



Agenda

Utah Supreme Court Advisory Committee Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure

*Nathalie Skibine, Chair
Stanford Purser, Vice Chair*

Location:	Meeting held through Webex and in person at: Matheson Courthouse, Council Room, N. 301 450 S. State St. Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 https://utcourts.webex.com/utcourts/j.php?MTID=m56baabed3fcd101d2302137b9a70a97d
Date:	February 5, 2025
Time:	12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

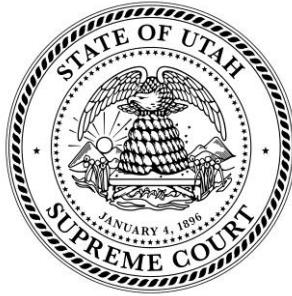
Action: Welcome and approval of December 3, 2025 Minutes	Tab 1	Nathalie Skibine, Chair
Action: Final Approval of Rule 34	Tab 2	Nathalie Skibine
Action: Final Approval of Rules 49 and 50	Tab 3	Nathalie Skibine
Action: Final Approval of Rules 5, 26, and 27	Tab 4	Nathalie Skibine
Action: Rule 27	Tab 5	Nathalie Skibine
Action: Rule 1	Tab 6	Mary Westby
Discussion: Rules 19, 48, and 49	Tab 7	Clark Sabey
Discussion: Old/new business		Nathalie Skibine, Chair

Committee Webpage: <https://legacy.utcourts.gov/utc/appellate-procedure/>

2026 Meeting schedule:

March 6, 2026	June 4, 2026	September 3, 2026	November 5, 2026
April 2, 2026	July 2, 2026	October 1, 2026	
May 7, 2026	August 6, 2026	November 5, 2026	

TAB 1



Minutes

Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure

Administrative Office of the Courts
450 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

In Person and by WebEx Videoconference

Thursday, December 4, 2025
12:00 pm to 1:30 pm

PRESENT

Dick Baldwin
Nicole Gray
Amber Griffith—Staff
Michael Judd—Recording
Secretary
Debra Nelson
Caroline Olsen
Judge Gregory Orme

Tera Peterson
Martha Pierce
Clark Sabey
Nathalie Skibine—
Chair
Mary Westby
Nick Stiles—Staff

EXCUSED

Judge Michele
Christiansen Forster
Stan Purser—
Vice Chair
Michelle Quist
Scarlet Smith

GUESTS

None

1. Action:

Approval of November 2025 Minutes

The committee discussed the November 2025 minutes and noted no errors.

Mary Westby moved to approve the November 2025 minutes as they appeared in the committee's materials. Martha Pierce seconded that motion, and it passed without objection by unanimous consent.

2. Discussion/Action: Nathalie Skibine

Final Approval of Rules 3, 11, 28A, 23A, and 23B

The committee received two public comments on the proposed rule changes regarding transcripts and mediation timing, and those two comments expressed opposing views. Noting those comments, the committee maintained the view that the planned approach is appropriate.

Following that discussion, Ms. Pierce moved for final approval of the rules as drafted and discussed. That motion was seconded, and it passed without objection by unanimous consent. The rules will be sent to the Supreme Court for final approval.

3. Action: Stan Purser

Rules 22 and 26

The committee reviewed proposed changes to Rules 22 and 26, incorporating suggestions from the Supreme Court. The committee recognized its preference for use of the term “extension” rather than “enlargement” and made adjustments to the proposed language to refer to a “notice of stipulation” in order to clarify that this is not a motion requiring action by the court. The committee also discussed the utility and possible removal of “ex parte” procedure under Rule 22(c) and otherwise reviewed and adjusted the language of the rules.

Following that discussion, Dick Baldwin moved to approve Rule 22 and 26 as circulated. Debra Nelson seconded that motion, and it passed without objection by unanimous consent. The rule will be submitted to the Supreme court for recommendation that it be posted for public comment.

