

**RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE
UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION**

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**RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE
UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION**

(As amended [REDACTED], 2026, Effective [REDACTED], 2026)

I. RULES FOR MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

UNDER 28 U.S.C. §1407

The United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation promulgates these Rules pursuant to its authority under 28 U.S.C. § 1407(f).

RULE 1.1: DEFINITIONS

(a) “Panel” means the members of the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

(b) “Chair” means the Chair of the Panel appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States pursuant to Section 1407, or the member of the Panel properly designated to act as Chair.

(c) “Clerk of the Panel” means the official that the Panel appoints to that position. The Clerk of the Panel shall perform such duties that the Panel or the Panel Executive delegates.

(d) “Panel Executive” means the official appointed to act as the Panel’s Chief Executive and Legal Officer. The Panel Executive may appoint, with the approval of the Panel, necessary deputies, clerical assistants and other employees to perform or assist in the performance of the duties of the Panel Executive. The Panel Executive, with the approval of the Panel, may make such delegations of authority as are necessary for the Panel’s efficient operation.

(e) “Case documents” means all papers, motions, responses, or replies of any kind filed with the Panel, including exhibits attached thereto.

(f) “Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF)” refers to the Panel’s automated system that receives and stores documents filed in electronic form. All attorneys filing any motion, response, or other paper with the Panel must do so using CM/ECF.

(g) “MDL” means a multidistrict litigation docket which the Panel is either considering or has created by transferring cases to a transferee district for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to Section 1407.

(h) “Non-CM/ECF users” are all individuals not represented by an attorney, unless the Panel orders otherwise.

(i) “Potential tag-along action” refers to a civil action filed in a district court other than the transferee court that involves common questions of fact with either (1) actions on a pending motion to transfer to create an MDL or (2) actions previously transferred to an existing MDL, and which the Panel would consider transferring under Section 1407.

(j) “Transferee district” is the federal district court to which the Panel transfers an action pursuant to Section 1407, for inclusion in an MDL.

(k) “Transferor district” is the federal district court where an action was pending prior to its transfer pursuant to Section 1407, for inclusion in an MDL, and where the Panel may remand that action at or before the conclusion of pretrial proceedings.

RULE 2.1: RULES AND PRACTICE

(a) Customary Practice. The Panel’s customary practice shall govern, unless otherwise fixed by statute or these Rules.

(b) Failure to Comply with Rules. When a case document does not comply with these Rules, the Clerk of the Panel may advise counsel of the deficiencies and set a date for full compliance. If counsel does not fully comply within the established time, the Clerk of the Panel shall file the non-complying case document, but the Chair may thereafter order it stricken.

(c) Admission to Practice before the Panel. Every member in good standing of the Bar of any district court of the United States is entitled to practice before the Panel, provided, however, that he or she has established and maintains a CM/ECF account with any United States federal court. Any attorney of record in any action transferred under Section 1407 may continue to represent his or her client in any district court of the United States to which such action is transferred, subject to counsel’s compliance with any applicable requirements of the transferee court. Parties are not required to obtain local counsel.

(d) Pendency of Motion or Conditional Order. The pendency of a motion, order to show cause, conditional transfer order or conditional remand order before the Panel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 does not affect or suspend orders and pretrial proceedings in any pending federal district court action and does not limit the pretrial jurisdiction of that court. An order to transfer or remand pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 shall be effective only upon its filing with the clerk of the transferee district court.

(e) Reassignment. If for any reason the transferee judge is unable to continue those responsibilities, the Panel shall make the reassignment of a new transferee judge.

RULE 3.1: ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND FILES; COPY FEES

(a) Electronic Record. Effective October 4, 2010, the official Panel record shall be the electronic file maintained on the Panel’s servers. This record includes, but is not limited to, case documents filed electronically, documents filed in paper and then scanned and made part of the electronic record, and Panel orders and notices filed. The official record also includes any documents or exhibits that may be impractical to scan. These documents and exhibits shall be kept in the Panel offices.

(b) Maintaining Records. Records and files generated prior to October 4, 2010, may be (i) maintained at the Panel offices, (ii) temporarily or permanently removed to such places at such times as the Clerk of the Panel or the Chair shall direct, or (iii) transferred whenever appropriate to the Federal Records Center.

(c) Fees. The Clerk of the Panel may charge fees for duplicating records and files, as prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

RULE 3.2: CM/ECF USERS: FILING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Form of Case Documents. This Rule applies to case documents that CM/ECF users file with the Panel.

