

RULES
OF THE
JUDICIARY
OF THE
UNITED STATES

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*Global Court Policy***TITLE 1**
GLOBAL COURT POLICY**Rule 1. Admissible Evidence Rule**

1. This motion shall affect the Supreme Court, the federal courts, and any other court of the United States with federal jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 2072.

2.

(a) In-site evidence is any evidence primarily collected from some Roblox source, i.e. Roblox games, Roblox forums, Roblox groups, etc.

(b) Off-site evidence is any evidence primarily collected outside of Roblox, i.e. Skype, Twitter, Discord, etc.

3. New evidence may not be presented within twenty-four (24) hours of a trial, nor may it be presented within twelve (12) hours of a substantial hearing, such as a preliminary hearing. (For the purposes of this motion, the main hearing in a Supreme Court case will be considered a trial.)

4. Evidence must be collected in a legal and ethical manner. Illegally-obtained evidence (fruit of the poisonous tree) will not be admissible. Unethically-obtained evidence may be dismissed at the judge's discretion.

5. In-site evidence that qualifies under Sections 3 and 4 of this motion shall not be inadmissible under any circumstances, excepting extenuating circumstances at the judge's discretion.

6. Off-site evidence must contain reliable proof that an online account indeed belongs to the subject

Global Court Policy – Rule 1

and is not a fraudulent account and that such message was made by that account. Off-site evidence must be obtained through video or gif to validate the previously noted requirements. To make sure evidence is allowed the video or gif needs to show the person or account, the message, and the program or application the evidence is being gathered on must be refreshed. This can be done on most programs and applications—such as discord, skype, and various browsers—by pressing 'Ctrl' and 'R' in sequence. Under the presiding judge's discretion, this section can be exempted if both parties agree to its validity and witness testimony may also be used in verifying the authenticity of an account if under extenuating circumstances."

7. Off-site evidence that qualifies under Sections 3, 4, and 6 of this motion shall not be inadmissible under any circumstances, excepting extenuating circumstances at the judge's discretion.

Rule 2. Proceedings in Absentia.

1. This rule shall be effective immediately after passage, shall not expire, and shall apply to all federal courts of the United States.

2. Any federal court of the United States may hold proceedings in absentia under the rules and regulations of this Rule.

3. All defendants in absentia proceedings require legal counsel; if a defendant cannot procure his/her own counsel, a public defender may be appointed by the judge to defend such defendant. Even if a defendant waives the right to counsel, a defense

Global Court Policy – Rule 2

attorney must be present for absentia proceedings; a presiding judge may ensure this through any reasonable means.

4. A defendant qualifies for a proceeding in absentia if he/she--

- a) willfully refuses to attend court for any hearing, trial, or any other proceeding, be it criminal or civil, despite being given ample opportunity and flexibility to attend court at a time preferable to such defendant;
- b) physically cannot attend court for any reason but has given consent to a proceeding in absentia;
- c) has not responded to any court summons, appears to be inactive, and/or cannot be contacted without an undue burden to the presiding judge and/or prosecutor(s);
- d) willfully flees the country; and/or
- e) refuses to cooperate with scheduling any proceeding despite being given ample opportunity and flexibility for scheduling such proceedings.

5. Judges are highly encouraged to work around scheduling conflicts (such as those described in §4(b) of this Rule) instead of resorting to absentia proceedings, but no judge shall be held accountable if a defendant who had ample opportunity to attend court receives an unfavorable (but legal) decision, verdict, or injunction.

6. All defense attorneys for absentia proceedings shall update their clients from time to time on the status of their cases, except in cases where the defendant flees the country.

Global Court Policy – Rule 2

7. No criminal trial may be held without a prosecutor, and no civil trial may be held without a plaintiff or his/her counsel.

8. Any ruling from proceedings held in absentia are final if such proceeding was held in absentia due to the defendant's willful refusal to attend. (If you don't want to appear for your first trial, why get another? Just attend the first one if you want to state your case.)

