FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT February 26, 2021 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA BY: Natalie L. Calkins DEPUTY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA GENERAL ORDER NO. 21-01 IN THE MATTER OF ASSIGNMENT OF CASES AND DUTIES TO DISTRICT JUDGES (Supersedes General Order No. 19-03)

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SCOPE AND PURPOSE

This General Order prescribes the procedure for assigning and reassigning cases and duties to the district judges of the Court. <u>Section I</u> addresses the initial assignment of new cases to judges ("assignment"), while <u>Section II</u> addresses reassignments from one judge to another ("reassignment").

A case may be assigned or reassigned by randomly selecting a judge or by directly selecting a particular judge. Whether random or direct, however, assignments and reassignments are made using the Automated Case Assignment System ("ACAS"), a module in the Court's Case Management / Electronic Case Filing ("CM/ECF") system.

To assign or reassign a case randomly, it is necessary to identify the group of judges from which one judge will be selected. In keeping with language used by the ACAS, such a group is referred to throughout this General Order as a "deck." A deck may be "district-wide," in which case it includes all active district judges in the district, or "division-specific," in which case it includes only those active district judges located in one of the district's divisions (Eastern, Southern, or Western). A deck also may be composed of some otherwise-identified set of judges. A senior judge may elect to be included in any deck.

To ensure even case loads among judges, the ACAS is designed to equalize the distribution of cases from each of its decks over a given period of time. To that end, whenever a case is distributed to a judge from a particular deck, that judge receives a "credit" in the assignment history of that deck. Adjustments to this process are sometimes necessary. Thus, in some circumstances, this Order provides that a judge will have a "card removed" from a deck, which is the functional equivalent of that judge's receiving a case credit in the assignment history of that deck. Likewise, the Order sometimes provides that a judge will have a "card added" to a deck, which has the effect of taking a case credit *away* from that judge in the assignment history of the deck. When this Order provides that a judge is to have a card added to or removed

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27 28 from a deck, the Clerk will make the appropriate adjustments to the assignment history of that deck. At any time, a judge may bring a case to the Case Management and Assignment Committee for consideration of additional case credit.

I. ASSIGNMENT OF CASES TO DISTRICT JUDGES

This section governs the initial assignment of cases to the individual district judges of the Court. Section I.A. addresses the assignment of criminal cases, and Section I.B. the assignment of civil cases.

I.A. Criminal Cases

Unless directly assigned pursuant to Section I.A.2. ("Direct Assignment"), all criminal cases will be randomly assigned to the district judges as described in Section I.A.1. ("Random Assignment").

I.A.1. Random Assignment

Where assignment of a criminal case is random, the assigned judge will be selected using one of the following decks:

- General Criminal Assignment Deck (one for each division)
- Complex Criminal Assignment Deck (one for each division)
- Fast-Track Criminal Assignment Deck (one for each division)
- Miscellaneous Assignment Deck (one for each division)

The appropriate division for such an assignment is determined as indicated below.

Unless otherwise specified, for each case assigned from a given deck, the assigned judge will receive one case credit in the assignment history of that deck and no case credit in the assignment history of any other deck.

I.A.1.a. Criminal Cases Generally

Except as otherwise provided in this General Order, a case with a criminal case number (i.e., d:yy-CR-xxxxx)1 will be randomly assigned from a division-specific

¹ The components of a criminal case number include a one-digit office code "d," indicating the division in which the case is first assigned (2 for Western, 5 for Riverside, 8 for Santa Ana), followed by a two-digit indicator "yy" to show the year of filing, followed by an indicator of the case type ("CR" for criminal), followed by a five-digit number assigned sequentially in each division and

General Criminal Assignment Deck. The appropriate division for the assignment is determined by the following rules.

I.A.1.a.(1) Preliminary Determination of Division

Subject to adjustments described below in <u>Section I.A.1.a.(2)</u> ("Adjustments"), the appropriate division for cases to be assigned from a General Criminal Assignment Deck is as follows, unless otherwise directed by the Case Management and Assignment Committee:

I.A.1.a.(1)(a) Indictment or Information

Absent extraordinary circumstances, an indictment or information should be filed in the division in which the majority of the events, acts, or omissions giving rise to the crime or crimes charged occurred.

