

1



Problem?

- Generally, docketing of appeal transfers jurisdiction from the DCT → CA
- But, even after jurisdiction has passed to CA, sometimes a party needs relief from DCT
- (e.g. Rule 60(b) motions)

2



Problem?

- SCOTUS: DCT & CA "should not attempt to assert jurisdiction over a case simultaneously"
- But ousting jurisdiction from DCT after post-j motions are disposed of is odd b/c deadline for FRCP 60(b) motions continues to run

3



Problem?

deadline for Rule 60(b) motion:

"within a reasonable time—and for reasons (1), (2), and (3) no more than *a year* after entry of judgment"

4



Rule 60(b)(1)–(3): "no later than a year"

- (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect
- (2) newly discovered evidence
- (3) fraud, misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party

5



Rule 60(b)(4)–(6): "within a reasonable time"

- (4) judgment is void
- (5) judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; it's based on a rev'd or vacated judgment; or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable
- (6) catch-all: "any other reason that justifies relief"

6





Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the <u>UT Law CLE eLibrary (utcle.org/elibrary)</u>

Title search: Indicative Rulings - Can We Talk?

Also available as part of the eCourse 2023 Practice Tips in Appellate Law: Interference Stacking, Oral Arguments, and Procedural Tools

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the $33^{\rm rd}$ Annual Conference on State and Federal Appeals session "Under-Utilized Procedural Tools"