Rule 3. Warrant Issuance Restrictions.

It is necessary to have adequate evidence or probable cause for the issuance of any warrant, especially an arrest-on-sight (AOS) warrant.

Rule 4. Warrant Relocation Rules.

1. Judges, and Justices, may only be permitted to move Warrants that they wrote and issued.

2. Judges, and Justices, are not permitted to move other Judge's, or Justice's, warrants unless the Judge, or Justice, fails to do so, in the event of it being expired, or other nullifying circumstances.

Rule 5. Time to Comply with Writs.

1. No court or judge shall charge any person with contempt for non-compliance with a writ or order unless 48 hours have passed from the time which it was issued.

2. This shall not disable them from making the duration longer than 48 hours, but it shall never be shorter.

Global Court Policy – Rule 5

3. Any judge, or justice who issues such an order and charges contempt prematurely shall have their order struck down without unnecessary delay.

Supreme Court Policy

TITLE II
SUPREME COURT POLICY

Rule 1. Hearing Time Limit

Both parties shall be entitled to 5 minutes for opening statements, 20 minutes for oral arguments, and 5 minutes for closing statements.

Rule 2. Voting Timing

1. For new cases, in order to pass, their must be four ayes, or after three days it will pass if the vote is in the affirmative.

2. For motions, in order to pass, their must be two-thirds majority of the Court all voting the same way, or after three days it will pass if the vote is in the affirmative.

3. For expulsions, in order to pass, there must be two-thirds majority of the Court all voting in the affirmative, and must stay up for a minimum of two days.

4. For cases already heard, voting will be open for four days before Justices will be chosen to write the opinions.

Rule 3. Scheduling Policy

1. Case Times will be posted at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled Hearing time.

2. Justices not able to attend will have the 24 hours before the hearing to submit questions to the Chief Justice or Presiding Justice (most senior) and the answers to those questions will be sent to the asking Justice following the hearing.

Supreme Court Policy – Rule 3

3. After the hearing all Justices will have 48 hours to submit their final vote on the card.

4. Following the final votes the justice's writing the majority/dissenting/concurring opinions will have 24 hours to publish those to the card for the record. (Justices writing the opinions are chosen by the most senior justice in the majority and in the dissenting opinions; with the Chief Justice always being the most senior in each; concurring opinions can be wrote by any justice who agrees with the majority or dissent but does not like the opinion published by the writing justice, however the concurring opinion will have no weight to it).

5. All hearings will be videotaped and put on youtube so justices who are not able to attend can still watch.

Rule 4. Syllabus Requirement

All majority opinions shall be accompanied by a syllabus in order to show the helds, and reasoning behind an opinion.

Rule 5. Constitutional Amendments

All amendments shall be voted on by the Court in separate by each section of each amendment proposed.

*Supreme Court Rules Amendments***TITLE III****SUPREME COURT RULES AMENDMENTS****Amendment 1. Amendment to Rule 1 of the Supreme Court**

1. The Clerk shall be appointed by the Supreme Court to serve an indefinite term, which may be modified by the Court.

a. The Chief Justice or the Court may order the dismissal of the Clerk for violation of these Rules, law, or for inactivity.

2. The Clerk shall have access to the Supreme Court Trello as well as the Supreme Court Skype chat, for the purpose of aiding in the scheduling of cases.

3. The Clerk shall be required, with respect to such regulations and exceptions as the Court or the Chief Justice shall issue, to schedule oral arguments for cases which have been approved by the Court.

a. The Clerk shall prioritize cases based off of their date of approval, from oldest to newest, unless certain cases are expedited, in which case they shall be prioritized.

Amendment 2. Adding Part Two to Rule 1 of the Supreme Court

1. The Chief Justice may designate any Justice of the Supreme Court as the "Dean of Scheduling" to aid in the scheduling of hearings.

a. The Court may remove the Dean from this position with a simple majority vote - does not expel the Justice, simply removes them from their deanship.

