

**HOW TO APPEAL A CIVIL CASE
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

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NOTICE

Electronic Filing

In all cases, all counsel who appear in a case before the Court must electronically file documents. See LR 25.1 Every counsel appearing must be admitted to the Court’s bar, or pro hac vice, and must register as a filing user. See, id.

INTRODUCTION

These instructions are provided to alert counsel and pro se litigants to particular aspects of this Court’s practice. The instructions must be read together with the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (FRAP), this Court’s Local Rules (LRs) and Internal Operation Procedures (IOPs), and applicable statutes and case law. FRAP, the LRs and IOPs, and all relevant Court forms, including a notice of appeal, are posted on the Court’s website www.ca2.uscourts.gov.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

A party who wishes to appeal a district court's final decision or an interlocutory order specified in 28 U.S.C. §1292(a) can obtain a Notice of Appeal form from the district court and must file the Notice of Appeal in the district court within 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order being appealed. When the United States or its officer or agency is a party, the notice of appeal must be filed by any party within 60 days after the entry of the judgment or order being appealed.

If a party files one of the following motions in district court, and does so within the time allowed by those rules, the time to file an appeal runs from the entry of the order determining the last of the motions:

- for judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 50(b);
- to amend or make additional factual findings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(b);
- for attorney's fees under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54 if the district court extends the time to appeal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 58;
- to alter or amend the judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59;
- for a new trial under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59;
- for relief under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60 if the motion is filed no more than 28 days after the judgment is entered.

A party must promptly notify this Court when the party has filed one of the above motions in the district court. Within 14 days of the district court disposing of the last of any of the above motions, the party who filed the motion(s) must notify this Court that the district court has acted on the motion(s).

A Notice of Appeal filed after the decision or order is announced but before it is entered is treated as filed on the day of entry. A Notice of Appeal filed after the entry of judgment but before the last of the motions described above is decided is treated as filed when the order determining the last of the motions is entered. FRAP 4(a)(4).

A party that seeks to challenge an order determining a motion listed above must file the notice of appeal, or an amended notice of appeal, in compliance with FRAP 3(c). The time to file runs from the entry of the order deciding the last of the motions listed above.

Only the district court can extend the time to file a notice of appeal. The circumstances when an extension can be granted are set forth in FRAP 4(a)(5) and 4(a)(6).

BANKRUPTCY APPEALS

If a party files a timely motion for rehearing under Bankruptcy Rule 8015, the time to file an appeal runs from the entry of the order determining the motion. A party must promptly notify this Court when the party has filed this motion in the district court. LR 4.2. Within 14 days of the district court disposing of the motion, the party who filed the motion must notify this Court that the district court has acted on the motion. Id.

A notice of appeal filed after the decision or order is announced but before it is entered is treated as filed on the day of entry. A notice of appeal filed after the entry of judgment but before a motion described above is decided is treated as filed when the order determining the motion is entered. FRAP 6(b)(2).

PERMISSION TO APPEAL

On occasion a district judge may issue an otherwise unappealable order in which the judge states that a controlling question of law exists as to which there is a substantial ground for a difference of opinion and an immediate appeal from the order may materially advance the outcome of the case. Upon a motion from a party made within 10 days of the date of the district court order, the Court of Appeals, as an exercise of discretion, may permit the appeal. See 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b).

The requirements for filing the application are set forth in FRAP 5. The filing of the application with the Court of Appeals does not stay the proceedings in the district court unless the district judge so orders.

To file a petition for permission to appeal an order granting or denying class certification, please refer to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(f).

DOCKET FEE

The appellant must pay the \$600 docket fee, plus \$5.00 processing fee, to the district court clerk when the Notice of Appeal is filed.

An appellant who cannot afford to pay the fee must file in the district court a motion for "in forma pauperis" ("IFP") status unless the district court already permitted the defendant to proceed IFP in that court and has not revoked that status. See 28 U.S.C. §1915; FRAP 24. If the district court has denied or revoked IFP status, stated that "no appeal would be taken in good faith," or stated that the "appeal is frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d)," the appellant must pay the filing fee or make a motion in this Court for IFP.

The motion for IFP must include (1) the Court's T-1080 Motion Information Statement (see **Motions**, below), (2) a statement explaining the merits of the appeal, and (3) a completed FRAP Form 4 (Affidavit Accompanying Motion for Permission to Appeal in Forma Pauperis). See FRAP 24(a); LR 24.1; LR 27.1 (a)(1), (2). The motion must be served on all other parties in the case, and a proof of service form must be submitted with the motion. The motion papers must be typed or legibly printed.

