I. PERSONAL JURISDICTION
   a. types:
      i. in personam – person (citizenship)
      ii. in rem – land (action to quiet title)
      iii. quasi in rem – land is the basis, but personal obligation
   b. Basis for jurisdiction
      i. Consent
      ii. Citizenship/Residency
      iii. Power/Presence [Minimum Contacts that do not offend the traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice] International Shoe
   c. Foreseeability must be such that Δ would reasonably anticipate being hauled into court there WWVW; There is a “reaching out” into another state
   d. Spectrums of contact
      i. Activities are Continuous & Systematic OR Isolated Act
      ii. Cause of Action Arises Out of Activities W/In the Forum or NOT
      iii. Specific → Isolated Act, Arises Out of Forum
      iv. General → Continuous and Systematic, Does Not Arise Out of Forum
   e. Gang of Fours → 1. Stream of Commerce 2. Conduct Directed Towards the State Asahi [Minority holds that introduction into commerce is enough]

II. NOTICE → Reasonably calculated, under all circumstances, to give person actual notice (opportunity to be heard)

III. SERVICE OF PROCESS – Rule 4

IV. FEDERAL SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION
   a. Diversity Jurisdiction - §1332
      i. “complete diversity” Strawbridge v. Curtiss
   b. Principle Place of Business
      i. Nerve Center – decision-making and control
      ii. Corporate Activities or Operating Assets – production or service activities
      iii. Total Activity – all circumstances
   c. Federal Question Jurisdiction - §1331
      i. “Arises Under” Mottley
   d. Holmes Creation Test – arises under law that creates the cause of action Eliscu
   e. Supplemental Jurisdiction - §1367
      i. Pendent – Π appends a claim lacking independent jurisdiction
         1. Common Nucleus of Operative Fact
         ii. Ancillary – Counterclaim, Cross-Claim, Third Party

V. VENUE - §1391, §1404, §1406
   a. forum non conveniens – court may resist imposition on its jurisdiction even when authorized by general venue statute
   b. Van Dusen Rule → law travels w/ case

VI. REMOVAL - §1441

VII. ERIE DOCTRINE
   a. Apply state substantive law and federal procedural law
   b. Outcome Determination Test → outcome should be substantially the same in federal court as in state court Guarantee Trust v. York
   c. Balancing Test Byrd
   d. If there is FRCP, apply it! [Only direct conflicts] Hanna v. Plumer
   e. Four types of federal provisions:
      i. Constitutional – federal prevails
      ii. Statute – arguably procedural
      iii. Rule – rationally capable of classification as procedural
      iv. Judicial Practice – outcome determinative test
   f. Goals: Discourage Forum-Shopping, Avoid Inequitable Admin. of Laws

VIII. PLEADING – Rule 8
a. Amendments – Rule 15
   i. Relation-Back Doctrine
b. Sanctions – Rule 11
   i. Safe-Harbor Provision – attorney in violation can voluntarily act to possible avoid sanctions
c. Dismissal – only if II cannot possibly recover as a matter of law

IX. JOINER
a. Counterclaims – Rule 13
   i. Independent Jurisdiction is required for permissive counterclaims, but not for compulsory counterclaims (ancillary jurisdiction)
   ii. Rule 13(a) §1367 res judicata [they are all the same thing] Heyward-Robinson
b. Cross-claims – Rule 13
c. Impleader – Rule 14
d. Necessary and Indispensable Parties – Rule 19
e. Intervention – Rule 24

X. CLASS ACTIONS – Rule 23
a. Notice
   i. Δ’s class not automatically created for res judicata effect
   ii. No “opt in” requirement [Cannot opt out of (b)(1) and (b)(2)]
b. Jurisdiction
   i. Diversity of Citizenship – Named Parties
   ii. Amount in Controversy – No Aggregation
   iii. Venue – Class Representative

XI. ADJUDICATION W/O TRAIL
a. Summary Judgment – Rule 56
b. Default Judgment – Rule 55

XII. TRIAL
a. Jury Misconduct
   i. Mansfield Rule – juror affidavits not allowed to impeach verdict
b. Judicial Power to Override Jury – Rule 50
   i. If you do not file for directed verdict before verdict, you lose the right to file for JNOV after the verdict
   ii. Judge may not direct a verdict even though he may not believe evidence, but can set aside a verdict [JNOV or new trial]
c. Conditional or Partial New Trial – Rule 59
   i. Additur is not appropriate

XIII. EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT – Rule 60
a. Excusable Neglect – not fault of lawyer, have to give relief

XIV. BINDING EFFECTS OF DECISIONS
a. Res Judicata – Claim Preclusion – Rule 41
   i. If w/ prejudice – res judicata
b. Collateral Estoppel – Issue Preclusion
   i. Only findings that serve as the basis for judgment get estoppel
   ii. Multiple Findings on which Judgment Rests
      1. Patterson – Res Judicata on all
      2. Restatement – No Estoppel
c. Non-Mutual Offensive Collateral Estoppel – rejects rule of mutuality
   i. Δ’s who were not privy to original action get estoppel
   ii. One used when:
      1. Does not promote judicial economy (no wait and see)
      2. No Unfairness to Δ
d. Intersystem Preclusion – Full Faith and Credit