Supreme Court Rule Amendments – Amdt 2

- b. A Justice may step down from their deanship should they feel any reason to do so; they be re-designated as Dean only with their consent.
- 2. The Dean of Scheduling shall assist the Chief Justice, and the Clerk in the scheduling of cases, and shall prioritize cases as provided in Amendment 1 of this Court's Rule.

Amendment. 3. Amendment to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court

- 1. There shall be a submission place, where citizens can submit answers to an assessment (which shall be agreed upon by the Court) - all applications will be added to the Bar Assessment Board by the account.
- 2. All Justices of the Supreme Court shall be members of the assessment board. In addition, the Clerk shall also be present, and the American Bar Association shall appoint a single representative who shall be present as well.
 - a. The Clerk and the Representative are there to propose amendments to the assessment for the Court to vote upon.
 - b. For each application submitted, the Court shall conduct a vote (per Court rules), and shall determine if the applicant is to be admitted to the Bar.
- 3. Vested in each Justice, and the Clerk is the authority to issue disciplinary orders as necessary - with respect to Bar status to ensure the Bar is qualified, and to uphold professionalism.

*Supreme Court Rules Amendments – Amdt 4***Amendment. 4. Amendment to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court**

1. Any person who has served as a member of the inferior Bar for at least 2 months shall be eligible to be admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

a. In order to be admitted to the Supreme Court's Bar, an applicant under this section must have the recommendation of either three current members of the Bar, a justice of the Supreme Court, or the Attorney General.

b. A person who has achieved all of the qualifications enumerated under this section shall be, for all intents and purposes, considered a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court when such qualifications are presented to a member of the Supreme Court.

2. In addition to the means of admission provided for by section 1 of this Rule, a qualified attorney may be admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court upon presentment of merit to a justice of the Supreme Court, and provided that a majority of the Supreme Court is in favor of such an extraordinary admission.

3. All members of the Supreme Court Bar shall be recorded on the Supreme Court Trello, in a separate list designated for record-keeping of Bar members; members of the Supreme Court Bar shall be authorized to provide legal representation to case parties in the Supreme Court (does not limit pro se).

Supreme Court Rule Amendments – Amdt 4

4. All members of the Bar of the Supreme Court shall be subject to disbarment, or suspension from the Bar, by the Supreme Court for any of the following reasons:

- a. misconduct in the handling of a case;
- b. intentionally disparaging client's case;
- c. gross incompetence;
- d. disturbing decorum of court;
- e. suspicion of perpetration of felony;
- f. conviction of felony.

5. The Solicitor General shall always be a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court, although shall only be subject to suspension from the Bar, and not disbarment.

6. The Attorney General shall be admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

Amendment. 5. Amendment to Rule 8.1 of the Supreme Court

1. Whenever any person files suit in the Supreme Court, and provided the subject matter of the case is entirely frivolous, whether a semblance of legitimacy is provided or otherwise, the Court, with a majority vote, will enter an order declaring the petitioner a frivolous litigator, and such litigator will be barred from filing any further suits in the Supreme Court on their own behalf, and any suits must be filed through a member of the Bar of this Court.

2. The Court shall maintain a record of frivolous litigators on the Supreme Court Trello, and any cases submitted by a frivolous litigator on their own

Supreme Court Rules Amendments – Amdt 5

behalf shall be archived without further debate if present on the Supreme Court Trello.

3. Any person disbarred from the Bar of the Supreme Court shall, for all intents and purposes, be considered a frivolous litigator as provided under section 1 of this Rule.

4. The disability set forth in section 1 of this Rule shall be subject to removal by the Court, provided a majority of the justices thereof are in favor.