Within 14 days of the filing of the notice of appeal, if the fee has not been paid, an appellant must (1) move for IFP status in the district court; (2) move for IFP status in the Court of Appeals if the district court has denied or withdrawn IFP status; or, (3) notify the Court of Appeals that the appellant will make a motion for IFP status within 30 days of the service of notice that the district court has denied a pending request for IFP status. **If the appellant does not take any of these actions, the Court of Appeals may dismiss the case.**

A motion for IFP status must include a statement that identifies each issue to be raised on appeal and with respect to each issue, the facts and reasons that demonstrate the issue's merit. If the appellant fails to file the statement or if the Court determines that the appeal is frivolous, the appeal may be dismissed. LR 24.1.

If the appeal is dismissed or denied, the docket fee will not be refunded to appellant.

CAPTION

Upon receipt of the notice of appeal and the district court docket sheet, the circuit clerk will docket the appeal under the title of the district court action, identify the appellant, and add the appellant's name, if necessary. See FRAP 12. A party can seek to provide necessary corrections to the caption on the Acknowledgment and Notice of Appearance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

An Acknowledgment and Notice of Appearance must be filed by all parties within 14 days of receiving the Court's docketing notice. Timely submission of the Acknowledgment and Notice of Appearance will constitute compliance with the requirement to file a FRAP 12(b) Representation Statement. In counseled cases only an attorney whose admission to this Court's bar is current or an attorney with an admission or renewal application pending may file a Notice of Appearance. A pro se party must provide all applicable information on the Acknowledgment and Notice of Appearance form.

If an attorney other than the originally designated lead counsel of record wishes to appear in a case for any reason, that attorney must file a Notice of Appearance of Substitute, Additional, or Amicus Counsel. When an attorney seeks to substitute for the lead counsel of record, the Court will recognize the new attorney as the lead only after the original lead counsel of record files with the Court a letter stating that new lead counsel is about to enter the case.

An attorney or pro se party who does not immediately notify the Court when contact information changes will not receive notices, documents and orders filed in the case. An attorney and any pro se party who is permitted to file documents electronically must notify the Court of a change to the user's mailing address, business address, telephone number, or e-mail. To update contact information, a Filing User must access PACER's Manage My Appellate Filer Account, <https://www.pacer.gov/psco/cgi-bin/cmecf/ea-login.pl>. The Court's records will be updated within 1 business day of a user entering the change in PACER.

A pro se party who is not permitted to file documents electronically must notify the Court of a change in mailing address or telephone number by filing a letter with the Clerk of Court.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Counsel of record and additional counsel participating in any aspect of the case must be admitted to this Court's bar and keep that admission current in accordance with the Court's procedures. A renewal extends admission for five years. Admission *pro hac vice* will be granted to a member of the bar of a district court who is acting for a party proceeding IFP or who can demonstrate exceptional circumstances justifying admission for the particular case. A written motion to proceed *pro hac vice* must be filed before the Notice of Appearance is filed. For forms and information on admission to practice before this Court, visit the Court's website. See LR 46.1.

REPRESENTATION OF A CORPORATION

A party that is a corporation must be represented by counsel in order to appear in this Court. See 28 U.S.C. § 1654; Berrio v. New York City Housing Authority, 564 F.3d 130, 132-133 (2d Cir. 2009) (applying even in the case of closely held corporations and corporations with a single owner).

EXPEDITED APPEALS CALENDAR

The Court maintains an Expedited Appeals Calendar (“XAC”) to facilitate the prompt determination of appeals from district court orders that dismiss a complaint for (a) lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1); (b) failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6); or (c) filing a frivolous complaint, or for any other ground specified in 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2). If the order being appealed cites at least one of these grounds for dismissal, the parties must so identify the case by checking the appropriate box on Form C. The Clerk notifies the parties when an appeal is placed on the XAC and sets the briefing schedule for all parties as follows: 35 days from the date of the Clerk’s notification for the appellant’s brief, 35 days from the date after the filing of the last appellant’s brief for the appellee, and 14 days from the filing of the last appellee’s brief for the reply. A request to extend the briefing time is disfavored and is governed by LR 27.1.

