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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

PUBLIC NOTICE

Proposed Local Rule Changes

January 20, 2016 - The United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois is posting the following proposed changes to their local rules. The Court will accept written comment on these proposed changes and additions through **Friday, February 19, 2016**. Comments may be sent to Kenneth A Wells, Clerk, U. S. District Court, 600 E. Monroe Street, Room 151, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

Proposed Local Rule Changes. The entire local rule has been included for reference, with the changes highlighted in red. ~~Strikeout text~~ is being eliminated and underlined text is being added.

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Local Rule 5.2
In light of amendments to the Federal Rules, the reference to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(e) in Rule 5.2 needs to be updated to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d)(3).

Local Rule 5.3(E)
The addition of new Rule 5.3(E) is recommended to clarify the responsibility of *pro se* parties to serve non-case initiating documents on any defendants not represented by counsel.

Local Rule 5.7(A)(4)
The addition of new Rule 5.7(A)(4) was recommended to clarify when non-case initiating documents that are scanned or electronically uploaded by the Clerk's Office on behalf of pro se parties are deemed to have been filed and to authorize the Court's transmission facilities to effect service for pro se parties.

Local Rule 7.1(B)(3)
A proposal was received to amend Rule 7.1(B)(3) to expressly indicate that replies may be allowed with leave of Court.

Local Rule 7.1(F)
The addition of new rule 7.1(F) for the civil rules was approved for the creation of a rule similar to Local Criminal Rule 49.6(B)(5), omitting the specific reference to reply briefs in order to avoid inadvertently encouraging the filing of reply briefs.

Local Rule 16.2
In order to conform to the amendments to the Federal Rules, the first sentence of Rule 16.2 needs to be amended to reflect that a scheduling order issue within 60 days.

Local Rules 16.4(B), 16.4(E)(6) and 16.4(F)
The definitions in Rule 16.4(B), 16.4(E)(6) and 16.4(F) make reference to an "assigned judge," when our current terminology with respect to electronic filing and other portions of the rules designates judges as either a presiding judge or a referral judge. The Committee recommended that the term "assigned judge" be changed to "presiding judge" to be consistent with our other practices.

Local Rule 72.1(A)(18)
The reference to Title 46 U.S.C. 1484(d) is obsolete. The rule needs to be updated to reflect the new statutory sections: 46 U.S.C. §§ 4311(d) and 12309(c).

Local Rule 83.5(J)

As currently written, Local Rule 83.5(J) prohibits pro bono counsel from entering into a contingency fee agreement with clients, while the Pro Bono Plan allows such an arrangement. The Committee recommended amending Rule 83.5(J) to allow contingency fee arrangements by eliminating the sentence containing the prohibition from the first paragraph. The Committee further recommended replacing the specific date of the current Plan in the second paragraph with a generic reference to the "current" Plan in order to eliminate the need to amend the local rules each time a new version of the Plan is enacted.

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RULE 5.2 ELECTRONIC FILING AUTHORIZED

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5~~(c)~~(d)(3), the court will accept for filing documents submitted, signed or verified by electronic means that comply with these Local Rules.

RULE 5.3 SERVICE BY ELECTRONIC MEANS AUTHORIZED

(A) Consent.

Registration in the Court's Electronic Case Filing System constitutes a consent to electronic service and notice of all filed documents pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(E). When a pleading or other paper is filed electronically, the "Notice of Electronic Filing" generated by the Court's Electronic Case Filing System constitutes service of that document on any person who is a registered participant in that System. The consent to electronic service applies only to service required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 5; it does not apply to service required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

(B) Non-Registered Parties.

A party who is not a registered participant of the System is entitled to a paper copy of any electronically filed pleading, document, or order. The filing party must therefore provide the non-registered party with the pleading, document, or order according to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. When mailing paper copies of documents that have been electronically filed, the filing party may include the "Notice of Electronic Filing" to provide the recipient with proof of the filing.