- (i) Each case document shall bear the heading “Before the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation,” the identification “MDL No.____” and the descriptive title designated by the Panel. If the Panel has not yet designated a title, counsel shall use an appropriate description.
- (ii) The final page of each case document shall contain the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the attorney or party designated to receive service of case documents in the case, and the name of each party represented.
- (iii) Each brief submitted with a motion and any response to it shall not exceed 20 pages. Each reply shall not exceed 10 pages and shall address arguments raised in the response(s). Page limits are exclusive of exhibits, tables of contents or authorities, and signature blocks. Absent exceptional circumstances and those set forth in Rule 6.1(d), the Panel will not grant motions to exceed page limits.
- (iv) Each case document shall be typed in size 12-point font (for both text and footnotes), double spaced (text only), in a letter size document (8 ½ x 11 inch) with sequentially numbered pages.
- (v) Each exhibit shall be separately numbered and clearly identified.
- (vi) Proposed Panel orders shall not be submitted.

(b) Place of Filing. Counsel shall sign and verify all case documents electronically in accordance with these Rules and the Panel’s Administrative Policies and Procedures for Electronic Case Filing found at www.jpml.uscourts.gov. A case document filed electronically constitutes a written document for the purpose of these Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and is deemed the electronically signed original thereof. All case documents, except those filed by non-CM/ECF users, shall conform with this Rule beginning on October 4, 2010.

- (i) Case documents shall not be transmitted directly to any Panel member.

(c) Attorney Registration. Only attorneys identified, or to be identified, pursuant to Rule 4.1, shall file case documents. Each of these attorneys must register as a Panel CM/ECF user through their Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) account or via the link within www.jpml.uscourts.gov. Registration/possession of a CM/ECF account with any United States federal court shall be deemed consent to receive electronic service of all Panel orders and notices as well as electronic service of case documents from other parties before the Panel.

(d) Courtesy Copy of Specified Case Documents. Counsel shall serve the Clerk of the Panel, for delivery within 1 business day of filing, with a courtesy paper copy of any motion, response, reply, or supplemental information that contains exhibits totaling more than 100 pages. The courtesy copy shall include all exhibits, shall be clearly marked “Courtesy Copy-Do Not File,” shall contain the CM/ECF document number (if known), and shall be mailed or delivered to:

Clerk of the Panel
United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building
One Columbus Circle, NE, Room G-255, North Lobby
Washington, DC 20544-0005

(e) Privacy Protections. The privacy protections contained in Rule 5.2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to all Panel filings.

RULE 3.3: NON-CM/ECF USERS: FILING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Application. This Rule shall apply to all motions, responses and replies that non-CM/ECF users file with the Panel, unless the Panel orders otherwise.

(b) Form of Case Documents. Unless otherwise set forth in this Rule, the provisions of Rule 3.2 shall apply to non-CM/ECF users.

(i) Each case document shall be flat and unfolded; plainly written or typed in size 12-point font (for both text and footnotes), double spaced (text only), and printed single-sided on letter size (8 ½ x 11 inch) white paper with sequentially numbered pages; and fastened at the top-left corner without side binding or front or back covers.

(ii) Each exhibit shall be separately numbered and clearly identified. Any exhibits exceeding a cumulative total of 50 pages shall be bound separately.

(c) Place of Filing. File an original of all case documents with the Clerk of the Panel by mailing or delivering to:

Clerk of the Panel
United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building
One Columbus Circle, NE, Room G-255, North Lobby
Washington, DC 20544-0005

(i) Case documents not exceeding a total of 10 pages, including exhibits, may be faxed to the Panel office.

(ii) The Clerk of the Panel shall endorse the date for filing on all case documents submitted for filing.

- (iii) Case documents shall not be transmitted directly to any Panel member.

RULE 3.4: FILING UNDER SEAL

(a) Requests to File a Document Under Seal.

- (i) Motions to Seal by CM/ECF Users. A party may request to file a document or documents under seal by filing a Motion to Seal. The motion must state the reason and show good cause for restricting access to the document, including an explanation of why a less restrictive alternative to sealing is not sufficient. A party filing a Motion to Seal shall:
 - A. File the Motion to Seal on the docket using CM/ECF.
 - B. File a redacted version of the document to be sealed on the docket using CM/ECF, redacting the portions proposed for sealing as well as any such portions of attached exhibits. If an attached exhibit (or similar document) is proposed to be fully redacted, a corresponding exhibit sheet marked “Fully Redacted” should be filed in lieu of including a fully redacted document.
 - C. Provisionally file an unredacted version of the entire document, including all exhibits, under seal using the Provisionally Sealed Document utility using CM/ECF. The document provisionally filed under seal must include the proposed redactions highlighted in a visible color in the text of the document so that the text is readable. If the proposed sealed document is an exhibit or similar document and the party is requesting that the entire document be placed under seal, the exhibit should be marked as “Under Seal” using a full-page watermark notation or highlighting the entire document as described above. If only portions of the attached exhibit or document are proposed to be placed under seal, then those portions of the exhibit or document should be highlighted as described above.
- (ii) Motion to Seal by non-CM/ECF Users. Where the Panel requires documents to be filed non-electronically, the non-CM/ECF user seeking to file a document under seal must, before filing the document, file a Motion to Seal specifying the document or portion of a document to be filed under seal. The motion must state the reason and show good cause for restricting access to the document, including an explanation of why a less restrictive alternative to sealing is not sufficient. The non-CM/ECF user submitting a restricted document must file it in a sealed enclosure that conspicuously states on the face of the enclosure the non-CM/ECF user’s name, address, and e-mail address, the caption of the case, and the title of the document. If only portions of the document are sought to be filed under seal, the movant shall include in the enclosure: (i) a redacted copy of the document that will be filed on the public docket; and (ii) an unredacted copy of the document with the portions of the document to be placed under seal highlighted in a visible

color in the text of the document so that the text is readable. The unredacted copy will not be filed on the public docket.