CIVIL APPEAL PRE-ARGUMENT STATEMENT

A counseled appellant taking a civil appeal from the district court or Tax Court must file a Civil Appeal Pre-Argument Statement, Form C, with the circuit clerk within 14 days after filing the notice of appeal or petition for review or the entry of an order granting permission to appeal pursuant to FRAP 5. A counseled appellant whose appeal qualifies as a matter appropriate for the Expedited Appeals Calendar under LR 31.2(b) must ensure the appropriate box is checked on Form C to indicate the type of order being appealed. The form is available on the Court’s website.

CIVIL APPEALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (CAMP)

The Civil Appeals Management Plan (CAMP) is the Court’s program for exploring settlement in all civil appeals except cases in which at least one party appears pro se, petitions for a writ of mandamus or prohibition, habeas corpus cases, and proceedings brought to collaterally challenge a sentence imposed in a federal court under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

After the appeal is docketed, the clerk refers the case to the CAMP office for the scheduling of a settlement conference.

The conference takes place in the CAMP office or by telephone. Counsel must consult with the client in advance of the conference and obtain as much authority as possible to settle the case. Counsel’s appearance at the conference is required, and counsel must be prepared to discuss the legal, factual, and procedural issues in depth. An attorney or client who fails to participate in the conference process in good faith may be sanctioned by the Court. LR 33.1.

During the pendency of the CAMP proceedings the parties remain obligated to meet Court deadlines, including the filing of briefs and appendices.

If the parties enter into a stipulation to withdraw the appeal without prejudice to reinstatement, the stipulation must state the terms of reinstatement, including the date by which reinstatement must occur. Dismissal under the stipulation is effective when the stipulation is “so ordered” by the Court. If the case is not reinstated by the date specified in the stipulation, the mandate in the case will issue forthwith and jurisdiction of the case will revert to the district court. LR 42.1.

Information shared during the CAMP proceeding is confidential and is not included in Court files or disclosed to the circuit judges, except to the extent disclosed by an order entered as a result of a CAMP proceeding.

At the conclusion of the CAMP proceeding, counsel for each party must complete an anonymous Post-Conference Survey and submit it to the Court’s Director of Legal Affairs. The form is available on the Court’s website.

THE TRANSCRIPT

No later than 14 days after filing the Notice of Appeal an appellant must either order the transcript of proceedings necessary for the appeal or file with the circuit clerk a certificate stating that no transcript will be ordered. FRAP 10(b).

If the transcript of the trial or other proceedings, or a portion thereof, is necessary for the appeal, it must be ordered at the earliest possible moment. The transcript can be ordered as early as during the trial court proceedings but not later than 14 days after the filing of the Notice of Appeal. To order transcripts, an appellant must complete the Civil Appeal Transcript Information Form D which can be found on the Court’s website. The appellant must forward a copy of Form D to the court reporter and file the original with the circuit clerk no later than 14 days after filing the Notice of Appeal. LR 12.1(a)(2). If the appellant does not intend to order a transcript, the appellant must check the appropriate box on Form D and file Form D with the Court no later than 14 days after the filing of the Notice of Appeal. A pro se appellant must use Form D-P in place of Form D.

PAYMENT FOR THE TRANSCRIPT

At the time of ordering the transcript, satisfactory arrangements must be made with the reporter for payment of the transcript. The completed Civil Appeal Transcript Information Form D or Form D-P must be presented to the court reporter who recorded the trial transcripts. At the time of ordering the transcript, counsel must establish a mutually agreeable arrangement with the court reporter for payment since the court reporter generally will not begin transcribing until payment terms are established. It is important that the dates on Form D or Form D-P reflect the exact dates of the required transcripts.

All necessary transcripts have been placed on order once Form D or Form D-P is filed. Any amendment, correction, or supplement to the initial transcript order must be submitted in writing to the court reporter with a copy forwarded to the Court of Appeals and to the district court clerk. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the Court may impose sanctions for subsequent delays for failing to order all necessary transcript(s) in a timely manner.

If appellant orders less than the entire transcript of proceedings, within 14 days after filing the Notice of Appeal, appellant must file with the circuit clerk and serve on appellee the certificate or transcript order and a statement of the issues appellant intends to raise on appeal. If the appellee considers it necessary to have a transcript of additional proceedings, the appellee must advise the appellant within 14 days after the service of appellant's statement. If the appellant does not order the additional transcripts within 14 days of receiving the appellee's statement, the appellee may either order the additional transcripts or move in the district court for an order requiring the appellant to do so. See FRAP 10(b)(3).

