

Local-Counsel Requirements  
for Practice in Federal District Courts

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# LOCAL-COUNSEL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRACTICE IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS

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Federal Judicial Center 2024

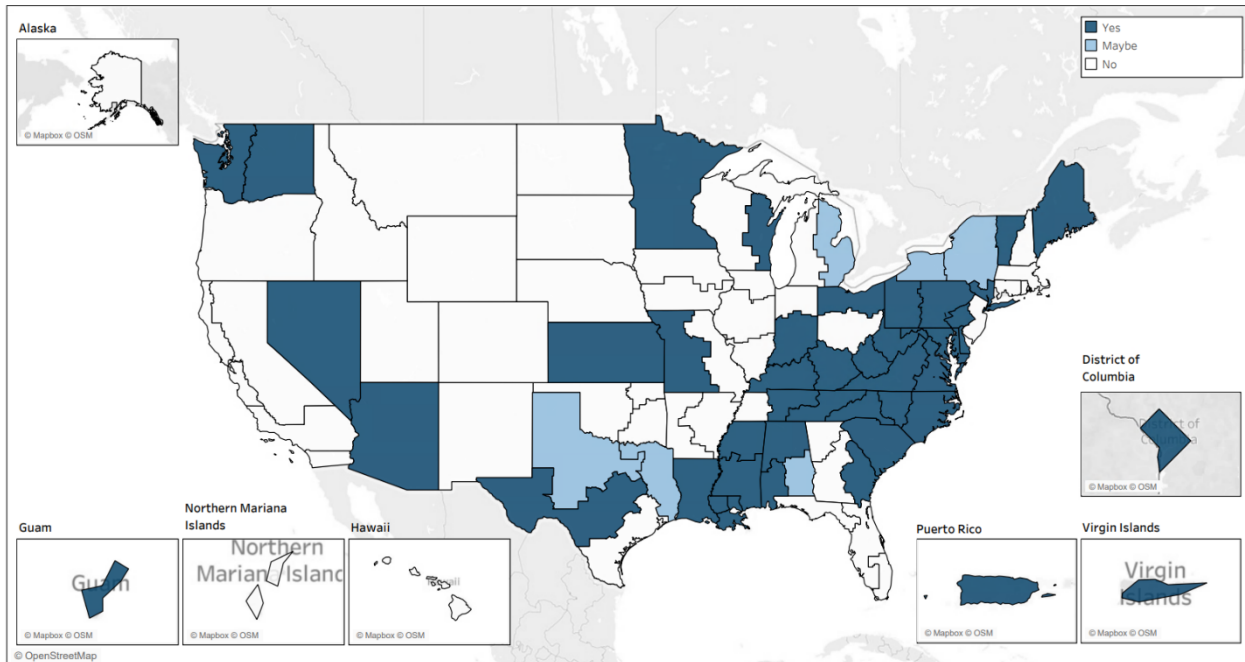
It is very common for district courts' rules to require local-counsel participation for bar admission or pro hac vice appearance in at least some cases. The rules for more than three-quarters of the districts do.

Although local-counsel participation in litigation is more often required for pro hac vice appearances than for appearances by bar members, several districts sometimes require the latter.

Some, but not all, district rules define local counsel. The epitome of local counsel is an attorney who is a member of the district court's bar, who is a member of the local state or territory bar, and who lives and works in the district. For ease of reference in this report, the District of Columbia is regarded as a territory.

This report was prepared for a subcommittee on attorney admissions created by the Judicial Conference's standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure.<sup>2</sup>

## Local-Counsel Participation Required for Bar Admission



1. The graphics in this report were created by Cheena Mae V. Pongase and Margaret S. Williams.

2. This report and its appendix, "Summaries of Rule Text," are available at [www.fjc.gov/content/385779/local-counsel-requirements-practice-federal-district-courts](http://www.fjc.gov/content/385779/local-counsel-requirements-practice-federal-district-courts).