I.A.1.a.(1)(b) Rule 20 Guilty Pleas

A case transferred to this district under Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ("Rule 20") and not subject to direct assignment under Section I.A.2.b. ("Related Rule 20 Cases") will be randomly assigned from the General Criminal Assignment Deck for the division specified in the consent to transfer, if any is specified, and otherwise from the General Criminal Assignment Deck for the Western Division.

I.A.1.a.(2) Adjustments

In order to balance the number of cases assigned to judicial officers, maximize judicial resources, and ensure the timely handling of cases, there will be determined, and adjusted as needed: (1) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Southern Division's General Criminal Assignment Deck during a given period; and (2) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Eastern Division's General Criminal Assignment Deck during a given period.

resuming at the beginning of each year with "00001." The assigned judge's initials are added to the end of the case number. For example, "2:12-CR-00001-RGK" refers to the first criminal case opened in the Western Division in 2012. The case was assigned to the calendar of the Honorable R. Gary Klausner.

If it appears that the number of cases assigned from either deck in a given period is likely to exceed that maximum number, filings that would ordinarily be randomly assigned from the division's General Criminal Assignment Deck may instead be randomly assigned from the Western Division's General Criminal Assignment Deck.² If it appears that the number of cases so assigned to the Western Division will substantially exceed a division's maximum allowed number, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and Assignment Committee, who will consider whether any action should be taken.

If it appears that the actual number of criminal cases assigned within either the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period will be substantially less than the predetermined number of cases for that division, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and Assignment Committee, who may then direct the Clerk to include in the appropriate Western Division deck a specific number of cards for each district judge in the division in question. Cases assigned from a Western Division criminal deck to judges from the Southern or Eastern Divisions will be credited against the predetermined number of cases allowed for assignment within the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period.

I.A.1.b. Complex Criminal Cases

If a criminal case includes eight or more defendants in the indictment or if the presentation of evidence (including cross-examination) in the government's case-inchief will exceed twelve trial days, the government must file with the Court, at the time the indictment is filed, a Notice of Complex Case that states which of these factors is present. A case so designated ("Complex Case") will be randomly assigned from a division-specific Complex Criminal Assignment Deck. Subject to adjustments described below in Section I.A.1.b.(2) ("Adjustments"), the appropriate division for cases to be assigned from a Complex Criminal Assignment Deck is as set forth below in Section I.A.1.b.(1), unless otherwise directed by the Case Management and

² This provision is often referred to as "the blackout rule."

Assignment Committee.

Upon the filing of a superseding indictment in a case not previously identified as complex, the government must file a Notice of Complex Case if the number of defendants or the time estimate for the presentation of evidence (including cross-examination) in its case-in-chief has changed to meet the criteria of a complex case. If so, or if the assigned judge learns that the government improperly failed to identify the case as complex, the judge may notify the Clerk's Office and receive one case credit in the Complex Criminal Assignment Deck (in effect, have one card removed from that deck) and have one card added to the General Criminal Assignment Deck.

I.A.1.b.(1) Preliminary Determination of Venue

Absent extraordinary circumstances, an indictment or information should be filed in the division in which the majority of the events, acts, or omissions giving rise to the crime or crimes charged occurred.

I.A.1.b.(2) Adjustments

In order to balance the number of cases assigned to judicial officers, maximize judicial resources, and ensure the timely handling of cases, there will be determined, and adjusted as needed: (1) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Southern Division's Complex Criminal Assignment Deck during a given period; and (2) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Eastern Division's Complex Criminal Assignment Deck during a given period. If it appears that the number of cases assigned from either deck in a given period is likely to exceed that maximum number, filings that would ordinarily be randomly assigned from the division's Complex Criminal Assignment Deck may instead be randomly assigned from the Western Division's Complex Criminal Assignment Deck. If it appears that the number of cases so assigned to the Western Division will substantially exceed a division's maximum allowed number, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and

³ This provision is often referred to as "the blackout rule."

Assignment Committee, who will consider whether any action should be taken.

If it appears that the actual number of complex criminal cases assigned within either the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period will be substantially less than the predetermined number of cases for that division, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and Assignment Committee, who may then direct the Clerk to include in the appropriate Western Division deck a specific number of cards for each district judge in the division in question. Cases assigned from a Western Division criminal deck to judges from the Southern or Eastern Divisions will be credited against the predetermined number of cases allowed for assignment within the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period.