Amendment. 6. Amendment to Rule 5.1 of the Supreme Court

1. If a party to a case before the Supreme Court wishes to have legal representation in such a suit and wishes to appoint counsel who is not a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court, the Court may admit the attorney pro hac vice if it deems it necessary and appropriate.

a. A determination on behalf of the Court as provided under this Rule may be made by the Chief Justice, or by the Court itself with a majority of the Justices in favor.

Amendment. 7. Amendment to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court

1. Any person who has served as a member of the inferior Bar (administrated by the Dept. of Justice / American Bar Association) for at least 2 months shall be eligible to be admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

a. In order to be admitted to the Supreme Court's Bar, an applicant under this section must have the recommendation of either three current members of the Bar, a

Supreme Court Rule Amendments – Amdt 7

justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, or two judges of the Federal Court.

Shall be amended to:

1. Any person who has served as a member of the inferior Bar for at least 2 months shall be eligible to be admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.
 - a. In order to be admitted to the Supreme Court's Bar, an applicant under this section must have the recommendation of either three current members of the Bar, a justice of the Supreme Court, or the Attorney General.

Amendment. 8. Amendment to Rule 19 of the Supreme Court

1. A United States court may certify to this Court a question or proposition of law on which it seeks instruction for the proper decision of a case, either on its own motion or at the behest of a party. The certificate shall contain a statement of the nature of the case and the facts on which the question or proposition of law arises. The certificate requires the Clerk's signature, and shall be submitted and prepared using the respective court's standard template. Only questions or propositions of law may be certified, and they shall be stated separately and with precision.

2. When a question is certified by a United States court, this Court, on its own motion or that of a

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party, may consider and decide the entire matter in controversy.

3. When a question is certified, the Court will notify the parties and docket the case. Counsel shall then enter their appearances. After docketing, the Court will perform a preliminary examination of the certificate to determine whether the case should be briefed, set for argument, or dismissed. No brief may be filed until the preliminary examination of the certificate is completed.

4. If the Court orders the case briefed or set for argument, the parties will be notified and permitted to file briefs. The Clerk of this Court then will direct the court in possession of the record to certify and transmit it.

5. A brief on the merits in a case involving a certified question shall comply the standard rules and procedures of the Court, which should be communicated to the parties, except that the brief for the party who is the plaintiff or petitioner below shall be filed within three days of the order requiring briefs or setting the case for argument.

Amendment. 9. Adoption of Rule 17(a) of the Supreme Court

1. This Rule applies only to an action invoking the Court's judicial discipline functions.
2. A judicial complaint must be accompanied by a motion for leave to file to be placed on the docket.
3. If leave to file is granted, the Clerk shall issue a summons for the Judge to appear before the

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Court. The Court may permit the complainant to attend.

4. Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as to inhibit the Court from exercising the powers granted under the Constitution. See U.S. Constitution, amdt. XVII.

*Rules for Criminal Procedure Amendments***TITLE IV****RULES FOR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENTS****Amendment 1. Adoption of Rule 22 – Bar of the Supreme Court**

1. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court shall be permitted to practice law, and provide counsel in the Federal Court of the United States.

2. Any person who is a suspended member of the Bar of the Supreme Court shall not practice law in the Federal Court for the duration of their suspension; any person, who having been disbarred from the Supreme Court's Bar, shall not be authorized to practice law in the Federal Court unless expressly authorized by the Supreme Court.

Amendment 2. Amendment of Rule 4b of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure

(1) Warrant. A warrant must:

(A) contain the defendant's name or, if it is unknown, a name or description by which the defendant can be identified with reasonable certainty;

(B) describe the offense charged in the complaint;

(C) command that the defendant be arrested and brought without unnecessary delay before a District Judge.

(D) Be signed by a Judge.

(E) contain the time-and-date format of its expiration.

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(F) Sections A,B,C, D and E, must be included on the warrant card within 24 hours of its issuance. If this is not followed, any Supreme Court Justice or pauljkl, may immediately terminate the warrant in its entirety.