(C) Certificate of Service.

A certificate of service on all parties entitled to service or notice is required, even when a party files a document electronically. The certificate must state the manner in which service or notice was accomplished on each party entitled to service or notice.

(D) Service by Mail.

The three-day rule of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6(d) for service by mail also applies to service by electronic means.

(E) Service by Pro Se Parties.

As to any defendant not represented by counsel, pro se parties are responsible for serving a copy of all documents filed with the Court upon such defendant in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5. Pro se parties are solely responsible both for determining which defendants are represented and for ensuring unrepresented defendants are served with a copy of any document filed with the Court.

RULE 5.7 ELECTRONIC FILING PROCEDURES

(A) Pleadings and documents other than case initiating documents.

All motions, pleadings, applications, briefs, memoranda of law, exhibits, or other documents in a civil case (except for complaints) must be electronically filed on the System except as otherwise provided by these Rules.

(1) A document submitted electronically will not be considered filed for purposes of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure until the System-generated Notice of Electronic Filing has been sent electronically to the filing party.

(2) E-mailing a document to the Clerk's Office or to the assigned judge does not constitute "filing" of the document.

(3) A document filed electronically by 11:59 p.m. central standard time will be deemed filed on that date.

(4) Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(3), as to all defendants represented by counsel, all court documents—other than the original complaint—filed by a pro se party are deemed "filed electronically" at the time the documents are electronically docketed by the Clerk's Office. Where the Clerk scans and electronically files pleadings and documents on behalf of a pro se party, the associated NEF constitutes service. For any response to a document filed electronically under this paragraph, any deadline for filing a response will be calculated from the date the document is electronically docketed by the Clerk's Office.

(B) Case Initiating Documents.

(1) The Clerk's Office will accept case initiating documents (i.e. complaints with civil cover sheets and summons, and notices of removal) sent by e-mail or directly into the CM/ECF system.

(a) A party submitting a case initiating document by e-mail for electronic filing must submit those documents in .pdf format to the proper divisional mailbox, as follows:

newcases.peoria@ilcd.uscourts.gov
newcases.urbana@ilcd.uscourts.gov
newcases.springfield@ilcd.uscourts.gov
newcases.rockisland@ilcd.uscourts.gov

(b) Payment of the filing fee must be made by cash, cashier's check, law firm check, money order or credit card. Credit card payments may be made using pay.gov or by giving a credit card number, by

phone, to the appropriate clerk's office.

(c) Case initiating documents submitted by e-mail will be deemed filed on the date that the complaint is received by e-mail or the date that the filing fee is paid, whichever is later.

(d) Case initiating documents filed by pro se plaintiffs will be deemed filed on the date received by the Clerk's Office. Legal issues regarding filing date or receipt of fees will be resolved by the Court.

(2) The Clerk's Office also will accept for filing case initiating documents sent by United States mail or delivered in person to the Clerk's Office when accompanied by the filing fee or a Petition to Proceed in forma pauperis. A case initiating document received in paper form will be scanned and uploaded by the Clerk's Office. Unless otherwise provided in these procedures, the paper documents will then be discarded.

(3) Only case initiating documents may be sent to the e-mail addresses listed above. If any other documents are sent to those e-mail addresses, the Clerk's Office will reply to the e-mail, notifying the party that the pleading has not been filed.

(4) A party may not electronically serve a case initiating document, but instead must effect service according to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. Electronic service of a Notice of Filing does not constitute service of process where service of process is required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

(C) Titling Docket Entries.

The party electronically filing a pleading or other document is responsible for designating a docket entry title for the document by using one of the docket event categories prescribed by the court.

(D) Filing Problems.

(1) Corrections.

