

APPENDIX SUMMARIES OF RULE TEXT

These summaries of rule text omit special provisions for government attorneys, attorneys appointed under the Criminal Justice Act, and students.

Middle District of Alabama

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D. Ala. R. 83.1(a)(1). Admission must be moved by a current member of the district court's bar or by the court, *id.* (1)(A), or the attorney must present a certificate of good standing from the district court where the attorney lives or works, *id.* (B).

An attorney who is a member of the district court's bar where the attorney lives or works may be granted admission pro hac vice. *Id.* (b)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Local counsel may be required for admission.

Northern District of Alabama

Admission to the district court's bar requires living and working in Alabama and admission to the state bar. N.D. Ala. R. 83.1(a)(1). Admission is by motion of a current member of the district court's bar or by the court. *Id.* (1)(A).

An attorney admitted to a federal district-court or state bar where the attorney lives or works may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (b)(1). The attorney must designate local counsel, and "[e]xcept as otherwise ordered by a judge of the court in a particular case, the designated local counsel must at least review and sign all pleadings and other papers filed in the case by the attorney appearing pro hac vice." *Id.* (2).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission is by motion of a current member of the district court's bar or by the court.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with local counsel, who must at least review and sign all filings.

Southern District of Alabama

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. Ala. Gen. R. 83.3(b). In addition, the attorney must be a member of the district-court bar where the attorney lives or works. *Id.* (b)(2). Admission is by motion by a current member of the district court's bar or by the court. *Id.* (1).

The court may require the appearance of local counsel if an attorney appearing does not live in the district. *Id.* (e).

An attorney who is a member of a state or District of Columbia bar or a member of the bar of the district court where the attorney lives or works may move for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* (d)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission is by motion of a current member of the district court's bar or by the court.
- The court may require the appearance of local counsel for an attorney who does not live in the district.

District of Alaska

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Alaska Civ. R. 83.1(a).

A member of another jurisdiction's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice and may be required to associate a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (d)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance may require association with a member of the district court's bar.

District of Arizona

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. Ariz. Civ. R. 83.1(a) Admission is by motion by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (a).

An attorney admitted to practice before another district court may be admitted pro hac vice unless the attorney lives or works in Arizona. *Id.* (b)(2).

"Nothing herein shall prevent any judicial officer from ordering that local counsel be associated in any case." *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Association by local counsel may be required by the court.

Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas

Members of the bar for the Eastern District of Arkansas are also members of the bar for the Western District. E.D. & W.D. Ark. R. 83.5(a), (b)(3). Other attorneys are eligible for membership if they are licensed where they principally work and either residents of Arkansas or previously admitted to another district court's bar. *Id.* (b)(2).

A member of a federal district-court, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (d). Unless the court waives this requirement, a pro hac vice application "shall designate a member of the Bar of these Courts who maintains an office in Arkansas for the practice of law with whom the court and opposing counsel may readily communicate regarding the conduct of the case." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar who works in Arkansas, unless the court waives this requirement.

Central District of California

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. C.D. Cal. R. 83-2.1.2.1.

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar who does not live or work in California may apply for pro hac vice appearance. *Id.* 83-2.1.3.1 to .2. The applicant must associate a member of the district court's bar who works in the district. *Id.* 83-2.1.3.4.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar who works in the district.

Eastern District of California

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. Cal. R. 180(a).

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar who does not live or work in California may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (b)(2). The attorney must associate a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2)(ii).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Northern District of California

New admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D. Cal. Civ. R. 11-1(b). "For any attorney admitted to the bar of this court before September 1, 1995 based on membership in the bar of a jurisdiction other than California, continuing membership in the bar of that jurisdiction is an acceptable alternative basis for eligibility." *Id.*

A member of a federal, state, or District of Columbia bar who neither lives nor works in California may apply to appear pro hac vice as co-counsel with a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* Civ. R. 11-3(a), (c).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Southern District of California

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 83.3.c.1.a.

An attorney who is not a member of California's bar and who neither lives nor works in California but who is a member of another federal, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* 83.3.c.4.

For an attorney whose office is outside the district, a judge may require association with a member of the district court's bar whose office is within the district. *Id.* 83.3.c.5.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- An attorney whose office is outside of the district may be required to associate with a member of the district court's bar whose office is within the district.

District of Colorado

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or territory bar. D. Colo. Att'y R. 3(a).

The court does not permit pro hac vice appearance. Attorney Admission Information, www.cod.uscourts.gov/AttorneyInformation/AttorneyAdmissionInformation.aspx.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

District of Connecticut

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar or to a federal district-court bar. D. Conn. R. 83.1(a).

A member of the district court's bar may move for appearance pro hac vice of an attorney who is a member of a federal or state bar. *Id.* (d)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires motion by a member of the district court's bar.

District of Delaware

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Del. R. 83.5(b). Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.*

Attorneys who are not members of Delaware's bar and who do not live or work in Delaware may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (c). Only members of Delaware's bar may file papers. *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of Delaware's bar; only members of Delaware's bar may file papers.

District of the District of Columbia

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the District of Columbia’s bar, the bar of the state where the attorney principally works, or— for in-house counsel authorized to provide legal advice where they work —admission to a state bar. D.D.C. Civ. R. 83.8(a). The admission petition must include an affidavit or declaration from a current member of the district court’s bar. *Id.* (c).

A member of another federal or state bar may move for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.2(e)(1), Crim. R. 44.1(c)(1). A sponsoring member of the district court’s bar must sign the motion. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.2(e)(2), Crim. R. 44.1(c)(2).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires an affidavit or declaration from a current member of the district court’s bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion signed by a member of the district court’s bar.

