

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 29, 1994

ORDERED:

1. That the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure be, and they hereby are, amended by including therein amendments to Appellate Rules 1, 3, 5, 5.1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 26.1, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, and 48.

[See infra., pp. ____ ____ ____.]

2. That the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure shall take effect on December 1, 1994, and shall govern all proceedings in appellate cases thereafter commenced and, insofar as just and practicable, all proceedings in appellate cases then pending.

3. That THE CHIEF JUSTICE be, and he hereby is, authorized to transmit to the Congress the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure in accordance with the provisions of Section 2072 of Title 28, United States Code.

FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

Rule 1. Scope of Rules and Title

(a) *Scope of Rules.*-- These rules govern procedure in appeals to United States courts of appeals from the United States district courts and the United States Tax Court; in appeals from bankruptcy appellate panels; in proceedings in the courts of appeals for review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies, boards, commissions and officers of the United States; and in applications for writs or other relief which a court of appeals or a judge thereof is competent to give. When these rules provide for the making of a motion or application in the district court, the procedure for making such motion or application shall be in accordance with the

practice of the district court.

(b) *Rules Not to Affect Jurisdiction.*--

These rules shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the courts of appeals as established by law.

(c) *Title.*-- These rules may be known and cited as the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Rule 3. Appeal as of Right - How Taken

(a) *Filing the Notice of Appeal.*-- An appeal permitted by law as of right from a district court to a court of appeals must be taken by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court within the time allowed by Rule 4. At the time of filing, the appellant must furnish the clerk with sufficient copies of the notice of appeal to enable the clerk to comply promptly with the requirements of subdivision

(d) of this Rule 3. Failure of an appellant to take any step other than the timely filing of a notice of appeal does not affect the validity of the appeal, but is ground only for such action as the court of appeals deems appropriate, which may include dismissal of the appeal. Appeals by permission under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) and appeals in bankruptcy must be taken in the manner prescribed by Rule 5 and Rule 6 respectively.

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Rule 5. Appeal by Permission Under 28

U.S.C. § 1292(b)

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(c) Form of Papers; Number of Copies.--

All papers may be typewritten. An original and three copies must be filed unless the court requires the filing of a different number by local rule or by order in a particular case.

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Rule 5.1. Appeal by Permission Under 28

U.S.C. § 636(c)(5)

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(c) Form of Papers; Number of Copies.--

All papers may be typewritten. An original and three copies must be filed unless the court requires the filing of a different number by local

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rule or by order in a particular case.

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Rule 9. Release in a Criminal Case

(a) *Appeal from an Order Regarding Release Before Judgment of Conviction.*--The district court must state in writing, or orally on the record, the reasons for an order regarding release or detention of a defendant in a criminal case. A party appealing from the order, as soon as practicable after filing a notice of appeal with the district court, must file with the court of appeals a copy of the district court's order and its statement of reasons. An appellant who questions the factual basis for the district court's order must file a transcript of any release proceedings in the district court or an explanation of why a transcript has not been obtained. The appeal

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must be determined promptly. It must be heard, after reasonable notice to the appellee, upon such papers, affidavits, and portions of the record as the parties present or the court may require. Briefs need not be filed unless the court so orders. The court of appeals or a judge thereof may order the release of the defendant pending decision of the appeal.

(b) *Review of an Order Regarding Release After Judgment of Conviction.*-- A party entitled to do so may obtain review of a district court's order regarding release that is made after a judgment of conviction by filing a notice of appeal from that order with the district court, or by filing a motion with the court of appeals if the party has already filed a notice of appeal from the judgment of conviction. Both the order and the review are subject to

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Rule 9(a). In addition, the papers filed by the applicant for review must include a copy of the judgment of conviction.

(c) *Criteria for Release.*--The decision regarding release must be made in accordance with applicable provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 3142, 3143, and 3145(c).

Rule 13. Review of a Decision of the Tax Court

(a) *How Obtained; Time for Filing Notice of Appeal.*-- Review of a decision of the United States Tax Court must be obtained by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the Tax Court within 90 days after entry of the Tax Court's decision. At the time of filing the appellant must furnish the clerk with sufficient copies of the notice of appeal to enable the clerk to

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comply promptly with the requirements of Rule
3(d). If a timely notice of appeal is filed by one
party, any other party may take an appeal by
filing a notice of appeal

within 120 days after entry of the Tax Court's
decision.