Amendment 3. Amendment to Rule 19 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure

(a) For the purpose of this Rule, the following shall be observed as the official judicial security group: <https://www.roblox.com/Groups/group.aspx?gid=2795485>.

(b) Judicial security, subject to the direction of the Chief and other designated officers, are authorized and empowered:

- (1) to make law arrests without warrant for violations of federal, courtroom rules, or the principle of decorum while in any federal courthouse;
- (2) to provide for the security of Federal jurists (judges, justices), the Attorney General, and other essential Justice Department officers while in any federal courthouse;

(A) this shall in no way preclude or interfere with similar functions performed by other government instruments.

- (3) to remove any person, with the exception of the presiding judge, from the floor of the court when necessary to preserve the court's decorum; and
- (4) to carry and use firearms in any federal courthouse.

*Rules for Criminal Procedure Amendments – Amdt 4***Amendment 4. Amendment of Rule 24 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure**

(a) The court shall impanel a jury of 12 Americans who qualify as electors using the ":jury 12" command in all cases in which the defense does not consent to a trial by bench.

(b) ``Peremptory Challenges.`` Each party is entitled to three (3) peremptory challenges for prospective jurors in all cases arising under the laws of the United States. The court shall, if it thinks it proper, appoint an alternate juror using the ":jury 1" command if a peremptory challenge is made by a party.

(c) ``Mandatory Minimum Size of Jury.`` A jury shall never fall below the size of six (6) jurors, or the court shall declare the trial a mistrial and a new hearing shall be scheduled; a juror who leaves in the middle of the trial is punishable with contempt at the court's discretion.

Amendment 5. Amendment of Rule 31 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure

(a) Return. The jury must return its verdict to a judge in open court. A guilty verdict must be unanimous, however a supermajority (two-thirds of the jurors) shall suffice for a verdict of not guilty.

(b) Partial Verdicts, Mistrial, and Retrial.

(1) Multiple Defendants. If there are multiple defendants, the jury may return a verdict at any time during its deliberations as to any defendant about whom it has agreed.

(2) Multiple Counts. If the jury cannot agree on all counts as to any defendant, the jury may return a verdict on those counts on which it has agreed.

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- (3) **Mistrial and Retrial.** If the jury cannot agree on a verdict on one or more counts, the court may declare a mistrial on those counts. The government may retry any defendant on any count on which the jury could not agree.
- (c) **Lesser Offense or Attempt.** A defendant may be found guilty of any of the following:
- (1) an offense necessarily included in the offense charged;
 - (2) an attempt to commit the offense charged; or
 - (3) an attempt to commit an offense necessarily included in the offense charged, if the attempt is an offense in its own right.
- (d) **Jury Poll.** After a verdict is returned but before the jury is discharged, the court must on a party's request, or may on its own, poll the jurors individually. If the poll reveals a lack of unanimity, the court may direct the jury to deliberate further or may declare a mistrial and discharge the jury.

Amendment 6. Amendment of Rule 41 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure**(a) Scope and Definitions.**

- (1) **Scope.** This rule does not modify any statute regulating search or seizure, or the issuance and execution of a search warrant in special circumstances.
- (2) **Definitions.** The following definitions apply under this rule:
- (A) “Property” includes documents, books, papers, any other tangible objects, and information.

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(B) “Daytime” means the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. according to local time.

(C) “Federal law enforcement officer” means a government agent (other than an attorney for the government) who is engaged in enforcing the criminal laws and is within any category of officers authorized by the Attorney General to request a search warrant.

(D) “Domestic terrorism” and “international terrorism” have the meanings set out in 18 U.S.C. §2331.

(E) “Tracking device” has the meaning set out in 18 U.S.C. §3117 (b).

