

Rule 55. Default Judgment

(a) Entering a Default. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default.

(b) Entering a Default Judgment. In all cases the party must apply to the court for a default judgment.

When the plaintiff's claim is for a sum certain or for a sum that can be made certain by computation, the court – on the plaintiff's request with an affidavit showing the amount due – must enter judgment for that amount and costs against a defendant who has been defaulted for not appearing and who is neither a minor nor an incompetent person. A default judgment may be entered against a minor or incompetent person only if represented by a general guardian, conservator, or other like fiduciary who has appeared. If the party against whom a default judgment is sought has appeared personally or by a representative, that party or its representative must be served with written notice of the application at least 14 days before the hearing. The court may conduct hearings or make referrals – preserving any federal statutory right to a jury trial – when to enter or effectuate judgment, it needs to:

- (1) conduct an accounting;
- (2) determine the amount of damages or other relief;
- (3) establish the truth of an allegation by evidence; or
- (4) investigate any other matter.

(c) Setting Aside a Default or a Default Judgment. The court may set aside an entry of default for good cause, and it may set aside a final default judgment under Rule 60(b).

(d) Judgment Against the United States. A default judgment may be entered against the United States, its officers, or its agencies only if the claimant establishes a claim or right to relief by evidence that satisfies the court.

(As amended July 28, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; Nov. 25, 2008, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Dec. 7, 2010, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Mar. 20, 2018, eff. Apr. 23, 2018.)