I.A.1.c. Fast-Track Criminal Cases

Unless subject to Section I.A.2.c. ("Section 1326 Case Related to Supervised-Release Case"), a criminal case in which a defendant is charged with violating 8 U.S.C. § 1326 (concerning "Reentry of Removed Aliens") and in which a Notice to Court of Fast-Track Case Disposition Under 8 U.S.C. § 1326 has been filed ("Fast-Track Criminal Case") will be randomly assigned from a division-specific Fast-Track Criminal Assignment Deck.

I.A.1.d. Probation / Supervised-Release Transfers

Upon the Court's acceptance of the transfer to this district of jurisdiction over a probationer or person on supervised release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3605, the matter will be given a criminal case number in this Court. The case will be randomly assigned to a district judge from a division-specific Miscellaneous Assignment Deck for the division in which the offender is to reside, unless the Court has previously accepted transfer of jurisdiction over the same offender and opened an earlier case, in which instance the subsequent case will be directly assigned, pursuant to Section LA.2.d. ("Transfer of Subsequent Probation or Supervised Release").

I.A.1.e. Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matters

Most criminal matters are not assigned to a district judge until after the United States Attorney has filed an indictment or information and a criminal case number has been assigned. Notwithstanding this general practice, upon the filing of an ex parte application for the appointment of counsel to represent the target of a federal investigation relating to potential charges that might be punishable by death, a district judge shall immediately be randomly assigned from the Complex Criminal Assignment Deck for the division in which the ex parte application for the appointment of counsel was filed. Absent extraordinary circumstances, all pre-indictment ex parte applications for the appointment of counsel should be filed in the division in which the majority of the events, acts, or omissions being investigated are claimed to have occurred, and should include the phrase "PRE-INDICTMENT DEATH-ELIGIBLE MATTER" in the caption of the application under the title of the document.

I.A.2. Direct Assignment

Criminal cases described in this <u>Section I.A.2.</u> ("Direct Assignment"), and only these criminal cases, will be directly assigned to a particular judge. If that judge is not available or is a senior judge who declines to accept the case, the case will be randomly assigned under <u>Section I.A.1.</u> ("Random Assignment"). Case credit will be given as specified below.

I.A.2.a. Previously Dismissed Indictment or Information

Whenever a case assigned to a district judge has been dismissed before trial, and a new indictment or information involves the same transaction(s) and at least a majority of the same defendants, the new indictment or information will be directly assigned to the judge to whom the dismissed case was assigned. The judge receiving the direct assignment will not receive case credit in any assignment deck.

I.A.2.b. Related Rule 20 Cases

If a criminal case transferred to this district under Rule 20 involves a defendant in a criminal case originating in this district and assigned to a judge, the Rule 20 plea

will be directly assigned to that judge, and that judge will have one card removed from the General Criminal Assignment Deck.

If, at the time a criminal case originating in this district is assigned to a judge, one of the defendants has a Rule 20 plea pending in this district, the case originating in this district will be directly assigned to the judge assigned the Rule 20 plea, and that judge will have one card removed from the appropriate criminal assignment deck.

I.A.2.c. Section 1326 Case Related to Supervised-Release Case

When a criminal case charges a violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326 against a defendant who is serving a term of supervised release in this district for a previous violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1325 or 1326, the government must promptly file a Notice of Related Supervised-Release Case. The new case will then be directly assigned to the judge assigned the case in which the term of supervised release was imposed. The judge receiving the direct assignment will have one card removed from the appropriate assignment deck.

I.A.2.d. Transfer of Subsequent Probation/Supervised Release

After the Court has accepted the transfer of jurisdiction over a probationer or person on supervised release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3605 and assigned that case to a judge pursuant to Section I.A.1.d. ("Probation / Supervised-Release Transfers"), any subsequent transfer involving the same probationer or person on supervised release will be directly assigned to the same judge, without credit in any assignment deck.

I.A.2.e. Indictment or Information Related to Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matter

An indictment or information filed in a matter previously assigned to a district judge pursuant to <u>Section I.A.1.e.</u> ("Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matters") will be directly assigned to the same judge, without credit in any assignment deck.