Middle District of Florida

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D. Fla. R. 2.01(b)(1)(A).

An attorney who is neither a Florida resident nor a member of Florida’s bar may move for special admission if the attorney is a member of another federal district court’s bar. *Id.* (c)(1)–(2).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Northern District of Florida

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D. Fla. R. 11.1(A).

An attorney who is a member of a bar where the attorney lives or works may move for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* (C).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Southern District of Florida

Admission to the district court’s bar is governed by the court’s “Rules Governing the Admission, Practice, Peer Review, and Discipline of Attorneys” (Admission Rules).

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. Fla. Admis. R. 1.

“Attorneys residing within this District and practicing before this Court are expected to be members of the bar of this Court.” *Id.* R. 4(a). A member of

the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance as co-counsel by a member of a federal, state, or territory bar. *Id.* (b)(1). "If permission to appear pro hac vice is granted, such appearance shall not constitute formal admission or authorize the attorney to file documents via CM/ECF." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Middle District of Georgia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D. Ga. R. 83.1.1.B.

An attorney who does not live or work in the district and who is a member of another district court's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* 83.1.2.C. Association with a member of the district court's bar is required in civil cases. *Id.* 83.1.2.C(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance in civil cases requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Northern District of Georgia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D. Ga. R. 83.1(A)(1).

An attorney may be permitted to appear pro hac vice if not a member of the Georgia bar but a member of another state's bar or a federal bar or a member of the Georgia bar but living outside the district. *Id.* (B)(1). The attorney must designate local counsel. *Id.* (4). "Except as otherwise ordered by the presiding judge for good cause, the designated local counsel must maintain an office in this district and be a member in good standing of the bar of this Court and the State Bar of Georgia." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar who maintains an office in the district.

Southern District of Georgia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. Ga. R. 83.2. The admission petition must be signed by two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.3(a).

An attorney may be permitted to appear pro hac vice if not a member of the Georgia bar but a member of another federal district court's bar or a member of the Georgia bar who lives and works outside the district. *Id.* R. 83.4(a)–(b). A member of the district court's bar must also make an appearance in the case. *Id.* (b)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- An admission petition must be signed by two current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance must associate a member of the district court's bar.

District of Guam

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the territory bar. D. Guam Gen. R. 17.1(a). Application requires a certificate from a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (b)(1)(B).

An attorney who does not live or work in Guam and who is a member of a federal, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (d). Pro hac vice admission requires association with a member of the district court's bar who lives in the district. *Id.* (e). "Local counsel shall attend all proceedings related to the case before this Court for which counsel is associated unless excused by this court." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a certificate from a member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice admission requires association with a member of the district court's bar who lives in the district and who must attend all proceedings unless excused by the court.

District of Hawaii

Admission to the state bar is required for new members. D. Haw. R. 83.1(a)–(b), Crim. R. 83.1(a)–(b). Before October 1, 1997, members of a state or territory bar were eligible. *Id.* R. 83.1(a), Crim. R. 83.1(a). If an attorney does not maintain an office in the district, the court may order association with an attorney with an office in the district who is a member of Hawaii's bar and the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.2, Crim. R. 83.2.

An attorney who does not live or work in Hawaii and is a member of a state or territory bar may apply to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83.1(c)(2)(A), Crim. R. 83.1(c)(2)(A). The applicant must designate as local counsel a member of Hawaii's bar and the district court's bar who maintains an office within the district. *Id.* R. 83.1(B)(vi), Crim. R. 83.1(B)(vi).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- An attorney who does not maintain an office in the district may be required to associate a member of Hawaii's bar and the district court's bar who maintains an office in the district.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of Hawaii's bar and the district court's bar who maintains an office in the district.

District of Idaho

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Idaho Civ. R. 83.4(a).

An attorney admitted to a federal, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (e). The attorney must designate a member of the district court's bar as counsel of record in the case, and local counsel must appear at all proceedings unless excused by the court. *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must appear at all proceedings unless excused by the court.

Central District of Illinois

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar or admission to the bar of the Northern or Southern District. C.D. Ill. R. 83.5(A), (D).

Pro hac vice admission generally is not permitted, but it may be for attorneys awaiting general admission. *Id.* (F).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Northern District of Illinois

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. N.D. Ill. R. 83.10(a). The petition for admission must include affidavits from two members of state or District of Columbia bars. *Id.* (c)(2). For an attorney to appear alone in a testimonial or criminal proceeding, the attorney must additionally be a member of the district court's trial bar. *Id.* R. 83.12; *see id.* R. 83.11 (trial-bar provisions).

A member of a state or federal district-court bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83.14.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission requires two affidavits from members of state or District of Columbia bars.

Southern District of Illinois

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or the District of Columbia bar. S.D. Ill. R. 83.1(a)(1).

An attorney licensed in a state or the District of Columbia may move to appear pro hac vice instead. S.D. Ill. R. 83.1(b)(1).

"At any time for good cause, upon the motion of any party, or upon its own motion, the Court may require that a non-resident attorney obtain local counsel to assist in the conduct of the case." *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- The court may require local counsel to assist a nonresident attorney.

Northern District of Indiana

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state bar or the U.S. Supreme Court's bar. N.D. Ind. R. 83-5(c)(1). The court may require association with a member of the district court's bar who lives in the district for an attorney living outside the district. *Id.* (d).

A member of another federal or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (a)(2)(C).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Association with a member of the district court's bar who lives in the district may be required for an attorney who does not live in the district.