4. Action: Nathalie Skibine

Rule 27

After receiving feedback regarding references to Rule 3(g), the committee’s preferred approach is to remove cross-references altogether. The committee also agreed on changes to the language in paragraph (a)(2) regarding typeface requirements and to replace that with a legibility requirement.

Based on that discussion, Mary Westby moved to approve Rule 27 as circulated. Mr. Baldwin seconded that motion, and it passed without objection by unanimous consent.

The rule will be submitted to the Supreme court for recommendation that it be posted for public comment.

5. Action:

Mary Westby

Rule 5

The committee considered the addition of a note regarding what is sufficient to “start the clock running” under the rule, and it removed a reference to *Houghton v. Department of Health*.

Following that discussion, Mary Westby moved to approve the rule and comment as circulated. Ms. Nelson seconded that motion, and it passed without objection by unanimous consent. The rule will be submitted to the Supreme court for recommendation that it be posted for public comment.

6. Discussion:

Judge Gregory Orme

**Time to Appeal Order Related to
Substantiation Proceedings**

The committee considered a memo from staff regarding orders from substantiation proceedings. The memo focused on a lack of clarity about whether 15-day or 30-day appeal deadlines apply. The committee considered a recommendation to remove the line from paragraph (f) of Rule 1, meaning that challenges would be brought within 15 days, thereby making the rule consistent with the applicable code section. After that discussion, however, the committee turned to more fundamental questions about how these appeals *should* proceed.

Following that discussion, the committee opted to table discussion of Rule 1 for the time being, with Mary Westby agreeing to propose potential revisions to the rule at the committee’s February meeting.

7. Discussion:

Nathalie Skibine, Chair

State v. James

Ms. Skibine brought to the committee’s attention an allocution problem flagged by the dissent in a case called *State v. James*. That problem raises questions about how to handle errors regarding allocution statements, and the committee has been encouraged to consider changes. After discussion,

the committee recognized that it will likely need to wait for decisions to be made by parallel rulemaking committees.

Following that discussion, the committee opted to wait for potential criminal rules or criminal appeals rulemaking processes, including potential amendment of Rule 22(b), to play out before discussing this problem further.

**8. Discussion:
Old/New Business**

Nathalie Skibine, Chair

None.

9. Adjourn

Nathalie Skibine, Chair

Following the business and discussions described above, the committee adjourned. The committee's next meeting will take place on February 5, 2026.

TAB 2

One thought on "Rules of Appellate Procedure - Comment Period Closed December 15, 2025"

1. Stephen Howard

October 29, 2025 at 2:23 pm

This seems like a reasonable, common-sense amendment. The \$3.00 per page figure may seem high initially, but that figure needs to be considered in context of a brief that was printed and bound in multiple copies. Additionally, re-framing the rule in terms of actual reasonable costs should help avoid the need to revisit the rule to reassess the per-page amount. More efficient and accurate all around.

Rule 34. Costs.

(a) **To whom allowed.** Costs are awarded only in civil cases. Except as otherwise provided by law or court order:

- (1) if an appeal is dismissed, costs must be awarded for the appellee unless the parties agree otherwise;
- (2) if a judgment or order is affirmed, costs must be awarded for the appellee;
- (3) if a judgment or order is reversed, costs must be awarded for the appellant;
- (4) if a judgment or order is affirmed or reversed in part, or is vacated, costs are awarded only as the court orders.

(b) **Costs for and against the State of Utah.** In cases involving the State of Utah or an agency or officer thereof, the court has discretion to award costs for or against the State unless specifically required or prohibited by law.

(c) **Costs on appeal.** The following costs may be awarded:

- (1) ~~\$3.00 per page of a printed brief and attachments;~~
- (2) actual reasonable costs incurred in preparing and transmitting the record, including costs of the reporter's transcript unless the court orders otherwise, and actual reasonable costs incurred for printed briefs and attachments;
- (3) premiums paid for supersedeas or cost bonds to preserve rights pending appeal; and
- (4) fees for filing and docketing the appeal.

