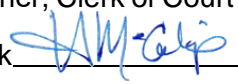


May 25, 2023

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk of Court

By Deputy Clerk



IN THE MATTER OF
AMENDMENTS TO THE
LOCAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

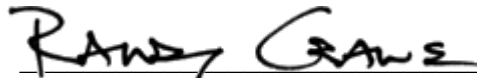
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GENERAL ORDER NO. 2023-12

ORDER

The Court proposed the amendments of attached Local Rule 16.4. Alternative Dispute Resolution and Local Rule 83.1. Admission to Practice. The rules have been approved by the Judicial Council of the Fifth Circuit through its Rules Committee. Local Rule 16.4 and Local Rule 83.1.D are ADOPTED by the court effective May 25, 2023.

Signed the 25th day of May, 2023.



RANDY CRANE
CHIEF JUDGE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS LOCAL RULE 16.4
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

LR16.4. Alternative Dispute Resolution. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 652 (1998) and to facilitate the settlement or narrowing of issues in civil actions, the Court adopts the following Alternative Dispute Resolution Program:

16.4.A. *ADR Methods Available.* The Court approves the use of the following ADR methods in civil cases pending before district, magistrate, and bankruptcy judges: mediation, early neutral evaluation, mini-trial, summary jury trial, and, if the parties consent, non-binding arbitration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 654 (1998) (collectively, “ADR”). A judge may approve any other ADR method the parties suggest and the judge finds appropriate for a case.

16.4.B. *Timing of ADR Decision.*

1. Before the initial conference and within 60 days after the deadline for close of discovery in a case, counsel are required to discuss with their clients and with opposing counsel the appropriateness of ADR in the case.
2. At the initial pretrial conference and at docket call, the parties shall advise the judge of the results of their discussions concerning ADR. At that time and at other conferences, if necessary, the judge will explore with the parties the possibility of using ADR. The judge may require the use of mediation, early neutral evaluation, and, if the parties consent, non-binding arbitration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 654 (1998).

16.4.C. *ADR Referral.* A judge may refer any civil case to ADR on motion of any party, on the agreement of the parties, or on its own motion. If the parties agree upon an ADR method or provider, the judge will respect the parties’ agreement unless the judge believes another ADR method or provider is better suited to the case and parties. The authority to refer a case to ADR does not preclude the judge from suggesting or requiring other settlement initiatives.

16.4.D. *Opposition to ADR Referral, ADR Method or ADR Provider.* A party opposing, in a particular case, either the ADR referral, ADR method, or the appointed ADR provider must file written objections within ten days of entry of the order for ADR, and must explain the reasons for any opposition. The objections and related submissions shall be filed with the judge presiding over the case.

16.4.E. *Attendance; Authority to Settle.* Party representatives (in addition to litigation counsel) with authority to settle and all other persons necessary to negotiate a settlement, such as insurance carriers, must attend the ADR proceeding either in person or remotely.

16.4.F. Fees. The provider and the parties generally will determine the fees for each ADR proceeding. However, the judge presiding over a case has the right to review the reasonableness of fees and to adjust them as appropriate.

16.4.G. Binding Nature. The results of all ADR proceedings approved by this rule are non-binding unless the parties agree otherwise in a written agreement or by announcement in open court.

16.4.H. Confidentiality, Privileges and Immunities. All communications made during ADR proceedings (other than communications concerning scheduling, a final agreement, or ADR provider fees) are confidential, are protected from disclosure, and may not be disclosed to anyone, including the Court, by the provider or the parties. Communications made during ADR proceedings do not constitute a waiver of any existing privileges and immunities. The ADR provider may not testify about statements made by participants or negotiations that occurred during the ADR proceedings. This provision does not modify the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 657 (1998) applicable to non-binding arbitrations.

16.4.I. Standards of Professional Conduct and Disqualification of ADR Providers.

1. All providers are subject to disqualification pursuant to standards consistent with those set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 455 (1988). In addition, all ADR providers are required to comply with the State Bar of Texas Alternative Dispute Resolution Section's Ethical Guidelines for Mediators, and the Code of Ethics for Arbitrators in Commercial Disputes promulgated by the American Arbitration Association and the American Bar Association.
2. Issues concerning potential ADR provider conflicts shall be raised with the judge presiding in the case relating to the ADR proceeding.

16.4.J. Conclusion of ADR Proceedings. Within 14 days of completion of the proceeding, the parties jointly must file a memorandum in the case stating the style and civil action number of the case; the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of counsel and party representatives in attendance; the type of case; the name of the ADR Provider, the ADR method used; whether the case settled; and the fees paid to the ADR provider. This reporting provision does not apply to non-binding arbitrations conducted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 654.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS LOCAL RULE 83.1
ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

LR83.1. Admission to Practice.

A. ***Eligibility.*** A lawyer applying for admission to the bar of this court must be licensed to practice law by the licensing authority of one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, or a Territory of the United States. If licensed by a licensing authority other than the State of Texas, then an attorney must also be a member in good standing of a United States District Court. Attorneys employed by the Department of Justice or the Federal Public Defender are exempt from the requirement of good standing in another United States District Court. (Amended by General Order 2018-6, effective March 22, 2018).

B. ***Application.*** The lawyer shall file an application on a form prescribed by the Court.

C. ***Committee on Admissions.*** The district shall have one committee on admissions comprised of seven attorney members chosen by the Chief Judge and who shall serve staggered three-year terms. The participation of four members, either in person or by electronic means, shall constitute a quorum.

D. ***Action on the Application.*** After a review of the application, the Court will admit or deny admission. A person not admitted may request a hearing to show why the application should be granted. The hearing will be conducted under the procedures for disciplinary matters.

E. ***Uncompensated Assignments.*** The pro bono representation of indigent clients is encouraged by this Court. It is hoped that as a matter of public service a member of the Bar of the Southern District of Texas will accept an uncompensated assignment to an indigent's civil matter as often as every twelve months.

F. ***Expiration.*** Members of the bar must renew their membership every five years from the date of admission by filing a renewal application and paying the fee. If a member fails to renew before the expiration of the term, the attorney may file a request for renewal after expiration. If an attorney's membership has been expired for 10 years, the attorney will need to submit a new application to be readmitted to the Southern District of Texas.

G. ***Oath.*** On admission, the lawyer will take this oath before any judicial officer of the United States, clerk of court or deputy clerk, or notary public.

I do solemnly swear [affirm] that I will discharge the duties of attorney and counselor of this court faithfully, that I will demean myself uprightly under the law and the highest ethics of our profession, and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

H. ***Fee.*** The applicant will pay the fee set by order.

I. ***Practice Without Admission.*** A lawyer who is not admitted to practice before this Court may appear for a party in a case in this Court with the permission of the judge before whom the case is pending by filing a Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice on the prescribed form. A Motion to Appear Pro Hac Vice filing fee may be set by the Court.

J. ***Conduct of Attorneys.*** The Rules of Discipline in Appendix A govern membership in the bar of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.