(b) Copies Served on Other Parties; Proof of Service. Any sealed document must be served on any other party to the matter before the Panel. The “matter before the Panel” is defined as the action or actions (i) listed in the schedule accompanying a motion as provided in Rule 6.1(b)(ii), or (ii) encompassed by a show cause order issued under Rule 8.1. The served document shall be a complete version, without any redactions made to create the public-record version unless otherwise ordered for good cause shown. A party filing a Motion to Seal must include a proof of service listing the parties served with the motion and the document to be sealed.

(c) Permission to file under seal. Once a Motion to Seal is filed and the documents to be sealed are received by the Panel, the Panel, through the Clerk, may act upon the Motion to Seal, at any time, without waiting for a response. Any party aggrieved by the Clerk of the Panel’s action may file objections for consideration under Rule 6.3(b). If the motion is denied, the party seeking to file under seal may either file the document on the public docket or withdraw its filing.

(d) Failure to File Request to Seal. No MDL or document may be sealed without an order from the Panel.

(e) Electronic Filing Rule and Procedures. All procedures for filing documents under seal are contained in the Panel’s Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures, available on the Panel’s website, www.jpml.uscourts.gov.

RULE 4.1: SERVICE OF CASE DOCUMENTS

(a) Proof of Service. The Panel’s notice of electronic filing shall constitute service of case documents. Registration/possession by counsel of a CM/ECF account with any United States federal court shall be deemed consent to receive electronic service of all case documents. All case documents shall contain a proof of service on all parties who do not receive electronic service through CM/ECF. The proof of service shall indicate the name and manner of service. If a party is not represented by counsel, the proof of service shall indicate the name of the party and the party’s last known address. The proof of service shall indicate why any person named as a party in a constituent complaint was not served with the case document.

(b) Service Upon Transferor Court. The proof of service pertaining to motions for a transfer pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 shall certify that counsel has transmitted a notice of filing of the transfer motion and a schedule of actions to the clerk of each district court where an affected action is pending for filing in the affected actions.

(c) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days after the Clerk of the Panel issues a (i) “Notice of Filing” of a motion to initiate transfer under Rule 6.2, (ii) “Notice of Filed Opposition” to a CTO under Rule 7.1, (iii) a show cause order under Rules 8.1, (iv) “Notice of Filed Opposition” to a CRO under Rule 10.2, or (v) “Notice of Filing” of a motion to remand under Rule 10.3, each party or designated attorney as required hereinafter shall file a Notice of Appearance notifying the Clerk of the Panel of the name, address and email address of the attorney designated to file and receive service of all case documents. Each party shall designate only one attorney. Any party not represented by counsel shall be served by mailing such

case documents to the party's last known address. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the Panel will not grant requests for an extension of time to file the Notice of Appearance.

(d) Liaison Counsel. If the transferee district court appoints liaison counsel, this Rule shall be satisfied by serving each party in each affected action and all liaison counsel. Liaison counsel shall receive copies of all Panel orders concerning their litigation and shall be responsible for distribution to the parties for whom he or she serves as liaison counsel.

RULE 5.1: CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

(a) Requirements. A nongovernmental corporate party must file a disclosure statement that: (1) identifies any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation that directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of its stock; or (2) states that there is no such corporation.

(b) Deadline. A party shall file the corporate disclosure statement within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filing" of a motion to transfer or remand, an order to show cause, or a motion to vacate a conditional transfer order or a conditional remand order.

(c) Updating. Each party must promptly update its corporate disclosure statement to reflect any change in the information therein (i) until the matter before the Panel is decided, and (ii) within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filing" of any subsequent motion to transfer or remand, order to show cause, or motion to vacate a conditional transfer order or a conditional remand order in that docket.

RULE 6.1: MOTION PRACTICE

(a) Application. This Rule governs all motions requesting Panel action generally (except for motions challenging a multicircuit consolidation order, which are governed by Rule 25.7). More specific provisions may apply to motions to transfer (Rule 6.2), miscellaneous motions (Rule 6.3), conditional transfer orders (Rule 7.1), show cause orders (Rule 8.1), conditional remand orders (Rule 10.2), and motions to remand (Rule 10.3).