(d) **Bill of costs awarded after remittitur.** A party claiming costs must, within 14 days after the remittitur is filed with the trial court clerk, serve on the adverse party and file with the trial court clerk an itemized and verified bill of costs. The adverse party may, within seven days of service of the bill of costs, serve and file a notice of objection, together with a motion to have the trial court award costs. If there is no objection to the

cost bill within the allotted time, the trial court clerk must award the costs as filed and enter judgment for the party entitled thereto, which judgment will be entered in the judgment docket with the same force and effect as in the case of other judgments of record. If the cost bill of the prevailing party is timely opposed, the clerk, upon reasonable notice and hearing, must award the costs and enter a final determination and judgment in the docket with the same force and effect as in the case of other judgments of record. The clerk's determination will be reviewable by the trial court upon the request of either party made within seven days of the entry of the judgment.

(e) Costs in other proceedings and agency appeals. In all other matters before the court, including appeals from an agency, costs may be allowed as in cases on appeal from a trial court. Within 14 days after the time to file a petition for rehearing expires or within 14 days after an order denying such a petition, the party to whom costs have been awarded may file with the appellate clerk and serve on the adverse party an itemized and verified bill of costs. The adverse party may, within seven days after the bill of costs is served, file a notice of objection and a motion to have the costs awarded by the clerk. If no objection to the cost bill is filed within the allotted time, the clerk must thereupon award the costs and enter judgment against the adverse party. If the adverse party timely objects to the cost bill, the clerk, upon reasonable notice and hearing, will determine and settle the costs, award the same, and a judgment will be entered thereon against the adverse party. The clerk's determination will be reviewable by the court upon either party's request made within seven days after judgment is entered. Unless otherwise ordered, oral argument will not be permitted. A judgment under this paragraph may be filed with the clerk of any trial court in the state, who must docket the judgment in the same manner and with the same force and effect as trial court judgments.

Effective January 22, 2025

Advisory Committee Note

In an effort to conform with the Supreme Court's directive to use plain language where possible, the Court approved changing the term "taxed" to "awarded." No substantive change is intended with this amendment.

Note adopted May 1, 2021.

TAB 3

One thought on “Rules of Appellate Procedure – Comment Period Closed January 5, 2026”

1. **Leslie Slaugh**

[November 19, 2025 at 4:36 pm Edit](#)

Proposed Rule 49(d) imposes a page or word limit, but no requirement for a certification of compliance with the word limit (similar to Rule 24(a)(11)). The rule does contemplate a “word count” but does not say where that word count is to be given.

Compliance would be easier if the rule tracked Rule 24(a)(11). If a certification is added to the rule, the word count should also exclude “certificates of counsel,” as in Rule 24(g)(2).

The same is true of proposed Rule 50(a)(3) and Rule 50(c)(3).

1 **Rule 49. Petition for writ of certiorari.**

2 (a) **Contents.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must contain, in the order indicated:

3 (a) A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is sought to
4 be reviewed, except where the caption of the case in the Supreme Court contains the
5 names of all parties~~;~~

6 (a) A table of contents with page references~~;~~

7 (a) A table of authorities with cases alphabetically arranged and with parallel
8 citations, agency rules, court rules, statutes, and authorities cited, with references to
9 the pages of the petition where they are cited~~;~~

10 (a) The questions presented for review, expressed in the terms and circumstances
11 of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement of the questions should be
12 short and concise and should not be argumentative or repetitious. General
13 conclusions, such as "~~the~~ the decision of the Court of Appeals is not supported by the
14 law or facts,""~~are~~ are not acceptable. The statement of a question presented will be
15 deemed to comprise every subsidiary question fairly included ~~therein~~in that question.
16 Only the questions ~~set forth~~stated in the petition~~,~~ or fairly included ~~therein~~in those
17 questions, will be considered by the Supreme Court~~;~~

18 (a) A reference to the official and unofficial reports of any opinions issued by the
19 Court of Appeals~~;~~

20 (a) A concise statement of the grounds on which the jurisdiction of the Supreme
21 Court is invoked, showing:

22 (a) the date of the entry of the decision sought to be reviewed;

23 (a) the date of the entry of any order respecting a rehearing and the date of
24 the entry and terms of any order granting an extension of time within which to
25 petition for certiorari;

26 (a)(6)(C) reliance upon Rule 48(d)(1)(B), where a cross-petition for a writ of
27 certiorari is filed, stating the filing date of the petition for a writ of certiorari in
28 connection with which the cross-petition is filed; and

29 (a)(6)(D) the statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme
30 Court;^z

31 (a)(7) ~~Controlling provisions of constitutions, statutes, ordinances, and regulations set~~
32 ~~forth verbatim with the appropriate citation. If the controlling provisions involved are~~
33 ~~lengthy, their citation alone will suffice and their pertinent text shall be set forth in the~~
34 ~~appendix referred to in subparagraph (10) of this paragraph.~~

35 (a)(7)(8) A statement of the case. ~~The statement shall first indicate briefly the nature of~~
36 ~~the case, the course of the proceedings, and its disposition in the lower courts. There~~
37 ~~shall follow a statement of the facts relevant to the issues presented for review that~~
38 ~~includes the facts and the procedural background relevant to the issues presented for~~
39 ~~review. All statements of fact and references to the proceedings below shall must~~ be
40 supported by citations to the record on appeal or to the opinion of the Court of
41 Appeals;^z

42 (a)(8)(9) With respect to each question presented, a direct and concise argument
43 explaining the special and important reasons as provided in Rule 46 for the issuance
44 of the writ;^z and

45 (a)(9)(10) An appendix containing, in the following order:

46 (a)(10)(A) copies of all opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions,
47 and all orders, including any order on rehearing, delivered by the Court of
48 Appeals in rendering the decision sought to be reviewed;

49 (a)(10)(B) copies of any other opinions, findings of fact, conclusions of law, orders,
50 judgments, or decrees that were rendered in the case or in companion cases by the
51 Court of Appeals and by other courts or by administrative agencies and that are

52 relevant to the questions presented. Each document ~~shall~~must include the caption
53 showing the name of the issuing court or agency, the title and number of the case,
54 and the date of its entry; and

55 ~~(a)(10)(C)~~ any other judicial or administrative opinions or orders that are relevant
56 to the questions presented but were not entered in the case that is the subject of
57 the petition.

58 ~~If the material that is required by subparagraphs (7) and (10) of this paragraph is~~
59 ~~voluminous, they may be separately presented. The appendix may be separately~~
60 presented.

61 (b) **Form of petition.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must comply with the form
62 of a brief as specified in [Rule 27](#).

63 (c) **No separate brief.** All contentions in support of a petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~
64 must be set forth in the body of the petition, ~~as provided in subparagraph (a)(9) of this~~
65 ~~rule.~~ The petitioner ~~shall~~may not file a separate brief in support of a petition for a writ of
66 certiorari. ~~If the petition is granted, the petitioner will be notified of the date on which the~~
67 ~~brief in support of the merits of the case is due.~~

68 (d) **Page or word limitation.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must be as short as
69 possible, ~~and no more than 4,000 words or but may not exceed 2015 pages if a word count~~
70 ~~is not provided, excluding~~ These limits do not include the subject index, the any table of
71 contents, table of authorities, any verbatim quotations required by subparagraph (a)(7)
72 ~~of this rule, and or the~~ appendix.

73 (e) **Absence of accuracy, brevity, and clarity.** The failure of a petitioner to present with
74 accuracy, brevity, and clarity whatever is essential to a ready and adequate
75 understanding of the points requiring consideration will be a sufficient reason for
76 denying the petition.

1 **Rule 50. Response; reply.**

2 (a) **Response.** No petition for writ of certiorari will be granted absent a request by the
3 court for a response, and no response will be received unless requested by the court.

4 (1) **Time to file.** Within 30 days after an order requesting a response, any other party
5 may file a response.