## Local-Counsel Requirements for Bar Admissions

Fifty districts (53%) require participation by local counsel in the bar-admission process. For seven of these districts, the local-counsel requirement depends on circumstances such as where the applicant lives or works.

The following analyses describe requirements of local-counsel participation in federal district-court bar admissions in the context of what other admissions are required.

### *Local State-Bar Membership Required*

Sixty districts (64%) require membership in the bar of the state or territory that includes the district for membership in the district court's bar.<sup>3</sup>

Two of these districts require more than membership in the state bar. The Northern District of Alabama also requires the attorney to live and work in Alabama. For admission to the district court's bar, the district requires an admission motion by a current member. The Southern District of Alabama requires the attorney to be a member of the district-court bar where the attorney lives or works. Admission to the Southern District's bar requires a motion by a current member or by the court.

Twenty-seven other districts requiring local state-bar membership require one or more current members of the district court's bar to participate in the admission process. Parenthetical numbers in the following list represent how many current members of the district court's bar must participate:<sup>4</sup>

Arizona (1)	Mississippi Southern	South Carolina (2)
Delaware (1)	(1)	Virgin Islands (1)
Georgia Southern (2)	Nevada (1)	Virginia Eastern (2)
Guam (1)	North Carolina	Virginia Western (2)
Kentucky Eastern (1)	Eastern (2 to 3)	Washington Eastern
Kentucky Western (1)	North Carolina Middle	(2)
Louisiana Eastern (2)	(1)	Washington Western
Louisiana Middle (2)	North Carolina	(2)
Louisiana Western (1)	Western (1)	West Virginia
Maine (1)	Pennsylvania Eastern	Northern (1)
Minnesota (2 to 3)	(1)	West Virginia
Mississippi Northern	Pennsylvania Middle	Southern (1)
(1)	(1)	

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3. Two of these districts expand eligibility for some attorneys. In the District of New Jersey, defense attorneys in a criminal cases may appear if they are members of a federal or state bar. In the District of the Virgin Islands, a patent attorney admitted to practice before the U.S. Patent Office may appear in a patent case if admitted to a federal, state, or territory bar.

4. The Eastern District of North Carolina requires an admission motion from one current bar member and—except for members of either the Middle District's bar or the Western District's bar—certifications from two current members of the district court's bar. The Middle and Western Districts of North Carolina require an admission motion from one current bar member, except for members of the bar of another district court in North Carolina.

Admission to the Middle District of Alabama requires a motion by a current member or by the court, or the attorney seeking admission must be a member of the district court's bar where the attorney lives or works.

Five districts (5%) expand bar eligibility with specific limited exceptions to the requirement of membership in the bar of the state that includes the district. For these districts, new bar admissions require participation by a current member of the district court's bar.

In the District of Kansas, members of the Western District of Missouri's bar also are eligible for admission. In the District of Vermont, members of a federal district court's bar in the First or Second Circuit also are eligible for admission. Admission to these two districts' bars requires participation by a current member of the district court's bar.

In the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, attorneys who are members of the bar for either the District of Connecticut or the District of Vermont—the two districts in the circuit outside of New York—and the bar of the state that includes that district also are eligible for admission. Admission to the bar of each of these two New York districts requires participation by a current member of the district court's bar, except for attorneys who already are members of the other New York district's bar.

In the Western District of Missouri, members of the District of Kansas's bar also are eligible for admission. Admission to the Western District of Missouri's bar requires participation by two or three current members of the district court's bar.

#### *State-Bar Membership Not Required*

The rules for some districts state that members of another state's bar are eligible for admission to the district court's bar without mentioning the District of Columbia. Many, but not all, of these districts extend eligibility to members of the District of Columbia's bar as a matter of practice.

#### *A State*

The rules for three districts state that membership in any state's bar is required for membership in the district court's bar. In the Western District of Texas, the admission application must include two letters of recommendation from members of the district court's bar where the attorney lives.