(b) Form of Motions. All motions shall briefly describe the action or relief sought and shall include:

- (i) a brief which concisely states the background of the litigation and movant's factual and legal contentions;
- (ii) a numbered schedule providing
 - (A) the complete name of each action involved, listing the full name of each party included as such on the district court's docket sheet, not shortened by the use of references such as "et al." or "etc.";
 - (B) the district court and division where each action is pending;
 - (C) the civil action number of each action; and
 - (D) the name of the judge assigned each action, if known;

- (iii) proof of service providing
 - (A) a service list listing the full name of each party included on the district court's docket sheet and the complaint, including opt-in plaintiffs not listed on the docket sheet; and
 - (B) in actions where there are 25 or more plaintiffs listed on the docket sheet, list the first named plaintiff with the reference "et al." if all the plaintiffs are represented by the same attorney(s);
- (iv) a copy of all complaints and docket sheets for all actions listed on the Schedule; and
- (v) exhibits, if any, identified by number or letter and a descriptive title.

(c) Responses and Joinders. Any other party may file a response within 21 days after filing of a motion. Failure to respond to a motion shall be treated as that party's acquiescence to it. A joinder in a motion shall not add any action to that motion.

(d) Replies. The movant may file a reply within 7 days after the lapse of the time period for filing a response. Where a movant is replying to more than one response in opposition, the movant may file a consolidated reply with a limit of 20 pages.

(e) Alteration of Time Periods and Page Limits. The Clerk of the Panel has the discretion to shorten or enlarge the time periods and page limits set forth in these Rules as necessary.

(f) Notification of Developments. Counsel shall promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel of any potential tag-along actions and any development that would partially or completely moot any Panel matter.

RULE 6.2: MOTIONS TO TRANSFER FOR COORDINATED OR CONSOLIDATED PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS

(a) Initiation of Transfer. A party to an action may initiate proceedings to transfer under Section 1407 by filing a motion in accordance with these Rules. A notice of filing and schedule of actions shall be served on each district court where the motion affects a pending action subject to the motion to transfer.

(b) Notice of Filing of Motion to Transfer. Upon receipt of a motion, the Clerk of the Panel shall issue a "Notice of Filing of Motion to Transfer" to the service list recipients. The Notice shall contain the following: the filing date of the motion, caption, MDL docket number, briefing schedule and pertinent Panel policies. After a motion is filed, the Clerk of the Panel shall consider any other case document filed with the Panel relating to actions subject to the motion to transfer to be a response unless the case document adds an action. The Clerk of the Panel may designate such a case document that adds an action as a motion and distribute a briefing schedule applicable to all or some of the parties, as appropriate.

(c) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a “Notice of Filing of Motion to Transfer,” each party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(d) Notice of Potential Tag-Along Actions. Any party or counsel in a new group of actions under consideration for transfer under Section 1407 shall promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel of any potential tag-along actions in which that party is also named or in which that counsel appears.

(e) Interested Party Responses. Any party or counsel in one or more potential tag-along actions as well as amicus curiae may file a response to a pending motion to transfer. Such a case document shall be deemed an Interested Party Response. Interested Party Responses must be filed promptly, and absent leave of the Panel and for good cause shown, no later than 7 days prior to the hearing session at which the Panel will hear the motion for transfer.

(f) Amendment to a Motion. Before amending a motion to transfer, a party shall first contact the Clerk of the Panel to ascertain whether such amendment is feasible and permissible considering the Panel’s hearing schedule. Any such amendment shall be entitled “Amendment to Motion for Transfer,” and shall clearly and specifically identify and describe the nature of the amendment.

(i) Where the amended motion includes new civil actions, the amending party shall file a “Schedule of Additional Actions” and a revised Proof of Service.

(ii) The Proof of Service shall state (A) that all new counsel have been served with a copy of the amendment and all previously-filed motion papers, and (B) that all counsel previously served with the original motion have been served with a copy of the amendment.

(iii) The Clerk of the Panel may designate the amendment with a different denomination (e.g., a notice of potential tag-along action(s)) and treatment.

(g) Oral Argument. The Panel shall schedule oral arguments as needed and as set forth in Rule 11.1.

RULE 6.3: MOTIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS RELIEF

(a) Definition. Motions for miscellaneous relief include, but are not limited to, requests for extensions of time, exemption from CM/ECF requirements, page limit extensions, or expedited consideration of any motion.

(b) Panel Action. The Panel, through the Clerk, may act upon any motion for miscellaneous relief, at any time, without waiting for a response. A motion for extension of time to file a case document or perform an act under these Rules must state specifically the revised date sought and must be filed before the deadline for filing the case document or performing the act. Any party aggrieved by the Clerk of the Panel’s action may file objections for consideration. Absent exceptional circumstances, the Panel will not grant any extensions of time to file a notice of opposition to either a conditional transfer order or a conditional remand order.

RULE 7.1: CONDITIONAL TRANSFER ORDERS (CTO) FOR POTENTIAL TAG-ALONG ACTIONS

(a) Notice of Potential Tag-along Actions. Any party or counsel in actions previously transferred under Section 1407 shall promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel of any potential tag-along actions in which that party is also named or in which that counsel appears. When informed of a potential tag-along action, the Panel has several options: (i) file a CTO under Rule 7.1, (ii) file a show cause order under Rule 8.1, or (iii) decline to act (Rule 7.1(b)(i)).