RECEIPT OF THE TRANSCRIPT AND NOTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS

If the appellant has not received the transcript within 30 days of the date the transcript was requested, the appellant must inform the Court of Appeals in writing and explain all efforts the appellant has made to obtain the transcript. Thereafter, the appellant is required to update the Court in writing in 14day intervals about the status of the transcript until the transcript has been completed. During this time the Clerk's Office will attempt to facilitate delivery of the transcript.

EXHIBITS

The district court clerk retains any non-designated exhibits unless this Court or a party's counsel directs otherwise. See FRAP 11(b)(2). A party having possession of an exhibit offered or admitted in the district court but not filed with the district clerk must retain custody of the exhibit until this Court issues its mandate. See LR 11.2. The party that has custody of the exhibit must make it available if requested by the Court or a party. See LR 11.2.

THE RECORD

The record on appeal consists of all of the lower court documents including transcripts. For counseled civil appeals the Court of Appeals generally requests that only the index of the record be filed; the documents that constitute the record remain in the district court until needed. The appellant must do whatever is necessary to enable the district court clerk to assemble and forward the index of the record to the Court of Appeals within 14 days of filing of the notice of appeal. The appellant's counsel must ensure that the district court has a complete index. Receipt from the district court of a certified copy of the index will satisfy the requirement to file the record unless the Court of Appeals directs otherwise. If the Court of Appeals requires the entire record or any portion thereof, counsel must timely prepare the record so that it can be transmitted to the Court. See FRAP 10, 11, LR 11.1.

An appellant may proceed on the original record in proceedings conducted IFP and in Social Security cases. In pro se cases, the district court will prepare and forward the record.

The Court ordinarily does not grant a motion to extend time to file the record.

BRIEFING SCHEDULE

Except for cases assigned to the Expedited Appeals Calendar under LR 31.2(b), within 14 days of the date the appellant receives the completed transcript or the date the appellant is required to file the

certificate on Form D or Form D-P indicating that no transcript will be ordered, the appellant must notify the Court in writing of the date by which the appellant's brief will be filed. Unless the case involves a voluminous transcript, the appellant must select a filing date that is within 91 days of receipt of the completed transcript. Appellant's proposed filing date will be so-ordered unless the Court determines the selected filing date is unacceptable. See LR 31.2(a)(1). **In a counseled civil appeal, when the Court orders an appellant's briefing deadline pursuant to a scheduling notification, the order will specify that the appeal is dismissed effective the due date if the brief is not filed by that date. A motion to extend the time to file the brief or to seek other relief will not toll the previously ordered filing date. See LR 27.1(f)(1); cf. RLI Insurance Co. v. JDJ Marine, Inc., 716 F.3d 41, 43-45 (2d Cir. 2013). If a case is dismissed for failure to timely file a brief, a party who moves to reinstate the appeal must file the motion within 14 days of the date of the order dismissing the appeal and must attach the party's brief as an exhibit to the motion. See LR 27.1(i).**

Within 14 days of filing of appellant's brief or the last appellant's brief in a multi-defendant appeal, the appellee must notify the Court in writing of the date by which the appellee's brief will be filed. Unless the case involves a voluminous transcript, the appellee must select a filing date that is within 91 days of filing of the last appellant's brief. Appellee's proposed filing date will be so-ordered unless the Court determines the selected filing date is unacceptable. See LR 31.2(a)(2). **In a counseled civil appeal, when the Court orders an appellee's briefing deadline pursuant to a scheduling notification, the order will specify that the appeal will proceed to a merits panel for determination forthwith if the brief is not filed by the due date. Appellee will be required to file a motion for permission to file the brief and appear at oral argument. A motion to extend the time to file the brief or to seek other relief will not toll the previously ordered filing date. See LR 27.1(f)(1); cf. RLI Insurance Co., 716 F.3d at 43-45.**

If a cross-appeal has been filed, within 14 days of filing of the last cross-appellant's brief, the appellant-cross-appellee must notify the Court in writing of the date by which the appellant-cross-appellee's response brief will be due. The appellant-cross-appellee must select a filing date that is within 60 days of filing of the last cross-appellant's brief.

Absent extraordinary circumstances, an appellant's failure to submit a scheduling letter will result in a briefing deadline of 40 days from the date the completed transcript is received. An appellee's or appellant-cross-appellee's failure to submit a scheduling letter will result in a briefing deadline of 30 days from the date the last appellant's or cross-appellant's brief is filed. If a reply brief is filed, it must be served and filed within 14 days after service of the last appellee's brief (or cross-appellee's brief if a cross-appeal has been filed) but not less than 7 days before argument unless the Court allows a later filing. See LR 31.2(a)(2). A party's filing of a potentially dispositive motion, a motion for IFP status, or a FRAP 42 stipulation for dismissal without prejudice at any time prior to one of the briefing schedule deadlines set forth above tolls the time period for the filing of scheduling notifications and briefs until the Court decides the motion or the case is reinstated.