Southern District of Indiana

"An attorney admitted to practice by the United States Supreme Court or the highest court in any state may become a member of the court's bar when sponsored by a current member of this court's bar." S.D. Ind. R. 83-5(c)(1). "The court may require an attorney residing outside the district to retain, as local counsel, a member of the court's bar who resides in the district." *Id.* (e), 83-6(e).

An attorney who is a member of a federal or state bar may seek admission pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83-6(a), (d)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.
- The court may require an attorney living outside the district to associate a member of the district court's bar who lives in the district.

Northern and Southern Districts of Iowa

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D. & S.D. Iowa R. 83(b).

Admission pro hac vice is by motion. *Id.* (d)(3)(A). In civil cases, an attorney not qualified for membership in the district court's bar

must, in each proceeding in which the lawyer appears, associate with counsel who is so qualified. The qualified associate counsel must enter a written appearance with his or her name, law firm, office address, telephone number, facsimile number, and email address, which will be entered of record. Thereafter, all materials required to be served upon the nonqualified lawyer also must be served upon the qualified associate counsel.

A lawyer not qualified to practice under section (b) [regarding admission to the district court’s bar] or subsection (d)(2) [regarding pro hac vice admission in criminal cases] of this rule must not file any document unless, at the time of the filing, qualified associate counsel has entered a written appearance on behalf of the party represented by the nonqualified lawyer and has signed the document.

Id. (4). “A lawyer who is not a member of the bar of the district must, before appearing in a criminal case, file a motion to appear pro hac vice on a form available on the courts’ websites.” *Id.* (d)(2).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Association with a member of the district court’s bar is required for pro hac vice attorneys in civil cases.
- Local counsel must sign documents in civil pro hac vice cases.

District of Kansas

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar or the Western District of Missouri’s bar. D. Kan. R. 83.5.2(a). Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court’s bar. *Id.* (b).

Pro hac vice admission requires admission to the bar of another state or federal court, *id.* R. 83.5.4(a)(1), and association with a member of the district court’s bar, who must sign all filings, *id.* (b).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court’s bar.
- Pro hac vice admission requires association with a member of the district court’s bar, who must sign all filings.

Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. & W.D. Ky. R. 83.1(a)(1), Crim. R. 57.1(a)(1). The application for admission must include an affidavit of sponsorship by a current member of the district court’s bar. *Id.* R. 83.1(b)(3), Crim. R. 57.1(b)(3).

A member of another federal or state bar may move to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83.2(a)(1), Crim. R. 57.2(a)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court’s bar.

Eastern District of Louisiana

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. La. R. 83.2.1. The application must be endorsed by two current members of the district court’s bar. *Id.* R. 83.2.2(A).

A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance of co-counsel who is a member of a federal or state bar but who is ineligible for admission to the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.2.5.

Local-Counsel Requirements

- An admission application must be endorsed by two current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion by a member of the district court's bar who must appear as co-counsel.

Middle District of Louisiana

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D. La. Civ. R. 83(b)(2). The petition for admission must be endorsed by two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* (3)(A).

A member of a federal or state bar may be permitted to appear as co-counsel pro hac vice. *Id.* (8)(A). The member of the district court's bar must sign all documents. *Id.* (E). The court may excuse the requirement of association with local counsel. *Id.* (9).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Unless the court excuses this requirement, pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all documents.

Western District of Louisiana

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. W.D. La. R. 83.2.2. The application must be endorsed by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.2.3.A.

A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance of a member of a federal or state bar. *Id.* R. 83.2.6. The current member must sign all documents. *Id.* In suitable circumstances, the requirement of association with local counsel may be waived. *Id.* R. 83.2.7.

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires endorsement by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Unless the requirement is waived by the court, pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all documents.

District of Maine

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Me. R. 83.1(a). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.* (b).

An attorney who is admitted to a federal or state bar may be permitted to appear as a visiting lawyer pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (c)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

District of Maryland

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to Maryland's bar or admission to another district court's bar and a state or District of Columbia bar. D. Md. R. 701(1)(a). Admission is by motion from a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2)(a). Membership in the district court's bar must be renewed periodically. *Id.* (b). "Although not required, an attorney admitted to the Bar of this Court who is not also a member of the Maryland Bar is strongly urged to consider retaining local counsel when appearing on matters involving Maryland law." *Id.* (1)(a). "An attorney who is not a member of the Maryland Bar is not qualified for admission to the Bar of this District if the attorney maintains any law office in Maryland." *Id.* (c).

A member of a federal or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 101(b)(i). The attorney must associate a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all documents and, unless excused by the court, attend all proceedings. *Id.* "An attorney, who is an active member of the Maryland Bar or maintains any law office in Maryland, is ineligible for admission pro hac vice." *Id.* (v).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion from a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all documents, and unless excused by the court, attend all proceedings.

District of Massachusetts

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Mass. R. 83.5.1(a)(1).

A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance of an attorney who is a member of a state or federal district-court bar. *Id.* R. 83.5.3(e)(1)–(2).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion by a member of the district court's bar.

Eastern District of Michigan

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state, territory, or federal district-court bar. E.D. Mich. R. 83.20(c)(1). An applicant without an office in the district may take the oath remotely, in which case a current member of the district court's bar must act as sponsor. *Id.* (d)(3)–(4). A member of the district court's bar who is not a member of Michigan's bar must associate a member of the district court's bar who has an office in the district. *Id.* (f).

