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A Federal Judge’s Guide to Chambers Etiquette

By The Honorable Barbara M.G. Lynn – January 23, 2017

Congratulations, you have secured an enviable position as a judicial intern! The experience is likely to be one of the most meaningful learning opportunities you will have during law school. A key to making a good impression on the judge and the other people you encounter during your internship is to observe basic rules of chambers etiquette. While every judge is likely to have his or her own chambers rules and policies, the following general tips will start you on the path to success.

Learn the Communications Protocol in Chambers
The judge is extremely busy. Her day is generally packed with trials, hearings, meetings, preparing for all these activities, and drafting opinions and orders. Learn and respect any chambers protocols for communicating with the judge.

Ask whether the judge prefers to discuss assignments directly, in a face-to-face meeting, or by email, or whether she prefers to route communications with interns through the law clerks or other chambers staff. If you are going to be communicating directly with the judge about your assignments, find out what time of day the judge seems to have the most downtime and arrange to meet with her then. Knock on the door or otherwise announce yourself before you come in.

When you do get the opportunity to meet with the judge, have your presentation or questions planned in advance. Be as concise as possible and get straight to the point.

Listen to the Judge
Always listen carefully to the judge's instructions and questions. Try to understand why the judge wants to know something and address that concern. Do not wander off on tangents unrelated to the assignment.

Understand the Nature and Scope of Your Assignment
Before you begin any assignment, be sure you know the parameters of the work product the judge expects you to produce. It is very likely that you will be asked to prepare a legal memo. But, you could also be asked to draft a section to be included in an opinion or a scholarly article. Be sure you understand which legal issues you are expected to address in your research or written work product. If your research takes you down an unanticipated path, communicate that to the law clerk or the judge before you go too far.

Appreciate Your "Audience" and Its Demands
Even if you are getting your assignments from a law clerk, the judge is always part of your
audience. Depending on the assignment, other audiences may include the parties, a reviewing court, and other judges on the same court. Avoid the temptation to be condescending, mean-spirited, overly clever, or cute in your writing.

Incorporate the judge's style requirements into your written work product. To find out what these requirements are, ask if there is a chambers style guide; if not, review the judge's published opinions and other orders.

**Know When to Ask Questions**

Don't expect the judge or his law clerks to provide a primer to you on the substantive law. Do research on your own, and ask questions about the law after you've discovered what you can on your own.

When you do ask questions, be prepared to ask all your questions at one time.

**Observe Deadlines**

When the judge assigns a deadline, she expects you to observe it. If a project is taking more time than you think the judge anticipated, let her know in advance of the deadline. Your completion of an assignment may affect other projects underway in the judge's chambers. Never just let a deadline pass unsatisfied.

**Proofread!**

The written work you submit to the judge may be a "draft," but it should be your final, polished work product. Mistakes are embarrassing.

**Be On Time**

Know the office hours for the judge's chambers and understand what hours you are expected to work during your internship. If someone doesn't tell you the first day, ask.

Most judges have a policy on taking time off during your internship. Know the judge's policy before planning any appointments or vacations.

**Use Court Email and the Internet Appropriately**

You should use the computer resources provided during your internship only for work-related purposes. Don't send any email that you would not want the judge or his staff to read. Reserve your personal communications for your personal email. Avoid using "reply all," and be very careful about forwarding emails, especially from the judge.

Be aware that the court may monitor the sites you visited and the amount of time you spent online. Don't stream music or video.

**Be Discreet and Respect Issues of Confidentiality**

Take time to review the Code of Judicial Conduct for Judicial Employees. Don't talk about a case outside chambers—including in the courthouse elevators or restrooms. Preserve chambers
confidentiality and guard the judge's deliberative process. Avoid conflicts of interest. Know the judge's policy about extracurricular legal activities, and disclose activities involving law firms to the judge before you participate.

Dress for Success
Assume the judge has a dress code and that you will be required to wear business attire. This means suits for men. It's best to start off with a white shirt and conservative tie. Go with something bolder if you observe that blue or striped shirts and more stylish ties are acceptable. For women, suits, dresses and jackets, or professional separates are appropriate; refrain from wearing low-cut blouses or short skirts.

If the judge permits business casual attire in chambers, this generally means khakis or trousers and long-sleeve, collared shirts for men. For women, it means dresses, skirts or pants, and a blouse or sweater. No sandals or flip-flops!