Once a document is submitted and becomes part of the case docket, corrections to the docket are made only by the Clerk's Office. The System will not permit the filing party to make changes to the document or docket entry filed in error once the transaction has been accepted. The filing party should not attempt to refile a document. As soon as possible after an error is discovered, the filing party should contact the Clerk's Office with the case number and document number for which the correction is being requested. If appropriate, the Court will make an entry indicating that the

document was filed in error. The filing party will be advised *if* the document needs to be refiled.

(2) Technical Problems.

(a) Technical Failures.

The Clerk's Office will deem the Central District of Illinois CM/ECF site to be subject to a technical failure on a given day if the site is unable to accept filings continuously or intermittently over the course of any period of time greater than one hour after 10:00 a.m. that day. In the event a technical failure occurs, and despite the best efforts of the filing party a document cannot be filed electronically, the party should print (if possible) a copy of the error message received. As soon as possible, the party should file this message with a Declaration That Party Was Unable to File in a Timely Manner Due to Technical Difficulties.

(b) Filer's Problems.

Problems on the filer's end, such as phone line problems, problems with the filer's Internet Service Provider (ISP) or hardware or software problems will neither constitute a technical failure nor excuse an untimely filing. If a party misses a filing deadline due to such problems, the document may be conventionally submitted, accompanied by a Declaration stating the reason for missing the deadline and a motion for leave to file instanter. The motion, document and declaration must be filed no later than 12:00 noon of the first day on which the Court is open for business following the original filing deadline. The Court will consider the matters stated in the declaration and order appropriate relief.

RULE 7.1 MOTIONS

(A) Disposition of Motions: Oral Argument: Extension of Time

(1) Any motion (other than summary judgment motions, which are governed by subparagraph (D) of this Rule) may, in the court's discretion, be:

(a) scheduled for oral argument, either at a specified time or on a Motion Day as suggested in Fed. R. Civ. P. 78;

(b) scheduled for determination by telephone conference call;

(c) referred to a United States magistrate judge for determination or recommendation; or

(d) determined upon the pleadings and the motion papers without benefit of oral argument.

(2) A party desiring oral argument on a motion filed under subparagraph (B) of this Rule must so specify in the motion or opposition thereto and must state the reason why oral argument is desired.

(3) Motions for extensions of time must be filed within the original time allowed.

(B) Memorandum of Law: Response; Reply; Length

(1) Every motion raising a question of law (except summary judgment motions, which are governed by Subparagraph (D) of this Rule) must include a memorandum of law including a brief statement of the specific points or propositions of law and supporting authorities upon which the moving party relies, and identifying the Rule under which the motion is filed.

(2) Any party opposing a motion filed pursuant to (B)(1) must file a response to the motion, including a brief statement of the specific points or propositions of law and supporting authorities upon which the responding party relies. The response must be filed within 14 days after service of the motion and memorandum. If no response is timely filed, the presiding judge will presume there is no opposition to the motion and may rule without further notice to the parties.

(3) No reply to the response is permitted without leave of Court.

(4) (a) A memorandum in support of and in response to a motion must be

double-spaced and must not exceed 15 pages in length, unless it complies with the following type volume limitation.

(b) A memorandum that exceeds 15 pages in length will comply with the type volume limitation if

(1) it does not contain more than 7000 words or 45,000 characters, or

(2) it uses monospaced type and does not contain more than 650 lines of text.

(c) A memorandum submitted under the type volume limitation must include a certificate by counsel, or by an unrepresented party, that the memorandum complies with the type volume limitation. The certificate of compliance must state the number of words, characters or lines of type in the memorandum. The person who prepares the certificate of compliance may rely on the word or character count of the word processing system used to prepare the document.

(d) All headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the page, word, character, and line limitations.

(C) Supporting Documents.

If documentary evidence is to be offered in support of or in opposition to a motion, and if that evidence is conveniently susceptible of copying, copies thereof will be served and filed by the moving party with the motion and by the opposing party with the response thereto. If the evidence is not susceptible of convenient copying, the offering party instead will furnish to the court and to the adverse party, a concise summary of the contents and will immediately make the original available to the adverse party for examination.