“Pro hac vice admission is not permitted.” *Id.* (c)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission of an attorney who does not have an office in the district requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.
- A member of the district court's bar who is not a member of Michigan's bar must associate a member of the district court's bar who has an office in the district.

Western District of Michigan

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state bar. W.D. Mich. Gen. R. 2.1(a).

“This court disfavors pro hac vice admission and prefers that all lawyers appearing before it become full members of the bar of the court. Pro hac vice admission may nevertheless be allowed on a temporary basis pending full admission, or in unusual circumstances.” *Id.* Gen. R. 2.2(a).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

District of Minnesota

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Minn. R. 83.5(b). A current member of the district court's bar must move for admission. *Id.* (c)(3). The motion must include certificates from two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2)(B).

A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance—in the current member's case—by a member of another district court's bar who is not a member of Minnesota's bar and who does not reside in Minnesota. *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar and certificates from two current members.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion by a member of the district court's bar, who must participate in the case.

Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D.

& S.D. Miss. Civ. R. 83.1(a)(1). The attorney must be sponsored by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (1)(B).

Papers must be signed, and proceedings and depositions attended, by a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (b)(1), (d)(3).

"A non-resident attorney seeking to appear pro hac vice . . . must submit a verified application . . . to associated counsel." *Id.* (d)(4). "A 'non-resident attorney' is a person not admitted to practice law in this state but who is admitted in another state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia . . ." *Id.* (1)(A).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.
- A member of the district court's bar must sign all papers and attend all proceedings and depositions.
- Applications for pro hac vice admission are submitted to associated local counsel.

Eastern District of Missouri

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. E.D. Mo. R. 12.01(B).

A member of a state or District of Columbia bar who does not live or work in the district, absent relief from the geographic requirement for good cause, may move for admission pro hac vice. *Id.* (F).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Western District of Missouri

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar or the District of Kansas's bar. W.D. Mo. R. 83.5(b). Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar and certificates from two members. *Id.* (c)(1)(B), (c)(3).

An attorney who lives outside of the district and is a member of another federal district court's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (g)(1)(A)–(B). The pro hac vice attorney must associate a member of the Western District of Missouri's bar. *Id.* (3)(A).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar and certificates from two members.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

District of Montana

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.

Mont. Civ. R. 83.1(a)(2)(A), (b)(1).

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar who does not live or work in Montana may move for pro hac vice appearance. *Id.* (d)(1)(A); *see id.* (a)(2)(C). The attorney must associate a member of the district court's bar who has an office in Montana, *id.* (d)(3), who must move for the pro hac vice attorney's temporary admission, *id.* (4), and who must participate actively in all phases of the case, *id.* (7).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with local counsel who has an office in Montana, who must move for pro hac vice admission, and who must participate actively in the case.

District of Nebraska

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state bar. D. Neb. Gen. R. 1.7(d). The court may require an attorney who does not live in Nebraska to associate a member of the district court's bar who does. *Id.* (h).

A member of a state bar may apply to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (f).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- The court may require an attorney who does not live in the district to associate a member of the district court's bar who does.

District of Nevada

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Nev. R. IA 11-1(a)(1). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.* (2)(A). An attorney who does not have an office in Nevada must associate a Nevada attorney who does. *Id.* (b).

An attorney who is not a member of the Nevada bar and does not live or work in Nevada but is licensed to practice elsewhere in the United States may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. IA 11-2(a). Unless the court orders otherwise, the attorney admitted pro hac vice must associate a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- An attorney who does not maintain an office in Nevada must associate a Nevada attorney who does.
- An attorney appearing pro hac vice must associate a member of the district court's bar, unless the court orders otherwise.

District of New Hampshire

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.N.H. R. 83.1(a).

A member of a federal or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice on motion by an associated member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and attend all proceedings unless excused by the court. *Id.* R. 83.2(b).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and attend all proceedings, unless excused by the court.

District of New Jersey

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.N.J. Civ. R. 101.1(b).

"This Rule does not govern the appearance of attorneys representing defendants in criminal cases." *Id.* (j). "If defense counsel is not a member of the bar of this Court, he or she shall . . . certify that he or she is a member in good standing of the bar of a court of the United States or of the highest court of a state . . ." *Id.* Crim. R. 44.1.

A member of a federal or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* Civ. R. 101.1(c)(1). The attorney must associate a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (4).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

District of New Mexico

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or territory bar. D.N.M. R. 83.2(a).

A member of a state or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice by associating a member of the district court's bar, who must sign the first pleading. *Id.* R. 83.3(a)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign the first pleading.

Eastern and Southern Districts of New York

"A member in good standing of the bar of the State of New York, or a member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court in Connecticut or Vermont and of the bar of the State in which such district court is located, provided such district court by its rule extends a corresponding privilege to members of the bar of this Court, may be admitted to practices in this Court . . ." E.D. & S.D. N.Y. Civ. R. 1.3(a). "The application shall . . . be accompanied by an affidavit of an attorney of this Court . . ." *Id.* A member of the bar for the Eastern or Southern District of New York may be admitted without another attorney's affidavit to the bar of the other district. *Id.* (b).

An attorney may move to appear pro hac vice if the attorney is a member of a state or federal district-court bar. *Id.* (c).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission requires an affidavit from a current member of the district court's bar, except for members of the bars for the Eastern or Southern District of New York.

Northern District of New York

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to New York's bar, a federal district court's bar, or a state bar in the state where the attorney lives. N.D.N.Y. R. 83.1(a). The petition for admission must be sponsored by a current member of the district court's bar, *id.* (a)(2), unless the attorney is a member of another federal district court's bar in New York, *id.* (c).