I.A.3. Criminal Duty Judge

Each division will have at least one criminal duty judge to perform all duties in connection with criminal matters not assigned to the calendars of the individual judges.

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Service as criminal duty judge shall rotate among all active district judges except the Chief Judge. The criminal duty roster in the Southern and Eastern Divisions will be set by agreement of the judges in each division. The criminal duty roster for the Western Division will be set annually by the Chief Judge.

I.B. Civil Cases

Unless directly assigned pursuant to <u>Section I.B.2.</u> ("Direct Assignment"), all civil cases will be randomly assigned to the district judges as described in <u>Section I.B.1.</u> ("Random Assignment").

I.B.1. Random Assignment

Where assignment of a civil case is random, the assigned judge will be selected using one of the following decks:

- General Civil Assignment Deck (one for each division)
- Removal Assignment Deck (one for each division)
- Post-Removal Assignment Deck (one district-wide deck)
- Bankruptcy Assignment Deck (one district-wide deck)
- Report & Recommendation Assignment Deck (one district-wide deck)
- Capital Habeas Assignment Deck (one district-wide deck)

The appropriate division for such an assignment is determined as indicated below. Unless otherwise specified, for each case assigned from a given deck, the assigned judge will receive one case credit in the assignment history of that deck and no case credit in the assignment history of any other deck.

I.B.1.a. Civil Cases Generally

Except as otherwise provided in this General Order, when a case with a civil case number (i.e., d:yy-CV-xxxxx)⁴ is assigned to a district judge, it will be randomly

⁴ The components of a civil case number include a one-digit office code "d," indicating the division in which the case is first assigned (2 for Western, 5 for Eastern, 8 for Southern), followed by a two-digit indicator "yy" to show the year of filing, followed by an indicator of the case type ("CV" for civil), followed by a five-digit number assigned sequentially in each division and resuming at the beginning of each year with "00001." The assigned judges' initials are added to the end of the case number. For example, "2:12-CV-00001-SVW (AJWx)" refers to the first civil case opened in the

Western Division in 2012. The case was assigned to the calendar of the Honorable Stephen V. Wilson, and referred to the Honorable Andrew J. Wistrich for discovery matters.

assigned from a division-specific General Civil Assignment Deck. The appropriate division for the assignment is determined by the following rules.

I.B.1.a.(1) Preliminary Determination of Division

Subject to adjustments described below in <u>Section I.B.1.a.(2)</u> ("Adjustments"), the appropriate division for cases to be assigned from a General Civil Assignment Deck is as follows:

I.B.1.a.(1)(a) Non-Removed Cases in Which the United States Is a Plaintiff

Except as otherwise specified in this paragraph, civil cases involving the United States as a plaintiff will be assigned to: (1) the Southern Division if 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district reside in the Southern Division; (2) the Eastern Division if 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district reside in the Eastern Division and the case is not assignable to the Southern Division pursuant to (1); otherwise, (3) the Western Division.

I.B.1.a.(1)(b) Non-Removed Cases in Which the United States Is a Defendant

Civil cases involving the United States as a defendant will be assigned to: (1) the Southern Division if 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in the Southern Division; (2) the Eastern Division if 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in the Eastern Division and the case is not assignable to the Southern Division pursuant to (1); otherwise, (3) the Western Division.

I.B.1.a.(1)(c) Non-Removed Cases Not Involving the United States

Civil cases not involving the United States as a party will be assigned to: (1) the Southern Division if 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district, or 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district, reside in the Southern Division; (2)

the Eastern Division if 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district, or 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district, reside in the Eastern Division and the case is not assignable to the Southern Division pursuant to (1); otherwise, (3) the Western Division.

I.B.1.a.(1)(d) Cases Transferred to This District

Notwithstanding provisions (a)-(c) above, civil cases transferred to this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404 will be assigned to the Western Division, unless the transfer order specifies a different division.

I.B.1.a.(2) Adjustments

In order to balance the number of cases assigned to judicial officers, maximize judicial resources, and ensure the timely handling of cases, there will be determined, and adjusted as needed: (1) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Southern Division's General Civil Assignment Deck during a given period; and (2) a maximum number of cases allowed for random assignment from the Eastern Division's General Civil Assignment Deck during a given period. If it appears that the number of cases assigned from either deck in a given period is likely to exceed that maximum number, filings that would ordinarily be randomly assigned from the division's General Civil Assignment Deck may instead be randomly assigned from the Western Division's General Civil Assignment Deck.⁵ If it appears that the number of cases so assigned to the Western Division will substantially exceed a division's maximum allowed number, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and Assignment Committee, who will consider whether any action should be taken.