(D) Summary Judgment

All motions for summary judgment and responses and replies thereto must comply with the requirements of this rule. Any filings not in compliance may be stricken by the court. The consequences for failing to comply are discussed thoroughly in *Waldridge v. American Hoechst Corp.*, 24 F.3d 918 (7th Cir. 1994). Motions for extension of time to file a motion for summary judgment or a response to a reply thereto will not be looked upon with favor; such motions may be summarily denied unless they are filed within the original time as allowed by this rule or by the scheduling order.

(1) Motion for Summary Judgment

Any party filing a motion for summary judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 and the scheduling order entered in the case, must include in that motion the following sections with appropriate headings:

(a) Introduction:

Without citations, briefly summarize the legal and factual basis for the motion and the exact relief sought.

(b) Undisputed Material Facts:

List and number each undisputed material fact which is the basis for the motion for summary judgment. Include as exhibits to the motion all relevant documentary evidence. For each fact asserted, provide citations to the documentary evidence that supports it, appropriately referencing the exhibit and page.

A WORD OF CAUTION: Material facts are only those facts which bear directly on the legal issue raised by the motion.

(c) Argument:

Under an appropriate subheading for each separate point of law, explain the legal point, with citations to authorities, and why or how the application of that point to the undisputed material facts entitles movant to the relief sought.

(2) Response to Motion for Summary Judgment:

Within 21 days after service of a motion for summary judgment, any party opposing the motion must file a response. A failure to respond will be deemed an admission of the motion. The response must include the following sections with appropriate headings:

(a) Introduction:

Without citations, briefly summarize the legal and factual basis for opposition to the motion and the exact relief sought.

(b) Response to Undisputed Material Facts:

In separate subsections state the following:

(1) Undisputed material facts:

List by number each fact from Section B of the motion for summary judgment which is conceded to be undisputed and material.

(2) Disputed Material Facts:

List by number each fact from Section B of the motion for summary judgment which is conceded to be material but is claimed to be disputed. Each claim of disputed fact must be supported by evidentiary documentation referenced by specific page. Include as exhibits all cited documentary evidence not already submitted by the movant.

(3) Disputed Immaterial Facts:

List by number each fact from Section B of the motion for summary judgment which is claimed to be both immaterial and disputed. State the reason the fact is immaterial. Support the claim that the fact is disputed with evidentiary documentation referenced by specific page. Include as exhibits all cited documentary evidence not already submitted by the movant.

(4) Undisputed Immaterial Facts:

List by number each fact from Section B of the motion for summary judgment which is undisputed but is claimed to be immaterial. State the reason the fact is immaterial.

(5) Additional Material Facts:

List and number each additional material fact raised in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Each additional fact must be supported by evidentiary documentation referenced by specific page. Include as exhibits all relevant documentary evidence not already submitted by the movant.

(6) A failure to respond to any numbered fact will be deemed an admission of the fact.

(c) Argument:

With or without additional citations to authorities, respond directly

to the argument in the motion for summary judgment, for example, by explaining any disagreement with the movant's explanation of each point of law, why a point of law does not apply to the undisputed material facts, why its application does not entitle movant to relief or why, for other reasons, summary judgment should not be granted.

(3) Movant's Reply:

Within 14 days after service of response, the movant may file a reply. The reply must include the following subsections, appropriately titled:

(a) Reply to Additional Material Facts

List by number the additional facts asserted in Section (b)(5) of the response. For each fact, state succinctly whether:

(1) it is conceded to be material and undisputed,

(2) it is conceded to be material but is disputed, in which case provide support the claim that the fact is disputed by providing citations to specific pages of evidentiary documentation. Include as exhibits all cited documentary evidence not already submitted,

(3) it is immaterial but disputed, in which case state the reason the the fact is immaterial and support the claim that the fact is disputed by providing citations to evidentiary documentation, attached as exhibits and referenced by specific page,

(4) it is immaterial and undisputed, in which case explain the reason it is immaterial,

(5) A failure to respond to any numbered fact will be deemed an admission of that fact.