A member of a state or federal district-court bar may be admitted pro hac vice. *Id.* (d). "In lieu of a written motion for admission, the sponsoring attorney may make an oral motion in open court on the record." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Except for members of the other New York district courts' bars, admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar, except for members of the other New York district courts' bars, by written or oral motion.

Western District of New York

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to New York's bar, the bar of another federal district court in New York, or the bar of another federal district court and the bar of the state that includes that district. W.D.N.Y. R. 83.1. An attorney who is not a member of another federal district court's bar must designate a current member of the Western District's bar as a sponsor, and a current member of the Western District's bar must move for admission. *Id.* (b).

At the court's discretion, an attorney may appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (d). "Pro hac vice attorneys who do not maintain an office in this District must obtain local counsel." *Id.* R. 83.2(a)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission by an attorney not a member of another federal district court requires sponsorship and motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance by an attorney who does not work in the district requires association with local counsel.

Eastern District of North Carolina

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D.N.C. Civ. R. 83.1(b), Crim. R. 57.1(b). Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar and certifications from two current members. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(c), Crim. R. 57.1(c). The certifications are not required for members of the bar of either the Middle District or the Western District. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(j), Crim. R. 57.1(k).

An attorney who is a member of a federal bar and a state or District of Columbia bar may make a special appearance in association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(d)–(e), Crim. R. 57.1(d)–(e).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a member of the district court's bar and—except for members of Middle District and Western District bars—certifications from two members.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings.

Middle District of North Carolina

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D.N.C. R. 83.1(b). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required, except for members of the bar of either the Eastern or Western District. *Id.*

A member of a state or District of Columbia bar may appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and be present during pretrial conferences, potentially dispositive proceedings, and trial. *Id.* (c)–(d).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission is by motion by a current member of the district court's bar, except for members of the bar of either the Eastern or Western District.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and attend most proceedings.

Western District of North Carolina

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. W.D.N.C. R. 83.1(a). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required, except for members of the bar of either the Eastern or Middle District. *Id.*

Upon motion by local counsel, a member of a federal district-court, state, or District of Columbia bar may be admitted pro hac vice for a particular case

and must associate local counsel, who must attend all hearings, unless otherwise permitted by the court. *Id.* (b)(1), (c)(2)(A). “A special admission is defined as a conditional admission to the Bar of this Court in a particular case without association of local counsel.” *Id.* (b)(2).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission is by motion by a current member of the district court’s bar, except for members of the bar of either the Eastern District or the Middle District.
- Admission pro hac vice is by motion by local counsel, who must attend all hearings, unless otherwise permitted by the court.

District of North Dakota

Attorneys admitted to a federal, state, or District of Columbia bar are eligible. D.N.D. Gen. R. 1.3(B).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

District of the Northern Mariana Islands

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the commonwealth bar. D.N.M.I. R. 83.5(a). “Due to the remoteness of this district, any attorney admitted to practice before this Court who does not reside in and have a full-time, staffed office in the Northern Mariana Islands . . . must associate with [local counsel].” *Id.* (f); *see id.* (b)(6) (similar text). “This requirement may be waived for good cause, at the Court’s discretion, upon a showing that the attorney has made diligent efforts to associate with local counsel and has been unable to do so.” *Id.* (f).

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice, *id.* (a), (e)(1), so long as the attorney does not live or work in the Northern Mariana Islands, *id.* (e)(2). The applicant must designate local counsel, who must attend all proceedings unless excused by the court. *Id.* (e)(4)(B), (f).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Association with a member of the district court’s bar who lives and works in the district is required for an attorney who does not live and work in the district.

Northern District of Ohio

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to a federal district-court, state, or territory bar. N.D. Ohio R. 83.5(b). The applicant’s personal statement must be endorsed by two current members of the district court’s bar, *id.* (d), or the applicant may be admitted by one current member’s motion to the court, *id.* (e). The endorsement requirement is waived for members of the Southern District’s bar. *Id.* (l).

Local Office Requirement. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, it shall not be necessary for any attorney entitled to practice before the District Court or permitted to appear and participate in a case or proceeding to associate with or to designate an attorney with an office in this district upon whom notices, rulings, and communications may be served.

Id. (c).

“The Court’s strong preference is that attorneys seek permanent admission to the Bar of this Court,” but a member of a federal or state bar may move for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* (h).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Unless the attorney is a member of the Southern District’s bar, admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court’s bar or endorsement by two current members.

Southern District of Ohio

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. Ohio R. 83.3(b).

A member of a state or District of Columbia bar may move for pro hac vice appearance; a member of the district court’s bar must sign the motion. *Id.* (e). “Unless otherwise ordered, an attorney admitted pro hac vice may not serve as the Trial Attorney for any party.” *Id.* (f).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion signed by a member of the district court’s bar.
- Unless otherwise ordered, an attorney appearing pro hac vice may not serve as the trial attorney.

Eastern District of Oklahoma

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to a federal or state bar. E.D. Okla. Civ. R. 83.2(d).

An attorney who is not a member of the Oklahoma bar must associate an attorney who is and who is also a member of the district court’s bar. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.3(a).

Local counsel may move for admission pro hac vice of an attorney eligible for membership in the district court’s bar. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.2(f), 83.3(b). Absent a showing of good cause, “[t]he local attorney shall sign the first pleading filed and shall continue in the case unless other local counsel is substituted.” *Id.* Civ. R. 83.3(b)–(c).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- An attorney who is not a member of the Oklahoma bar must associate an attorney who is and who is also a member of the district court’s bar.