For cases assigned to the Expedited Appeals Calendar under LR 31.2(b), the appellant's brief is due 35 days after the clerk notifies the parties that the case has been placed on the Expedited Appeals Calendar. The appellee's brief is due 35 days after the filing of the last appellant's brief. See LR 31.2(b)(3).

An extension of time to file a brief will not be granted in the absence of a most extraordinary circumstance.

BRIEF AND APPENDIX

FORM OF BRIEF AND APPENDIX

The Brief

The brief sets forth the legal argument of the case and must comply with FRAP 28, 28.1, 29, 32, and 32.1 and LRs 25.1, 31.1, and 32.1, as each rule may be applicable.

A principal brief must not exceed 30 pages or 14,000 words. If monospaced typeface, it must not exceed 1300 lines of text. Monospaced typeface, such as “Courier,” must not contain more than 10½ characters per inch. Proportionally spaced typeface such as “Times New Roman” must be 14-point or larger. Text and footnotes in a pamphlet brief must be in 12-point or larger type with 2 points or more leading between the lines: printers should be familiar with these standards.

A reply brief must not exceed 15 pages or half the type-volume (i.e., numbered words or lines) permitted in a principal brief. Headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward word and line limitations.

The filer must certify the number of words or lines in a certificate of compliance which is included in the brief.

The corporate disclosure statement; table of contents; table of citations; statement with respect to oral argument; any addendum containing statutes, rules, or regulations; and any certificates of compliance do not count toward the type-volume limitation. See FRAP 32.

A brief must be legible.

A brief in pamphlet size will be accepted in this Court and must conform to FRAP 32(a).

The appellant's brief must also contain (see FRAP 28):

- A table of contents, with page references;
- An alphabetically arranged table of cases, statutes, and other authorities cited with references to pages in the brief;
- A statement of subject matter and appellate jurisdiction, the filing dates establishing timeliness of the appeal, and an assertion that the appeal is from a final order or judgment or that some other basis exists for appellate jurisdiction;
- A statement of the issues presented;
- A concise statement of the case that (a) includes at the beginning of the section (1) a description of the nature of the case and the relevant procedural history, (2) identification of the judge or agency official who rendered the decision being appealed, (3) the disposition below, and (4) citation to the decision or supporting opinion, if reported, see LR 28.1(b), and (b) sets out the facts relevant to the issues submitted for review, with references to the record;
- A summary of argument;
- An argument;
- A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought;
- Proof of service unless filed electronically in accordance with LR 25.1; and
- A Certificate of Compliance bound at the back of the brief when a principal brief exceeds 30 pages or a reply brief exceeds 15 pages, see FRAP 32(a)(7)(C).

The following colors for brief covers must be used:

- Appellant – Blue
- Appellee – Red
- Reply – Gray
- Intervenor or Amicus – Green
- Supplemental - Tan

The caption on the covers of the briefs and appendices must conform to this Court's "official caption." If this Court's official caption is erroneous, counsel must alert the Court promptly in writing but in no event later than 7 days prior to the due date for the appellant's brief.

A motion for leave to file an oversized brief must, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, be made at least 14 days before the brief's due date. A motion for leave to extend the time to file a brief must be made as soon as practicable after an extraordinary circumstance arises.

The Appendix

The appendix must comply with FRAP 30 and LR 30.1. It should contain from the record on appeal all material cited in the briefs or required by the Court to be included. Such material includes the following:

- the relevant docket entries in the district court proceedings;
- any relevant portions of the pleadings, charge, findings, or opinion;
- the judgment, order, or decision being appealed; and
- any other parts of the record to which the parties wish to direct the particular attention of the Court.

Only those parts of the record necessary to illustrate the legal argument should be included in the appendix. The omission of part of the record from the appendix will not preclude the parties or the Court from relying on such parts since the record is available to the Court if needed. See FRAP 30(a)(1).

Only material that is part of the record on appeal may be included in the appendix.

