/* We continue with the Rules of the U.S. Supreme Court. */
Rule 19. Procedure on a Certified Question

.1. A United States court of appeals may certify to this Court a question or proposition of law concerning which it desires instruction for the proper decision of a case. The certificate submitted shall contain a statement of the nature of the case and the facts on which the question or proposition of law arises. Only questions or propositions of law may be certified, and they must be distinct and definite.

.2. When a case is certified by a United States court of appeals, this Court, on application or on it own motion, may consider and decide the entire matter in controversy. See 28 USC Section 1254(2).

.3. When a case is certified, the Clerk will notify the respective parties and docket the case. Counsel shall then enter their appearances. After docketing, the certificate shall be submitted to the Court for a preliminary examination to determine whether the case shall be briefed, set for argument, or dismissed. No brief may be filed prior to the preliminary examination of the certificate.

.4. If the Court orders that the case be briefed or set for argument, the parties shall be notified and permitted to file briefs. The Clerk of this Court shall then request the clerk of the court from which the case originates to certify the record and transmit it to this Court. Any portion of the record to which the parties wish to direct the Court's particular attention shall be printed in a joint appendix prepared by the appellant in the court below under the procedures provided in Rule 26, but the fact that any part of the record has not been printed shall not prevent the parties or the Court from relying on it.

.5. A brief on the merits in a case on certificate shall comply with Rules 24, 25, and 33, except that the brief of the party who is the appellant below shall be filed within 45 days of the order requiring briefs or setting the case for argument.

Rule 20. Procedure on a Petition for An Extraordinary Writ

.1. The issuance by the Court of an extraordinary writ authorized by 28 USC Section 1651(a) is not a matter of right, but of discretion sparingly exercised. To justify the granting of any writ under that provision, it must be shown that the writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction, that there are present exceptional circumstances warranting the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court.

.2. The petition in any proceeding seeking the issuance by this Court of a writ authorized by 28 USC Section 1651(a), 2241, or 2254(a), shall comply in all respects with Rule 33, except that a party proceeding in forma pauperis may proceed in the manner provided in Rule 39. The petition shall be captioned "In re [name of petitioner]" and shall follow, insofar as applicable, the form of a petition for a writ of certiorari prescribed in Rule 14. All contentions in support of the petition shall be included in the petition. The case will be placed on the docket when 40 printed copies, with proof of service as prescribed by Rule 29 (subject to subparagraph .4(b) of this Rule), are

filed with the Clerk and the docket fee is paid.

.3. (a) A petition seeking the issuance of writ of prohibition, a writ of mandamus, or both in the alternative, shall set forth the name and shall set forth with particularity why the relief sought is not available in any other court. There shall be appended to the petition a copy of the judgment or order in respect of which the writ is sought, including a copy of any opinion rendered in that connection, and any other paper essential to an understanding of the petition.

(b) The petition shall be served on the judge or judges to whom the writ is sought to be directed and shall also be served on every other party to the proceeding in respect of which relief is desired. The judge or judges and the other parties may, within 30 days after receipt of the petition, file 40 printed copies of a brief or briefs in opposition thereto, which shall comply fully with Rule 15. If the judge or judges who are named respondents do not desire to respond to the petition, they may so advise the Clerk and all parties by letter. All persons served shall be deemed respondents for all purposes in the proceedings in this Court.

.4. (a) A petition seeking the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus shall comply with the requirements of 28 USC Section 2241 and 2242, and in particular with the provision in the last paragraph of Section 2242 requiring a statement of the "reasons for not making application to the district court of the district in which the applicant is held." If the relief sought is from the judgment of a state court, the petition shall set forth specifically how and wherein the petitioner has exhausted available remedies in the state courts or otherwise comes within the provision of 28 USC Section 2254(b). To justify the granting of a writ of habeas corpus, the petitioner must show exceptional circumstances warranting the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers and must show that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other court. These writs are rarely granted.

(b) Proceedings under this paragraph .4 will be ex parte, unless the Court requires the respondent to show cause why the petition for a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted. A response, if ordered, shall comply fully with Rule 15. Neither the denial of the petition, without more, not an order of transfer to a district court under the authority of 28 USC Section 2241(b), is an adjudication on the merits, and therefore does not preclude further application to another court for the relief sought.