- Local counsel may move for temporary admission pro hac vice of an attorney eligible for admission to the district court's bar and must sign the first pleading.

Northern District of Oklahoma

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a federal or state bar. N.D. Okla. Gen. R. 4-2(b). A member of the district court's bar who does not live and work in Oklahoma must associate a member of the district court's bar who does. *Id.* Gen. R. 4-3(a).

An attorney eligible for membership in the district court's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with local counsel. *Id.* Gen. R. 4-2(h), 4-3(b).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- A member of the district court's bar who does not live and work in Oklahoma must associate a member of the district court's bar who does.
- An attorney eligible for membership in the district court's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar who lives and works in Oklahoma.

Western District of Oklahoma

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a federal or state bar. W.D. Okla. Civ. R. 83.2(d), Crim. R. 57.2.

Responsibilities of Non-Resident Counsel. When representing a party in this court, any attorney who is not a resident of, and does not maintain an office in, Oklahoma shall show association with an attorney who is personally appearing in the action and who is a resident of Oklahoma and maintains a law office within the State of Oklahoma, and who has been duly and regularly admitted to practice in this court.

Id. Civ. R. 83.3(a); *see also id.* Crim. R. 57.3(a) (similar text).

In civil cases, an attorney eligible for admission to the district court's bar may be granted temporary admission pro hac vice. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.2(g). "Limited or special appearances in criminal cases may be permitted by the judicial officer." *Id.* Crim. R. 57.4(c). "It is the responsibility of local counsel . . . to file the motion of the non-resident attorney to be admitted *pro hac vice*. . . . The local attorney shall sign the first pleading filed and shall continue in the case unless other local counsel is substituted." *Id.* Civ. R. 83.3(b), Crim. R. 57.3(b). "Relief from this [local-counsel] rule is within the court's discretion upon motion establishing financial hardship, special qualifications of non-resident counsel, or other good cause, provided that out-of-state counsel certifies familiarity with the local . . . rules." *Id.* Civ. R. 83.3(c), Crim. R. 57.3(c).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Association with a member of the district court's bar who lives and works in Oklahoma is required for an attorney who does not live and (or?) work in Oklahoma.
- Admission pro hac vice requires a motion by local counsel, who must sign the first pleading, unless the court excuses this requirement for good cause.

District of Oregon

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Or. R. 83-2.

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar may appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83-3(a).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. Pa. R. 83.5(a). Admission must be moved by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.*

An attorney appearing pro hac vice must associate a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.5.2.

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Middle District of Pennsylvania

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. M.D. Pa. R. 83.8.1.2. A current member of the district court's bar must sponsor the admission. *Id.* R. 83.8.1.3.

An attorney admitted to both the bar of a state and the bar of a federal court may seek to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83.8.2.1. Association with a member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.* R. 83.9.

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Western District of Pennsylvania

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to Pennsylvania's bar or eligibility to become a member of Pennsylvania's bar or admission to the U.S. Supreme Court's bar or a federal district court's bar. W.D. Pa. R. 83.2.A.2. An oral motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.* R. 83.2.A.3.

An attorney admitted to the bar of a state or a federal district court may move for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* R. 83.2.B, Crim. R. 83.2.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission requires an oral motion by a current member of the district court's bar.

District of Puerto Rico

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to "the bar of the highest court of a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States" and passing the district court's bar exam or serving as a judge. D.P.R. R. 83A(a); *see id.* R. 83C (district bar-examination rules). Experienced law professors also are eligible if the district court did not have a bar exam when the professor entered the profession. *Id.* R. 83A(a)(4). The petition for admission must include three personal references, including two from current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* (c)(1).

An attorney who does not live in Puerto Rico and who is "authorized to practice law before the bar of any United States court or of the highest court of any state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Virgin Islands of the United States" may move to appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (f). "Both attorneys shall sign all filings submitted to the Court. The attendance of the member of the bar of this court is required at all proceedings, unless excused by the court." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirements

- The petition for admission must include personal references from two current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

District of Rhode Island

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.R.I. Gen. R. 202(a)(1).

An attorney may be admitted pro hac vice if the attorney is a member of another state's bar and another district court's bar. D.R.I. Gen. R. 204(b)(1),

(e). Admission pro hac vice is by motion signed both by the applicant and by local counsel: a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (c). Local counsel must sign all documents filed or served and must, unless excused for good cause, attend all proceedings. *Id.* (d)(2)(A)–(B).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission pro hac vice is by motion signed by a current member of the district court's bar, who must also sign all documents filed or served and, unless excused for good cause, attend all proceedings.

District of South Carolina

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.S.C. R. 83.I.02. Application for membership requires certification by two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.I.03.

All documents served or filed must be signed by a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (A). A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance—in association with the current member—by an attorney who is a member of another district court's bar and a state or District of Columbia bar. *Id.* R. 83.I.05(A). “Unless excused by the court, the associated local counsel shall be present at all pretrial conferences, hearings, and trials . . .” *Id.* R. 83.I.06.

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Membership requires certification from two members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires motion by and association with a member of the district court's bar, who must be present at all proceedings unless excused by the court.

District of South Dakota

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D.S.D. R. 44.1.B, 83.2.B. “At least two active judges in this district must approve the application before an applicant may be admitted. In the absence of two active district judges, a senior judge may be the second approving judge.” *Id.* R. 44.1.C.4, 83.2.C.4.

