


# JudgeCalc™ Free Calculator

*Built for the Bench. Supercharged for the Bar.  
Deadlines done right*

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## 60-Second Startup

In a hurry? Read the 5 steps below, then jump to **Step 2 — Using the Calculator**.

1. **Startup Defaults** are always applied:
  - a. Use Calendar days (standard counting method vs Court/Business days method)
  - b. Prevent starting or ending on a weekend or federal holiday
  - c. If the end date would be an excluded date move forward to the first allowed date<sup>1</sup>
2. **Date Options** dialog. Click the Date Options button to change any of the 3 above settings or see the additional options available in the paid versions:
  - a. Make any desired changes to those 3 options
  - b. Click **Exit** if you didn't change anything; otherwise click **Save** then **Exit**
3. Pick a **Start Date** using the calendar icon: 
  - a. If your desired date is visible when the calendar opens and it does not have a light gray circle around it, (indicating it is an excluded date) simply click it
  - b. Otherwise:
    - i. Click the arrows next to the month and year
    - ii. Or click the year or the name of the month and a picker will appear. Then click the desired month or year to select it or press Esc to close it without a choice
    - iii. Once your desired month and year are selected click your desired date per step 3(a)
4. **Result Dates**:
  - a. Any change in the start date automatically updates all of the pre-set date amounts in the **Days, Weeks, Months, and Years** tables as will the **Offset Date** if any of its 4 date fields are being used
  - b. To create any combination of +/- date amounts from the start date use any of the **Offset Date** field's spinners or type directly into a field
5. Leverage a **Calculated Date**
  - a. **Hovering** over a date with a left ← or right → arrow to see how much it was moved and why it was **moved**
  - b. **Double click** the Offset Result Date or one of the pre-calculated dates to make it the new start date. This will automatically recalculate all the dates

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<sup>1</sup> Note that if a holiday is on a Sunday that Monday becomes an excluded date. If a holiday is on a Saturday the preceding Friday becomes an excluded date

## Guide to the Free Version

The section below explains what JudgeCalc is doing and how to adjust the rules when you need something other than the defaults for a session while using the free version.