6 (2) **Form.** The response must comply with the form of a brief as specified in Rule 27(a)-
7 (c) and, as applicable, Rule 49.

8 (b)(3) Page or word limitation. A response must be as short as possible, and no more
9 than 4,000 words or and may not exceed 2015 pages if a word count is not provided.
10 These limits do not include, excluding the any table of contents, the table of
11 authorities, or and any the appendix.

12 (4) **Contents.** The response ~~shall~~ must contain, in the order indicated:

13 (A) A table of contents with page references;

14 (B) A table of authorities with cases alphabetically arranged and with parallel
15 citations, agency rules, court rules, statutes, and authorities cited, with references
16 to the pages of the response petition where they are cited;

17 (C) A concise statement of jurisdiction that either agrees with the petitioner's
18 statement or explains why petitioner's statement is incorrect;

19 Controlling provisions of constitutions, statutes, ordinances, and regulations set
20 forth verbatim with the appropriate citation. If the controlling provisions involved
21 are lengthy, their citation alone will suffice and their pertinent text shall be set
22 forth in the appendix.

23 (D) A statement of the case that includes the facts and the procedural background
24 relevant to the issues presented for review. The statement shall first indicate briefly
25 the nature of the case, the course of the proceedings, and its disposition in the
26 lower courts. There shall follow a statement of the facts relevant to the issues

27 ~~presented for review.~~ All statements of fact and references to the proceedings
28 below ~~shall~~ must be supported by citations to the record on appeal or to the opinion
29 of the Court of Appeals; and.

30 (E) With respect to each question presented, a direct and concise argument
31 responding to the petitioner's asserted grounds ~~special and important reasons as~~
32 ~~provided in Rule 46 for the issuance of the writ.~~

33 ~~An appendix containing any items listed in Rule 49(a)(10) that were not included~~
34 ~~in the petitioner's appendix.~~

35 (b~~e~~) **Objections to jurisdiction.** The court will not accept a motion to dismiss a petition
36 for a writ of certiorari. Objections to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to grant the petition
37 may be included in the response.

38 (d~~c~~) **Reply.** A petitioner may file a reply addressed only to arguments first raised in the
39 response.

40 (1) **Time to file.** A reply must be filed within ~~7~~ seven days after the response is served,
41 but distribution of the petition and response to the court ordinarily will not be delayed
42 pending the filing of any such reply unless the response includes a new request for
43 relief, such as an award of attorney fees for the response.

44 (2) **Form.** A reply must comply with the form of a brief as specified in Rule 27(a)-(c).

45 (3) **Page or word limitations.** The reply must be as short as possible, and no more than
46 1,500 or ~~may not exceed~~ five pages if a word count is not provided. These limits do
47 not include any table of contents or table of authorities, ~~and must comply with Rule~~
48 27.

49 Effective ~~November 1, 2023~~

TAB 4

1 **Rule 5. Discretionary appeals from interlocutory orders.**

2 (a) **Petition for permission to appeal.** Any party may seek an appeal from an
3 interlocutory order by filing a petition for permission to appeal from the interlocutory
4 order with the appellate court with jurisdiction over the case. The petition must be filed
5 and served on all other parties to the action within 21 days after the entry of the trial
6 court's ~~order~~signed order resolving the motion or issue before the court. If the trial court
7 enters an order on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the date of entry will be deemed
8 to be the first day following the trial court's entry that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal
9 holiday. A timely appeal from an order certified under [Rule 54\(b\) of the](#)~~7~~ Utah Rules of
10 Civil Procedure, that the appellate court determines is not final may, in the appellate
11 court's discretion, be considered by the appellate court as a petition for permission to
12 appeal an interlocutory order. The appellate court may direct the appellant to file a
13 petition that conforms to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this rule.