.5. When a brief in opposition under subparagraph .3(b) has been filed, when a response under subparagraph .4(b) has been ordered and filed, when the time within which is may be filed has expired, or upon an express waiver of the right to file, the papers will be distributed to the Court of the Clerk

.6. If the Court orders the case to be set for argument, the Clerk will notify the parties whether additional briefs are required, when they must be filed, and, if the case involves a petition for a common law writ of certiorari, that the parties shall proceed to print a joint appendix pursuant to Rule 26.

PART IV. MOTIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Rule 21. Motions to the Court

.1. Every motion to the Court shall clearly state its purpose and the facts on which it is based and (except for a motion to dismiss or affirm under Rule 18) may present legal argument in support thereof. No separate brief may be filed. A motion shall be as short as possible and shall comply with any applicable

page limits. For an application addressed to a single Justice, see Rule 22.

.2. (a) A motion in any action within the Court's original jurisdiction shall comply with Rule 17.3.

(b) A motion to dismiss or affirm under Rule 18, a motion to dismiss as moot (or a suggestion of mootness), a motion for permission to file a brief amicus curiae, and any motion the granting of which would be dispositive of the entire case or would affect the final judgment to be entered (other than a motion to docket and dismiss under Rule 18.5 or a motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule 46) shall be printed in accordance with Rule 33 and shall comply with all other requirements of that Rule. Forty copies of the motion shall be filed.

(c) Any other motion to the Court may be typewritten in accordance with Rule 34, but the Court may subsequently require the motion to be printed by the moving party in the manner provided by Rule 33.

.3. A motion to the Court shall be filed with the Clerk and must be accompanied by proof of service as provided by Rule 29. No motion shall be presented in open court, other than a motion for admission to the Bar, except when the proceeding to which it refers is being argued. Oral argument will not be permitted on any motion unless the Court so directs.

.4. A response to a motion shall be made as promptly as possible considering the nature of the relief asked and any asserted need for emergency action, and, in any event, shall be made within 10 days of receipt, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Justice or by the Clerk under the provisions of Rule 30.4. A response to a printed motion shall be printed if time permits. In an appropriate case, however, the Court may on a motion without waiting for a response.

Rule 22. Applications to Individual Justices

.1. An application addressed to an individual Justice shall be submitted to the Clerk, who will promptly transmit it to the Justice concerned.

.2. The original and two copies of any application addressed to an individual Justice shall be filed in the form prescribed by Rule 34, and shall be accompanied by proof of service on all parties.

.3. The Clerk in due course will advise all counsel concerned, by means as speedy as may be appropriate, of the disposition made of the application.

.4. The application shall be addressed to the Justice allotted to the Circuit within which the case arises. When the Circuit Justice is unavailable for any reason, the application addressed to that Justice will be distributed to the Justice then available who is next junior to the Circuit Justice; the turn of the Chief Justice follows that of the most junior justice.

.5. A Justice denying the application will note the denial thereon. Thereafter, unless action thereon is restricted by law to the Circuit Justice or is out of time under Rule 30.2, the party making the application, except in the case of an application for an extension of time, may renew it to any other Justice, subject to the provisions of this Rule. Except when the denial has been without prejudice, a renewed application is not favored. Any renewed application may be made

by sending a letter to the Clerk of the Court addressed to another Justice to which must be attached 12 copies of the original application, together with proof of service pursuant to Rule 29.

.6. A Justice to whom an application for a stay or for bail is submitted may refer it to the Court for determination.

Rule 23. Stays

.1. A stay may be granted by a Justice of this Court as permitted by law.

.2. A petitioner entitled thereto may present to a Justice of this Court an application to stay the enforcement of the judgment sought to be reviewed on writ of certiorari. 28 USC Section 2101 (f).

.3. An application for a stay must set forth with particularity why the relief sought is not available for any other court or judge thereof. Except in the most extraordinary circumstances, and application for a stay will not be entertained unless the relief requested has first been sought in the appropriate court or courts below or from a judge or judges thereof. An application for a stay must identify the judgment sought to be reviewed and have appended thereto a copy of the order and opinion, if any, and a copy of the order, if any, of the court or judge below denying the relief sought, and must set forth with specificity the reasons why the granting of a stay is deemed justified. The form and content of an application for a stay are governed by Rule 22.

