

**AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL  
RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

**Rule 12.2. Notice of an Insanity Defense; Mental Examination**

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**(d) Failure to Comply.**

**(1) *Failure to Give Notice or to Submit to***

***Examination.*** The court may exclude any expert evidence from the defendant on the issue of the defendant's mental disease, mental defect, or any other mental condition bearing on the defendant's guilt or the issue of punishment in a capital case if the defendant fails to:

(A) give notice under Rule 12.2(b); or

(B) submit to an examination when ordered under Rule 12.2(c).

**(2) *Failure to Disclose.*** The court may exclude any expert evidence for which the defendant has failed to

comply with the disclosure requirement of Rule 12.2(c)(3).

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### **Rule 29. Motion for a Judgment of Acquittal**

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#### **(c) After Jury Verdict or Discharge.**

(1) *Time for a Motion.* A defendant may move for a judgment of acquittal, or renew such a motion, within 7 days after a guilty verdict or after the court discharges the jury, whichever is later.

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### **Rule 32.1. Revoking or Modifying Probation or Supervised Release**

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#### **(b) Revocation.**

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**(2) *Revocation Hearing.*** Unless waived by the person, the court must hold the revocation hearing within a reasonable time in the district having jurisdiction. The person is entitled to:

- (A) written notice of the alleged violation;
- (B) disclosure of the evidence against the person;
- (C) an opportunity to appear, present evidence, and question any adverse witness unless the court determines that the interest of justice does not require the witness to appear;
- (D) notice of the person's right to retain counsel or to request that counsel be appointed if the person cannot obtain counsel; and
- (E) an opportunity to make a statement and present any information in mitigation.

**(c) Modification.**

- (1) ***In General.*** Before modifying the conditions of probation or supervised release, the court must hold a hearing, at which the person has the right to counsel and an opportunity to make a statement and present any information in mitigation.

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### **Rule 33. New Trial**

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(b) **Time to File.**

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- (2) ***Other Grounds.*** Any motion for a new trial grounded on any reason other than newly discovered evidence must be filed within 7 days after the verdict or finding of guilty.

### **Rule 34. Arresting Judgment**

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**(b) Time to File.** The defendant must move to arrest judgment within 7 days after the court accepts a verdict or finding of guilty, or after a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

### **Rule 45. Computing and Extending Time**

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**(b) Extending Time.**

**(1) *In General.*** When an act must or may be done within a specified period, the court on its own may extend the time, or for good cause may do so on a party's motion made:

- (A) before the originally prescribed or previously extended time expires; or
- (B) after the time expires if the party failed to act because of excusable neglect.

**(2) *Exception.*** The court may not extend the time to take any action under Rule 35, except as stated in that rule.

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**Rule 59. Matters Before a Magistrate Judge**

**(a) *Nondispositive Matters.*** A district judge may refer to a magistrate judge for determination any matter that does not dispose of a charge or defense. The magistrate judge must promptly conduct the required proceedings and, when appropriate, enter on the record an oral or written order stating the determination. A party may serve and file objections to the order within 10 days after being served with a copy of a written order or after the oral order is stated on the record, or at some other time the court sets. The district judge must consider timely objections and modify or set aside any part of the order that is contrary to law or clearly erroneous. Failure to

object in accordance with this rule waives a party's right to review.

**(b) Dispositive Matters.**

(1) *Referral to Magistrate Judge.* A district judge may refer to a magistrate judge for recommendation a defendant's motion to dismiss or quash an indictment or information, a motion to suppress evidence, or any matter that may dispose of a charge or defense. The magistrate judge must promptly conduct the required proceedings. A record must be made of any evidentiary proceeding and of any other proceeding if the magistrate judge considers it necessary. The magistrate judge must enter on the record a recommendation for disposing of the matter, including any proposed findings of fact. The clerk must immediately serve copies on all parties.

**(2) *Objections to Findings and***

***Recommendations.*** Within 10 days after being served with a copy of the recommended disposition, or at some other time the court sets, a party may serve and file specific written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations. Unless the district judge directs otherwise, the objecting party must promptly arrange for transcribing the record, or whatever portions of it the parties agree to or the magistrate judge considers sufficient. Failure to object in accordance with this rule waives a party's right to review.

**(3) *De Novo Review of Recommendations.*** The district judge must consider de novo any objection to the magistrate judge's recommendation. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommendation, receive further evidence, or



resubmit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.