(b) Initiation of CTO. Upon learning of the pendency of a potential tag-along action, the Clerk of the Panel may enter an order conditionally transferring that action to the previously designated transferee district court for the reasons expressed in the Panel’s previous opinions and orders. The Clerk of the Panel shall serve this order on each party to the litigation but shall not send the order to the clerk of the transferee district court until 7 days after its entry.

(i) If the Clerk of the Panel determines that a potential tag-along action is not appropriate for inclusion in an MDL proceeding and does not enter a CTO, any party may move for its transfer pursuant to Rule 6.1.

(c) Notice of Opposition to CTO. Any party opposing the transfer shall file a notice of opposition with the Clerk of the Panel within the 7-day period. In such event, the Clerk of the Panel shall not transmit the transfer order to the clerk of the transferee district court, but shall issue a “Notice of Filed Opposition” notifying the parties of the briefing schedule.

(d) Failure to Respond. Failure to respond to a CTO shall be treated as that party’s acquiescence to it.

(e) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a “Notice of Filed Opposition” to a CTO, each opposing party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(f) Corporate Disclosure Statement. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a “Notice of Filed Opposition” to a CTO, each non-governmental corporate party shall file a corporate disclosure statement in accordance with Rule 5.1(a).

(g) Motion to Vacate CTO. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a “Notice of Filed Opposition” to a CTO, the party opposing transfer shall file a motion to vacate the CTO and brief in support thereof. The Clerk of the Panel shall set the motion for the next appropriate hearing session. Failure to file and serve a motion and brief shall be treated as withdrawal of the opposition, and the Clerk of the Panel shall forthwith transmit the order to the clerk of the transferee district court.

(h) Notification of Developments. Parties to an action subject to a CTO shall notify the Clerk of the Panel if that action is no longer pending in its transferor district court.

(i) Effective Date of CTO. A CTO becomes effective (also referred to as “finalized”) when it is filed with the clerk of the transferee district court.

RULE 7.2: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS CONCERNING POTENTIAL TAG-ALONG ACTIONS

(a) Actions Filed in the Transferee Court. Civil actions filed in the transferee district that involve common questions of fact with the actions pending in an MDL (also called direct-filed actions) are not potential tag-along actions and do not require Panel action. A party should request assignment of such actions to the Section 1407 transferee judge in accordance with applicable local rules. Parties should not list direct-filed actions on a notice of potential tag-along actions.

(b) Failure to Serve. Failure to serve one or more of the defendants in a potential tag-along action with the complaint and summons as required by Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not preclude transfer of such action under Section 1407. Such failure, however, may constitute grounds for denying the proposed transfer where prejudice can be shown. The failure of the Clerk of the Panel to serve a CTO on all plaintiffs or defendants or their counsel may constitute grounds for the Clerk to reinstate the CTO or for the aggrieved party to seek Section 1407(c) remand.

RULE 8.1: SHOW CAUSE ORDERS

(a) Entry of Show Cause Order. When transfer of multidistrict litigation is being considered on the initiative of the Panel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1407(c)(i), the Clerk of the Panel may enter an order directing the parties to show cause why a certain civil action or actions should not be transferred for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings. Any party shall also promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel whenever they learn of any other federal district court actions which are similar to those which the show cause order encompasses.

(b) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the filing of the show cause order, each party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(c) Corporate Disclosure Statement. Within 14 days of the filing of the show cause order, each non-governmental corporate party shall file a corporate disclosure statement in accordance with Rule 5.1(a).

(d) Responses. Unless otherwise provided by order, any party may file a response within 21 days of the filing of the show cause order. Failure to respond to a show cause order shall be treated as that party's acquiescence to the Panel action.

(e) Replies. Within 7 days after the lapse of the time period for filing a response, any party may file a reply.

(f) Notification of Developments. Counsel shall promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel of any development that would partially or completely moot any matter subject to a show cause order.

RULE 9.1: TRANSFER OF FILES; NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Notice to Transferee Court Clerk. The Clerk of the Panel, via a notice of electronic filing, will notify the clerk of the transferee district whenever a Panel transfer order should be filed in the transferee district court. Upon receipt of an electronically certified copy of a Panel transfer order from the clerk of the transferee district, the clerk of the transferor district shall transmit the record of each transferred action

to the transferee district and then, unless Rule 9.1(b) applies, close the transferred action in the transferor district.

(b) Retention of Claims. If the transfer order provides for the separation and simultaneous remand of any claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, or third-party claim, the clerk of the transferor district shall retain jurisdiction over any such claim and shall not close the action.

(c) Notice to Clerk of Panel. The clerk of the transferee district shall promptly provide the Clerk of the Panel with the civil action numbers assigned to all transferred actions and the identity of liaison counsel, if or when designated. The clerk of the transferee district shall also promptly notify the Clerk of the Panel of any dispositive ruling that terminates a transferred action.