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**Rule 21. Writs of Mandamus and
Prohibition Directed to a Judge or Judges
and Other Extraordinary Writs**

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(d) *Form of Papers; Number of Copies.*--
All papers may be typewritten. An original and
three copies must be filed unless the court
requires the filing of a different number by local
rule or by order in a particular case.

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Rule 25. Filing and Service

(a) *Filing.*-- A paper required or permitted to be filed in a court of appeals must be filed with the clerk. Filing may be accomplished by mail addressed to the clerk, but filing is not timely unless the clerk receives the papers within the time fixed for filing, except that briefs and appendices are treated as filed on the day of mailing if the most expeditious form of delivery by mail, except special delivery, is used. Papers filed by an inmate confined in an institution are timely filed if deposited in the institution's internal mail system on or before the last day for filing. Timely filing of papers by an inmate confined in an institution may be shown by a notarized statement or declaration (in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746) setting forth the date of

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deposit and stating that first-class postage has
been prepaid. If a motion requests relief that
may be granted by a single judge, the judge
may permit the motion to be filed with the
judge, in which event the judge shall note
thereon the filing date and thereafter give it to
the clerk. A court of appeals may, by local
rule, permit papers to be filed by facsimile or
other electronic means, provided such means
are authorized by and consistent with
standards established by the Judicial
Conference of the United States. The clerk
must not refuse to accept for filing any paper
presented for that purpose solely because it is
not presented in proper form as required by
these rules or by any local rules or practices.

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(d) *Proof of Service.*-- Papers presented

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for filing must contain an acknowledgment of service by the person served or proof of service in the form of a statement of the date and manner of service, of the names of the persons served, and of the addresses to which the papers were mailed or at which they were delivered, certified by the person who made service. Proof of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed.

(e) *Number of Copies.*-- Whenever these rules require the filing or furnishing of a number of copies, a court may require a different number by local rule or by order in a particular case.

Rule 26.1. Corporate Disclosure Statement

Any non-governmental corporate party to

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a civil or bankruptcy case or agency review proceeding and any non-governmental corporate defendant in a criminal case must file a statement identifying all parent companies, subsidiaries (except wholly-owned subsidiaries), and affiliates that have issued shares to the public. The statement must be filed with a party's principal brief or upon filing a motion, response, petition, or answer in the court of appeals, whichever first occurs, unless a local rule requires earlier filing. Whenever the statement is filed before a party's principal brief, an original and three copies of the statement must be filed unless the court requires the filing of a different number by local rule or by order in a particular case. The statement must be included in front of the table of contents in a party's principal brief

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even if the statement was previously filed.

Rule 27. Motions

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(d) *Form of Papers; Number of Copies.*--

All papers relating to a motion may be typewritten. An original and three copies must be filed unless the court requires the filing of a different number by local rule or by order in a particular case.

Rule 28. Briefs

(a) *Appellant's Brief.*-- The brief of the appellant must contain, under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated:

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(5) A summary of argument. The summary should contain a succinct, clear, and

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accurate statement of the arguments made in the body of the brief. It should not be a mere repetition of the argument headings.

(6) An argument. The argument must contain the contentions of the appellant on the issues presented, and the reasons therefor, with citations to the authorities, statutes, and parts of the record relied on. The argument must also include for each issue a concise statement of the applicable standard of review; this statement may appear in the discussion of each issue or under a separate heading placed before the discussion of the issues.

(7) A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.

(b) *Appellee's Brief.*--The brief of the appellee must conform to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1)-(6), except that none of the

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following need appear unless the appellee is
dissatisfied with the statement of the
appellant:

- (1) the jurisdictional statement;
- (2) the statement of the issues;
- (3) the statement of the case;
- (4) the statement of the standard of
review.

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(g) *Length of briefs.*-- Except by
permission of the court, or as specified by local
rule of the court of appeals, principal briefs
must not exceed 50 pages, and reply briefs
must not exceed 25 pages, exclusive of pages
containing the corporate disclosure statement,
table of contents, tables of citations, proof of
service, and any addendum containing
statutes, rules, regulations, etc.

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Rule 30. Appendix to the Briefs

(a) *Duty of Appellant to Prepare and File; Content of Appendix; Time for Filing; Number of Copies.*-- The appellant must prepare and file an appendix to the briefs which must contain: (1) the relevant docket entries in the proceeding below; (2) any relevant portions of the pleadings, charge, findings, or opinion; (3) the judgment, order, or decision in question; and (4) any other parts of the record to which the parties wish to direct the particular attention of the court. Except where they have independent relevance, memoranda of law in the district court should not be included in the appendix. The fact that

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parts of the record are not included in the
appendix shall not prevent the parties or the
court from relying on such parts.