.4. The judge, court, or Justice granting an application for a stay pending review by this Court may condition the stay on the filing of a supersedeas bond having an approved surety or sureties. The bond shall be conditioned on the satisfaction of the judgment in full, together with any costs, interest, and damages for delay that may be awarded. If a part of the judgment sought to be reviewed has already been satisfied, or is otherwise secured, the bond may be conditioned on the satisfaction of the part of the judgment not otherwise secured or satisfied, together with costs, interest, and damages.

PART IV. BRIEFS ON THE MERITS AND ORAL ARGUMENT

Rule 24. Brief on the Merits; in General

.1. A brief of a petitioner or an appellant on the merits must comply in all respects with Rule 33, and must contain in the order here indicated:

(a) The questions presented for review, stated as required by Rule 14. The phrasing of the questions presented need not be identical with that set forth in the petition for a writ of certiorari or the jurisdictional statement, but the brief may not raise additional questions or change the substance of the questions already presented in those documents. At this option, however, the Court may consider a plain error not among the questions presented by evident from the record and otherwise within its jurisdiction to decide.

(b) A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is sought to be reviewed, unless the caption of the case in this Court contains the names of all parties. This

listing may be done in a footnote. See also Rule 29.1, which requires a list of parent companies and nonwholly owned subsidiaries.

(c) A table of contents and a table of authorities, if the brief exceeds five pages.

(d) Citations of the opinions and judgments delivered in the courts below.

(e) A concise statement of the grounds on which the jurisdiction of this Court is invoked, with citation of the statutory provision and of the time factors upon which jurisdiction rests.

(f) The constitutional provisions, treaties, statutes, ordinances, and regulations which the case involves, setting them out verbatim and giving the appropriate citation therefor. If the provisions involved giving the appropriate citation therefor. If the provisions involved are lengthy, their citation alone will suffice at this point, and their pertinent text, if not already set forth in the petition for a writ of certiorari, jurisdictional statement, or an appendix to with document, shall be set forth in an appendix to the brief.

(g) A concise statement of the case containing all that is material to the consideration of the questions presented, with appropriate references to the joint appendix, e. g. (J. A. 12) or to the record, e.g. (R.12).

(h) A summary of the argument, suitably paragraphed, which should be a succinct, but accurate and clear, condensation of the argument actually made in the body of the brief. A mere repetition of the headings under which the argument is arranged is not sufficient.

(i) The argument, exhibiting clearly the points of fact and of law being presented and citing the authorities and statutes relied upon.

(j) A conclusion, specifying with particularity the relief which the party seeks.

2. The brief filed by a respondent or an appellee must conform to the foregoing requirements, except that no statement of the case need be made beyond what may be deemed necessary to correct any inaccuracy or omission in the statement by the other side. Items required by subparagraphs .1(a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) of this Rule need not be included unless the respondent or appellee is dissatisfied with their presentation by the other side.

.3. A brief on the merits shall be as short as possible and shall not exceed the page limitations set out in Rule 33. An appendix to brief must be limited to relevant material, and counsel are cautioned not to include in an appendix arguments or citations that properly belong in the body of the brief.

.4. A reply brief shall conform to those portions of this Rule that are applicable to the brief of a respondent or an appellee, but, if appropriately divided by topical headings, need not contain a summary of the argument.

.5. A reference to the joint appendix or to the record set forth in any brief must be accompanied by the appropriate page number. If the reference is to an exhibit, the page numbers at which the exhibit appears, at which it was offered in evidence, and at which it was ruled on by the judge

must be indicated, e. g. (Pl.Ex. 14; R.199, 2134).

.6. A brief must be compact, logically arranged with proper headings, concise, and free from burdensome, irrelevant, immaterial, and scandalous matter. A brief not complying with this paragraph may be disregarded and stricken by the Court.

Rule 25. Brief on the Merits; Time for Filing

.1. Counsel for the petitioner or appellant shall file with the Clerk 40 copies of a brief on the merits within 45 days of the order granting the writ of certiorari or of the order noting or postponing probable jurisdiction.

/* In recent years the court has often noted probable jurisdiction accepted briefs and then determined whether it has jurisdiction thereafter. */

.2. Forty copies of the brief of the respondent or appellee must be filed with the Clerk within 30 days after the receipt of the brief filed by the petitioner or appellant.

.3. A reply brief, if any, must be filed within 30 days after receipt of the brief for the respondent or appellee, or must actually be received by the Clerk not later than one week before the date of oral argument, whichever is earlier. Forty copies are required.