RULE 10.1: TERMINATION AND REMAND

(a) Termination. Where the transferee district court terminates an action by valid order, including but not limited to summary judgment, judgment of dismissal and judgment upon stipulation, the transferee district court clerk shall transmit a copy of that order to the Clerk of the Panel. The terminated action shall not be remanded to the transferor court and the transferee court shall retain the original files and records unless the transferee judge or the Panel directs otherwise.

(b) Initiation of Remand. The Panel may remand an action or any separable claim, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party claim within it, upon

- (i) the transferee court's suggestion of remand, which shall be filed with the Panel;
- (ii) the Panel's own initiative by entry of an order to show cause, a conditional remand order or other appropriate order; or
- (iii) motion of any party.

RULE 10.2: CONDITIONAL REMAND ORDERS (CRO)

(a) Entering a CRO. Upon the suggestion of the transferee judge or the Panel's own initiative, the Clerk of the Panel shall enter a conditional order remanding the action, actions, or any separable claim, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party claim to the transferor district court. The Clerk of the Panel shall serve this order on each party to the litigation but shall not send the order to the clerk of the transferee district court for 7 days from the entry thereof.

- (i) The Panel may, on its own initiative, also enter an order that the parties show cause why a matter should not be remanded. Rule 8.1 applies to responses and replies with respect to such a show cause order.

(b) Notice of Opposition. Any party opposing the CRO shall file a notice of opposition with the Clerk of the Panel within the 7-day period. In such event, the Clerk of the Panel shall not transmit the remand order to the clerk of the transferee district court and shall issue a "Notice of Filed Opposition" notifying the parties of the briefing schedule.

(c) Failure to Respond. Failure to respond to a CRO shall be treated as that party's acquiescence to it.

(d) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filed Opposition" to a CRO, each opposing party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(e) Corporate Disclosure Statement. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filed Opposition" to a CRO, each non-governmental corporate party shall file a corporate disclosure statement in accordance with Rule 5.1(a).

(f) Motion to Vacate CRO. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filed Opposition" to a CRO, the party opposing remand shall file a motion to vacate the CRO and brief in support thereof. The Clerk of the Panel shall set the motion for the next appropriate Panel hearing session. Failure to file and serve a motion and brief shall be treated as a withdrawal of the opposition and the Clerk of the Panel shall forthwith transmit the order to the clerk of the transferee district court.

(g) Effective Date of CRO. A CRO becomes effective (also referred to as "finalized") when it is filed with the clerk of the transferee district court.

RULE 10.3: MOTION TO REMAND

(a) Requirements of the Motion. If the Clerk of the Panel does not enter a CRO, a party may file a motion to remand to the transferor court pursuant to these Rules. Because the Panel is reluctant to order a remand absent the suggestion of the transferee judge, the motion must include:

- (i) an affidavit reciting whether the movant has requested a suggestion of remand and the judge's response, whether the parties have completed common discovery and other pretrial proceedings, and whether the parties have complied with all transferee court orders; and
- (ii) a copy of the transferee district court's final pretrial order, if entered.

Counsel shall serve a notice of filing and schedule of actions in the transferee district court.

(b) Notice of Filing of Motion to Remand. Upon receipt of a motion, the Clerk of the Panel shall issue a "Notice of Filing of Motion to Remand" notifying the parties of the briefing schedule.

(c) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filing of Motion to Remand," each party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(d) Corporate Disclosure Statement. Within 14 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing a "Notice of Filing of Motion to Remand," each non-governmental corporate party shall file a Corporate Disclosure Statement in accordance with Rule 5.1(a).

RULE 10.4: TRANSFER OF FILES ON REMAND

(a) Designating the Record. Upon receipt of an order to remand from the Clerk of the Panel, the parties shall furnish to the transferee district clerk within 28 days, or such other time period as the transferee court shall direct, a stipulation or designation of the contents of the record or part thereof to be remanded.

(b) Transfer of Files. Upon receipt of an order to remand from the Clerk of the Panel, the transferee district shall transmit to the clerk of the transferor district the following concerning each remanded action:

- (i) a copy of the individual docket sheet for each action remanded;
- (ii) a copy of the master docket sheet, if applicable;
- (iii) a copy of the final pretrial order, if applicable; and
- (iv) the stipulation or designation of the contents of the record or part thereof to be remanded, in accordance with Rule 10.4(a).

RULE 11.1: HEARING SESSIONS AND ORAL ARGUMENT

(a) Schedule. The Panel shall schedule sessions for oral argument and consideration of other matters as desirable or necessary. The Chair shall determine the time, place and agenda for each hearing session. The Clerk of the Panel shall give appropriate notice to the parties. The Panel may continue its consideration of any scheduled matters.

(b) Oral Argument Statement. Any party affected by a motion may file a separate statement setting forth reasons why oral argument should, or need not, be heard. Such statements shall be captioned “Reasons Why Oral Argument Should [Need Not] Be Heard” and shall be limited to 2 pages.