A member of another federal district court's bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the District of South Dakota's bar, who must sign all documents and appear at all proceedings, unless otherwise ordered. *Id.* R. 44.1.E, 83.2.E.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar.

Eastern District of Tennessee

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or territory

bar. E.D. Tenn. R. 83.5(a)(1). The application must include the endorsement of two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2).

An attorney who does not live or work in the district and who is a member of another district court's bar and a member of the bar of a state or territory may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (b)(1)(A).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- An application for admission must include the endorsement of two members of the district court's bar.

Middle District of Tennessee

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to Tennessee's bar or to the bars of a federal court and a state or territory. M.D. Tenn. R. 83.01(a)(1). The application for admission must be signed by two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2). Application must be made by motion before a judge by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (4).

Association with local counsel is required for an attorney in a civil case who is not a member of Tennessee's bar. *Id.* (d)(1)–(2); *see id.* Crim. R. 57.01(b).

A member of another district court's bar who does not live or work in the district may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* R. 83.01(b).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- The application for admission must be signed by two current members of the district court's bar.
- Association with local counsel is required in civil cases for attorneys who are not members of Tennessee's bar.

Western District of Tennessee

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to Tennessee's bar or to another district court's bar and the bar of another state or the District of Columbia. W.D. Tenn. R. 83.4(b).

An attorney not licensed in Tennessee who is licensed in another state or the District of Columbia may move for special admission. *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Eastern District of Texas

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a federal or state bar. E.D. Tex. R. AT-1(a). Admission is by motion of a member of the Texas bar or a federal district court's bar. *Id.* (b)(1).

An attorney may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* (d).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission is by motion of a member of the Texas bar or a federal district court's bar.

Northern District of Texas

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. N.D. Tex. R. 83.7(a). A nonresident attorney may be admitted by taking an oath before a judge in another district court, but otherwise admission requires introduction by a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* R. 83.7(b)–(c), Crim. R. 57.7(b)–(c).

An attorney admitted to a state or District of Columbia bar may apply for admission *pro hac vice*. *Id.* R. 83.9(a)–(b), Crim. R. 57.9(a)–(b).

Unless excused by the court, an attorney not living or working in Texas must associate local counsel. *Id.* R. 83.10, Crim. R. 57.10. “Local counsel” means a member of the bar of this court who resides or maintains the attorney’s principal office in this district and whose residence or principal office is located within 50 miles of the courthouse in the division in which the case is pending.” *Id.* R. 83.10(a), Crim. R. 57.10(a).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission typically requires introduction by a member of the district court's bar, but nonresident attorneys may be admitted without that requirement by taking the oath before a judge in another district.
- Unless excused by the court, an attorney not living or working in Texas must associate a member of the district court's bar who lives or works in the district within fifty miles of the courthouse.

Southern District of Texas

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the Texas bar or the bar of another district court and the bar of another state or territory. S.D. Tex. R. 83.1.A.

The term of admission is five years. *Id.* R. 83.1.F.

Pro hac vice admission is by permission of the presiding judge. *Id.* R. 83.1.I.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- There is no local-counsel requirement.

Western District of Texas

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state bar. W.D. Tex. R. AT-1(a)(1). The application must include two letters of recommendation: “For an applicant residing in this district, the letters must be from attorneys admitted to practice and in good standing in the bar of this court. For an applicant practicing in another federal judicial district, the letters must be from attorneys admitted to practice and in good standing in the bar of that

court.” *Id.* (b)(1).

The court may order an attorney who lives outside of the district to associate a member of the district court’s bar who maintains an office in the district. *Id.* R. AT-2.

A member of a federal district-court or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice. *Id.* AT-1(f)(1). “Unless excused by the judge presiding, an attorney is ordinarily required to apply for admission to the bar of this court.” *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires letters of recommendation from two current members of the district court’s bar for attorneys living in the district or two letters of recommendation from members of the district court’s bar where the attorney practices if the attorney does not live in the Western District of Texas.
- The court may order association with a member of the district court’s bar for an attorney living outside of the district.

District of Utah

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Utah Civ. R. 83-1.1(a)(1).

A member of the district court’s bar who lives in Utah may move for admission pro hac vice of an attorney who is not a member of Utah’s bar and does not maintain an office in Utah but is a member of a state or District of Columbia bar. *Id.* (c)(1)–(2). The attorney admitted pro hac vice must associate the moving attorney. *Id.* (2).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Pro hac vice admission requires association with a member of the district court’s bar, who must move for the attorney’s admission pro hac vice.

District of Vermont

Admission to the district court’s bar requires admission to the state bar or a federal district court’s bar in the First or Second Circuit. D. Vt. R. 83.1(a)(1). A current member of the district court’s bar must support the admission application with an affidavit. *Id.* (2)(C).

A member of a federal or state bar may apply for pro hac vice admission. *Id.* (b)(1). A current member of the district court’s bar must move for the admission. *Id.* (2)(A). “An attorney admitted pro hac vice must remain associated in the action with a member of the Bar of this court at all times,” *id.* (4)(A), who, unless the court excuses this requirement for good cause, must sign all filings and attend all court proceedings, *id.* (B)–(C).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires an affidavit from a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires a motion from and association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and attend all court proceedings unless excused from this requirement for good cause.

District of the Virgin Islands

Admission to the district court's bar ordinarily requires admission to the Virgin Islands bar. D.V.I. R. 83.1(b)(1). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.* A patent attorney admitted to practice before the U.S. Patent Office may be admitted to the district court's bar to appear in patent cases if the attorney is admitted to a federal, state, or territory bar. *Id.* (5).