#### *A State or the United States Supreme Court*

For admission to their bars, two districts require membership in a state bar or the bar of the United States Supreme Court. The Southern District of Indiana requires sponsorship by a current member of the district court's bar.

#### *A State or the District of Columbia*

The rules for six districts state that bar membership is open to a member of a state or District of Columbia bar. In the Northern District of Texas, 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.

Membership in the District of Columbia's bar is open to a member of the District of Columbia's bar, to a member of a state bar where the attorney principally works, and to in-house counsel admitted to a state bar and authorized to provide legal advice where the attorney works. The admission petition must include an affidavit or declaration from a current member of the district court's bar.

#### A State or Territory

Three districts open bar membership to members of the bar of a state or territory, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. One of these, the Eastern District of Tennessee, requires the endorsement of two current members of the district court's bar for bar admission.

The District of Puerto Rico's bar is open to members of state bars and members of listed territory bars; American Samoa is not on the list. (Admission also typically requires passing the district court's bar exam.) The petition for admission must include three personal references, including two from current members of the district court's bar.

#### A State or Federal District Court

Admission to two district courts' bars is based on membership in a state bar or another federal district court's bar.

The Northern District of New York'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. Unless the attorney is a member of the Eastern, Southern, or Western District's bar, admission must be sponsored by a current member of the district court's bar.

Admission to the Western District of New York's bar requires admission to New York's bar, admission to the Eastern, Northern, or Southern District's bar, or admission to the bar of another federal district court and the bar of the state that includes that district. If the attorney is not a member of a federal district court's bar, then admission is by motion from a current member of the Western District's bar.

#### A State or the District of Columbia and a Federal District Court

The District of Maryland's bar requires admission to Maryland's bar or, so long as the attorney does not maintain a law office in Maryland, admission to a state or District of Columbia bar and another federal district court's bar. Admission is by motion from a current member of the district court's bar.

#### A State, Territory, or Federal District Court

In two districts, an attorney is eligible for bar membership if the attorney is a member of any state or territory bar or a member of another federal district court's bar. The Northern District of Ohio requires an admission motion by a current member of the district court's bar or the endorsement of two current members, unless the attorney is a member of the Southern District's bar. The Eastern District of Michigan allows attorneys without an office in the district

to take the oath of admission remotely if sponsored by a current member of the district court's bar.

**A State or Federal Court**

Four districts open bar membership to members of any state or federal bar. The Eastern District of Texas requires an admission motion by a current member of the Texas bar or a federal district court's bar.

**A State, District of Columbia, or Federal Court**

In two districts, an attorney who is a member of a state, District of Columbia, or federal-court bar is eligible for admission. The Eastern District of Wisconsin requires admission participation by a current member of the district court's bar.

**A State or Territory and Federal Court**

Admission to the Middle District of Tennessee's bar requires admission to Tennessee's bar or to the bars of a federal court and a state or territory. Admission is by motion of a current member of the district court's bar bearing signatures from two current members.

**Federal District Court or United States Supreme Court**

Admission to the Western District of Pennsylvania's bar requires admission to Pennsylvania's bar or eligibility to become a member of Pennsylvania's bar or admission to the United States Supreme Court's bar or to a federal district court's bar. Admission is by oral motion by a current member of the district court's bar.

*Local Counsel Not Required for Bar Admissions*

Forty-four districts (47%) do not require participation by a current member of the district court's bar for new bar admissions.<sup>5</sup>

Members of a district court's bar in Arkansas are members of the other district court's bar in Arkansas. Other attorneys are eligible for membership if licensed where they principally work and either residents of Arkansas or previously admitted to another district court's bar.

The other forty-two districts are organized in the following list by admission requirements.<sup>6</sup>

<b>Local State Bar</b>	California Southern	Georgia Northern
Alaska	Florida Middle	Hawaii
California Central	Florida Northern	Idaho
California Eastern	Florida Southern	Iowa Northern
California Northern	Georgia Middle	Iowa Southern

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5. In the Northern District of Illinois, the petition for admission must include affidavits from two members of state or District of Columbia bars.