(b) Authority to Issue a Warrant. At the request of a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government:

(1) a federal judge, with authority as designated by law in the jurisdiction of incidence;

(2) a justice of the Supreme Court; and

(3) a magistrate judge having authority in any district where activities related to the crime may have occurred, or in the District of Columbia, may issue a warrant for property that is located outside the jurisdiction of any state or district, but within any of the following:

(A) a United States territory, possession, or commonwealth;

(B) the premises—no matter who owns them—of a United States diplomatic or consular mission in a foreign state, including any appurtenant building, part of a building, or land used for the mission's purposes; or

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(C) a residence and any appurtenant land owned or leased by the United States and used by United States personnel assigned to a United States diplomatic or consular mission in a foreign state.

(c) Persons or Property Subject to Search or Seizure. A warrant may be issued for any of the following:

- (1) evidence of a crime;
- (2) contraband, fruits of crime, or other items illegally possessed;
- (3) property designed for use, intended for use, or used in committing a crime;
- (4) a person to be arrested or a person who is unlawfully restrained; or
- (5) audits from any agency & department within the United States suspected of malpractice, per regulation, or by law.

(d) Obtaining a Warrant.

(1) In General. After receiving an affidavit or other information, a magistrate judge—or if authorized by Rule 41(b), a judge of a state court of record—must issue the warrant if there is probable cause to search for and seize a person or property or to install and use a tracking device.

(2) Requesting a Warrant in the Presence of a Judge.

(A) Warrant on an Affidavit. When a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government presents an affidavit in support of a warrant, the judge may require the affiant to appear personally and may examine under

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oath the affiant and any witness the affiant produces.

(B) Warrant on Sworn Testimony. The judge may wholly or partially dispense with a written affidavit and base a warrant on sworn testimony if doing so is reasonable under the circumstances.

(C) Recording Testimony. Testimony taken in support of a warrant must be recorded by a court reporter or by a suitable recording device, and the judge must file the transcript or recording with the clerk, along with any affidavit.

(3) Requesting a Warrant by Telephonic or Other Reliable Electronic Means. In accordance with Rule 4.1, a magistrate judge may issue a warrant based on information communicated by telephone or other reliable electronic means.

(e) Issuing the Warrant.

(1) In General. The judicial officers as prescribed in subsection (b) herein must issue the warrant to an officer authorized to execute it;--or to a federal official in capacity to turn over such records;--or to a private citizen who may provide such contents as requested.

(2) Contents of the Warrant.

(A) Warrant to Search for and Seize a Person or Property. Except for a tracking-device warrant, the warrant must identify the person or property to be searched, identify any person or property to be seized, and designate the judge, or government attorney to whom it must be

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returned. The warrant must command the officer, or the subject in question, prescribed by subsection (e(1)) herein to:

- (i) execute the warrant within a specified time no longer than 14 days;
- (ii) execute the warrant during the daytime, unless the judge for good cause expressly authorizes execution at another time; and
- (iii) return the warrant to the judge (or magistrate) designated in the warrant.

(B) Warrant Seeking Electronically Stored Information. A warrant under Rule 41(e)(2)(A) may authorize the seizure of electronic storage media or the seizure or copying of electronically stored information. Unless otherwise specified, the warrant authorizes a later review of the media or information consistent with the warrant. The time for executing the warrant in Rule 41(e)(2)(A) and (f)(1)(A) refers to the seizure or on-site copying of the media or information, and not to any later off-site copying or review.

(C) Warrant for a Tracking Device. A tracking-device warrant must identify the person or property to be tracked, designate the magistrate judge to whom it must be returned, and specify a reasonable length of time that the device may be used. The time must not exceed 45 days from the date the warrant was issued. The court may, for good cause, grant one or more extensions for a reasonable period not to

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exceed 45 days each. The warrant must command the officer to:

- (i) complete any installation authorized by the warrant within a specified time no longer than 10 days;
- (ii) perform any installation authorized by the warrant during the daytime, unless the judge for good cause expressly authorizes installation at another time; and
- (iii) return the warrant to the judge designated in the warrant.

(f) Executing and Returning the Warrant.

(1) Warrant to Search for and Seize a Person or Property.