.4. The period of time stated in paragraphs .1 and .2 of this Rule may be enlarged as provided in Rule 30. If a case is advanced for hearing, the time for filing briefs on the merits may be abridged as circumstances require pursuant to the order of the Court on its own motion or a party's application.

.5. A party desiring to present late authorities, newly enacted legislation, or other intervening matter that was not available in time to have been included in a brief may file 40 printed copies of a supplemental brief, restricted to new matter and otherwise presented in conformity with these Rules, up to the time the case is called for oral argument, or by leave of the Court thereafter.

.6. No brief will be received through the Clerk or otherwise after a case has been argued or submitted, except from a party and upon leave of the Court.

.7. No brief will be received by the Clerk unless it is accompanied by proof of service as required by Rule 29.

Rule 29. The Joint Appendix

.1. Unless the parties agree to use the deferred method allowed in paragraph .4 of this Rule, or the Court so directs, the petitioner or appellant, within 45 days after the entry of the order granting the writ of certiorari, or noting or postponing jurisdiction, shall file 40 copies of a joint appendix, printed as prescribed by Rule 33. The joint appendix shall contain: (1) the relevant docket entries in all the courts below; (2) any relevant pleading, jury instruction, finding, conclusion, or opinion; (3) the judgment, order, or decision sought to be reviewed; and (4) any

other parts of the record which the parties particularly wish to bring to the Court's attention. Any of the foregoing items which have already been reproduced in a petition for a writ of certiorari, jurisdictional statement, brief in opposition to a petition for a writ of certiorari, motion to dismiss or affirm, or any appendix to the foregoing complying with Rule 33 need not be reproduced again in the joint appendix. The petitioner or appellant shall serve three copies of the joint appendix on each of the other parties to the proceeding.

.2. The parties are encouraged to agree to the contents of the joint appendix. In the absence of agreement, the petitioner or appellant shall, not later than 10 days after receipt of the order granting the writ of certiorari, or noting or postponing jurisdiction, serve on the respondent or appellee a designation of parts of the record to be included in the joint appendix. A respondent or appellee who deems the part of the record so designated not to be sufficient shall, within 10 days after receipt of the designation, serve upon the petitioner or appellant a designation of additional parts to be included in the joint appendix, and the petitioner or appellant shall include the parts so designated. If the respondent or appellee has been permitted by this Court to proceed in forma pauperis, the petitioner or appellant may seek by motion to be excused from printing portions of the record deemed unnecessary.

In making these designations, counsel should include only those materials the Court should examine. Unnecessary designations should be avoided. The record is on file with the Clerk and available to the Justices. Counsel may refer in their briefs and in oral argument to relevant portions of the record not included in the joint appendix.

.3. When the joint appendix is filed, the petitioner or appellant shall immediately file with the Clerk a statement of the cost of printing 50 copies and shall serve a copy of the statement on each of the other parties to the proceeding pursuant to Rule 29. Unless the parties otherwise agree, the cost of producing the joint appendix shall initially be paid by the petitioner or appellant; but a petitioner or appellant who considers that parts of the record designated by the respondent or appellee are unnecessary for the determination of the issues presented may so advise the respondent or appellee who then shall advance the cost of printing the additional parts, unless the Court or a Justice otherwise fixes the initial allocation of the costs. The cost of printing the joint appendix shall be taxed as costs in the case, but if a party unnecessarily causes matter to be included in the joint appendix or prints excessive copies, the Court may impose the costs thereof on that party.

.4. (a) If the parties agree, or if the Court shall so order, preparation of the joint appendix may be deferred until after the briefs have been filed. In that event, the petitioner or appellant shall file the joint appendix within 14 days after receipt of the brief of the respondent or appellee. The provisions of paragraphs .1, .2, and .3 of this Rule shall be followed, except that the designations referred to therein shall be made by each party when that party's brief is served.

(b) If the deferred method is used, the briefs may make reference to the pages of the record involved. In that event, the printed joint appendix must also include in brackets on each page thereof the page number of the record where that material may be found. A page number of the record where that material may be found. A party desiring to refer directly to the pages of the joint appendix may serve and file typewritten or page-proof copies of the brief within the time required by Rule 25, with appropriate references to the pages of the record involved. In that event, within 10 days after the joint

appendix is filed, copies of the brief in the form prescribed by Rule 33 containing references to the pages of the joint appendix, in place of or in addition to the initial references to the pages f the record involved, shall be served and filed. No other change may be made in the brief as initially served and filed, except that typographical errors may be corrected.