CourtesyCounts
Judicial chambers are a very intimate place to work. The judge's staff is small and close-knit. Be courteous and respectful. Don't ask the judge's secretary or judicial assistant, courtroom deputy, or law clerks to do errands or other work for you.

In addition to these tips, remember to show your enthusiasm about your internship. Watch as many courtroom proceedings as you can. Socialize with the law clerks, and accept invitations to accompany the judge to law-related events whenever possible.

Keywords: litigation, Judicial Intern Opportunity Program, JIOP, chambers etiquette

The Honorable Barbara M.G. Lynn is Chief Judge of the United States District Court, Northern District of Texas.
On Loving and Learning to Live a Life in Law with Balance
By Michelle Karinne Suarez – January 23, 2017

If you're a law student or a lawyer, you've no doubt heard about the challenges of balancing "life and law." From the time you were a 1L all the way through the actual years you've spent practicing law, you quickly realized that time is truly a commodity; one that is too easily dispensed and almost impossible to preserve.

I didn't go to law school right after college. I went to law school at 28 years old with a history of life and experiences under my belt. So giving up my personal time was not something I was accustomed to or excited about. I guess no one really is. One of the things I learned in my first week of law school was that if I was going to keep living the healthy lifestyle I had maintained since I was 18 years old—and in essence, my sanity—I was going to have to figure out a way to continue to exercise and eat healthy in between my 12- to 14-hour days. This was just the first step to many steps in figuring out how to have a life in balance.

I started by mentally planning out my days and weeks in advance, making sure that I secured between half an hour to an hour each day, five to six times a week, just for exercise. I had to schedule it in just like I would my time for class. At first it was very challenging. Oftentimes it meant I would have to exercise early in the morning before my 8:00 a.m. class, which in turn meant waking up at 5:00–6:00 a.m. (and just to be clear, I am not a morning person). Sometimes, if I hadn't gotten to my reading assignments and had to read before my morning class, I would have to settle for running on my treadmill at home at 9:00 p.m. after I'd finished all of my assigned work. I was also very involved in law school, worked part-time as a personal trainer, had several clerkships, and was the editor of a journal, which made scheduling time for workouts and planning healthy meals extremely challenging. It wasn't always perfect, and I didn't always make it to the gym five to six times a week like I'd ideally hoped. But I did it. And I got better at managing my time. I learned that my new best friend was efficiency. I sometimes even took flashcards and outlines with me to the gym so that I could review my notes between sets or while doing cardio. My point is, if you treat your health as an essential element of your day, like taking a shower for example, you will find a way to fit it in. And trust me, with the stress of our profession, you want to find the time to exercise.

Now, if you're an attorney reading this, as opposed to a law student, you might say to yourself, "But how do I find the time in between work, events, and family commitments?" I'll tell you a story. When I first joined a "big law" firm and was introduced to the dreaded "billable hour," an acquaintance who I met at an event while mentoring law students who were preparing for the
bar exam said to me as he looked at my water jug, "Oh, are you some kind of fitness buff?" to which I replied, "Yes, it's how I keep my sanity." He scoffed. Later in conversation he also found out that I was going from a job with no billable hour requirement to a big law firm that had a 2,000+ yearly requirement, and he smiled and said, "Good luck keeping up with your fitness. You're going to find out it's impossible in our profession." So I made the decision right then and there that I would not sacrifice my health no matter how challenging my workload might become.

And I didn't. It's been three years since that conversation and I still work out regularly, prepare my meals, and drink a gallon of water a day. In fact, one of my best friends, Vanessa, is a mother, a wife, and a practicing attorney who just opened her own law firm, and she still finds the time to exercise. My point is this: if you approach health with a defeatist attitude, then you will be defeated. But if you realize that everything in life is a matter of choices and perspective, you can and will find a way to make fitness and health a part of your daily lifestyle as an attorney. It is as simple as that.

This leads me to my next piece of advice for balancing life when you practice law: you must learn what you are passionate about. This will be key to finding happiness in the legal profession. I am well aware of the employment challenges facing young attorneys and that your first job will likely not land you in your ideal practice area, but here's the thing: you probably have no idea what it is that you are passionate about yet. And that is okay! But you must make it a point to figure out what you are passionate about. Once you do, make sure that every single step you take is a step that moves you closer toward that goal. If you do not love, or at least really like, the practice area you are in, you're not likely to do your best. When you love what you do, work becomes enjoyable and you become extremely good at it.