If it appears that the actual number of civil cases assigned within either the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period will be substantially less than the predetermined number of cases for that division, the Clerk will promptly notify the Chief Judge and the Chair of the Case Management and Assignment Committee, who

⁵ This provision is often referred to as "the blackout rule."

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may then direct the Clerk to include in the Western Division General Civil Assignment Deck a specific number of cards for each district judge in the division in question. Cases assigned from the Western Division's General Civil Assignment Deck to judges of the Southern or Eastern Divisions will be reclassified as Southern or Eastern Division cases, as appropriate, and credited against the predetermined number of cases allowed for assignment within the Southern or Eastern Division for the given period.

I.B.1.b. Removed Cases

Except as provided below, a case removed from state court will be randomly assigned from a division-specific Removal Assignment Deck for the division embracing the place where the state court action was pending.

To balance the number of removed cases assigned to the judges of the Eastern, Southern, and Western Divisions, there will be determined a maximum number of removed cases allowed for assignment from the Eastern Division Removal Assignment Deck for a given period. This number will be adjusted as needed. When the predetermined number of removed cases has been assigned from the Eastern Division Removal Assignment Deck for the given period, all additional cases that would ordinarily be assigned from that deck during that period will instead be assigned through the Eastern Division Miscellaneous Deck, then immediately reassigned through a district-wide Post-Removal Assignment Deck.

I.B.1.c. Bankruptcy Matters

Unless directly assigned pursuant to <u>Section I.B.2.f.</u> ("Related Bankruptcy Matters") or as otherwise specified below, bankruptcy matters filed in the district court will be randomly assigned for credit to a district judge through a district-wide Bankruptcy Assignment Deck, regardless of the division in which any related bankruptcy proceeding may be pending. Assignment of motions for withdrawal of reference, applications for leave to appeal an interlocutory order from the bankruptcy court, and *in forma pauperis* applications on motions to file bankruptcy appeals, will be for case credit only if the motion or application is granted; the matter permitted to

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continue in the district court will remain with the district judge who granted the motion

I.B.1.d. Report & Recommendation Cases

Unless directly assigned pursuant to Section I.B.2.a. ("Subsequent Report & Recommendation Cases") or as otherwise specified below, cases automatically referred to a magistrate judge for a Report & Recommendation (i.e., social security disability cases, non-capital habeas corpus petitions arising from criminal convictions imposed by any other court, and pro se Section 1983 and Bivens cases with no federal judicial officer defendants) ("Report & Recommendation Cases") will be randomly assigned to a district judge through a district-wide Report & Recommendation Assignment Deck.

I.B.1.e. Capital Habeas Cases

Unless directly assigned pursuant to Section I.B.2.b. ("Subsequent Capital Habeas Cases"), capital habeas corpus petitions will be randomly assigned to a district judge through a district-wide Capital Habeas Assignment Deck.

I.B.2. Direct Assignment

Civil cases described in this Section I.B.2., and only these civil cases, will be directly assigned to a particular judge. If that judge is not available or is a senior judge who declines to accept the case, the case will be randomly assigned under Section I.B.1. ("Random Assignment") or as otherwise specified below. Case credit will be given as specified below.

I.B.2.a. Subsequent Report & Recommendation Cases

A Report & Recommendation Case (see Section I.B.1.d.) filed by a party who previously filed a Report & Recommendation Case will be directly assigned to the district judge to whom the earlier case was assigned. The judge receiving the direct assignment will have one card removed from the Report & Recommendation Assignment Deck.

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I.B.2.b. Subsequent Capital Habeas Cases

A capital habeas corpus petition filed by a petitioner who has previously sought relief in this Court with respect to the same conviction will be directly assigned to the district judge assigned the earlier petition. The judge receiving the direct assignment will have one card removed from the Capital Habeas Assignment Deck.