.5. The joint appendix must be prefaced by a table of contents showing the parts of the record which it contains, in the order in which the parts are set out therein, with references to the pages of the joint appendix at which each part begins. The relevant docket entries must be set out following the table of contents. Thereafter, the other parts of the record shall be set out in chronological order. When testimony contained in the reporter's transcript of proceedings is set out in the joint appendix, the page of the transcript at which the testimony appears shall be indicated in brackets immediately before the statement which is set out. Omissions in the transcript or in any other document printed in the joint appendix must be indicated by asterisks. Immaterial formal matters (captions, subscriptions, acknowledgments, etc.) shall be omitted. A question and its answer may be contained in a single paragraph.

.6. Exhibits designated for inclusion in the joint appendix may be contained in a separate volume or volumes suitably indexed. The transcript of a proceeding before an administrative agency, board, commission, or officer used in an action in a district court or court of appeals shall be regarded as an exhibit for the purposes of this paragraph.

.7. The Court by order may dispense with the requirement of a joint appendix and may permit a case to be heard on the original record (with such copies of the record, or relevant parts thereof, as the Court may require), or on the appendix used in the court below, if it conforms to the requirements of this Rule.

.8. For good cause shown, the time limits specified in this Rule may be shortened or enlarged by the Court, by a Justice thereof, or by the Clerk under the provisions of Rule 30.4.

Rule 27. The Calendar

.1. The Clerk shall from time to time prepare calendars of cases ready for argument. A case will not normally be called for argument less than two weeks after the brief of the respondent or appellee is due.

.2. The Clerk will advise counsel when they are required to appear for oral argument and will publish a hearing list in advance of each argument session for the convenience of counsel and the information of the public.

.3. On the Court's own motion, or on motion of one or more parties, the Court may order that two or more cases, involving what appear to be the same or related questions, be argued together as one case or on any other terms as may be prescribed.

Rule 28. Oral Argument

.1. Oral argument should emphasize and clarify the written arguments appearing in the briefs on the merits. Counsel should assume that all Justices of the Court have read the briefs in advance of oral

argument. The Court looks with disfavor on oral argument read from a prepared text.

.2. The petitioner or appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument. A cross-writ of certiorari shall be argued with the initial writ of certiorari as one case in the time allowed for that one case and the Court will advise the parties who will open and close.

.3. Unless otherwise directed, one-half hour on each side is allowed for argument. Counsel is not required to use all the allotted time. A request for additional time to argue must be presented by a motion to the Court under Rule 21 not later than 15 days after service of the petitioner's or appellant's brief on the merits and shall set forth with specificity and conciseness why the case cannot be presented within the half-hour limitation. Additional time is rarely accorded.

.4. Only one attorney will be heard for each side, except by special permission granted upon a request presented not later than 15 days after service of the petitioner's or appellant's brief on the merits. The request must be presented by a motion to the Court under Rule 21 and shall set forth with specificity and conciseness why more than one attorney should argue. Divided argument is not favored.

.5. In any case, and regardless of the number of counsel participating, counsel having the opening must present the case fairly and completely and not reserve points of substance for rebuttal.

.6. Oral argument will not be allowed on behalf of any party for whom no brief has been filed.

.7. By leave of the Court, and subject to paragraph .4 of this Rule, counsel for an amicus curiae whose brief has been duly filed pursuant to Rule 37 may, with the consent of a party, argue orally on the side of that party. In the absence of consent, counsel for an amicus curiae may orally argue only by leave of the Court on a motion particularly setting forth why oral argument is thought to provide assistance to the Court not otherwise available. The motion will be granted only in the most extraordinary circumstances.

PART VII. PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Rule 29. Filing and Service of Documents; Special Notifications

.1. Any pleading, motion, notice, brief, or other document or paper required or permitted to be presented to this Court, or to a Justice, shall be filed with the Clerk. Every document, except a joint appendix or brief amicus curiae, filed by or on behalf of one or more corporations, shall include a list naming all parent companies and subsidiaries (except wholly owned subsidiaries) of each corporation. This listing may be done in a footnote. If there is no parent or subsidiary company to be listed, a notation to this effect shall be included in the document. If a list has been included in a document filed earlier in the particular case, reference may be made to the earlier document and only amendments to the listing to make it currently accurate need to be included in the document currently being filed.

