

## **The Importance of Knowing Federal, State, and Local Rules**

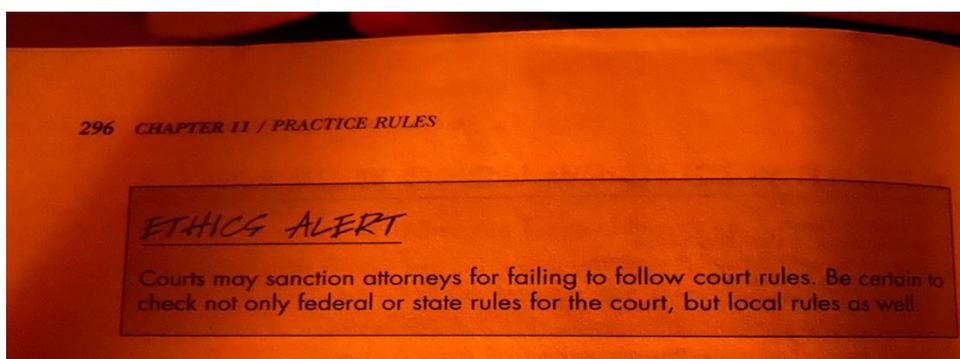
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## **THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL RULES.**

### **Introduction**

Attorneys have shown the critical role of litigation and the tremendous growth in the judicial system. Lawyers tend to involve themselves in actions that, in several ways, abuse the judicial process by overburdening the courts. These actions present themselves in many ways. That includes; failing to observe punctuality during proceedings, failing to answer interrogations, instituting meritless measures, and making objections that do not make sense in court. This essay targets the sanctions presented to the attorneys who violate the judicial process or conduct themselves poorly in court.

### **Federal laws**

### **The contempt sanction**

This sanction has been put in place by federal courts to create order in the courts. It ensures that justice is administered fairly (Cordray, 1997). The codification of this power starts with the Act of 1789 in support of the federal courts. It then extends to Title 18 under section 401, seconded by rule number 42 of the criminal procedure rules.

### **The intent requirement**

Lawyers who willingly disobey the court orders are faced with the intent sanction. It is put in place for the attorneys who do not follow the practices of the courts. An example is when an attorney fails to show up in court during a proceeding (Schaefer, 2017). Such incidences are dealt with reasonably and appropriately by the intent requirement.

### **The multiplication of proceedings requirement.**

Section 1972 is a sanction that takes care of attorneys whose plaintiffs are involved in the multiplication of court hearings. When a case is presented to the court and noticed to have a slight difference, the attorney is penalized. An attorney is supposed to ensure that the information presented in court has not been altered in any way. Primarily, if the case has been submitted to the court before, meaning this is not the first time for the plaintiff to appear in court. The information presented has to be uniform.

### **State laws.**

#### **Dollar ceiling sanction**

The dollar ceiling rule has experienced a rise in the number of dollars supposed to be paid for a sanction per case. This rule states that for every single frivolous conduct that appears in court, the attorney is charged \$10,000.

**Signature requirement**

This sanction ensures that the present attorney signs all the documents presented in the courtroom. This is to make sure the attorney is accountable for everything brought before the court and that he is aware of its presence. The court is prompted to strike the attorney if the materials presented in court do not have their signature without a good reason.

**Cost sanctions**

The court can discretely award this form of sanction in the form of reasonable attorney's fees or reimbursements, except in any cases that the law prohibits the action for the misconducts and frivolous behavior in court (Huynh, 2014). This sanction does not apply in family courts or town and village courts.

**Local rules****The vexatious and unreasonable requirement**

Courts have been known to practice the imposition of this strict rule in court against attorneys. When the court studies a case carefully and realizes that the attorney has been involved in disrupting the processes that go on in court, they have to face the unreasonable requirement (Yves-Marie., 2019). When an attorney was involved in altering answers from a court proceeding or evidence in court, they are liable for severe actions from the legislative process. The breach of such ethics and the presentation of malicious acts against the conduct in court creates the attorneys' liability.

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