I.B.2.c. Challenges to Criminal Convictions or Sentences from This District

A motion or petition challenging a conviction or sentence imposed in this district, regardless of whether the motion or petition specifically invokes 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or § 2241, will be given a civil case number and directly assigned to the judge who entered the judgment. The judge will not receive case credit in any assignment deck. If the judge is not available or is a senior judge who declines to accept the matter, the matter will be randomly assigned from the General Civil Assignment Deck for the division in which the judgment was entered, with the normal case credit that such an assignment provides. In that event, the underlying criminal case will be reassigned to the same judge, without any additional case credit.

I.B.2.d. Civil Matters Ancillary to Criminal Cases

Matters listed below will be given a civil case number and directly assigned to the district judge assigned the underlying criminal case, if that criminal case is or was pending in this district. The judge receiving this civil matter will not receive case credit in any assignment deck. Unless otherwise specified below, if that judge is not available, or if no district judge of this Court has been assigned to the criminal case, the matter will be randomly assigned from the General Civil Assignment Deck for the division in which the underlying criminal case would be assigned under Section I.A.1. ("Random Assignment" of Criminal Cases). Matters contemplated by this paragraph include:

(1) an application for a writ of continuing garnishment originating from a criminal case in this district;

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(2)	an application for a judgment-debtor examination
	originating from a criminal case in this district;

- (3) a motion to quash a writ of execution originating from a criminal case in this district;
- (4) a motion for a receivership originating from a criminal case in this district;
- (5) a motion for the return of seized property pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 41;
- (6) a motion for bail forfeiture, unless the district judge assigned to the underlying criminal case is not available or no district judge has been assigned, in which case the motion will be referred to a criminal duty judge for the division in which the underlying criminal case is or was pending.

I.B.2.e. MDL Cases Transferred to This District

Civil cases transferred to this district by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 will be directly assigned to the judge designated by the JPML. Credit will be limited to fifteen such cases, except as otherwise provided by the Case Management and Assignment Committee.

I.B.2.f. Related Bankruptcy Matters

A bankruptcy matter bearing the same adversary proceeding number as an earlier bankruptcy matter assigned to a district judge will be directly assigned to that same judge. Case credit will be determined in the same manner as with random assignments made under <u>Section I.B.1.c.</u> ("Bankruptcy Matters").

II. REASSIGNMENT OF CASES TO DISTRICT JUDGES

Matters will be reassigned as follows:

II.A. Senior Judges

When an active district judge elects to take senior status pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §

et seq., it is the desire of the Court that the judge retain responsibility for his or her existing caseload, both civil and criminal, until those cases have been closed.

A senior judge may return any newly assigned criminal case to the Clerk for reassignment within 10 days of receiving it, and may return any newly assigned civil case within 30 days of receiving it. Any returned case will be reassigned in the same manner as an original assignment under <u>Section I</u> of this Order.

II.B. Calendar Creation

To create the civil calendar of a newly appointed district judge, cases will be transferred to the new judge pro rata from the calendars of other district judges, unless otherwise directed by the Case Management and Assignment Committee. The transferee judge will not have cards removed from any assignment deck for such transfer, and the transferor judge will not have any cards added.

If the new judge declines a transferred case due to recusal, the case will be returned to the transferor judge. Where such recusal occurs within forty-five days of the transfer, the Clerk will randomly draw a new case from the calendar of the transferor judge for transfer to the new judge. Where recusal occurs more than forty-five days after the transfer, the transferor judge may select another case for transfer. In neither instance will the transferee judge have a card removed from any deck or the transferor judge have a card added.

II.C. Voluntary Transfer

Any case may be transferred from one judge to another by order jointly signed by the transferor and transferee judges, who need not sit at the same court location. Upon such transfer, the transferor judge will have one card added to, and the transferee judge one card removed from, any deck in which the transferor judge received credit upon receiving the case, unless otherwise agreed between them.

II.D. Unavailability

In the event of prolonged illness, disability, or other unavoidable unavailability of a judge, the Case Management and Assignment Committee may transfer from the

calendar of such judge any matters deemed necessary to expedite the business of the Court and to promote the prompt administration of justice. The Clerk will reassign such matters in the same manner as an original assignment under this Order, or as otherwise directed by the Case Management and Assignment Committee Chair. In addition, the Committee Chair or Chief Judge may direct that a judge who is unavailable under this paragraph be temporarily removed from one or more decks.