The Western District of Texas requires two letters of recommendation from members of the district court's bar where the attorney lives.

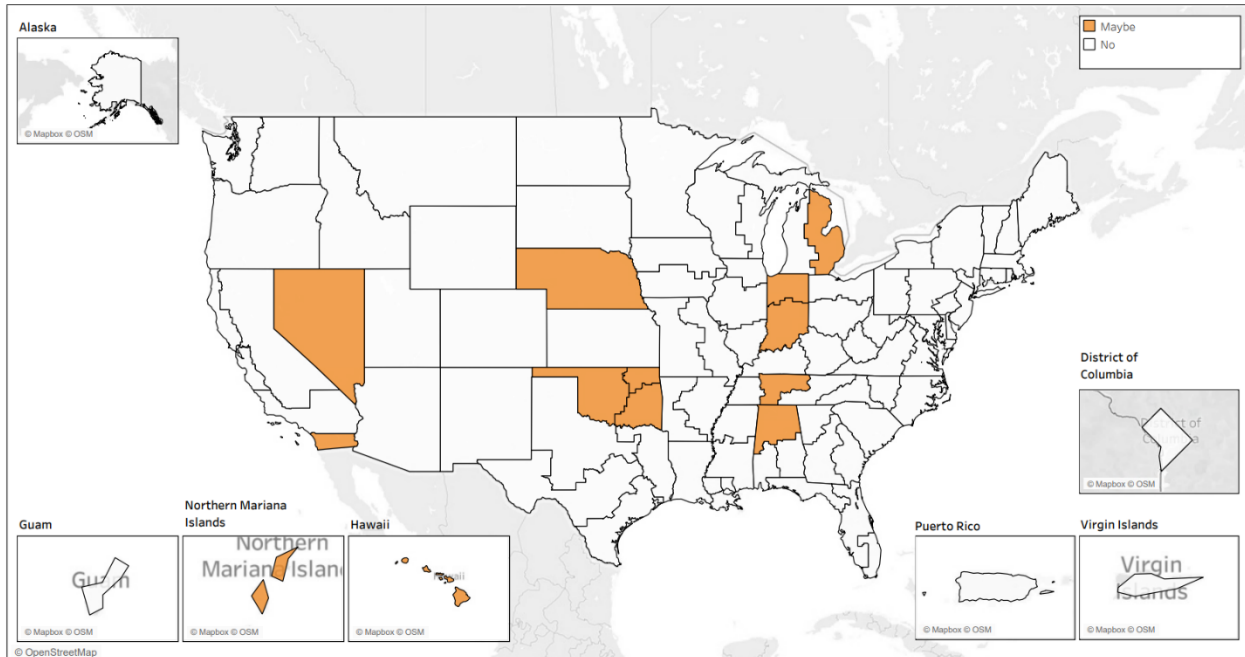
6. In the Central District of Illinois, admission eligibility includes admission to the bar of the Northern or Southern District as well as admission to a state or District of Columbia bar.

Massachusetts	<b>A State or the U.S. Supreme Court</b>	<b>A State or Federal Court</b>
Montana	Indiana Northern	Oklahoma Eastern
New Hampshire	<b>A State or the District of Columbia</b>	Oklahoma Northern
New Jersey	Illinois Central	Oklahoma Western
Northern Mariana Islands	Illinois Northern	<b>A State, District of Columbia, or Federal Court</b>
Ohio Southern	Illinois Southern	<b>Court</b>
Oregon	Missouri Eastern	North Dakota
Rhode Island	Wisconsin Western	<b>A State or District of Columbia and Federal District Court</b>
South Dakota	<b>A State or Territory</b>	<b>District Court</b>
Utah	Colorado	Tennessee Western
Wyoming	New Mexico	<b>A State or Territory and Federal District Court</b>
<b>A State</b>	<b>A State or Federal District Court</b>	<b>Court</b>
Michigan Western	Connecticut	Texas Southern
Nebraska		

### Local-Counsel Requirements for Practice by Bar Members

Thirteen districts (14%) require association with local counsel even for some members of the district court’s bar.