(A) Noting the Time. The officer executing the warrant must enter on it the exact date and time it was executed.

(B) Inventory. An officer present during the execution of the warrant must prepare and verify an inventory of any property seized. The officer must do so in the presence of another officer and the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken. If either one is not present, the officer must prepare and verify the inventory in the presence of at least one other credible person. In a case involving the seizure of electronic storage media or the seizure or copying of electronically stored information, the inventory may be limited to describing the physical storage media that were seized or copied. The officer may

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retain a copy of the electronically stored information that was seized or copied.

(C) Receipt. The officer executing the warrant must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken or leave a copy of the warrant and receipt at the place where the officer took the property.

(D) Return. The officer executing the warrant must promptly return it—together with a copy of the inventory—to the magistrate judge designated on the warrant. The officer may do so by reliable electronic means. The judge must, on request, give a copy of the inventory to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

(2) Warrant for a Tracking Device.

(A) Noting the Time. The officer executing a tracking-device warrant must enter on it the exact date and time the device was installed and the period during which it was used.

(B) Return. Within 10 days after the use of the tracking device has ended, the officer executing the warrant must return it to the judge designated in the warrant. The officer may do so by reliable electronic means.

(C) Service. Within 10 days after the use of the tracking device has ended, the officer executing a tracking-device warrant must serve a copy of the warrant on the person who was

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tracked or whose property was tracked. Service may be accomplished by delivering a copy to the person who, or whose property, was tracked; or by leaving a copy at the person's residence or usual place of abode with an individual of suitable age and discretion who resides at that location and by mailing a copy to the person's last known address. Upon request of the government, the judge may delay notice as provided in Rule 41(f)(3).

(3) Delayed Notice. Upon the government's request, a federal judge—or if authorized by Rule 41(b), a judge of a state court of record—may delay any notice required by this rule if the delay is authorized by statute.

(g) Motion to Return Property. A person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure of property or by the deprivation of property may move for the property's return. The motion must be filed in the district where the property was seized. The court must receive evidence on any factual issue necessary to decide the motion. If it grants the motion, the court must return the property to the movant, but may impose reasonable conditions to protect access to the property and its use in later proceedings.

(h) Motion to Suppress. A defendant may move to suppress evidence in the court where the trial will occur, as Rule 12 provides.

Amendment 7. Creation of Rule 43 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure

(a) When Required. Unless this rule provides otherwise, the defendant must be present at:

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- (1) the trial to which the Defendant is constitutionally afforded
 - (2) every trial stage, including jury impanelment and the return of the verdict; and
 - (3) sentencing.
- (b) When Not Required. A defendant need not be present under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) Organizational Defendant. The defendant is an organization represented by counsel who is present.
 - (2) Misdemeanor Offense. The offense is punishable by fine or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and with the defendant's written consent, the court permits arraignment, plea, trial, and sentencing to occur by video teleconferencing or in the defendant's absence.
 - (2a) Rule 2 shall not serve to forbid Judges from holding Court in Skype or Discord, as for the purposes of this Rule, Skype and Discord chats shall be (when it is proper) recognized as Courtrooms for the purpose of law.
 - (3) Conference or Hearing on a Legal Question. The proceeding involves only a conference or hearing on a question of law.
 - (4) Sentence Correction. The proceeding involves the correction or reduction of sentence under Rule 35 or 18 U.S.C. §3582 (c).
- (c) Waiving Continued Presence.
- (1) In General. A defendant who was initially present at trial, or who had pleaded guilty or

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nolo contendere, waives the right to be present under the following circumstances:

- (A) when the defendant is voluntarily absent after the trial has begun, regardless of whether the court informed the defendant of an obligation to remain during trial;
- (B) in a noncapital case, when the defendant is voluntarily absent during sentencing; or
- (C) when the court warns the defendant that it will remove the defendant from the courtroom for disruptive behavior, but the defendant persists in conduct that justifies removal from the courtroom.