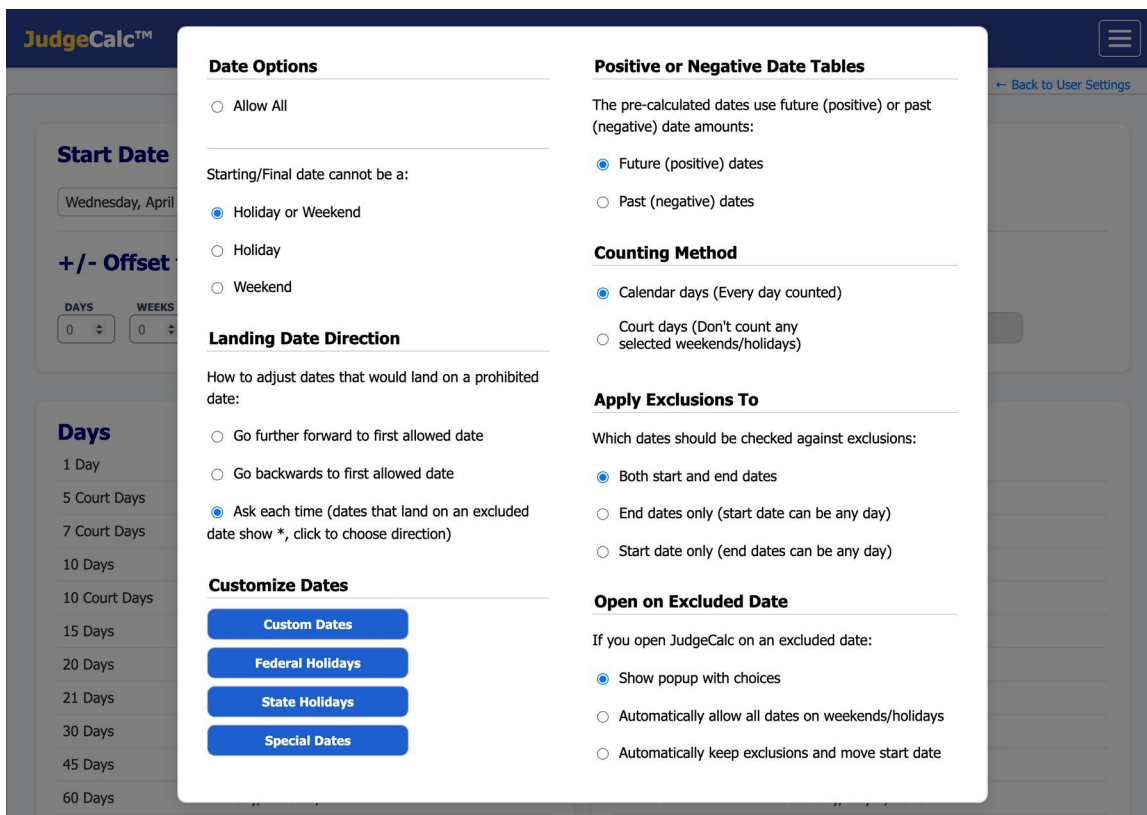
### How JudgeCalc Works

Welcome to JudgeCalc™. JudgeCalc allows you to instantly calculate dozens of court and business deadlines while accounting for weekends and holidays based on *your* preferred rules. With just a few mouse clicks you decide if weekends and/or holidays should be allowed or excluded as the start and end dates. If a calculated date lands on an excluded day you can set JudgeCalc to automatically move it forwards, backwards, or left alone. You set these choices in the **Date Options** menu, explained below. The free version requires no login, registration, or credit card —just open it and use it.

Before you start calculating, take a minute to review the **Date Options** so JudgeCalc matches your workflow. The most common settings are already selected by default and will be selected each time you start JudgeCalc in the free version. Any saved changes to the default settings are remembered between sessions in the paid versions.

### Step 1 — Set Your Date Options

On the main calculator page, click the Date Options button and you will see the Date Options dialog.

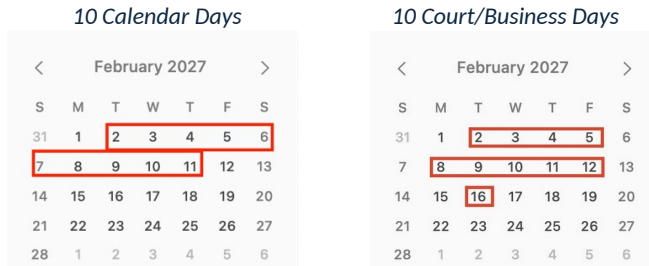


The Date Options dialog shows all the possible settings, including some not available with the free version. (Apply Exclusions To, and the four Customize Dates buttons). Click any of those to see what they unlock and how to upgrade to obtain access to them.

Free-version settings:

- **Date Options: Choose what days CAN'T be a starting or ending date.**
  - **Allow All** — every day is permitted; there are no exclusions.

- **Holiday or Weekend** — both will be excluded (default)
- **Holiday** — federal holidays will be excluded; weekends are permitted
- **Weekend** — weekends will be excluded; federal holidays are permitted
- **Counting Method:**
  - Calendar days counts every day to calculate the final date. (default)
  - Court days do not count weekends and holidays to calculate the final date (also called "business days")
  - Example: 10 calendar days from Monday February 1, 2027, is Thursday February 11, 2027. However, 10 Court (or business) days would be Tuesday February 16, 2027, because the intervening weekends and Presidents Day are not counted