(b) Argument

Succinctly and directly address any matters raised in the response with which the movant disagrees. THE REPLY WILL BE LIMITED TO NEW MATTERS RAISED IN THE RESPONSE AND MUST NOT RESTATE ARGUMENTS ALREADY RAISED IN THE MOTION.

(4) Oral Arguments

The Court may take the motion for summary judgment under advisement without oral argument or may schedule argument with appropriate notice to the parties. A party may file a request for oral argument and hearing at the time of filing either a motion or response pursuant to this Rule.

(5) Page and Type Limitations

Page and type volume limitations, as set forth in Rule 7.1(B)(4), apply to Section (1)(c) of the motion for summary judgment and to Section (2)(c) of the response to the motion. The argument section of a reply must not exceed five double-spaced pages in length.

(6) Exceptions

Local Rule 7.1(D) does not apply to social security appeals or any other case upon the showing of good cause.

(E) Amended Pleadings

Whenever an amended pleading is filed, any motion attacking the original pleading will be deemed moot unless specifically revived by the moving party within 14 days after the amended pleading is served.

(F) Documents Requiring Leave of Court

If filing a document requires leave of the court, the filing party must attach the proposed document as an exhibit to a motion to file. If the court then grants the motion to file, the Clerk will file the attached document electronically; the filing party should not do so.

RULE 16.2 SCHEDULING CONFERENCE AND ORDER

(A) Cases Covered.

~~Within 90 days after the appearance of a defendant, all civil cases must have a conference pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16 to establish a scheduling order to govern case management except:~~

The Court shall hold a scheduling conference as soon as practicable, but unless the judge finds good cause for the delay, within the earlier of 90 days after any defendant has been served with the complaint or 60 days after any defendant has appeared in all civil cases pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16 to establish a scheduling order to govern case management except:

(1) Claims for relief within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction as set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(h) and the Supplemental Rules for Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims;

(2) Social Security cases filed under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g);

(3) Applications for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254;

(4) Applications for review of sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255;

(5) Petitions brought by the United States to enforce a summons of the Internal Revenue Service;

(6) Appeals from rulings of a bankruptcy judge;

(7) Appeals from judgments of a United States magistrate judge;

(8) Naturalization proceedings filed as civil cases or proceedings to cancel or revoke citizenship;

(9) Requests for temporary retraining orders;

(10) Proceedings in bankruptcy;

(11) Proceedings to compel the giving of testimony or production of documents under a subpoena or summons issued by an officer; agency, or instrumentality of the United States not authorized to compel compliance;

(12) Proceedings to compel the giving of testimony or production of documents in this district in connection with discovery, or for perpetuation of testimony, for use in a matter pending or contemplated in a district court of another district;

(13) Proceedings for the temporary enforcement of orders of the National Labor Relations Board;

(14) Actions to enforce out-of-state judgments;

(15) Cases in which no service upon defendant(s) has been effected within 120 days of filing of the complaint;

(16) Other cases in which the court's review of the file indicates that the burden of a scheduling conference would exceed the administrative efficiency to be gained.

(17) The presiding judge may order a scheduling conference in any case.

(B) Order.

At the conclusion of the scheduling conference, the presiding judge will enter an order setting forth the time limits as established at the conference. A copy of the order will be provided by the clerk of this court to each of the parties or their counsel.

(C) Scheduling by Telephone Conference.

The scheduling conference may be held by a telephone conference call or the court may require personal appearance. Lead counsel must participate in the scheduling conference or inform the clerk of this court of substitute counsel before the time set for the conference. Whoever participates on behalf of a party is expected to be prepared to address the matters contemplated by the scheduling order and have full authority to bind the party as to such matters.

(D) Dates.