An attorney who is admitted to a federal, state, or territory bar may move for admission pro hac vice and must associate a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings. *Id.* (b)(2).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings.

Eastern District of Virginia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. Va. Civ. R. 83.1(A), Crim. R. 57.4(A). Application requires the endorsement of two current members of the district court's bar. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(C), Crim. R. 57.4(C). A member of Virginia's bar and the bar of the Western District may practice in the Eastern District. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(F), Crim. R. 57.4(F).

A member of the district court's bar may move for pro hac vice appearance by an attorney who is a member of the bar of a district court in another state or the District of Columbia so long as "[t]he rules of the United States District Court of the district in which the practitioner maintains an office extend a similar privilege to members of the bar of this Court." *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(E)(1)(a), Crim. R. 57.4(E)(1)(a). Attendance by a member of the district court's bar is required at all appearances. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(E)(1)(b), (G); *id.* Crim. R. 57.4(E)(1)(b), (G).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires the endorsement of two current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires the association of a member of the district court's bar, who must attend all appearances.

Western District of Virginia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. W.D. Va. R. 6(a). Certificates from at least two current members of the district court's bar must accompany motions for admission. *Id.* (b). Members of the Eastern District's bar may practice in the Western District. *Id.* (c).

A member of the bar of an Article III court, a state, or the District of Columbia may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with, and on motion by, a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (d). All filings requiring an attorney's signature must be signed by a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (e).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires certificates from two members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with and motion by a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings.

Eastern District of Washington

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. E.D. Wash. Civ. R. 83.2(a)(1). Certificates from two current members of the district court's bar must accompany the petition for admission. *Id.* (b)(1)(B).

A member of a federal, state, or territory bar who neither lives nor works in Washington may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and participate meaningfully in the case. *Id.* (c)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires certificates from two current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar, who must sign all filings and participate meaningfully in the case.

Western District of Washington

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. W.D. Wash. Civ. R. 83.1(b), Crim. R. 62.1(b). A petition for admission must include certificates from two reputable members of the district court's bar who live or work in the district. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(c)(1), Crim. R. 62.1(c)(1).

An attorney who neither lives nor works in the district and who is a member of a federal, state, or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice in association with local counsel, who must sign all filings absent the court's waiver of this requirement. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(d), Crim. R. 62.1(d). "Attorneys who are admitted to the bar of this court but reside outside the district need not associate with local counsel." *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(d)(1), Crim. R. 62.1(d)(1).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires two certificates from current members of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with local counsel, who must sign all filings absent the court's waiver of this requirement.

Northern District of West Virginia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. N.D. W. Va. Gen. R. 83.01(a). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar is required. *Id.*

Visiting attorneys licensed in another state or country or in the District of Columbia may appear pro hac vice in association with a member of the district court's bar and West Virginia's bar who primarily practices in West Virginia. *Id.* Gen. R. 83.02(a). The local attorney must sign filings and attend proceedings. *Id.* (b).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a member of the district court's bar in good standing with West Virginia's bar who primarily practices in West Virginia and who must sign filings and attend proceedings.

Southern District of West Virginia

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. S.D. W. Va. Civ. R. 83.1(a), Crim. R. 44.1(a). A motion by a current member of the district court's bar—who primarily practices in West Virginia—is required. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.1(a)–(b), Crim. R. 44.1(a)–(b).

An attorney is entitled to appear pro hac vice if admitted to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court, a state, or the District of Columbia and associated with a member of the district court's bar who primarily practices in West Virginia and who must sign all papers requiring an attorney's signature. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.6(a), Crim. R. 44.6(a). The fee is waived on a showing of good cause. *Id.* Civ. R. 83.6(e), Crim. R. 44.6(e).

Local-Counsel Requirements

- Admission requires a motion by a current member of the district court's bar who primarily practices in West Virginia.
- Pro hac vice appearance requires association with a current member of the district court's bar who primarily practices in West Virginia and who must sign all papers requiring an attorney's signature.

Eastern District of Wisconsin

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a federal, state, or

District of Columbia bar. E.D. Wis. Gen. R. 83(c)(1). Admission requires an affidavit or an oral attestation from a current member of the district court's bar. *Id.* (2)(A)(i). "At any time, upon its own motion, the Court may require that a nonresident attorney obtain local counsel to assist in the conduct of the action." *Id.* (3).

Pro hac vice admission is not permitted. *Id.* (E).

Local-Counsel Requirement

- The court may require a nonresident attorney to associate local counsel.

Western District of Wisconsin

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. W.D. Wis. R. 83.5.A.

"Non-resident lawyers need not retain local counsel to assist in the presentation of their cases unless specifically directed to do so by a judge or magistrate judge." *Id.* 83.5.D.

A member of a state or District of Columbia bar may move for pro hac vice appearance without becoming a member of the district court's bar. *Id.* 83.5.B.

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Unless ordered by a judge in a specific case, there is no local-counsel requirement.

District of Wyoming

Admission to the district court's bar requires admission to the state bar. D. Wyo. R. 84.2(a).

Local counsel—a member of the district court's bar and Wyoming's bar—may move for admission pro hac vice of an attorney not admitted to the state bar. *Id.* (b). "Unless otherwise ordered by this Court, a motion to appear pro hac vice shall be granted only if the applicant associates with local counsel who shall participate in the preparation and trial of the case to the extent required by the Court." *Id.*

Local-Counsel Requirement

- Admission pro hac vice requires a motion by an attorney who is a member of the district court's bar and Wyoming's bar and who may be required to participate in the preparation and trial of the case.