- (i) The parties affected by a motion to transfer may agree to waive oral argument. The Panel will take this into consideration in determining the need for oral argument.

(c) Hearing Session. The Panel shall not consider transfer or remand of any action pending in a federal district court when any party timely opposes such transfer or remand without first holding a hearing session. The Panel may dispense with oral argument in any given matter if it determines that:

- (i) the dispositive issue(s) have been authoritatively decided;
- (ii) the facts and legal arguments are adequately presented and oral argument would not significantly aid the decisional process; or
- (iii) circumstances have rendered oral argument impracticable

The Panel typically hears oral argument on motions to create a new MDL and dispenses with oral argument for motions involving transfer to or remand from an existing MDL. Unless otherwise ordered, the Panel shall consider all other matters, such as a motion for reconsideration, upon the basis of the case documents.

(d) Notification of Oral Argument. The Panel shall promptly notify the parties of those matters in which oral argument is scheduled, as well as those matters that the Panel will consider on the case documents. The Clerk of the Panel shall require parties to file and serve notice of their intent to either make or waive oral argument. Failure to file an oral argument notice shall be deemed a waiver of oral argument. If a party or the party's counsel does not attend oral argument, the matter shall not be rescheduled, and that party's position shall be treated as submitted for decision on the basis of the case documents.

- (i) Absent Panel approval and for good cause shown, only those parties to actions who have filed a motion or written response to a motion or order shall be permitted to present oral argument.
- (ii) The Panel will not receive oral testimony except upon notice, motion and an order expressly providing for it.

(e) Duty to Confer. The parties in an action set for oral argument shall confer separately prior to that argument for the purpose of organizing their arguments and selecting representatives to present all views without duplication. Oral argument is a means for the parties to emphasize the key points of their arguments, and to update the Panel on any events since the conclusion of briefing.

(f) Time Limit for Oral Argument. Barring exceptional circumstances, the Panel shall allot a maximum of (and typically fewer than) 20 minutes for oral argument in each motion for centralization under consideration. The time allotted shall be divided among those with varying viewpoints. The moving party or parties shall generally be heard first. Due to the brief time allotted for oral argument in each matter, the Panel strongly discourages the use of demonstrative exhibits during the presentation of oral argument.

RULES 12-15: [RESERVED]

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II. RULES FOR MULTICIRCUIT PETITIONS FOR REVIEW
UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a)(3)

RULE 25.1: DEFINITIONS

The Panel promulgates these Rules pursuant to its authority under 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a)(3) to provide a means for the random selection of one court of appeals to hear consolidated petitions for review of agency decisions.

An “Agency” means an agency, board, commission or officer of the United States government, that has received two or more petitions for review in a court of appeals to enjoin, set aside, suspend, modify or otherwise review or enforce an action.

RULE 25.2: FILING OF NOTICES

(a) Submitting Notice. An affected agency shall submit a notice of multicircuit petitions for review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2112(a)(3) to the Clerk of the Panel by electronic means in the manner these Rules require and in accordance with the Panel’s Administrative Policies and Procedures for Electronic Case Filing, except that the portion of Rule 3.2(d) requiring a courtesy copy is suspended in its entirety.

(b) Accompaniments to Notices. All notices of multicircuit petitions for review shall include:

- (i) a copy of each involved petition for review as the petition for review is defined in 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a)(2);
- (ii) a schedule giving
 - (A) the date of the relevant agency order;
 - (B) the case name of each petition for review involved;
 - (C) the court of appeals in which each petition for review is pending;
 - (D) the appellate docket number of each petition for review;
 - (E) the date of filing by the court of appeals of each petition for review; and
 - (F) the date of receipt by the agency of each petition for review;
- (iii) a copy of the final rule, decision, or order subject to the petitions for review; and
- (iv) proof of service (*see* Rule 25.3).

(c) Scope of Notice. All notices of multicircuit petitions for review shall embrace exclusively petitions for review filed in the courts of appeals within 10 days after issuance of an agency order and received by the affected agency from the petitioners within that 10-day period.

(d) Filing at the Panel. The Clerk of the Panel shall file the notice of multicircuit petitions for review and endorse thereon the date of filing. Thereafter, the Clerk shall either (i) issue a consolidation order after randomly selecting the court of appeals to hear the consolidated petitions for review, or (ii) decline to issue a consolidation order if the Clerk determines that the notice of multicircuit petitions for review does not meet the requirements of this Rule or 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a).

(e) Filing with Each Circuit Clerk. The affected agency shall file copies of notices of multicircuit petitions for review with the clerk of each court of appeals in which a petition for review is pending.

RULE 25.3: SERVICE OF NOTICES

(a) Proof of Service. Notices of multicircuit petitions for review shall include proof of service on all other parties in the petitions for review included in the notice. Rule 25 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure governs service and proof of service. The proof of service shall state the name, address and email address of each person served and shall indicate the party represented by each and the manner in which service was accomplished on each party. If a party is not represented by counsel, the proof of service shall indicate the name of the party and his or her last known address. The affected party shall submit proof of service for filing with the Clerk of the Panel and shall send copies thereof to each person included within the proof of service.

