt court procedures and interrupt work on cases that were already pending.”).

1. For purposes of this administrative order, an “emergency” is a matter of extreme urgency that requires immediate action by this Court in order to avoid imminent, irreparable, and material harm. An exigency that is caused by the lack of diligence of the moving party shall not constitute an “emergency.”
2. A party requesting emergency treatment for any motion, appeal, or petition shall file a separate document entitled “Request for Emergency Treatment.” The separate Request shall be filed simultaneously with the motion, appeal, or petition for which emergency treatment is sought. The Request shall state succinctly:
  - (a) the nature of the emergency;
  - (b) the date the order at issue was entered; and
  - (c) the date of the event that constitutes the basis for requesting emergency treatment, i.e., the deadline.

If the party seeks a stay, it shall indicate whether it has applied for relief in the lower tribunal and the date and outcome of any ruling on such motion. The attorney or *pro se* party requesting emergency treatment shall certify that the request for emergency treatment is made in good faith. The request for emergency treatment **shall not exceed two pages in length.**

3. No matter shall be afforded emergency treatment unless the Court determines that an emergency exists. **However, the following types of cases are automatically expedited by this Court and, therefore, a request for emergency treatment is not required:** (1) habeas corpus petitions challenging pretrial detention or bond conditions in criminal cases; (2) petitions challenging secure detention of juveniles in delinquency cases; and (3) dependency and termination of parental rights cases.
4. A party or attorney who violates this rule or who requests emergency treatment without an objectively reasonable basis for doing so may be sanctioned. See Fla. R. App. P. 9.410. “[A]n attorney who seeks ‘emergency’ review immediately loses credibility if this court discovers there is no true emergency.” *USAA*, 24 So. 3d at 589.

DONE and ORDERED at West Palm Beach, Florida on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Judge Jonathan D. Gerber

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lonny Weissblum, Clerk of Court