**Local Counsel Required for Practice by Some Bar Members**



For two districts, the local-counsel requirement depends on whether the attorney is a member of the bar for the state that includes the district. The Eastern District of Oklahoma—which opens its bar to members of state and federal bars—requires attorneys who are not members of Oklahoma’s bar to



associate a member of the district court's bar who is. The Middle District of Tennessee—which opens its bar to members of other state and territory bars who are also members of federal bars—requires association with local counsel in civil cases for attorneys who are not members of Tennessee's bar.

For three districts, the local-counsel requirement depends on the location of the attorney's office. In the Southern District of California and the District of Hawaii, the court may require an attorney whose office is outside the district to associate a member of the district court's bar whose office is inside the district. In the District of Nevada, an attorney who does not have an office in Nevada must associate a Nevada attorney who does.

For four districts, the local-counsel requirement depends on where the attorney lives. In the Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana and the District of Nebraska, 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. The Southern District of Alabama may also require local counsel for an attorney not living in the district.

For three districts, the local-counsel requirement depends on both where the attorney lives and where the attorney works. The Northern and Western Districts of Oklahoma require an attorney who does not live and work in Oklahoma to associate a member of the district court's bar who does. The District of the Northern Mariana Islands generally requires association with local counsel for attorneys who do not live and work in the district, but this requirement can be waived for good cause.

The Eastern District of Michigan—whose bar is open to members of state, territory, and federal district-court bars—requires attorneys who are not members of Michigan's bar to associate members of the district court's bar who have offices in the district.

## **Local-Counsel Requirements for Pro Hac Vice Appearances**

More than three-quarters of the districts at least sometimes require the participation of local counsel for pro hac vice appearances, either during the permission process or during the litigation.

### *Pro Hac Vice Appearance Not Permitted*

Four districts (4%) do not permit pro hac vice appearance: the District of Colorado,<sup>7</sup> the Central District of Illinois,<sup>8</sup> the Eastern District of Michigan,<sup>9</sup> and the Eastern District of Wisconsin.<sup>10</sup> All of their bars are open at least to members of any state bar. In addition, the Western District of Michigan allows, but disfavors pro hac vice appearance.

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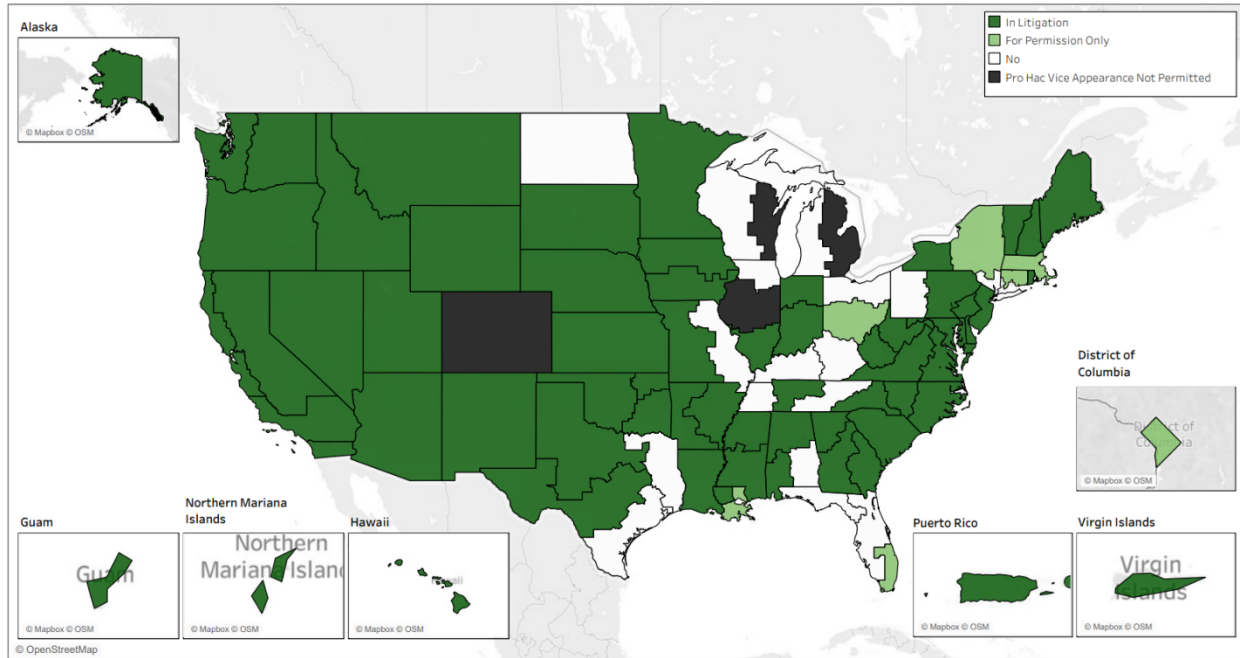
7. The district's bar is open to members of a state or territory bar.