For me, my passion has always been fitness and entrepreneurship. When I started practicing law, I knew I had to figure out how to gain experience in a way that would ultimately lead me to working with businesses, and ideally, businesses somehow related to health and well-being. So I began writing articles related to business and health. I let everyone I met know that this is what I was passionate about. A few months later, I landed my first client: a respected fitness coach who wanted to open his own gym. I did all of his corporate documents. Before long, I was helping businesses in behavioral therapy who help autistic children, another component of wellness. All of a sudden, voila! I had started to build my niche practice in health and business. Once I let go of the preconceived notions I had of what I thought practicing law should be and started following my passions, things started to fall into place.

Next, surround yourself with positive people. This is absolutely one of the most important pieces to finding balance in your life when you practice law. Our profession is naturally plagued by criticism, skepticism, and cynicism. Given the fact that we often deal with clients who are
facing the most difficult time in their lives and are upset, it can cause some attorneys to become jaded and lose their zeal. That and the fact that some areas of law are naturally more litigious than others tends to harden attorneys. Which is exactly why you must be extremely selective with who you spend your limited amounts of time with, both inside and outside of the profession.

I make it a point to be nice, professional, and courteous to everyone I meet, but selectively choose who I spend time with. I purposefully chose to spend my time with like-minded professionals who still love the law, who practice professionalism daily, and who exude the type of attorney I hope aspire to be. This includes choosing to join organizations that have similar views and allow me to give back in some way. By selectively choosing the people I spend time with, it becomes a lot easier to connect with people within the profession, build relationships, and stay motivated.

Finally, you have to know when to choose you. Often this advice will go hand-in-hand with the power of saying "no." When you are an attorney or a law student, you are pulled in 50 million directions. From work that must get done, to publishing articles, to networking, to family commitments, to friend commitments, there is simply not enough time for everything. You will never be fully balanced in all areas of your life at all times. But once you accept that, you then have a duty to yourself to make sure you are not so immersed in one area of your life that another area is left lacking.

This means that I make decisions weekly to choose me over something else that is not a priority. For example, if I have several networking events coming up and I know that I am behind on my work, I have not made my health a priority that week, or I have failed to spend any time with loved ones, then I am going to have to say no to something. I could say no to my loved ones and my health, and say yes to work and professional events, but then I would just end up feeling angry and resentful and would likely not give the task at hand the dedication it deserves. If I do not learn how and when to choose me, the other areas of my life will end up suffering. So I usually end up choosing a middle ground. This week that might mean going to the gym only three times, calling my dad once, and staying at work late several nights. Next week, that might mean going to the gym five times, not talking to my dad, going to only one networking event, and leaving work at a reasonable hour. The point being that you cannot live on hyper drive at all times. You will burn out. It is inevitable. You must learn that to serve all of the areas in your life well, you will have to learn when to choose you, and to say no to the things that ultimately do not move you closer to your goals.

Learning how to balance being an attorney with health and mental wellness is essential if you want to thrive in this profession. It is not an option, it is a necessity. Because at the end of the day, as you realized when you completed your first year of law school, when you were studying
for the bar, or when you first began practicing as an attorney, life does not stop for you. Your family will have emergencies. Your friends will have children. Your dog will die of cancer. You will get divorced. You will get engaged. You will have moments of celebration. You will find your strength. You will get to know yourself. And you will love and hate different things about being an attorney. But you will also find that this profession is a noble one and an honor to be a part of. And you will miss out on the great things in life and in our profession if you do not learn to find balance.

Balance means making your health a priority. It means finding your passion and integrating that into your practice. It means surrounding yourself with people who understand you and who lift you up. It means joining organizations that align with your goals. It means mentoring and giving back. It means learning how to say no. And it means learning how and when to choose you. Once you do these things, all of a sudden it will all make sense. And you will not only love your job, but you will do what I believe we are all here to do: you will make a difference in this world.

**Keywords:** litigation, Judicial Intern Opportunity Program, JIOP, work-life balance, lifestyle, health, fitness, mental wellness

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Pro Bono: Develop Your Personal and Professional Abilities

By Lakisha Davis – January 23, 2017

Every attorney has weaknesses. Fortunately, there are several articles devoted to educating attorneys on things they can do to become better advocates. These articles generally encourage attorneys to do things such as read and write more, participate in continuing education, or attain formal training. Often missing from these articles, however, is an emphasis on performing pro bono or community service.

The first, and perhaps most obvious, reason to perform pro bono work is because there is a staggering need for legal services among low-income individuals and families. But, pro bono work also serves as a highly effective training tool. There are a myriad of ways in which pro bono work can be instrumental in the personal and professional development of any new attorney—this article discusses just a few.

