I.R.C.P. 2.2. Computing and Extending Time

Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 2.2. Computing and Extending Time.

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

(1) *Generally*. 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 legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(2) *Inaccessibility of the Clerk's Office*. Unless the court orders otherwise, if the clerk's office is inaccessible, then the time for filing is extended to the first accessible day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(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 a 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) *By Stipulation*. The parties may extend time by written stipulation, filed before or after expiration of the time period, if the extension does not disturb the orderly dispatch of business or the convenience of the court.

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

(c) Additional Time After Service by Mail. When a party may or must act within a specified time after service and service is made by mail, 3 days are added to the specified time.

(Adopted March 1, 2016, effective July 1, 2016; amended September 9, 2016, effective September 9, 2016.)

Source URL: https://isc.idaho.gov/ircp2.2-new