The parties and their counsel are bound by the dates specified in the scheduling order absent a finding of due diligence and good cause for changing said dates.

(E) Scheduling Order.

The scheduling order will contain certain deadlines for the following:

(1) Amendment of pleadings;
(2) Joinder of additional parties;
(3) Disclosure of expert witnesses;
(4) Completion of discovery;
(5) Filing of dispositive motions.

RULE 16.4 ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(A) General.

The court adopts these Rules pursuant to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998 to make available to litigants a program of court-annexed dispute resolution processes designed to provide quick, inexpensive and satisfying alternatives to engaging in continuing litigation.

The court establishes mediation, summary jury trials and summary bench trials as the forms of alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") available to the litigants in this court. These are available in all civil actions, including adversary proceedings and contested matters in Bankruptcy being heard by the District Court, except those cases listed in CDIL-LR 16.2(A).

(B) Definitions.

"~~Assigned~~ Presiding judge" is the judge to whom the case is assigned for trial. The ~~assigned~~ presiding judge will not preside over any form of ADR.

"Mediation" is a non-binding settlement process involving a neutral mediator who assists the parties to overcome obstacles to effective negotiation. In cases assigned to a district judge, the neutral mediator will normally be the magistrate judge to whom the case is referred.

"Summary jury trial" is a non-binding pretrial procedure in which the parties try their cases by narration to a jury with a judge presiding. The verdict or verdicts will serve as an aid in the settlement process.

"Summary bench trial" is a non-binding pretrial procedure consisting of a summarized presentation of a case to a judge whose decision and analysis will serve as an aid to the settlement process.

(C) The ADR Administrator.

The "ADR Administrator" is a person appointed by the court with full authority and responsibility to direct the program created by these Rules. The ADR Administrator will:

(1) Oversee the operation of the ADR program in this court;

(2) Assign cases to various judges throughout the district for ADR processes;

(3) Prepare application for funding of the ADR program and administer any funds assigned; and

(4) Prepare such reports as may be required by the court or the Administrative Office of the U.S. courts concerning the operation of the program or the use of any funds allocated.

(D) Referral to ADR.

Parties are encouraged to use the ADR process created by these Rules. At the initial Rule 16 conference, the presiding judge will inform the parties of the availability of ADR processes and will encourage the parties to participate in ADR at an appropriate time. All litigants in civil cases, except those in cases listed in CDIL-LR 16.2(A), are to consider the use of alternative dispute resolution processes at an appropriate stage of the litigation.

(E) Mediation.

(1) Eligible Cases. Any civil case, including adversary proceedings in bankruptcy, may be referred to mediation.

(2) Reference to Mediation. A case may be referred to mediation at any time but only on agreement of the parties.

(3) Private Mediation. Nothing in these Rules will prevent the parties from agreeing or contracting to utilize private mediation. The parties will notify the ADR Administrator upon initiating private mediation and within14 days after conclusion of private mediation.

(4) Neutrality of Mediator. If at any time the court-assigned mediator becomes aware of or a party raises an issue with respect to the mediator's neutrality, the mediator will either recuse himself or ask the ADR Administrator to determine the validity of the objection. In the event of recusal or well-founded objection, the ADR Administrator will designate another judge to act as mediator.

(5) Written submissions to the mediator. Within 7 days prior to the first mediation meeting, parties must submit to the mediator a memorandum setting forth their respective legal and factual positions. Such memoranda will be confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone.

(6) Attendance. The attorney who is primarily responsible for each party's case must personally attend all mediation conferences and must be prepared and authorized to discuss all relevant issues, including settlement. The parties must be present unless excused by the mediator. When a party's interest is represented by an insurance company, an authorized representative of the insurance company with full settlement authority must attend. Willful failure of a party to attend the mediation conference will be reported by the mediator to the ADR Administrator for

transmittal to the ~~assigned~~ presiding judge, who may impose appropriate sanctions.

