### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT2007 APR 19 PM 2: 41 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA CEDAR RAPIOS HDOTRS, OFFICE

IN THE MATTER OF

ASSIGNMENT AND DESIGNATION OF MATTERS TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGES

RECENTED & FILED

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Public Administrative Order

The purpose of this administrative order is to clarify and effectuate the automatic assignment and designation of certain matters to the magistrate judges of this district without further order of the court, either (1) for determination, or (2) for the issuance of a report and a recommended disposition of the matter.

Local Rule 72.1 provides that the magistrate judges in this district are authorized and designated to perform the following duties:

b. Duties Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(a). Magistrate judges are authorized and designated to exercise all of the powers and duties prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 636(a), including, but not limited to, the following:

1. The power to administer oaths and affirmations;

2. The power to conduct trials and exercise other authority under 18 U.S.C. § 3401;

3. The power to enter sentences for "petty offenses," as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 19; and

4. In cases where the parties have consented to jurisdiction by a magistrate judge, the power to enter sentences for class A misdemeanors, including offenses classified as class A misdemeanors under 18 U.S.C. § 3559(a)(6).

c. Determination of Non-Dispositive Pretrial Matters. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a), magistrate judges are authorized and designated to hear and determine all non-dispositive pretrial matters pending before the court to the extent permitted by law, including, but not limited to, the following motions:

1. For more definite statement;

2. To add parties, to intervene, or to file third-party complaints;

3. To amend pleadings or pretrial orders;

4. To consolidate cases or to order separate trials of claims or issues under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42;

5. To extend the time for compliance with the Local Rules, the Federal Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure, and the orders of the court;

6. Relating to discovery in both civil and criminal cases, including bills of particulars under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 7(f);

7. To allow withdrawal or substitution of counsel;

8. To correct clerical errors under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(a) and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 36;

9. To voluntarily dismiss a civil action;

10. To set aside an entry of default under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c);

11. To enter ex parte orders for release of tax information under 26 U.S.C. § 6103;

12. To enter orders for mental examinations under 18 U.S.C. §§ 4241 and 4242; and

13. To remand a case to the Commissioner of Social Security pursuant to sentence six of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

The court has determined that the magistrate judges of this district should be authorized and designated to perform duties in addition to those specifically identified in the Local Rules.

Accordingly, the following matters are automatically assigned and designated to the magistrate judges:

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# IN CRIMINAL CASES:

- 1. motions to appear, including motions to appear pro hac vice
- 2. motions for the appointment of counsel
- 3. motions for the appointment of experts
- 4. motions for advance approval of expert fees
- 5. motions for a new attorney
- 6. motions to substitute attorneys
- 7. motions to withdraw as attorney
- 8. motions for bills of particulars

### IN CRIMINAL CASES (continued)

- 9. motions for the production of Brady materials
- 10. motions to compel
- 11. motions to consolidate cases
- 12. motions to continue (except for motions to continue sentencings)
- 13. motions to take depositions
- 14. motions to detain
- 15. motions for detention hearings
- 16. motions for disclosure
- 17. motions to dispose of property or exhibits (post-trial)
- 18. motions for discovery
- 19. motions to disqualify counsel
- 20. motions to exclude witnesses or exhibits because of nondisclosure
- 21. motions for extensions of time
- 22. motions to file motions, briefs, responses, or replies out of time.
- 23. motions to file objections to R&R's and PSIR's out of time
- 24. motions to file overlength briefs
- 25. motions for writs of habeas corpus ad prosequendum
- 26. motions for writs of habeas corpus ad testificandum
- 27. motions for handwriting exemplars
- 28. motions for the issuance of warrants in rem
- 29. motions for leave to file a document
- 30. motions by an inmate for permission to marry
- 31. motions for medical examinations
- 32. motions for medical treatment
- 33. motions to modify conditions of release
- 34. motions for preliminary hearings

## IN CRIMINAL CASES (continued)

- 35. motions to schedule change of plea hearings
- 36. motions to produce
- 37. motions for protective orders
- 38. motions for psychiatric or psychological examinations
- 39. motions for psychiatric or psychological treatment
- 40. motions to quash
- 41. motions to release funds
- 42. motions for the return of property or exhibits (pretrial)
- 43. motions to revoke pretrial release
- 44. motions to seal cases
- 45. motions to seal documents
- 46. motions to file documents under seal
- 47. motions for a separate trial on counts
- 48. motions to sever defendants
- 49. motions to strike
- 50. motions for the issuance of subpoenas
- 51. motions for transcripts
- 52. motions to unseal cases
- 53. motions to unseal documents
- 54. motions for the issuance of warrants

# IN CIVIL CASES:

- 1. motions to appear, including motions to appear pro hac vice
- 2. motions for the appointment of counsel
- 3. motions for a new attorney
- 4. motions to substitute attorneys

# **IN CIVIL CASES** (continued)

- 5. motions to withdraw as attorney
- 6. motions to compel
- 7. motions to consolidate cases
- 8. motions to continue (except for motions to continue trials)
- 9. motions for a more a definite statement
- 10. motions for entry of default
- 11. motions for discovery
- 12. motions to dispose of property (post-trial)
- 13. motions to disqualify counsel
- 14. motions to exclude witnesses or exhibits because of nondisclosure
- 15. motions for extensions of time
- 16. motions for leave to file a document
- 17. motions to file motions, briefs, responses, replies, or pleadings out of time
- 18. motions to file objections to R&R's out of time
- 19. motions for the forfeiture of property
- 20. motions for writs of habeas corpus ad prosequendum
- 21. motions for writs of habeas corpus ad testificandum
- 22. motions for the issuance of warrants in rem
- 23. motions to intervene
- 24. motions for joinder
- 25. motions for judgment debtor examinations
- 26. motions to file overlength briefs
- 27. motions to produce
- 28. motions for protective orders
- 29. motions to proceed pro se
- 30. motions for service by publication

#### **IN CIVIL CASES** (continued)

- 31. motions to quash
- 32. motions for the return of property or exhibits (pretrial)
- 33. motions to remand under sentence 6
- 34. motions to modify scheduling order deadlines
- 35. motions to set aside default entry
- 36. motions to seal cases
- 37. motions to seal documents
- 38. motions to file documents under seal
- 39. motions for settlement conferences
- 40. motions to sever
- 41. motions to strike
- 42. motions to substitute parties
- 43. motions for the issuance of subpoenas
- 44. motions for transcripts
- 45. motions to unseal cases
- 46. motions to unseal documents

IN CRIMINAL CASES, (1) motions to dismiss, and (2) motions to suppress are automatically assigned and designated to the magistrate judges for the issuance of a report and recommendation.

In a specific case, a district court judge also may assign and designate to a magistrate judge any other matter withing the jurisdiction of the magistrate judge by filing an order in

the case assigning and designating the matter to the magistrate judge. In a separately filed administrative order, a district court judge also may automatically assign and designate to a magistrate judge any category of matters within the jurisdiction of the magistrate judge from the district court judge's docket to the magistrate judge.

#### IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 12th day of April, 2007.

LINDA READE, Chief Judge United States District Court Northern District of Iowa

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MARK W. BENNETT, Judge United States District Court Northern District of Iowa