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Supreme Court of Texas.
 In re U.S. SILICA CO. et al.
 In re Badger Mining Corp.
 In re Norton Co., et al.
 In re Norton Co. (n/k/a/ Saint Gordon Abrasives)
 Siebe North Inc. and Textron Inc.
 In re Bacou-Dalloz Safety, Inc.
Nos. 04-0270, 04-0271, 04-0297, 04-0308, 04-0309.

Feb. 11, 2005.

Background: Ten silicosis cases involving hundreds of plaintiffs were filed in Cameron County and randomly assigned to six different courts. The first case was assigned to the 197th District Court, Migdalia Lopez, J., but the plaintiffs successfully moved to transfer and consolidate all cases to the 404th District Court, Abel Limas, J., and some defendants thereafter successfully move to transfer and consolidate all cases in the 197th District Court. The 103rd District Court, Menton Murray, Jr., J., transferred to the 197th District Court. The 138th District Court, Robert Garza, J., entered an anti-transfer order. The 357th District Court, Leonel Alejandro, J., recused and transferred to the 107th District Court, Benjamin Euresti, J., which took no further action. The 404th District Court, Abel Limas, J., rescinded its consolidation order and blocked any transfer of the case originally filed in that court. Cross-petitions for writs of mandamus were filed. The Corpus Christi-Edinburg Court of Appeals, [129 S.W.3d 810](#), denied the cross-petitions. A defendant petitioned for writ of mandamus.

Holdings: The Supreme Court held that:

1(1) local administrative judges could not enforce or overrule competing orders of coordinate courts transferring cases, and

2(2) under local court rules, only the court in which the

first related case was filed could unilaterally transfer cases.

Writ conditionally granted.

West Headnotes

[11 Courts 106 ↪70](#)

[106 Courts](#)

[106II](#) Establishment, Organization, and Procedure

[106II\(E\)](#) Places and Times of Holding Court

[106k70](#) k. Designation or Assignment of

Judges. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Government Code provision assigning to local administrative judges the duty to implement and execute local rules of administration, including assignment, docketing, transfer, and hearing of cases, does not give local administrative judges the authority to enforce or overrule competing orders of coordinate courts transferring cases; such enforcement or overruling is the duty of a higher court. [V.T.C.A., Government Code § 74.092\(1\)](#).

[21 Courts 106 ↪484](#)

[106 Courts](#)

[106VII](#) Concurrent and Conflicting Jurisdiction

[106VII\(A\)](#) Courts of Same State

[106VII\(A\)2](#) Transfer of Causes

[106k484](#) k. Courts from and to Which

Transfer May Be Made. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Under local court rules for Cameron County, only the court in which the first of two or more related cases was filed may unilaterally transfer cases, with such transfers moving the cases to the court of first filing.

[31 Mandamus 250 ↪31](#)

[250 Mandamus](#)

[250II](#) Subjects and Purposes of Relief

[250II\(A\)](#) Acts and Proceedings of Courts, Judges, and Judicial Officers

[250k31](#) k. Entertaining and Proceeding with Cause. [Most Cited Cases](#)
Mandamus relief is appropriate to resolve conflicting orders from two or more courts asserting jurisdiction over the same case.

[\[4\] Judges 227](#)

[227](#) Judges

[227III](#) Rights, Powers, Duties, and Liabilities

[227k29](#) k. Exercise of Powers in Different

Courts. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Trial courts have broad discretion to exchange benches and enter orders on other cases in the same county, even without a formal order or transfer. [Vernon's Ann.Texas Const. Art. 5, § 11](#); [V.T.C.A., Government Code § 74.094\(a\)](#); [Vernon's Ann.Texas Rules Civ.Proc., Rule 330\(h\)](#).

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PER CURIAM.

Ten silicosis cases involving hundreds of plaintiffs were filed in Cameron County and randomly assigned to six different courts. At the behest of different parties, three judges issued conflicting orders asserting jurisdiction over cases in their own courts or others. Because the Cameron County local rules permit a unilateral transfer only by the court where the first case was filed, we conditionally grant a writ of mandamus directing the others to vacate orders forbidding that transfer.