(b) Service on Clerk of Circuit. The proof of service pertaining to notices of multicircuit petitions for review shall certify the affected party has mailed or delivered copies of the notices to the Clerk of each court of appeals in which a petition for review is pending that is included in the notice. The circuit clerk shall file the notice with the court of appeals.

RULE 25.4: FORM OF NOTICES; PLACE OF FILING

(a) Unless otherwise provided here, Rule 3.2 governs the form of a notice of multicircuit petitions for review. Each notice shall bear the heading “Notice to the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation of Multicircuit Petitions for Review,” followed by a brief caption identifying the involved agency, the relevant agency order, and the date of the order.

(b) Rule 3.2(b) and (c) govern the manner of filing a notice of multicircuit petitions for review.

RULE 25.5: RANDOM SELECTION

(a) Selection Process. Upon filing a notice of multicircuit petitions for review and determining that the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a) are satisfied, the Clerk of the Panel shall randomly select a court of appeals through manual or automated methods that provide each circuit wherein a constituent petition for review is pending with an equal probability of selection. A designated deputy other than the random selector shall witness the random selection.

Thereafter, an order on behalf of the Panel shall be issued, signed by the random selector and the witness,

- (i) consolidating the petitions for review in the court of appeals for the circuit that was randomly selected; and
- (ii) designating that circuit as the one in which the record is to be filed pursuant to Rules 16 and 17 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(b) Effective Date. A consolidation of petitions for review shall be effective when the Clerk of the Panel enters the consolidation order.

RULE 25.6: SERVICE OF PANEL CONSOLIDATION ORDER

(a) The Clerk of the Panel shall serve the Panel’s consolidation order on the affected agency through the individual or individuals, as identified in Rule 25.2(a), who submitted the notice of multicircuit petitions for review on behalf of the agency.

(b) That individual or individuals, or anyone else designated by the agency, shall promptly serve the Panel’s consolidation order on all other parties in all petitions for review included in the Panel’s consolidation order, and shall promptly submit a proof of that service to the Clerk of the Panel. Rule 25.3 governs service.

(c) The Clerk of the Panel shall serve the Panel’s consolidation order on the clerks of all circuit courts of appeals that were among the candidates for the Panel’s random selection.

RULE 25.7: MOTION PRACTICE

(a) Motion for Reconsideration of Consolidation Order. A party to a petition for review subject to a consolidation order may file a motion seeking reconsideration of the consolidation order. Such motion must be filed within 7 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing the consolidation order. Upon the filing of a motion for reconsideration, the Clerk of the Panel shall issue an order staying the consolidation order until the Panel decides the motion for reconsideration.

(b) Motion for Reconsideration of Clerk’s decision not to issue a Consolidation Order. If the Clerk of the Panel determines that a notice of multicircuit petitions for review does not comply with the requirements of these Rules or 28 U.S.C. § 2112(a), the Clerk shall issue a minute order stating that the Panel will not issue a consolidation order. Any party to a petition for review subject to the notice of multicircuit petitions for review may file a motion seeking reconsideration. Such motion must be filed within 7 days of the Clerk of the Panel issuing the minute order.

(c) Other Motions. No motion challenging the sufficiency of a notice of multicircuit petitions for review shall be filed before the Clerk of the Panel either (i) issues a consolidation order, or (ii) issues a minute order stating that a consolidation order will not issue. Motions for miscellaneous relief, including but not limited to requests for extensions of time or page limit extensions, are governed by Rule 6.3(b).

(d) Form of Motions. All motions shall briefly describe the action or relief sought and shall include:

- (i) a brief which concisely states the background of the litigation and movant’s factual and legal contentions;
- (ii) proof of service; and
- (iii) exhibits, if any, identified by number or letter and a descriptive title.

(e) Corporate Disclosure Statement. A nongovernmental corporate party must file a disclosure statement that (1) identifies any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation 10% or more of it; or (2) states that there is no such corporation. A party shall file the corporate disclosure statement within 14 days of the filing of a motion for reconsideration under this Rule. Each party must promptly update its corporate disclosure statement to reflect any change in the information therein until the matter before the Panel is decided.

(f) Notice of Appearance. Within 14 days of the filing of a motion for reconsideration under this Rule, each party or designated attorney shall file a Notice of Appearance in accordance with Rule 4.1(c).

(g) Responses. Any other party may file a response within 21 days after the filing of a motion under this Rule. Failure to respond to a motion shall be treated as that party’s acquiescence to it.

(h) Replies. The movant may file a reply within 7 days after the lapse of the time period for filing a response.

(i) Alteration of Time Periods and Page Limits. The Clerk of the Panel has the discretion to shorten or enlarge the time periods and page limits set forth in these Rules as necessary.