Pro bono work often provides attorneys with the opportunity to participate in meaningful cases and to exercise their skills and independent judgment in the early stages of their careers. In a large-scale commercial litigation firm, client interaction is often a rare task for new attorneys and typically takes place among senior associates and partners. Pro bono work, on the other hand, affords new attorneys with opportunities to have immediate and substantial contact with the clients who will be directly impacted by the attorney’s work. Through these interactions, new attorneys can improve their client-management and communication skills.

Pro bono service also affords new attorneys with opportunities to obtain extensive litigation training, which is rarely, if ever, attained by young associates in large law firms. For example, a pro bono attorney may be asked to represent a client in a case from start to finish. As a result, the attorney has a chance to participate in intake interviews, client counseling, factual and legal research, discovery, presupit investigations, negotiations, drafting pleadings, discovery, depositions, witness preparation, evidentiary hearings, trial advocacy, and in some instances, appellate work. By gaining exposure to all aspects of litigating a case, an associate attorney increases his or her odds of becoming lead counsel in future non–pro bono cases.

Attorneys who engage in pro bono work are also afforded the opportunity to go beyond the boundaries of their immediate and narrow expertise to gain knowledge and experience in a wide range of subject matters. For instance, if a solo practitioner wishes to shift to a different area of the law, pro bono work may allow him or her to assess whether it would be a good choice without making drastic changes to the structure of his or her firm.
The same benefit lies with newly minted attorneys who are uncertain about the area of law that they wish to pursue. Pro bono work allows law school graduates to dabble in different areas of the law, increasing their odds of finding the practice area that appeals to them most. Additionally, taking pro bono cases through a local legal aid program often provides malpractice coverage and mentorship, giving new attorneys resources and protections when taking their first cases.

By providing free legal services, attorneys can also find the kind of support, guidance, and confidence necessary to start their careers or build a practice. In addition, they are provided a platform from which they can build and maintain their professional reputations in the local community. Pro bono work takes attorneys outside the four walls of their law firms and into the broader community of the legal profession. New attorneys can learn to effectively network, and can ultimately gain exposure that will allow them to advance in their careers. These connections may lead to new business contacts, mentors, and friends working in a wide variety of areas within the legal profession. In fact, many pro bono programs often offer trainings, mentoring opportunities, and other events that will introduce these attorneys to one another. With these introductions come great networking opportunities that allow pro bono attorneys to develop not only professionally, but personally as well.

Attorneys can also attain professional and personal growth from providing nonlegal services. Nonlegal programs give attorneys the ability to engage in the community in a meaningful way. Attorneys can serve their communities by participating in a number of activities, including but not limited to mentoring, tutoring, or coaching the youth. Regardless of the service chosen, immersion in the local community can provide attorneys with the work-life balance necessary to relieve them of the everyday stresses of legal practice. After performing community services, attorneys generally return to work with a reset brain and fresh eyes. As a result, productivity increases and attorneys are less likely to burn out.

Nonlegal services, unlike legal services, may also provide attorneys with opportunities to meet people with very different backgrounds, allowing them expand their intellect and grow beyond the legal profession.

Whether an attorney is newly minted, starting his or her own law firm, or joining a firm, pro bono work can greatly enhance an attorney’s personal and professional development by providing an invaluable set of skills and experiences. Most pro bono programs are aware of this and offer the training, support, and mentoring necessary for attorneys to both learn and succeed. Attorneys are encouraged to seek out these opportunities.
Keywords: litigation, Judicial Intern Opportunity Program, JIOP, pro bono service, community service

Lakisha Davis is a judicial law clerk in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida in Orlando, Florida.
JIOP Alumni Spotlight: The Honorable Stephen Sebastian Everett

By Judge Stephen Everett with Shannon Ammon – January 23, 2017

Leon County Judge Stephen S. Everett was appointed to the bench and took office on May 16, 2016. Prior to his appointment, Judge Everett served as an Assistant General Counsel with the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity in Tallahassee, Florida, an Assistant Public Defender in Fort Myers, Florida, and an Assistant State Attorney in Sarasota, Florida. Judge Everett’s experience as an attorney (2007–2016) focused on trial and appellate practice, and he handled a variety of cases ranging from second degree murder to multimillion-dollar contract disputes.

While in law school at the Louisiana State University (LSU) Law Center, Judge Everett received multiple book awards and was named to the Chancellor’s List for academic excellence before graduating with both Juris Doctor and Bachelor of Civil Law degrees. Judge Everett graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Science in Telecommunication.

