

## **Rule 6. Computing and Extending Time; Time for Motion Papers**

(a) COMPUTING TIME. The following rules apply in computing any time period specified in these rules, in any court order, or in any statute that does not specify a method of computing time.

(1) *Period Stated in Days or a Longer Unit.* When the period is stated in days or a longer unit of time:

(A) exclude the day of the event that triggers the period;

(B) count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays; and

(C) include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(2) *Period Stated in Hours.* When the period is stated in hours:

(A) begin counting immediately on the occurrence of the event that triggers the period;

(B) count every hour, including hours during intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and

(C) if the period would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the same time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(3) *Inaccessibility of the Clerk's Office.* Unless the court orders otherwise, if the clerk's office is inaccessible:

(A) on the last day for filing under Rule 6(a)(1), then the time for filing is extended to the first accessible day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday; or

(B) during the last hour for filing under Rule 6(a)(2), then the time for filing is extended to the same time on the first accessible day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(4) *"Last Day" Defined.* Unless a different time is set by a statute or court order, the last day ends:

(A) for electronic filing, at midnight in the court's time zone; and

(B) for filing by other means, when the clerk's office is scheduled to close.

(5) *"Next Day" Defined.* The "next day" is determined by continuing to count forward when the period is measured after an event and backward when measured before an event.

(6) *"Legal Holiday" Defined.* "Legal holiday" means:

(A) the day set aside by statute for observing New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday, Washington's Birthday, District of Columbia Emancipation Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day; and

(B) any day declared a holiday by the President or Congress, or observed as a holiday by the court.

(C) [Omitted].

(b) EXTENDING TIME.

(1) *In General.* When an act may or must be done within a specified time, the court may, for good cause, extend the time:

(A) with or without motion or notice if the court acts, or if the request is made, before

the original time or its extension expires; or

(B) on motion made after the time has expired if the party failed to act because of excusable neglect.

(2) *Exceptions*. A court must not extend the time to act under Rules 50(b) and (d), 52(b), 59(b), (d), and (e), and 60(b).

(c) TIME FOR SERVING AFFIDAVITS. Any affidavit supporting a motion or opposition must be served with the motion or opposition unless the court orders otherwise.

(d) ADDITIONAL TIME AFTER CERTAIN KINDS OF SERVICE. 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).

#### COMMENT TO 2022 AMENDMENTS

Subsection (a)(6)(A) has been amended to include District of Columbia Emancipation Day and Juneteenth in the definition of legal holiday.

#### COMMENT TO 2017 AMENDMENTS

This rule is identical to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6*, as amended in 2007, 2009, and 2016, except for 1) deletion of reference to local rules; 2) modification of subsection (a)(6)(B) to include holidays observed by the court, which made federal subsection (a)(6)(C) inapplicable; and 3) in section (c) (formerly section (d)), retention of language reflecting District of Columbia practice for service of affidavits in support of a motion or opposition. As explained in the Advisory Committee Notes to the federal rule, the 2009 federal amendments were intended to simplify and clarify the process for computing deadlines.

#### COMMENT

Rule 6 identical to *Fed. Rule of Civil Procedure 6* except for deletion from section (a) of reference to local rules of district courts and states in which district courts are held, deletion from section (b) of reference to Federal Rule 74(a), which prescribes the method of appeal from a judgment of a magistrate, and revision of section (d) in accordance with local practice respecting service of motions and affidavits. In addition, section (a) of the Superior Court Rule, like Superior Court Criminal Rule 45(a), has been modified to permit an extra day for the computation of time for the filing of legal papers only when the office of the clerk has been ordered closed.