8. The district's bar is open to members of a state or District of Columbia bar or a bar of the Northern or Southern District. Pro hac vice appearance may be permitted for an attorney awaiting admission to the district court's bar.

9. The district's bar is open to members of a state, territory, or federal district-court bar.

10. The district's bar is open to members of a federal, state, or District of Columbia bar.

### Local Counsel Required At Least Sometimes for Pro Hac Vice Appearance



#### *Local Counsel Not Required*

The local rules for eighteen districts (19%) do not require local-counsel participation for pro hac vice appearance. As this is the more unusual situation, the particulars of these districts are described with some detail below. The analysis assumes that members of any federal bar are also members of a state or territory bar, because state and territory bars are the original licensing authorities.<sup>11</sup>

The rules for seven of these districts expand eligibility for pro hac vice appearance beyond eligibility for bar admission:

- Northern District of Florida: Bar admission requires admission to Florida’s bar. An attorney who is a member of a bar where the attorney lives or works may seek pro hac vice appearance.
- Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky: Bar admission requires admission to Kentucky’s bar. A member of another federal or state bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.
- Eastern and Southern Districts of New York: Bar admission requires admission to New York’s bar or to the bar of another state in the circuit and the district court’s bar in that state (so long as the district in the other state provides a reciprocal privilege). An attorney who is a member of a state or federal district-court bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

11. One of the district court’s rules refers to attorneys licensed in other countries. The rules for the Northern District of West Virginia state that an attorney licensed in another country may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

- Western District of Pennsylvania: Bar admission requires admission to Pennsylvania’s bar or to a U.S. Supreme Court or district-court bar. A member of a state or federal district-court bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.
- Western District of Tennessee: Bar admission requires admission to Tennessee’s bar or another district court’s bar and the bar of another state or the District of Columbia. An attorney not licensed in Tennessee who is licensed in another state or the District of Columbia may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

In three other districts, eligibility for pro hac vice appearance is narrower than eligibility for bar admission, in two cases because of specifications of where an attorney lives or works:

- Eastern District of Missouri: Bar admission requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. An attorney who meets these requirements but who does not live or work in the district—absent relief from the geographic requirement for good cause—may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.
- Northern District of Ohio: Bar admission requires admission to a state, territory, or federal district-court bar. The district court disfavors pro hac vice appearances, but a member of a federal or state bar may seek permission to appear pro hac vice.
- Eastern District of Tennessee: Bar admission requires admission to a state or territory bar. 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 a state or territory bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

In two of the districts without a local-counsel requirement for pro hac vice appearance, eligibility for pro hac vice appearance is essentially the same as eligibility for bar admission:

