

may be made known or available to a judge if the notice lacks any signatures required under this rule. A party's decision regarding consent must not be communicated to a judge before a fully executed consent notice is filed.

- (c) Time for Consent. Consent in a civil action under L.U.CIV.R. 73(a) may be entered at any time before trial of the case.
- (d) Reference of Civil Consent Action. An executed notice of consent must be provided to the assigned district judge. The district judge may then refer the case to the magistrate judge for all further proceedings.
- (e) Party Added After Consent Occurs. A party added to a civil action after reference to a magistrate judge on consent will be given an opportunity to consent to the continued exercise of case-dispositive authority by the magistrate judge. A later-added party electing to consent must, within twenty-one days of its appearance, file a consent, signed by the party or its attorney, with the clerk of court. If a later-added party fails or declines to consent to the magistrate judge's exercise of authority, the action will be returned to the assigned district judge for all further proceedings.

Rule 77. COURT ALWAYS OPEN. There are no terms of court in the United States District Courts of Mississippi.

Rule 79. SEALING OF COURT RECORDS

- (a) Court Records Presumptively in Public Domain. Except as otherwise provided by statute, rule, including FED. R. CIV. P. 5.2, or order, all pleadings and other materials filed with the court ("court records") become a part of the public record of the court.
- (b) Documents Filed with the Court. Every document used by parties moving for or opposing an adjudication by the court, other than trial or hearing exhibits, must be filed with the court. No document may be filed under seal, except upon entry of an order of the court either acting sua sponte or specifically granting a request to seal that document. Any order sealing a document must include particularized findings demonstrating that sealing is supported by clear and compelling reasons and is narrowly tailored to serve those reasons. A statute mandating or permitting the non-disclosure of a class of documents provides sufficient authority to support an order sealing documents.
- (c) Sealed Orders. A judicial officer may seal a court order, including an order to seal documents and related findings, when sealing a court order meets the standard for sealing a document.
- (d) Stipulations, Confidentiality and Protective Orders Insufficient. No document may be sealed merely by stipulation of the parties. A confidentiality order or protective order entered by the court to govern discovery will not qualify as an order to seal

documents for purposes of this rule. Any document filed under seal in the absence of a court order to seal may be unsealed without prior notice to the parties.

(e) Procedure for Filing Documents Under Seal or Sealing a case.

- (1) A party submitting a document or portion of a document for filing under seal under a governing statute, rule, or order must note on the face of the document that it or a portion of it is filed under seal under that statute, rule, or order (specifying the statute(s), rule(s) or order(s) relied upon). The clerk will provide public notice by stating on the docket that the document contains sealed material.
- (2) Any document not covered by section (e)(1) and filed with the intention of being sealed must be accompanied by a motion to seal. The clerk will provide public notice by docketing the motion in a way that discloses its nature as a motion to seal. The document and any confidential memoranda will be treated as sealed pending the outcome of the ruling on the motion. Any filing unaccompanied by a motion to seal will be treated as a public record.
- (3) Any motion to seal must be accompanied by a non-confidential supporting memorandum, a notice that identifies the motion as a sealing motion, and a proposed order. A party may also submit a confidential memorandum for in camera review. The non-confidential memorandum and the proposed order must include:
 - (A) A non-confidential description of what is to be sealed;
 - (B) A specific request that the document or case:
 - (1) Be sealed from any access by the public and the litigants' counsel;
 - (2) Be sealed from public access only, with CM/ECF access permitted to the litigants' counsel; or
 - (3) Be sealed only from public access in CM/ECF, but available for public viewing at one or more terminals located within the Clerk's office.
 - (C) A statement of why sealing is necessary, why the specific character of sealing set forth in subparts (1)-(3) above is most appropriate, and why another procedure will not suffice;
 - (D) References to governing case law; and

- (E) Unless permanent sealing is sought, a statement of the period of time the party seeks to have the matter maintained under seal and how the matter is to be handled upon unsealing.
- (F) The proposed order must recite the findings required by governing case law to support the proposed sealing. Any confidential memoranda will be treated as sealed pending the outcome of the ruling on the motion.
- (f) Duration of Sealing. Court records filed under seal in civil actions will be maintained under seal until otherwise ordered by the court.
- (g) Non-Filed Documents. Nothing in this Local Rule limits the ability of the parties, by agreement, to restrict access to documents which are not filed with the court.

Rule 81. CASES EXEMPTED FROM THESE RULES

These Local Rules do not apply to petitions or actions brought by a person:

- (a) who seeks a writ of habeas corpus or otherwise challenges a criminal conviction or sentence;
- (b) who is proceeding without an attorney and who is in the custody of the United States, a state or a state subdivision and whose claims relate to conditions of confinement; or
- (c) who is appealing a decision by the Social Security Administration.

Such actions are governed by orders entered in the particular case itself.

Rule 83.1 ATTORNEYS: ADMISSION AND CONDUCT

- (a) General Admission of Attorneys
 - (1) Any attorney who is a member of the Mississippi Bar must satisfy the following requirements for admission to this court:
 - (A) the attorney must produce a photocopy of the certification of admission to practice in Mississippi either from the Mississippi Bar or the Mississippi Supreme Court, dated no later than sixty days prior to its submission;
 - (B) the attorney must be sponsored by a member of the bar of this court who must certify that the applicant is a member in good standing in the Mississippi Bar and is familiar with the LOCAL RULES and the MISSISSIPPI RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT; and