II.E. Recusal

Except as provided in Section II.B. ("Calendar Creation"), if a judge voluntarily recuses himself or herself from a case, the case will be returned to the Clerk for reassignment in the same manner as an original assignment under Section I of this Order. If all judges in a division recuse themselves from a particular case assigned from a division-specific deck, the case will be randomly assigned from the corresponding deck in another division. If a recusing judge believes the case is one in which recusal of the entire Court may be necessary, that judge should notify the Chief Judge.

If a judge recuses himself or herself from a case within 120 days after first receiving it, and that judge received credit in any deck upon receipt of the case, he or she will have one card added to that deck upon the case's reassignment. If a judge recuses himself or herself from a civil case more than 120 days after first receiving it, the judge to whom the case is reassigned will have the option, within 21 days of receiving the case, of transferring a civil case of equal or similar weight and complexity from his or her calendar to the judge who recused himself or herself. If the receiving judge exercises this option, no cards will be adjusted in any deck for either judge. If the receiving judge does not exercise this option, and the recusing judge originally received case credit in any deck, the recusing judge will have one card added to that deck upon the case's reassignment, and the receiving judge will have one card removed from that deck.

If, as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the judge to whom the case is

reassigned exercises the option to transfer a case to the recusing judge, the latter may appeal the case selected for transfer to the Case Management and Assignment Committee as not being "a case of equal or similar weight and complexity." The Committee will then approve or disapprove the transfer. If the Committee disapproves, the case will be returned to the transferor judge and that judge may select another civil case for transfer.

II.F. Motions to Disqualify

If a motion is made to disqualify a district judge in any case, the motion must first be reviewed by the district judge to whom that case is assigned, even if that judge is the subject of the motion to disqualify. The assigned judge may grant the motion, deny the motion, or refer the motion to another judge. If the assigned judge determines that the motion to disqualify should be referred to another judge, the assigned judge may refer the motion to the Clerk for random assignment to another district judge in the same division from a division-specific Motions to Disqualify Deck. If all judges in the Southern Division or the Eastern Division are unable to accept a motion to disqualify because of disqualification or recusal, the motion will be randomly assigned from the Western Division's Motions to Disqualify because of disqualification or recusal, the motion will be randomly assigned from the Southern Division's Motions to Disqualify Deck.

A motion to disqualify a magistrate judge in a civil case in which no district judge has been assigned will be randomly assigned from the Motions to Disqualify Deck for the division in which the magistrate judge is located, unless the case has not been assigned to a district judge as a result of the filing of an IFP application, in which

⁶ See 28 U.S.C. §§ 144 ("Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding."), 455(a)–(b) (listing circumstances in which judges shall disqualify themselves).

circumstance the motion will be directly assigned to the Chief Judge. A motion to disqualify a magistrate judge in a criminal case in which no district judge has been assigned will be assigned to the criminal duty judge for the division in which the case is pending.

The judge to whom a motion to disqualify is assigned will promptly determine the motion. If the motion is denied, the case will proceed as originally assigned. If a motion to disqualify a district judge is granted, the case will be returned to the Clerk for random reassignment in the same manner as an original assignment under Section I of this Order, and if the disqualified judge received case credit in any deck upon receiving the case, the judge will have one card added to that deck. If a motion to disqualify a magistrate judge is granted, a new magistrate judge will be assigned pursuant to General Order 05-07, or any successor General Order.

II.G. Unavoidable Delay

If the calendar of a judge cannot accommodate the reasonably timely processing of a case, the Court may, by concurrence of two-thirds of the judges (excluding the judge whose case is under consideration), have the case returned to the Clerk for random reassignment in the same manner as an original assignment under Section I of this Order. If the judge from whom such a case is transferred received case credit in any deck when first receiving the case, the judge will have one card added to that deck upon reassignment.

II.H. Identical Civil Cases

When a newly filed civil case is identified as identical to a previously filed civil case, pending or closed, the Clerk will prepare a proposed order to transfer the newly filed case to the judge assigned the previously filed case and will present the proposed order to the Case Management and Assignment Committee Chair for signature. In the event of such transfer, the transferee judge will not receive case credit in any deck, but if the transferor judge received case credit in any deck upon receiving the case, he or she will have one card added to that deck.

