

## **CASEBOOK AND TEACHER'S MANUAL**

1. CB Page 141: Change “used” to “sued” in second paragraph of case on that page  
*The word “used” needs to be changed to the word “sued” on PowerPoint slide 186 as well*
2. CB Page 142: Change “used” to “sued” in first full paragraph of case on that page
3. CB Page 153: Question 16, Change 14(a)(2)(C) to 14(a)(2)(D)
4. CB Page 145: Question 50, change “relationship of” to “relationship between”

## TEACHER'S MANUAL ONLY

1. Page 221: Question 56, Delete comma “on a ,matter”
2. Page 235: Question 13, Number “iv” in the explanation currently states:  
**The contribution claim is a STATE LAW claim, so ordinarily there would be no jurisdiction over that claim. This claim is in essence the ice cream cone claim.**  
**BUT IT SHOULD STATE**  
**The contribution claim is a STATE LAW claim, so ordinarily there would be no jurisdiction over that claim. This claim is in essence the sprinkle claim.**
3. Page 369: Question 2 in the explanation states:  
**They represent the federal appellate circuits. For example, all appeals from federal district courts in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi are heard by the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.**  
**BUT IT SHOULD STATE**  
**They represent the federal appellate circuits. For example, all appeals from federal district courts in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia are heard by the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.**
4. Page 373: Question 8 in the explanation states:  
**Susan resides in Miami, so there is general jurisdiction over Susan in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, which means that venue is proper in that court pursuant to (b)(3).**  
**BUT IT COULD ALSO BE CORRECT THAT**  
**Susan resides in Miami, so there is general jurisdiction over Susan in any federal court in Florida, which means that venue is proper in any of the three federal district courts in Florida pursuant to (b)(3).**

This is because (b)(3) locates venue “*in any* judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court’s personal jurisdiction . . . .” Because personal jurisdiction is a statewide test unless constrained by part (d) of 1391, then Susan may be subject to personal jurisdiction *in any* of the three judicial districts in Florida.