

Section 6.08: Referrals to magistrate judges (civil matters)

(b) A magistrate judge may hear and submit to the district court proposed findings of fact and recommended determinations of dispositive pretrial matters such as summary judgment motions. A district court must make a de novo determination of those portions of proposed findings and recommendations to which the parties object. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b).

See generally 5.01: Trial outline (civil case).²

3. Voir dire, if the parties consent. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(1); *Stockler v. Garratt*, 974 F.2d 730 (6th Cir. 1992); *Olympia Hotels Corp. v. Johnson Wax Dev. Corp.*, 908 F.2d 1363 (7th Cir. 1990). See 6.04: Standard voir dire questions—civil.
4. “[A]dditional duties [that] are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). For examples of additional duties and case law on § 636(b)(3), see the *Inventory of United States Magistrate Judge Duties* at 88–109.

Other FJC sources

Manual for Litigation Management and Cost and Delay Reduction 51–54 (1992)

² For an example of an order of reference to a magistrate judge, see Manual for Litigation Management and Cost and Delay Reduction (Federal Judicial Center 1992), Sample Form 43 at 337.