(2) Waiver's Effect. If the defendant waives the right to be present, the trial may proceed to completion, including the verdict's return and sentencing, during the defendant's absence.

(d) Final, if a Defendant shall have been notified of a case within 5 days of its scheduled time, and fails in making all due haste in appearing, they shall formally and permanently forfeit right to self representation at this Trial, and shall be represented by legal counsel appointed by the Court.

Amendment 8. Amendment of Rule 62 of F. Rules of Criminal Procedure

1. No person shall be declared Arrest on Sight ('AoS') without the issuing judge bearing the intent to provide a trial for the individual - these trials may be expedited (24 hr. notice may be waived).

- a. This provision is not to be construed as requiring a judge to provide a trial, but as

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requiring that at the time of issuance, they
plan to provide a trial.

b. This does mean that sufficient evidence (the issuing judge shall be responsible for determining the propriety of evidence) is necessary. If tangible evidence is not present, however the issuing judge witnessed the crime, they may seek testimonies from others present for use during the trial.

2. No person shall be declared Arrest on Sight ('AoS') unless their actions quantify a risk to the general public, unless for contempt (or contempt-related actions e.g 18 U.S. Code § 1521), or upon indictment;-or conviction of a crime for which they have been indicted.

3. Failure to abide by these rules of practice may be considered contemptuous, is grounds for the dismissal of the warrant, and disciplinary action may be considered.

Amendment 9. Adoption of Rule 87 – Suspension

(a) **AUTHORITY.** A court may, on its own motion or that of any party, suspend any provision of these Rules for a particular case if:

- (1) it is in the interests of justice for the provision not to apply;
- (2) the application of the provision would be unfair or cause prejudice to any party;
- (3) the suspension would not modify the substantive rights to any party in the proceeding; and

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- (4) the provision has not been amended by the Rules of the Judiciary.
- (b) NOTICE. Before any suspension the movant or the Court must, if possible, ensure all parties are given notice and opportunity to respond.
- (c) APPEAL. An interlocutory order under this Rule shall be appealable to the court of appeals. See 28 U.S.C § 1292(e).

Amendment 10. Amendment of Rule 9(a)

- (a) ISSUANCE. If one or more affidavits filed with a complaint establish probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge may issue a summons instead of an arrest warrant to a person authorized to serve it if summons would be more practical than an arrest warrant. The judge must issue a warrant, instead of a summons, if a warrant would be more effective than a summons in compelling the attendance of the defendant. A judge may issue more than one warrant or summons on the same complaint. If an individual defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a judge may, and upon request of an attorney for the government must, issue a warrant. If an organizational defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a judge may take any action authorized by United States law

Rules for Civil Procedure Amendments

TITLE V

RULES FOR CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENTS

Amendment 1. Adoption of Rule 17.1 – Bar of the Supreme Court

1. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court shall be permitted to practice law, and provide counsel in the Federal Court of the United States.

2. Any person who is a suspended member of the Bar of the Supreme Court shall not practice law in the Federal Court for the duration of their suspension; any person, who having been disbarred from the Supreme Court's Bar, shall not be authorized to practice law in the Federal Court unless expressly authorized by the Supreme Court.

Amendment 2. Adoption of Rule 60 – Suspension

- (d) AUTHORITY. A court may, on its own motion or that of any party, suspend any provision of these Rules for a particular case if:
- (1) it is in the interests of justice for the provision not to apply;
 - (2) the application of the provision would be unfair or cause prejudice to any party;
 - (3) the suspension would not modify the substantive rights to any party in the proceeding; and
 - (4) the provision has not been amended by the Rules of the Judiciary.

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- (e) NOTICE. Before any suspension the movant or the Court must, if possible, ensure all parties are given notice and opportunity to respond.
- (f) APPEAL. An interlocutory order under this Rule shall be appealable to the court of appeals. See 28 U.S.C § 1292(e).