(7) Confidentiality. The entire mediation process is confidential. Neither the parties nor the mediator may disclose information regarding the process, including terms of settlement, to the court or to third persons unless all parties otherwise agree. Parties, counsel and mediators may, however, respond to confidential inquiries or surveys by persons authorized by the court to evaluate the mediation program. Information provided in such inquiries will remain confidential and will not be identified with particular cases.

The mediation process will be treated as a compromise negotiation for purposes of the Federal Rules of Evidence and corresponding state Rules of evidence. The mediator is disqualified as a witness, consultant, attorney, or expert in any pending or future action relating to the dispute, including action between persons not parties to the mediation process.

(F) Summary Jury Trial.

Any civil case triable by jury may be assigned for summary jury trial when all parties consent to such a proceeding. Such a proceeding will be conducted by a judge other than the ~~assigned~~ presiding judge.

Summary jury trial is a flexible ADR process. The procedures to be followed should be set in advance by the judge who is to preside in light of the circumstances in the case.

RULE 72.1 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGES

(A) Duties:

A magistrate judge in this district is authorized to perform all the duties in 28 U.S.C. § 636 and is designated to:

(1) upon the consent of the defendant, try either jury or non-jury cases of persons accused of misdemeanors and infractions committed within this district in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3401, and conduct all post-trial proceedings therein as may be warranted;

(2) conduct proceedings for commitment to another district and issue Commitments to Another District in accordance with Fed. R. Crim. P. 40;

(3) conduct extradition proceedings in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 3184;

(4) order competency examinations of defendants pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 4244;

(5) supervise proceedings conducted pursuant to letters of request, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1782;

(6) hear and determine any non-dispositive pretrial motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A);

(7) conduct hearings, including such evidentiary hearings as are necessary or appropriate, and submit to a district judge proposed findings of fact and recommendations for the disposition of dispositive motions that are excepted in 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and (C);

(8) exercise the powers enumerated in Rules 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and Section 2255 Proceedings;

(9) upon the consent of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or non-jury civil matter and order the entry of judgment in the case;

(10) exercise general supervision of the civil and criminal calendars of the court, conduct calendar and status calls, and determine motions to expedite or postpone the trial of cases for the district judges;

(11) conduct pretrial conferences, settlement conferences, summary jury trials, omnibus hearings, and related pretrial proceedings;

(12) conduct arraignments in cases not triable by the magistrate judge to the extent of taking a not guilty plea or noting a defendant's intention to plead guilty or nolo contendere and ordering a presentence report in appropriate cases;

(13) receive grand jury returns in accordance with Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(f);

(14) upon the consent of the parties conduct voir dire and select petit juries for the court;

(15) accept petit jury verdicts in civil cases in the absence of a district judge;

(16) issue subpoenas, writs of habeas corpus ad testificandum or habeas corpus ad prosequendum, or other orders necessary to obtain the presence of parties or witnesses or evidence needed for court proceedings;

(17) order the exoneration or forfeiture of bonds;

(18) conduct proceedings for the collection of civil penalties of not more than $200 assessed under the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, in accordance with ~~46 U.S.C. § 1484(d)~~ 46 U.S.C. §§ 4211(d) and 12309(c);

(19) conduct examinations of judgment debtors, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 69;

(20) impose sanctions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, 16, and 37, except for dismissal or contempt;

(21) authorize the withdrawal of funds from the Court's Registry;

(22) perform any additional duty that is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States;

(23) conduct scheduling conferences pursuant to Rule 16 and enter, vacate or modify scheduling orders;

(24) accept guilty pleas in felony cases with the consent of the defendant and the United States Attorney, order a presentence investigation report, and file a report and recommendation with the District Court.

RULE 83.5 ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

(A) Qualifications for Admission to Practice.