From his father, a minister, and his mother, an elementary school teacher, Judge Everett learned the importance of actively contributing to his community. Before attending law school, Judge Everett served as a middle and high school teacher in the Lee County School District. Judge Everett is committed to legal education programs for aspiring attorneys; he has served as an alumni interviewer for the American Bar Association’s Judicial Intern Opportunity Program (JIOP) and as a volunteer coach in the Florida High School Mock Trial Competition.

Q&A with Judge Everett

Can you please provide background on why, and how, you became an intern with JIOP?

Before even attending law school I knew that I wanted to pursue becoming a judge. History was one of my favorite subjects as a student, and I was very much intrigued by the judiciary because of its historical role and the impact of decisions from the English common law that still affect our lives today. During my 2L year at LSU, I read about the JIOP and it struck me as the perfect opportunity given my career goal. I was not sure if I would be selected but applied because the potential to work with a judge and understand how a judge processes legal issues was such an exciting opportunity.

What was your most memorable experience while interning with JIOP?

Getting to sit in court and watch my judge, the Hon. Mary Milloy, was my most memorable
experience as a JIOP intern. As a law student, you are following the necessary track to earn your JD; however, seeing firsthand how the judicial system actually works assisted tremendously in my transition from law student to attorney. The clarity of Judge Milloy's writing and attention to detail were inspirational for me; so much so, in fact, that I realized achieving my own goals would require pushing myself beyond the limits of my prior concept of hard work.

**How did your JIOP experience shape your professional career?**

My JIOP experience shaped my professional career by providing me with a strong sense of professionalism. Even as an intern who is a member of a judge's staff, you quickly realize that the work you perform matters a great deal. Each member of a judge's staff must have a devotion to honesty, integrity, and passion for excellence because upholding the public's trust in the judiciary is extremely important. Those early lessons in professionalism taught me that every case matters to the litigants appearing before a court regardless of any outside perceptions. Most importantly, my JIOP experience provided a foundation that allowed me to develop good professional habits as an attorney and establish a reputation for excellence.

**What advice would you give to students that will be interning in a judicial chambers?**

Come in with the mindset of proving yourself on day one and being prepared to work hard from your first assignment until your last day. Showing that you pay attention to detail, can follow instructions, and care about quality are essential traits. Demonstrate at every opportunity that you can assist the judge in meeting the demand of upholding the public's trust in the judiciary. Treat your internship as a precious learning opportunity.

**What advice would you give to JIOP alumni who are interested in pursuing a judgeship?**

In pursuing a judgeship, you need to be equal parts persistent and pragmatic because having the desire to be a judge by itself is not enough. You must be able to demonstrate that you (1) are exceedingly qualified for the position you seek, and (2) understand the responsibility of serving as a judge. The groundwork for a successful election or appointment requires the ability to operate astutely. Also, depending on eligibility criteria, if quasi-judicial positions such as magistrate, hearing officer, or administrative law judge are available based on your practice area, obtaining one of those positions first can be an excellent springboard into a constitutional judicial position.

**Keywords:** litigation, Judicial Intern Opportunity Program, JIOP, judgeship, professionalism

*Judge Stephen Everett* is a Leon County Judge in Tallahassee, Florida. *Shannon Ammon* is an associate at Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis LLP in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
An Alum’s Guide to Surviving a Judicial Internship with a State Supreme Court

By Blake Moscatello – January 23, 2017

I expected day one to be a pamphlet reading of the history of the Arizona Supreme Court and maybe completing some human resources documents. I was pleasantly surprised, however, when I was instead called into the chambers of the justice for whom I was interning to discuss a pending dissenting opinion. I was given the facts of the case and the position my justice was taking. My first hour of my first day, I was tasked with writing a memorandum in support of the justice’s dissenting opinion.

As a naïve law student, and with four class-written memoranda under my belt, I was sure that my justice desired a beautifully constructed 20-page memo chronicling the histories and vast depths of the legal issues in front of me. I peppered in thesaurus-found words and expanded simple sentences into novellas. By the end of the week, I had my memo done, with all of the Bluebook citations needed to surpass every expectation my justice could have had for me.

To my surprise, in my review with the justice, my memo was covered in red, the margins covered in seemingly more wording than what was in the memo. I was encouraged to dwindle down my memo to no more than eight pages, to focus sharply on the legal issues, and to write concisely. I spent the next few days eliminating unnecessary sections and rewriting what I failed to address. My second draft was eight pages and well-received by the justice.