- Western District of Michigan: Bar admission requires admission to a state bar. Pro hac vice appearance may be permitted pending admission to the district court’s bar or in unusual circumstances.
- Western District of Wisconsin: Bar admission requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. A member of a state or District of Columbia bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

In three districts without local-counsel requirements for pro hac vice appearance, eligibility for pro hac vice appearance is different from—but not necessarily wider or narrower than—eligibility for bar admission:

- Middle District of Alabama: Bar admission requires admission to a state bar. An attorney who is a member of a district court’s bar where the attorney lives or works may be granted permission to appear pro hac vice.
- Middle District of Florida: Bar admission requires admission to Florida’s bar. An attorney who is neither a Florida resident nor a member

of Florida's bar may seek pro hac vice appearance if the attorney is a member of another federal district court's bar.

- Northern District of Illinois: Bar admission requires admission to a state or District of Columbia bar. A member of a state or federal district-court bar may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

Three districts allow any attorney to seek pro hac vice appearance:

- District of North Dakota: Bar admission requires admission to a federal, state, or District of Columbia bar.
- Eastern District of Texas: Bar admission requires admission to a federal or state bar. An attorney may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.
- Southern District of Texas: Bar admission requires admission to the Texas bar or the bar of another district court and the bar of another state or territory. An attorney may be permitted to appear pro hac vice.

### *Local Counsel Required*

Fifty-six districts (60%) require local-counsel participation for pro hac vice appearances. In addition to being a member of the district court's bar, local counsel may be required to live or work in the district or be a member of the local state's bar.

For seven of the districts (7%), the local-counsel requirement is participation in the process of obtaining permission to appear pro hac vice and not participation in the litigation:<sup>12</sup>

Connecticut	Louisiana Eastern	Ohio Southern
District of Columbia	Massachusetts	
Florida Southern	New York Northern	

For thirty-seven of the districts (39%), attorneys appearing pro hac vice must associate local counsel, but local counsel does not have to participate in the permission process:

Alabama Northern	Kansas	North Carolina
Arkansas Eastern	Louisiana Middle	Eastern
Arkansas Western	Louisiana Western	North Carolina Middle
California Central	Maine	Northern Mariana
California Eastern	Maryland	Islands
California Northern	Mississippi Northern	Oklahoma Northern
Delaware	Mississippi Southern	Oregon
Georgia Northern	Missouri Western	Pennsylvania Eastern
Georgia Southern	Nevada	Pennsylvania Middle
Guam	New Jersey	Puerto Rico
Hawaii	New Mexico	South Dakota
Idaho		Virgin Islands

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12. In the Southern District of Ohio, an attorney appearing pro hac vice may not serve as a trial attorney without additional permission.

*Local-Counsel Requirements in Federal Courts*

Washington Eastern	West Virginia	West Virginia
Washington Western	Northern	Southern

For twelve of the districts (13%), local counsel must both participate in the pro hac vice permission process and associate with the pro hac vice attorney:

Minnesota	Oklahoma Eastern	Virginia Eastern
Montana	Rhode Island	Virginia Western
New Hampshire	South Carolina	Wyoming
North Carolina	Utah	
Western	Vermont	

That means that just over half of the districts require pro hac vice attorneys to associate local counsel.

*Local Counsel Possibly Required*

The rules for sixteen districts (17%) state that association with local counsel may be required for some but not all attorneys appearing pro hac vice.

In four districts, association is or may be required in civil cases:

Georgia Middle	Iowa Southern
Iowa Northern	Tennessee Middle

In five districts, the requirement depends on where the attorney lives:

Alabama Southern	Indiana Northern	Nebraska
Illinois Southern	Indiana Southern	

In two districts, the requirement depends on the location of the attorney's office:

California Southern	New York Western
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In five other districts, it is a matter of judicial discretion:

Alaska	Oklahoma Western	Texas Western
Arizona	Texas Northern	

## 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](http://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.