Any attorney licensed to practice law in any state or in the District of Columbia must be admitted to practice generally in this court on written motion of a member in good standing of the bar of this court, or upon the attorney's own motion accompanied by certification of good standing from the state in which the attorney is licensed, and upon payment of the fees required by law and by Local Rule 83.5(E). On motion made at the time of the written motion for admission to practice, the presiding judge may waive the admission fees for any attorney employed full time by the United States, any state, or county.

Students of accredited law schools or law school graduates awaiting bar results may, upon written motion of a member in good standing of the bar of this court, be provisionally admitted to practice and may appear in this court under the supervision and direction of the sponsoring attorney. There will be no fee for provisional admission.

(B) Oath.

All attorneys must, at the time of their admission to practice before this court, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, faithfully to discharge their duties as attorneys and counselors, and to demean themselves uprightly and according to law and the recognized standards of ethics of the profession, and they must, under the direction of the clerk of this court, sign the oath of attorneys and pay the fees required by law and by Local Rule 83.5(E).

(C) Admission to Practice in All Divisions.

Admission to practice generally in this court includes all divisions.

(D) Reciprocal Admission.

Any attorney admitted to practice in District Courts of the Northern or Southern Districts of Illinois must be admitted to practice generally in this court upon the attorney's own motion accompanied by a copy of his/her admission certificate from the district in which the attorney is admitted, the attorney's certification that he/she is in good standing generally and upon payment of the fees required by law and Local Rule 83.5(E). Upon motion for reciprocal admission being allowed by the Court, movant will be summarily admitted to the CDIL bar.

(E) Fees Assessed Upon Admission.

Each petitioner shall pay an admission fee upon the filing of the motion for admission, provided that in the event the petitioner is not admitted, the petitioner

may request that the fee be refunded. The amount of the fee shall be established by the court, in conjunction with the fee prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1914.

(F) Admission Pro Hac Vice.

The court does not permit pro hac vice admissions generally. At the discretion of the presiding judge, an attorney who is duly licensed to practice in any state or the District of Columbia may file a motion seeking leave to participate in a case while his or her application for admission to practice in the Central District of Illinois is pending. The application for admission must be submitted contemporaneously with the motion for leave.

(G) Unauthorized Practice.

All attorneys who appear in person or by filing pleadings in this court must be admitted to practice in this court in accordance with this Rule. Only attorneys so admitted may practice or file pleadings in this court. Except as provided in Local Rule 83.5(F), upon entry of appearance as an attorney of record, the entry of appearance must include a certification that the attorney is a member in good standing of the bar of this court.

Any person who, before his or her admission to the bar of this court, or during his or her suspension or disbarment, exercises in this district any of the privileges of a member of the bar in any action or proceedings pending in this court, or who pretends to be entitled to do so, may be adjudged guilty of contempt of court and appropriately sanctioned.

(H) Changes Reported to the Clerk of This Court.

If at any time after admission any relevant circumstances change for an attorney (e.g., name, address, phone number, e-mail address, disciplinary status), he or she must notify the clerk of this court in writing of such change within 14 days.

(I) Admission.

Admission shall be completed electronically unless otherwise allowed by the court. Procedures for admission will be prescribed by the clerk of this court. Admission is deemed to be as of the date the oath card is received by the clerk.

(J) Pro Bono Panel.

The Pro Bono Panel of this court consists of all attorneys admitted to practice in this court whose place of business is in the Central District of Illinois. Attorneys employed full time by the United States, the State of Illinois or a county are

exempt from service on the panel. ~~Attorneys appointed pro bono to represent litigants may not enter into any contingent fee arrangement with their clients concerning the subject case.~~ Statutory fees and expenses may be awarded to a pro bono attorney as provided by law.

Any attorney appointed to represent an indigent party in a civil proceeding before this Court may petition the Court for reimbursement of expenses incurred in preparation and presentation of the proceeding, subject to the procedures and regulations contained in the current plan of this Court ~~adopted June 1, 2000,~~ governing reimbursement of expenses from the District Court Fund.