SPECIAL APPENDIX

The parties must file a Special Appendix if the appendix, exclusive of the orders, opinions and judgments being appealed, exceeds 300 pages. The Special Appendix must contain (1) the orders, opinions, and judgments being appealed and (2) the text, with appropriate citation, of any significant rule of law, including any constitution provision, treaty, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or sentencing guideline. The Special Appendix may be an addendum at the end of a brief or a separately bound volume designated "Special Appendix." See LR 32.1.

If an attorney's failure to file a brief or appendix results in a default or dismissal of the appeal, this Court may discipline the attorney.

BOND AND SURETY

The district court may require an appellant to file a bond or provide other security to ensure payment of costs on appeal. If the district court issues such an order, each surety submits to the jurisdiction of the district court and appoints the district clerk as the surety's agent for purposes of accepting service of any documents that affect the surety's liability on the bond or other undertaking. See FRAP 7, 8(b).

MOTIONS

All requests to the Court - for example, permission to file an oversized brief - must be made in the form of a motion that complies with FRAP 27, LR 27.1, and any other applicable rule or statute. The Court requires a motion to be accompanied by the Court's Form T-1080 Motion Information Statement. In a case in which all parties are represented by counsel, the moving party's motion must indicate (1) that the movant has notified opposing counsel or why the movant could not do so; (2) opposing counsel's position on the relief requested, and (3) whether opposing counsel intends to file a response to the motion.

An affidavit or attorney's affirmation that contains only factual information must be filed with the motion. The movant may file a memorandum of law that complies with LR 27.1(a)(3).

A moving party seeking substantive relief from a lower court opinion or agency decision must attach a copy of the opinion or decision and any written decision as a separately identified exhibit. For cases in which a party does not file documents electronically with the Court, a movant must file only an original of the motion. If the motion exceeds 50 pages, the movant must also submit 3 additional paper copies of the motion to the Court. Proof of service on all other parties to the action must accompany the motion papers unless the motion is filed electronically in accordance with LR 25.1.

Papers in response to a motion must be served and filed within 10 days of service in person or by email, or within 13 days of service by mail. For cases in which the Court does not require electronic filing of documents, an adverse party must file only an original of the responsive papers. If the response exceeds 50 pages, the respondent must also submit 3 additional paper copies of the response. A substantive motion requiring oral argument is usually heard on Tuesdays when the Court is in session.

Procedural motions (for example, an extension of time to file a document or permission to file an oversized brief), will not be placed on a motions calendar and need not be noticed for a particular date. Since papers usually are not filed in opposition to procedural motions, the Court does not wait for such papers to determine the motion. As a result, opposition papers should be filed promptly to ensure that the Court considers them. In some instances the Court may request the filing of opposition papers. In that event the opposition papers should be filed in accordance with the deadline set by the Court.

Certain routine procedural motions are determined by the clerk or the clerk's designee acting under the clerk's authority. Other procedural motions are referred to the applications judge. Upon counsel's request for reconsideration, a clerk's order may be resubmitted to a judge for determination.

Once a case is assigned a date for oral argument, all motions filed in that case, including any procedural motions, will be referred to the panel that will hear the appeal. To maintain the anonymity of the panel, a motion decided by the panel is signed by the clerk or the clerk's designee.

MOTION FOR A STAY

A party seeking to stay the judgment or order being appealed for the pendency of the appeal ordinarily must make that motion first in the district court. The motion may be made first to the Court of Appeals if the movant demonstrates that moving first in the district court would be impracticable or the the district court denied the motion or otherwise failed to afford the relief requested. The movant must state the reasons the district court gave for its action, if any. In addition, the motion must include the reasons for granting the relief requested, the facts upon which movant relies, affidavits supporting the facts subject to dispute, and relevant parts of the record. See FRAP 8.

PRIVACY NOTICE

Unless the Court orders otherwise, any submission to the Court must not include an individual's social security number, taxpayer identification number, or birth date; the name of an individual known to be a minor; or a financial account number except as permitted in Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(a) and (b) or Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9037.

PROOF OF SERVICE

All papers filed in the Court of Appeals must be served on the other parties in the case. See FRAP 25. The PDF version of a document must be emailed to a party represented by counsel and to a party not represented by counsel if the pro se party has chosen to submit documents in PDF.

All such papers presented for filing must contain an acknowledgment of service by the person(s) served or proof of service by the person who made the service. The acknowledgment or proof must be in the form of a certified statement of the date and manner of service, the name of each person served, and the mail address, email address, facsimile number, or place of delivery used for service. An acknowledgment and proof of service form can be found on the website. If, however, a party is filing a document electronically with the Court in accordance with LR 25.1, no separate proof of service is necessary. See LR 25.1(h)(2).