On May 30, 2003, a single attorney filed ten silicosis lawsuits in Cameron County. The allegations in each were identical, as were the 82 defendants. Only the plaintiffs varied—each suit included about 70, for a total of almost 700.

The cases were randomly assigned among the six district courts in Cameron County. Though all were file-stamped with the same time, consecutive cause numbers indicate the first case filed was assigned to the 197th District Court (Judge Migdalia Lopez presiding).

Thereafter ensued a scramble for possession. First on the field were the plaintiffs, who kicked things off by moving to transfer and consolidate all ten cases in the 404th District Court (Judge Abel Limas presiding). That motion was granted on January 6th.

Close behind came some of the defendants, who countered by moving to consolidate all ten cases in the 197th District Court, where the first case was filed. That motion, too, was granted on January 7th.

The reaction of the remaining courts varied. The 103rd District Court (Judge Menton Murray, Jr. presiding) took the second option, lateralizing cases to the 197th District Court. The 138th District Court (Judge Robert Garza presiding) blocked, entering an anti-transfer order because no one had requested his consent. The 357th District Court (Judge Leonel Alejandro presiding) punted, signing a recusal order and transferring cases to the local administrative judge. That court, the 107th District Court (Judge Benjamin Euresi presiding), remained on the sidelines, taking neither offensive nor defensive action in the proceedings.

At this point, some of the contestants reversed field. Judge Limas rescinded his original consolidation order, but also signed an order blocking any transfer of the case originally filed in his court. Eventually, the plaintiffs followed suit, seeking to return all cases to the courts where originally filed, except for those transferred by recusal from the 357th.

[1] Unable to determine the winner of these jurisdictional contests, the relators sought mandamus relief from the Thirteenth Court of Appeals. That court declined to referee, holding the proper umpire was the local administrative judge. [129 S.W.3d 810, 814](#). The court of appeals relied on a provision of the Texas Government Code that assigns to local administrative judges the statutory duty (among others) to “implement and execute the local rules of administration, including the assignment, docketing, transfer, and hearing of cases.” [Tex. Gov’t Code § 74.092\(1\)](#).

We disagree that this statute gives local administrative judges authority to review and reverse conflicting rulings of coordinate courts like those issued here. While the local administrative judge may transfer cases pursuant to local rules, enforcing or overruling competing orders is the duty of a higher court.

*438 [2] In this case, the Cameron County rules allow

transfer of related cases to the court in which filing was first made without the consent of any other judge: Whenever any pending case is so related to another case previously filed in or disposed of by another District Court of Cameron County that a transfer of the later case to such other court would facilitate orderly and efficient disposition of the litigation, the Judge of the court in which the earlier case is or was pending may, on notice and hearing, transfer the later case to such court.

Cameron County Civ.Ct. R. 1.1(f)(2). The local rules permit the first-filed case to be transferred to a court with a later-filed case, but only with the first judge's consent: In the event that an assigned case is subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1.1(f)(2) and (3) and the earlier case is still pending, the judge of the court wherein the later case is pending may on notice and hearing order the earlier case transferred to the later court provided that the judge of the court wherein the earlier case is assigned consents.

Id. at 1.1(f)(5). Under these rules, only the 197th court could transfer cases unilaterally.

As the relators challenge only the conflicting transfer orders, the propriety of consolidating such a large number of claims is not before us. See *In re Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.*, 145 S.W.3d 203, 207-10 (Tex.2004) (holding consolidation was abuse of discretion based on “Maryland factors”); see also *In re Bennett*, 960 S.W.2d 35, 40 (Tex.1997) (holding that a scheme designed to subvert random case assignment “breeds disrespect for and threatens the integrity of our judicial system.”).

While we have encouraged consolidation for pretrial purposes (most recently pursuant to legislative mandate), we have avoided placing such decisions in the hands of one of the players. See generally *Tex. Gov't Code § 74.161*-63; *Tex.R. Jud. Admin. 11.4(h)* (appointment by regional administrative judge), 13.3 (appointment by multidistrict litigation panel). Local consolidation rules have made similar arrangements to avoid the awkward problem of one court taking a case from another. See, e.g., *CSR Ltd. v. Link*, 925 S.W.2d 591, 594 (Tex.1996) (noting adoption by Harris County

courts of rules for and appointment of presiding judge in asbestos cases).

