## Intro I/Module 4: Questions

You have completed hearing evidence in an action involving a dispute over the sale of a mobile home. You are not sure whether this contract for sale, in which the purchase price was \$7000, must be written to be enforceable. You find the plaintiff's testimony that the defendant agreed to pay this sum believable, but the defendant is not present and there is no written contract. You decide to reserve judgment.

What do you say to the plaintiff? Write down your exact words: \_\_\_\_\_\_

What will you do next to find out the answer to your question? \_\_\_\_\_

When you're ready to enter judgment, what steps will you take? Be specific about each step. Use the attached judgment form, but don't spend time on names, addresses, etc. Just focus on the right-hand side of the form.

You've just entered judgment in an action for summary ejectment and past-due rent, but you're new and don't know that you're supposed to enter rent up to the date of judgment. So you entered judgment for the amount requested in the complaint – obviously less than the amount the tenant owes by the time the case gets to court. Your clerk brings your judgment back to you and asks you to fix it. What do you say, and what do you do?

In the next SE case you hear, the plaintiff asks you for permission to amend the complaint to substitute the amount due as of date of trial. This is not a necessary amendment. BUT if you granted the motion, what specific action would you take to amend the complaint?

Has your chief district court judge authorized you to hear motions to set aside pursuant to Rule 60(b)? Share with your group any experience you've had – or witnessed – about how this works.