A pro se litigant who does not submit documents in PDF must be served with hard copies of documents by mail or in person.

FAILURE TO FILE

If a counseled or pro se appellant or petitioner fails to file a form, brief, appendix, or document, or otherwise fails to act, by the date set in FRAP, a LR, or a Court order, that party will be deemed in default. The Court will issue an order that sets a firm dismissal date to occur if the default is not cured within a specified time frame. Once the case is dismissed, the Court will view a motion to reinstate unfavorably unless the Court finds that extraordinary reasons explain the default. A party that files a motion to reinstate the appeal following dismissal for failure to file a brief on time must do so within 14 days of the date of the order dismissing the appeal. The motion to reinstate must include the party's brief as an exhibit to the motion. See LR 27.1(I).

DOCUMENTS UNDER SEAL

On rare occasions a document will be placed "under seal" so that it is not publicly available. A paper that has been sealed in the district court will remain under seal in the Court of Appeals if received as part of the record. A document that was not sealed in the district court will not be sealed in the Court of Appeals without a Court order. A party wishing to file a paper under seal with the Court of Appeals must make a written motion. An informal request to seal a document will not be entertained. All papers submitted to the Court pursuant to a sealing order must be submitted in a sealed envelope, marked **SEALED**, with a copy of the order placing the document under seal attached to the envelope. One set of the sealed papers, must be filed in addition to the number of copies required by court rule - for example, six copies of briefs plus one additional copy, three copies of motion papers plus one additional copy.

A party must not file a sealed document electronically, but within 7 days after filing a sealed document, the party must file a redacted version of the document electronically on the docket unless the Court orders otherwise. See LR 25.1(j)(2).

ORAL ARGUMENT

Within 14 days after the final appellee's brief is filed, each party must advise the Court whether it seeks oral argument by filing an Oral Argument Statement Form which is available on the Court's website. Failure to timely file the Oral Argument Statement Form signifies that the party does not seek oral argument. See LR 34.1.

On occasion the Court may decide to take a case on submission, without oral argument. When the Court so decides, the clerk will notify the parties. See FRAP 34(a)(2), LR 34.1.

When an appeal is set for argument, the Court will notify counsel 2 to 4 weeks prior to the argument date. Occasionally the notification time may be shorter especially if the appeal has been expedited on motion of the parties. **Once a case has been assigned a date for oral argument, an adjournment is rarely granted.**

An appeal is heard by a three-judge panel of the Court. The names of the judges are made public at noon on Thursday of the week before the panel sits. From the third week in August through June, the Court generally sits every weekday but not on a holiday or during the last week of December. In July and the first two weeks of August, the Court holds argument as needed.

Currently the Court hears argument in Courtroom 1703 of the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse at 40 Centre Street, New York City. Occasionally the Court will hear argument at another location within the Circuit. Oral argument usually starts at 10:00 a.m. and continues until completion. During certain weeks the Court has double panels with the second panel hearing argument simultaneously in Courtroom 1505 of the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse. Notice of changes in the date, time, or location of a Court session is posted on the website.

The Court sets the amount of argument time for each case that will be heard. Arguments are generally limited to 10 minutes or less per side. Additional time may be granted in complex or multi-party cases. An audio recording of oral argument is available on the Court's website.

PETITION FOR REHEARING OR MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

When the Court issues (1) an opinion pursuant to which a final judgment is entered or (2) a summary order and judgment disposing of the appeal, a party may wish to apply for a rehearing. There are two kinds of rehearing. A petition for a panel rehearing requests that the panel of judges that originally heard the case reconsider its decision. A petition for a rehearing en banc requests that all the active judges on the Court rehear the case. A petition for panel rehearing and/or rehearing en banc must be filed within 14 days after the decision determining the case is filed. FRAP 35(c), 40(a)(1); LRs 35.1, 40.1. If a party is simultaneously filing a petition for rehearing and a petition for rehearing en banc, both requests must be made in a single document. When a petition for rehearing exceeds 50 pages, including the copy of the opinion or summary order to which the petition relates, the party filing the petition must submit 3 paper copies to the Court. If the petition for rehearing includes a petition for rehearing en banc, the party filing the petition must submit 15 paper copies to the Court. Submission of the paper copies is in addition to any applicable electronic filing requirements.