.2. To be timely filed, a document must actually be received by the Clerk within the time specified for filing; or be sent to the Clerk by first-class mail, postage prepaid, and bear a postmark showing that the document was mailed on or before the last day for filing; or, if being filed by an inmate confined in an institution, be deposited in the institution's internal mail system on or before the last day for filing an be accompanied by a notarized statement or declaration in compliance with 28 USC Section 1746

setting forth the date of deposit and stating the first-class postage has been prepaid. If the postmark is missing or not legible, the Clerk shall require the person who mailed the document to submit a notarized statement or declaration in compliance with 28 USC Section 1746 setting forth the details of the mailing and stating that the mailing took place on a particular date within the permitted time. A document forwarded through a private delivery or courier service must be received by the Clerk within the time permitted for filing.

/* If the pleading is in the postal system as first class mail on the due date it is timely. This rule means what it says. First class relates back to the date of mailing. Any other means of delivery must be received on the due date. */

.3. An pleading, motion, notice, brief, or other document required by these Rules to be served may be served personally or by mail on each party to the proceeding at or before the time of filing. If the document has been produced under Rule 33, three copies shall be served on each other party separately represented in the proceeding. If the document is typewritten pursuant to Rule 34, service of a single copy on each other party separately represented shall suffice. If personal service is made, it may consist of delivery at the office of counsel of record, either to counsel or to an employee therein. If service is by mail, it shall consist of depositing the document in a United States post office or mailbox, with first-class postage prepaid, addressed to counsel of record at the proper post office address. When a party is not represented by counsel, service shall be made upon the party, personally or by mail.

.4. (a) If the United States or any department, office, agency, officer, or employee thereof is a party to be served, service must also be made upon the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530. If a response by the Solicitor General is required or permitted within a prescribed period after service, the time does not begin to run until the document actually has been received by the Solicitor General's office. When an agency of the United States is authorized by law to appear on its own behalf as a party, or when an officer or employee of the United States is a party, the agency, officer, or employee must also be served, in addition to the Solicitor General; and if a response is required or permitted within a prescribed period, the time does not begin to run until the document actually has been received by the agency, the officer, the employee, and the Solicitor General's office.

(b) In any proceeding in this Court wherein the constitutionality of an Act of Congress is drawn in question, and the United States or any department, office, agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party, the initial pleading, motion, or paper filed in this Court shall recite that 28 USC Section 2403(a) may be applicable, and the document must be served on the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530. In a proceeding from any court of the United States, as defined by 28 USC Section 451, the initial pleading, motion, or paper shall also state whether or not that court, pursuant to 28 USC Section 2403(a), has certified to the Attorney General the fact that the constitutionality of an Act of Congress was drawn into question.

(c) In any proceeding in this Court wherein the constitutionality of any statute of a State is drawn into question, and the State or any agency, officer, or employee thereof is not a party, the initial pleading, motion, or paper filed in this Court shall recite that 28 USC Section 2403(b) may be applicable and shall be served upon the attorney general of that State. In a proceeding from any court of the United States, as defined by 28 USC Section 451, the initial pleading, motion, or paper shall state whether or not that court, pursuant to 28 USC Section 2403(b), had certified to the state attorney general the fact that the constitutionality of a statute of that State was drawn into question.

.5. Proof of service, when required by these Rules, must accompany the document when it is presented to the Clerk for filing and must be separate from it. Proof of service may be shown by any one of the methods set forth below, and must contain, or be accompanied by, a statement that all parties required to be served have been served, together with a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of counsel indicating the name of the party or parties each counsel represents. It is not necessary that service on each party required to be served be made in the same manner or evidenced by the same proof.

(a) By an acknowledgment of service of the document in question, signed by counsel of record for the party served.

(b) By a certificate of service of the document in question, reciting the facts and circumstances of service in compliance with the appropriate paragraph or paragraphs of this Rule, and signed by a member

of the Bar of this Court representing the party on whose behalf service is made.

(c) By a notarized affidavit or declaration in compliance with 28 USC Section 1746, reciting the facts and circumstances of service in accordance with the appropriate paragraph or paragraphs of this Rule, whenever service is made by any person not a member of the Bar of this Court.

/* The proof of service must only be notarized if the person making the proof is not a member of the bar. Accordingly, the attorney for a party may certify service without an affidavit. */

/* The rules of the court are continued in part 3. */