I quickly learned it wasn’t my job to rewrite a literary classic, and my writing needed to simply do one thing: state the law. Hopefully my experience can help future JIOP interns be better prepared on their first day. To that end, I share the additional lessons I learned from the Arizona Supreme Court.

- Develop relationships with the clerks and judicial assistants. My first few weeks, I kept to myself. I spent my lunch-hour alone and spent the remainder of my days buried in my research and writing. This would have made for a lonely summer. I began accepting invitations to lunches. I developed great relationships with judicial clerks and judicial assistants. This allowed my experience to extend beyond the scope of a summer and afforded me the opportunity to maintain relationships with people who will be working at various law firms and agencies in the legal community I will soon be a part of.
• **Don't be afraid to be yourself.** This seems cliché. But as a law student amongst law school graduates and supreme court justices, I had a fear that I had to prove what I knew or prove that I was worthy of being there. But guess what? Not everybody likes talking about the law every second of every day. The people I met learned about who I was, my children, my interests, and it allowed me to get to know each of them better as well. Opening up and being myself transformed my experience into one that I enjoyed on so many levels.

• **Learn from what others have done.** The Arizona Supreme Court, and likely most other courts, had a drive containing past memoranda, cases, and opinions, and samples of everything that has been submitted and critiqued by the Court. Prior to writing my second draft of the previously mentioned memo, I found examples of memos written by other clerks, and revisions made by my justice. This gave me a blueprint for how to write in a way that I knew would be well-received.

• **Keep in touch.** As a JIOP alumnus, I am one of a lucky group who has experienced what it was like spending a summer working in chambers and assisting on legal research and writing. Don't be afraid to keep in touch with your judge/justice. Periodic emails, or even an occasional lunch meeting, are ways to maintain the relationships you make.

Blake Moscatello just finished his 2L year at Arizona Summit Law School.
At-a-Glance: 2016 Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure

By Aaron Gleaton Clay – January 23, 2017

It is important to JIOP’s continued success that our alumni and participating students stay informed of recent changes in the law, particularly litigators, judicial law clerks, and interns for substantive changes to the procedural rules governing civil litigation in federal courts. As a result, and as a part of JIOP’s commitment to periodically provide practice advice to our students and alumni, we provide below a summary regarding this year’s final amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

On April 28, 2016, the Supreme Court approved the following amendments to Rules 4, 6, and 82, which took effect on December 1, 2016. The chart below provides a redline version of the rule, the final rule, and a brief summary of the amendment. Of particular note is the amendment to Rule 6(d), which modifies the time period for calculating deadlines for service in civil cases.

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<th>Amended Rule</th>
<th>Final Rule - Effective December 1, 2016</th>
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<td><em>(m) Time Limit for Service.</em> If a defendant is not served within 90 days after the complaint is filed, the court—on motion or on its own after notice to the plaintiff—must dismiss the action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be made within a specified time. But if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the court must extend the time for service for an appropriate period. This subdivision <em>(m)</em> does not apply to service in a foreign country under Rule 4. Summons</td>
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<td>Amendment adds Rule 4(h)(2) to the types of service that do not apply to the time limits for service under <em>(m)</em>.</td>
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<th>Rule 4(f), 4(h)(2), or 4(j)(1) or to service of a notice under Rule 71.1(d)(3)(A).</th>
<th>country under Rule 4(f), 4(h)(2), or 4(j)(l).</th>
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<td><strong>(d) Additional Time After Certain Kinds of Service.</strong></td>
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<td>When a party may or must act within a specified time after service being served and service is made under Rule 5(b)(2)(C) (mail), (D) (leaving with the clerk), (E), or (F) (other means consented to), 3 days are added after the period would otherwise expire under Rule 6(a).</td>
<td>When a party may or must act within a specified time after being served and service is made under Rule 5(b)(2)(C) (mail), (D) (leaving with the clerk), or (F) (other means consented to), 3 days are added after the period would otherwise expire under Rule 6(a).</td>
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<td><strong>Rule 82. Jurisdiction and Venue Unaffected</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>These rules do not extend or limit the jurisdiction of the district courts or the venue of actions in those courts. An admiralty or maritime claim under Rule 9(h) is not a civil action for purposes of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391-1392 governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1390.</td>
<td>These rules do not extend or limit the jurisdiction of the district courts or the venue of actions in those courts. An admiralty or maritime claim under Rule 9(h) is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1390.</td>
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