In some cases the Court may dispose of an appeal by a final three-judge order for which a FRAP 36 judgment is not entered. In these instances an adversely affected party may file a motion for panel reconsideration and a motion for reconsideration en banc. See LR 40.2. The motion must comply with the requirements for filing a petition for rehearing or rehearing en banc under FRAP 35, FRAP 40, and LRs 35.1 and 40.1. See id.

If the Court substantively amends a decision, the time for filing a petition or motion begins to run from the date the amended decision is entered. This recalculation of the time does not apply if the Court issues a decision making a non-substantive change (e.g., correcting a typographical error). Each petition or motion must include a copy of the opinion or summary order to which the petition or motion relates.

The timely filing of a petition for rehearing or a motion for panel reconsideration will stay the issuance of the mandate until disposition of the petition or motion unless otherwise ordered by the Court. If the petition or motion is denied, the mandate issues 7 days after the entry of the order denying the petition or motion unless the time is shortened or extended by order.

COSTS

The prevailing party on appeal may assess costs incurred during the appeal against the losing party. If the Court affirms and reverses in part, modifies, or vacates a judgment, costs are assessed only as the Court may order. If the United States is a party, costs will be assessed only if authorized by law. See FRAP 39; LR 39.1.

Costs may be assessed for no more than the actual number of paper copies of the briefs and appendices filed with the Court under LRs 30.1 and 31.1. Costs may also be assessed for serving a party under LR 25.1(h)(4) if the party seeking costs attaches proof that the paper copy was served. See LR 39.1(a).

Costs are taxed at the following rates, or the actual cost, whichever is less, for reproduction of briefs and appendices:

- Reproduction per page: \$0.20
- Covers: \$125.00
- Binding per copy: \$5.00

No other costs for briefs and appendices (e.g., costs for electronic filing, electronic file production and review, paralegal time, preparation of tables and footnotes) are permitted.

The Bill of Costs, verified, must be filed within 14 days after the entry of judgment. An original plus one copy must be filed with the Court. The bill also must be served on all parties.

Identify the number of copies that comprise the printer's unit. Include the printer's bills, which must state the minimum charge per printer's unit for a page, a cover, foot lines by the line, and an index and table of cases by the page. Indicate only the number of necessary copies. State actual costs at rates not higher than those generally charged for printing services in New York, NY; excessive charges are subject to reduction.

The Bill of Costs form is available on the Court's website.

ISSUANCE OF THE MANDATE

The issuance of the mandate terminates the Court of Appeals' jurisdiction over a case and transfers jurisdiction back to the district court. The mandate is a copy of the order or judgment that terminates the case with the word "Mandate" inscribed. There is no separate document. If no petition for rehearing is filed, the mandate will issue 21 days after the entry of the judgment except for cases in which the United States is a party. In that event the mandate will issue 52 days after the entry of the judgment. The mandate issues 7 days after entry of an order denying a timely petition for rehearing or sooner if so ordered by the Court. FRAP 41.

An appeal that is terminated upon the disposition of a motion ordinarily is mandated forthwith.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

A party seeking United States Supreme Court review of a Court of Appeals judgment or order must file a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari with the Supreme Court within 90 days from the date of the entry of judgment or denial of the petition for rehearing. The party may move to stay the mandate, pending application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. FRAP 41(d)(2).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT APPEAL

The Court of Appeals considers the review of a decision of the United States Tax Court to be a civil appeal. See FRAP 13, 14.

APPEALS CLERKS IN THE DISTRICT COURTS

An appeals clerk has been appointed in each district court's clerk's office to assist anyone who may have questions regarding the filing of appeal papers. The following list provides contact numbers/locations for the appeals clerks within the Second Circuit:

District of Connecticut	203-773-2140
Northern District of New York	315-234-8502
Eastern District of New York	718-260-2310 (Brooklyn, NY) 631-712-6030 or 631-712-6042 (Central Islip, NY)
Southern District of New York	212-805-0636 (New York, NY) 914-390-4100 (White Plains, NY)
Western District of New York	716-551-1700 (Buffalo, NY) 585-613-4000 (Rochester, NY)
District of Vermont	802-951-6395 ext. 119

SECOND CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE

Any person with questions regarding appellate procedure in the Second Circuit should contact the Clerk's Office. Set forth below are the relevant telephone numbers in the Second Circuit's Clerk's Office for use during the various stages of a civil appeal:

Case Initiation (until issuance of docketing notice)	212-857-8551
Criminal Team	212-857-8550
Calendar Team	212-857-8595
Records	212-857-8620
Attorney Admissions	212-857-8603
CJA Administrator	212-857-8664