II.I. Related Cases

II.I.1. Notice of Related Cases

Parties must promptly file a Notice of Related Cases in the following circumstances:

II.I.1.a. Criminal Cases

Whenever a criminal case previously filed and one or more informations or indictments later filed:

- (1) arise out of the same conspiracy, common scheme, transaction, series of transactions, or events; or
- (2) involve one or more defendants in common and would entail substantial duplication of labor in pretrial, trial, or sentencing proceedings if heard by different judges.

II.I.1.b. Civil Cases

Whenever a previously filed civil case and a later-filed civil case:

- (1) arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;
- (2) call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
- (3) for other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.

That cases may involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright does not, by itself, constitute a circumstance contemplated by subparagraphs b.(1), (2), or (3).

II.I.1.c. Civil Forfeiture Case Related to Criminal Case

Whenever a civil forfeiture case and a criminal case:

- (1) arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;
- (2) call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or

(3) involve one or more defendants from the criminal case in common and would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.

II.I.2. Transfer

Whenever a party files a Notice of Related Criminal Cases, the Clerk will prepare a proposed order to transfer the later-assigned case to the judge currently assigned the earliest-assigned case.

Whenever a party files a Notice of Related Civil Cases, the Clerk will prepare a proposed order to transfer the later-filed case to the judge currently assigned the earliest-filed case.

Whenever a party files a Notice of Related Cases concerning a civil forfeiture case and a criminal case, the Clerk will prepare a proposed order to transfer the civil forfeiture case to the judge currently assigned the criminal case.

Such orders will be prepared regardless of whether the transferor and transferee judges sit in the same division.

The Clerk will present the proposed transfer order to the transferee judge for review and will simultaneously present an informational copy to the transferor judge. If the transferee judge approves the transfer, the case will be transferred to his or her calendar. If the transferee judge declines the transfer, the case will proceed as originally assigned on the calendar of the transferor judge. If the transferor judge disagrees with the decision of the transferee judge, the transferor judge may appeal that decision to the Case Management and Assignment Committee, which will determine whether the cases will be transferred.

If the transferee judge declines the related-case transfer because of senior status, the judge assigned the declined case may direct the Clerk to transfer to him or her all open cases before that senior judge that are related to the declined case. In that event, the case that was declined by the senior judge will be considered the earliest-filed case for all subsequent related-case transfers.

II.I.3. Groups of Related Cases

When a transferee judge has accepted fifteen cases as related to the same earlier-filed case (that case itself is not counted), the Clerk will report the group of related cases to the Case Management and Assignment Committee. The Committee will review the group of related cases to determine whether an alternative method of assigning the cases is appropriate. The Committee may determine, for example, that the entire group of cases should be assigned to another available judge for all proceedings, or that the cases should be consolidated before one judge for pretrial proceedings only.

II.I.4. Case Credit

Except as provided in the next paragraph, for each case transferred under this Section II.I. ("Related Cases"), case credit will be adjusted as follows: if the transferor judge received case credit in any deck on assignment, he or she will have one card added to that deck and the transferee judge will have one card removed from that deck, unless otherwise agreed between them.

Case credit for related-case transfers will be limited to fifteen, unless the Case Management and Assignment Committee directs otherwise. The Committee will review all groups of fifteen or more related cases at least semi-annually to determine whether additional case credit should be provided or another case-assignment method applied.

II.J. MDL Cases Transferred from This District

For any case transferred by the JPML from a judge of this district to an MDL proceeding, and for which the transferor judge received case credit in any deck upon assignment, that judge will have one card added to that assignment deck.

A case returned to this district by the JPML after processing by a multidistrict transferee judge will be returned to the judge from whom the transfer was originally made, and that judge will have one card removed from the appropriate assignment deck. If more than fifteen such cases are returned to the same judge, the Case

Management and Assignment Committee will review the group to determine whether an alternative method of assigning the cases is appropriate, as described under <u>Section II.I.3.</u> ("Groups of Related Cases").

III. EFFECTIVE DATE

This General Order is effective upon filing by the Clerk of this Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



QUA X:

Date of Approval by the Court: February 25, 2021

Date of Filing by the Clerk: February 26, 2021