- **Positive or Negative Date Tables:**
  - Future — the pre-calculated dates in the 4 date tables (Days, Weeks, Months, and Years) are positive numbers and count forward from the start date. (default)
  - Past — the pre-calculated dates in the 4 date tables are negative numbers and count back from the start date
- **Landing Date Direction:** If a calculated date would land on a weekend or holiday, this controls which way it gets moved.
  - Go forward (default)
  - Go further back
  - For example, using the default go forward setting, if your end date is a Sunday, assuming neither Sunday nor Monday is a holiday, the result will be the Monday date. If Monday was also a holiday, then the result would be the Tuesday date. This is more aggressive and could give you more time to file but be *sure* this is permitted. Going backwards would result in the previous Friday being the calculated date, provided neither Friday nor Saturday is a holiday. If Friday was a holiday then the previous Thursday would be the end date. This is the conservative choice. The one time to avoid this setting is when you *must* file within a certain date range. For example, you cannot file certain immigration forms more than 90 days before the two or three year anniversary of becoming a lawful permanent resident.
- **Weekend holidays:**
  - As stated above, if a holiday falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday is considered an excluded date. If a holiday falls on a Sunday, Monday is considered an excluded date.
- **Open on Excluded Date:** If you open JudgeCalc on an excluded weekend or holiday a popup will appear with 2 options on how to handle this:
  - Allow all dates and keep start date
  - Keep exclusions and move start date

- Note: In paid versions besides having the popup appear every time you can make one of the other 2 choices the default. Further, your choice will then also stay in effect until you clear it in the Date Options dialog (a button will appear to allow you to reset this choice) or the weekend/holiday ends.
- **Save your settings for this session:** If you make any changes, the **Exit** button becomes a **Save** button. Click it to save your settings and the **Exit** to return to the main page. If you close or refresh the main page the default settings will be implemented.

## Step 2 — Using the Calculator

Three ways to use the calculator:

- **Pick a Start Date.** Defaults to today. Click the date or the calendar icon to change it. Everything else calculates from this date.
- **Use the four tables.** They provide pre-calculated common offsets.
  - **Days:** 15 most common day selections
  - **Weeks:** 1 through 15 weeks
  - **Months:** 1 through 12 months and 15, 18, and 24 months
  - **Years:** 1 through 15 years
  - **Note:** A date marked with a left ← or right → arrow was moved because the original calculation landed on an excluded day. Hover over any date to see how much and why it was moved.
- **Use the Offset section for custom math.** Enter any number of + or - Days, Weeks, Months, or Years or use the spinners to create your date. Double click the results or the **Set as Start Date** button to make it the start date.

**Two power tips:** 1) Hover the Date Options button to see your current settings without opening the dialog. 2) Double-click any date in the tables to set THAT date as your new Start Date. For example, a motion or brief is due 30 days from the start date. Double clicking the 30-day row makes that the new start date, automatically recalculating all the date tables. Then find the row for how many days the response motion or brief day is due, say 15 days from that. This is important because 45 days from the start date (30 for the motion/brief + 15 days for the response) is *not* always the same ending date because the motion/brief deadline may have been moved due to a weekend or holiday.

## Want More?

The free calculator doesn't save anything between visits. Each time you open it, you start fresh. A paid subscription saves your settings across sessions and devices, plus even more features the free version can't do:

- **Choose to use the Start Date and/or End Date as excluded dates**
- **Selectable federal holidays** so you can include or exclude individual ones
- **State holiday calendars** beyond federal — every U.S. state plus D.C. and Puerto Rico
- **Custom recurring exclusion dates** (e.g. for yourself, your firm or a judge's particular recurring dates)
- **Matter and client tracking, deadline reports, team permissions** — the full deadline-management system for solo practices, agencies, and firms.

**Plans start at \$7.95/month or \$79.95/year.** Click any locked feature in the Date Options dialog, or the "Pick Your Plan" banner at the top of the calculator, to view the various levels and see what each higher level adds to find the plan that is perfect for you or your organization.