

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE  
FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

**Rule 1. Scope and Purpose**

These rules govern the procedure in all civil actions and proceedings in the United States district courts, except as stated in Rule 81. They should be construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.

**Rule 4. Summons**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(d) Waiving Service.**

- (1) *Requesting a Waiver.* An individual, corporation, or association that is subject to service under Rule 4(e), (f), or (h) has a duty to avoid unnecessary expenses of serving the summons. The plaintiff may notify such a defendant that an action has been commenced and request that the defendant waive service of a summons. The notice and request must:

\* \* \* \* \*

- (C) be accompanied by a copy of the complaint, 2 copies of the waiver form appended to this Rule 4, and a prepaid means for returning the form;

(D) inform the defendant, using the form appended to this Rule 4, of the consequences of waiving and not waiving service;

\* \* \* \* \*

**(m) Time Limit for Service.** 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 (m) does not apply to service in a foreign country under Rule 4(f) or 4(j)(1) or to service of a notice under Rule 71.1(d)(3)(A).

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 4 Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service of Summons.**

(Caption)

To (*name the defendant or — if the defendant is a corporation, partnership, or association — name an officer or agent authorized to receive service*):

**Why are you getting this?**

A lawsuit has been filed against you, or the entity you represent, in this court under the number shown above. A copy of the complaint is attached.

This is not a summons, or an official notice from the court. It is a request that, to avoid expenses, you waive formal service of a summons by signing and returning the enclosed waiver. To avoid these expenses, you must return the signed waiver within (*give at least 30 days or at least 60 days if the defendant is outside any judicial district of the United States*) from the date shown below, which is the date this notice was sent. Two copies of the waiver form are enclosed, along with a stamped, self-addressed envelope or other prepaid means for returning one copy. You may keep the other copy.

**What happens next?**

If you return the signed waiver, I will file it with the court. The action will then proceed as if you had been served on the date the waiver is filed, but no summons will be served on you and you will have 60 days from the date this notice is sent (see the date below) to answer the complaint (or 90 days if this notice is sent to you outside any judicial district of the United States).

If you do not return the signed waiver within the time indicated, I will arrange to have the summons and complaint served on you. And I will ask the court to require you, or the entity you represent, to pay the expenses of making service.

Please read the enclosed statement about the duty to avoid unnecessary expenses.

I certify that this request is being sent to you on the date below.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of the attorney  
or unrepresented party)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed name)

---

(Address)

---

(E-mail address)

---

(Telephone number)

**Rule 4 Waiver of the Service of Summons.**

(Caption)

To *(name the plaintiff's attorney or the unrepresented plaintiff)*:

I have received your request to waive service of a summons in this action along with a copy of the complaint, two copies of this waiver form, and a prepaid means of returning one signed copy of the form to you.

I, or the entity I represent, agree to save the expense of serving a summons and complaint in this case.

I understand that I, or the entity I represent, will keep all defenses or objections to the lawsuit, the court's jurisdiction, and the venue of the action, but that I waive any objections to the absence of a summons or of service.

I also understand that I, or the entity I represent, must file and serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 within 60 days from \_\_\_\_\_, the date when this

request was sent (or 90 days if it was sent outside the United States). If I fail to do so, a default judgment will be entered against me or the entity I represent.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of the attorney  
or unrepresented party)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(E-mail address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone number)

(Attach the following)

**Duty to Avoid Unnecessary Expenses  
of Serving a Summons**

Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires certain defendants to cooperate in saving unnecessary expenses of serving a summons and complaint. A defendant who is located in the United States and who fails to return a signed waiver of service requested by a plaintiff located in the United States will be required to pay the expenses of service, unless the defendant shows good cause for the failure.

“Good cause” does not include a belief that the lawsuit is groundless, or that it has been brought in an improper venue, or that the court has no jurisdiction over this matter or over the defendant or the defendant’s property.

If the waiver is signed and returned, you can still make these and all other defenses and objections, but you cannot object to the absence of a summons or of service.

If you waive service, then you must, within the time specified on the waiver form, serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 on the plaintiff and file a copy with the court. By signing and returning the waiver form, you are allowed more time to respond than if a summons had been served.



**Rule 16. Pretrial Conferences; Scheduling; Management**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(b) Scheduling.**

**(1) *Scheduling Order.*** Except in categories of actions exempted by local rule, the district judge — or a magistrate judge when authorized by local rule — must issue a scheduling order:

**(A)** after receiving the parties' report under Rule 26(f); or

**(B)** after consulting with the parties' attorneys and any unrepresented parties at a scheduling conference.

**(2) *Time to Issue.*** The judge must issue the scheduling order as soon as practicable, but unless the judge finds good cause for delay, the judge must issue it within the earlier of 90 days

after any defendant has been served with the complaint or 60 days after any defendant has appeared.

**(3) *Contents of the Order.***

\* \* \* \* \*

**(B) *Permitted Contents.*** The scheduling order may:

\* \* \* \* \*

**(iii)** provide for disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored information;

**(iv)** include any agreements the parties reach for asserting claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material after information is produced,

including agreements reached under  
Federal Rule of Evidence 502;

- (v) direct that before moving for an order relating to discovery, the movant must request a conference with the court;
- (vi) set dates for pretrial conferences and for trial; and
- (vii) include other appropriate matters.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 26. Duty to Disclose; General Provisions  
Governing Discovery**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(b) Discovery Scope and Limits.**

- (1) *Scope in General.* Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows: Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.

Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

**(2) *Limitations on Frequency and Extent.***

\* \* \* \* \*

**(C) *When Required.*** On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that:

\* \* \* \* \*

**(iii)** the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(b)(1).

\* \* \* \* \*

**(c) *Protective Orders.***

**(1) *In General.*** A party or any person from whom discovery is sought may move for a protective order in the court where the action is pending —

or as an alternative on matters relating to a deposition, in the court for the district where the deposition will be taken. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

\* \* \* \* \*

**(B)** specifying terms, including time and place or the allocation of expenses, for the disclosure or discovery;

\* \* \* \* \*

**(d) Timing and Sequence of Discovery.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(2) *Early Rule 34 Requests.***

**(A) *Time to Deliver.*** More than 21 days after the summons and complaint are served on a party, a request under Rule 34 may be delivered:

- (i)** to that party by any other party, and
- (ii)** by that party to any plaintiff or to any other party that has been served.

**(B) *When Considered Served.*** The request is considered to have been served at the first Rule 26(f) conference.

**(3) *Sequence.*** Unless the parties stipulate or the court orders otherwise for the parties' and

witnesses' convenience and in the interests of justice:

- (A) methods of discovery may be used in any sequence; and
- (B) discovery by one party does not require any other party to delay its discovery.

\* \* \* \* \*

**(f) Conference of the Parties; Planning for Discovery.**

\* \* \* \* \*

- (3) ***Discovery Plan.*** A discovery plan must state the parties' views and proposals on:

\* \* \* \* \*

- (C) any issues about disclosure, discovery, or preservation of electronically stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced;



(D) any issues about claims of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation materials, including — if the parties agree on a procedure to assert these claims after production — whether to ask the court to include their agreement in an order under Federal Rule of Evidence 502;

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 30. Depositions by Oral Examination****(a) When a Deposition May Be Taken.**

\* \* \* \* \*

- (2) *With Leave.* A party must obtain leave of court, and the court must grant leave to the extent consistent with Rule 26(b)(1) and (2):

\* \* \* \* \*

**(d) Duration; Sanction; Motion to Terminate or Limit.**

- (1) *Duration.* Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, a deposition is limited to one day of 7 hours. The court must allow additional time consistent with Rule 26(b)(1) and (2) if needed to fairly examine the deponent or if the deponent, another person, or any other circumstance impedes or delays the examination.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 31. Depositions by Written Questions**

**(a) When a Deposition May Be Taken.**

\* \* \* \* \*

- (2) *With Leave.* A party must obtain leave of court, and the court must grant leave to the extent consistent with Rule 26(b)(1) and (2):

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 33. Interrogatories to Parties****(a) In General.**

- (1) *Number.* Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, a party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written interrogatories, including all discrete subparts. Leave to serve additional interrogatories may be granted to the extent consistent with Rule 26(b)(1) and (2).

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 34. Producing Documents, Electronically Stored Information, and Tangible Things, or Entering onto Land, for Inspection and Other Purposes**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(b) Procedure.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(2) Responses and Objections.**

**(A) Time to Respond.** The party to whom the request is directed must respond in writing within 30 days after being served or — if the request was delivered under Rule 26(d)(2) — within 30 days after the parties' first Rule 26(f) conference. A shorter or longer time may be stipulated to under Rule 29 or be ordered by the court.

**(B) Responding to Each Item.** For each item or category, the response must either state that

inspection and related activities will be permitted as requested or state with specificity the grounds for objecting to the request, including the reasons. The responding party may state that it will produce copies of documents or of electronically stored information instead of permitting inspection. The production must then be completed no later than the time for inspection specified in the request or another reasonable time specified in the response.

(C) *Objections.* An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection. An

objection to part of a request must specify  
the part and permit inspection of the rest.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 37. Failure to Make Disclosures or to Cooperate  
in Discovery; Sanctions**

**(a) Motion for an Order Compelling Disclosure or  
Discovery.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(3) *Specific Motions.***

\* \* \* \* \*

**(B) *To Compel a Discovery Response.*** A party seeking discovery may move for an order compelling an answer, designation, production, or inspection. This motion may be made if:

\* \* \* \* \*

**(iv)** a party fails to produce documents or fails to respond that inspection will be permitted — or fails to permit



inspection — as requested under Rule 34.

\* \* \* \* \*

**(e) Failure to Preserve Electronically Stored**

**Information.** If electronically stored information that should have been preserved in the anticipation or conduct of litigation is lost because a party failed to take reasonable steps to preserve it, and it cannot be restored or replaced through additional discovery, the court:

- (1) upon finding prejudice to another party from loss of the information, may order measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice; or
- (2) only upon finding that the party acted with the intent to deprive another party of the information's use in the litigation may:

- (A) presume that the lost information was unfavorable to the party;
- (B) instruct the jury that it may or must presume the information was unfavorable to the party; or
- (C) dismiss the action or enter a default judgment.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 55. Default; Default Judgment**

\* \* \* \* \*

**(c) Setting Aside a Default or a Default Judgment.**

The court may set aside an entry of default for good cause, and it may set aside a final default judgment under Rule 60(b).

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 84. Forms**

**[Abrogated (Apr. \_\_, 2015, eff. Dec. 1, 2015).]**

**APPENDIX OF FORMS**

**[Abrogated (Apr. \_\_, 2015, eff. Dec. 1, 2015).]**