Unless filing is to be deferred pursuant to
the provisions of subdivision (c) of this rule, the
appellant must serve and file the appendix with
the brief. Ten copies of the appendix must be
filed with the clerk, and one copy must be
served on counsel for each party separately
represented, unless the court requires the filing
or service of a different number by local rule or
by order in a particular case.

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Rule 31. Filing and Service of a Brief

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(b) *Number of Copies to Be Filed and
Served.*-- Twenty-five copies of each brief must
be filed with the clerk, and two copies must be

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served on counsel for each party separately
represented unless the court requires the filing
or service of a different number by local rule or
by order in a particular case. If a party is
allowed to file typewritten ribbon and carbon
copies of the brief, the original and three
legible copies must be filed with the clerk, and
one copy must be served on
counsel for each party separately represented.

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Rule 33. Appeal Conferences

The court may direct the attorneys, and
in appropriate cases the parties, to participate
in one or more conferences to address any
matter that may aid in the disposition of the
proceedings, including the simplification of the
issues and the possibility of settlement. A
conference may be conducted in person or by

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telephone and be presided over by a judge or
other person designated by the court for that
purpose. Before a settlement conference,
attorneys must consult with their clients and
obtain as much authority as feasible to settle
the case. As a result of a conference, the court
may enter an order controlling the course of
the proceedings or implementing any
settlement agreement.

**Rule 35. Determination of Causes by the
Court in Banc**

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(d) *Number of Copies.*-- The number of
copies that must be filed may be prescribed by
local rule and may be altered by order in a
particular case.

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Rule 38. Damages and Costs for Frivolous Appeals

If a court of appeals determines that an appeal is frivolous, it may, after a separately filed motion or notice from the court and reasonable opportunity to respond, award just damages and single or double costs to the appellee.

Rule 40. Petition for Rehearing

(a) *Time for Filing; Content; Answer; Action by Court if Granted.*-- A petition for rehearing may be filed within 14 days after entry of judgment unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order or by local rule. However, in all civil cases in which the United States or an agency or officer thereof is a party, the time within which any party may seek rehearing

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under the circumstances of the particular case.

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**Rule 41. Issuance of Mandate; Stay of
Mandate**

(a) *Date of Issuance.*-- The mandate of the court must issue 7 days after the expiration of the time for filing a petition for rehearing unless such a petition is filed or the time is shortened or enlarged by order. A certified copy of the judgment and a copy of the opinion of the court, if any, and any direction as to costs shall constitute the mandate, unless the court directs that a formal mandate issue. The timely filing of a petition for rehearing will stay the mandate until disposition of the petition unless otherwise ordered by the court. If the petition is denied,

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the mandate must issue 7 days after entry of
the order denying the petition unless the time
is shortened or enlarged by order.

(b) *Stay of Mandate Pending Petition for Certiorari.*-- A party who files a motion requesting a stay of mandate pending petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari must file, at the same time, proof of service on all other parties. The motion must show that a petition for certiorari would present a substantial question and that there is good cause for a stay. The stay cannot exceed 30 days unless the period is extended for cause shown or unless during the period of the stay, a notice from the clerk of the Supreme Court is filed showing that the party who has obtained the stay has filed a petition for the writ, in which case the stay will continue until final

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disposition by the Supreme Court. The court of appeals must issue the mandate immediately when a copy of a Supreme Court order denying the petition for writ of certiorari is filed. The court may require a bond or other security as a condition to the grant or continuance of a stay of the mandate.

Rule 48. Masters

A court of appeals may appoint a special master to hold hearings, if necessary, and to make recommendations as to factual findings and disposition in matters ancillary to proceedings in the court. Unless the order referring a matter to a master specifies or limits the master's powers, a master shall have power to regulate all proceedings in every hearing before the master and to do all acts

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and take all measures necessary or proper for
the efficient performance of the master's
duties under the order including, but not
limited to, requiring the production of evidence
upon all matters embraced in the reference
and putting witnesses and parties on oath and
examining them. If the master is not a judge
or court employee, the court shall determine
the master's compensation and whether the
cost will be charged to any of the parties.