But the only issue before us is which court, if any, could unilaterally transfer to itself related Cameron County cases. Accordingly, we do not address whether the transfers here would (as the local rules also require) “facilitate orderly and efficient disposition of the litigation.” Cameron County Civ.Ct. R. 1.1(f)(2).

[3] We have long held that mandamus relief is appropriate to resolve conflicting orders from two or more courts asserting jurisdiction over the same case. See *Bigham v. Dempster*, 901 S.W.2d 424, 428 (Tex.1995) (granting mandamus relief from “conflicting orders issued from different district courts”); see also *Abor v. Black*, 695 S.W.2d 564, 567 (Tex.1985); *Curtis v. Gibbs*, 511 S.W.2d 263, 267 (Tex.1974). Accordingly, mandamus is appropriate here.

The relators also challenge certain interim orders signed by the 404th and 138th District Courts that set trial dates, ordered mediation, and set aside a number of default judgments. Relators argue that any orders signed after the consolidation in the 197th District Court are void.

We disagree that all orders signed by a transferring court after transfer are void; many are not. See, e.g., *439 *Tex. Fam.Code § 155.005(a)* (providing transferring court retains jurisdiction to render temporary orders); *Tex.R. Jud. Admin. 13.5(b)* (providing transferring court in multidistrict litigation may make further orders on certain conditions); *In re Bennett*, 960 S.W.2d 35, 40 (Tex.1997) (holding trial court retained power to sanction litigant after removal to federal court). This is especially true here because the transfers involved district courts in a single county.

[4] Trial courts have broad discretion to exchange benches and enter orders on other cases in the same county, even without a formal order or transfer. *Tex. Const. art. V, § 11* (“[T]he District Judges may exchange districts, or hold courts for each other when they may deem it expedient”); *Tex. Gov't Code § 74.094(a)*; *Tex.R. Civ. P. 330(h)* (providing that in multi-court counties “any judge may hear and

determine motions, ... and all preliminary matters, questions and proceedings and may enter judgment or order thereon in the court in which the case is pending without having the case transferred to the court of the judge acting”); [In re Houston Lighting & Power Co., 976 S.W.2d 671, 673 \(Tex.1998\)](#). Given the broad powers district courts have to act for one another, we do not agree that these orders were entered without jurisdiction.

We need not decide whether some post-transfer orders in cases transferred intra-county may qualify among the “rare circumstances” that render an order void rather than merely voidable. [Mapco, Inc. v. Forrest, 795 S.W.2d 700, 703 \(Tex.1990\)](#). Here, the relators do not argue that the 197th District Court would be hampered by or unable to rescind any of the orders. Thus, we decline to grant mandamus relief ordering that they be vacated. See [Abor, 695 S.W.2d at 567](#) (declining to grant mandamus relief when courts were not actively interfering with each other).

Accordingly, pursuant to [Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 52.8](#) and without hearing oral argument, we direct the 138th and 404th District Courts to vacate their orders of January 13, 2004, so that the 197th District Court may conduct further proceedings consistent with this opinion. We are confident that the trial courts will promptly comply, and our writ will issue only if they do not.

Tex.,2005.
In re U.S. Silica Co.
157 S.W.3d 434, 48 Tex. Sup. Ct. J. 411

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- [2004 WL 1881592](#) (Appellate Brief) Relators' Consolidated Reply Brief on the Merits (Aug. 03, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
- [2004 WL 1810952](#) (Appellate Brief) Plaintiffs-Real Parties in Interest Brief on the Merits (Jul. 19, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
- [04-0270](#) (Docket) (Apr. 23, 2004)
- [04-0308](#) (Docket) (Mar. 29, 2004)
- [04-0297](#) (Docket) (Mar. 29, 2004)
- [2004 WL 737960](#) (Appellate Petition, Motion and

- Filing) Petition for Writ of Mandamus (Mar. 23, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
- [2004 WL 825539](#) (Appellate Petition, Motion and Filing) Petition for Writ of Mandamus (Mar. 23, 2004) Original Image of this Document (PDF)
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- [04-0271](#) (Docket) (Mar. 23, 2004)

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