14 (b) **Fees and filing of petition.** The petitioner must file the petition with the appellate
15 court clerk and, pursuant to [Rule 21](#), pay the fee required by law, unless waived by the
16 appellate court. The petitioner must serve the petition on the opposing party and notice
17 of the filing of the petition on the trial court. If the appellate court issues an order granting
18 permission to appeal, the appellate court clerk will immediately give notice of the order
19 to the respective parties and will transmit the order to the trial court where the order will
20 be filed instead of a notice of appeal.

21 (c) **Content of petition.**

22 (1) The petition must contain:

23 (A) A concise statement of facts material to a consideration of the issue presented
24 and the order sought to be reviewed;
25 (B) The issue presented expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but
26 without unnecessary detail, and a demonstration that the issue was preserved in

27 the trial court. Petitioner must state the applicable standard of appellate review
28 and cite supporting authority;

29 (C) A statement of the reasons why an immediate interlocutory appeal should be
30 permitted, including a concise analysis of the statutes, rules or cases believed to be
31 determinative of the issue stated; and

32 (D) A statement of the reason why the appeal may materially advance the
33 termination of the litigation.

34 (2) If the petition is subject to assignment by the Supreme Court to the Court of
35 Appeals, the phrase "Subject to assignment to the Court of Appeals" must appear
36 immediately under the title of the document, i.e. Petition for Permission to Appeal.
37 Petitioner may then set forth in the petition a concise statement why the Supreme
38 Court should decide the case.

39 (3) The petitioner must attach a copy of the trial court's order from which an appeal
40 is sought and any related findings of fact and conclusions of law and opinion. Other
41 documents that may be relevant to determining whether to grant permission to appeal
42 may be referenced by identifying trial court docket entries of the documents.

43 (d) **Page limitation.** A petition for permission to appeal must not exceed 20 pages,
44 excluding table of contents, if any, and the addenda.

45 (e) **Service in criminal and juvenile delinquency cases.** Any petition filed by a
46 defendant in a criminal case originally charged as a felony or by a juvenile in a
47 delinquency proceeding must be served on the Criminal Appeals Division of the Office
48 of the Utah Attorney General.

49 (f) **Response; no reply.** No petition will be granted in the absence of a request by the court
50 for a response. No response to a petition for permission to appeal will be received unless
51 requested by the court. Within 14 days after an order requesting a response, any other
52 party may oppose or concur with the petition. Any response to a petition for permission
53 to appeal is subject to the same page limitation set out in paragraph (d) and must be filed

54 in the appellate court. The respondent must serve the response on the petitioner. The
55 petition and any response will be submitted without oral argument unless otherwise
56 ordered. No reply in support of a petition for permission to appeal will be permitted
57 unless requested by the court.

58 (g) **Grant of permission.** An appeal from an interlocutory order may be granted only if
59 it appears that the order involves substantial rights and may materially affect the final
60 decision or that a determination of the correctness of the order before final judgment will
61 better serve the administration and interests of justice. The order permitting the appeal
62 may set forth the particular issue or point of law that will be considered and may be on
63 such terms, including requiring a bond for costs and damages, as the appellate court may
64 determine. The appellate court clerk will immediately give the parties and trial court
65 notice of any order granting or denying the petition. If the petition is granted, the appeal
66 will be deemed to have been filed and docketed by the granting of the petition. All
67 proceedings after the petition is granted will be as and within the time required, for
68 appeals from final judgments except that no docketing statement under [Rule 9](#) is required
69 unless the court otherwise orders, and no cross-appeal may be filed under [Rule 4\(d\)](#).

70 (h) **Stays pending interlocutory review.** The appellate court will not consider an
71 application for a stay pending disposition of an interlocutory appeal until the petitioner
72 has filed a petition for interlocutory appeal.

73 (i) **Cross-petitions not permitted.** A cross-petition for permission to appeal a non-final
74 order is not permitted by this rule. All parties seeking to appeal from an interlocutory
75 order must comply with paragraph (a) of this rule.

76 (j) **Record.** If the petition is granted, the trial court will prepare and transmit the record
77 under [Rule 11](#) or [12](#). Any transcript(s) must be ordered in compliance with [Rule 11](#).

78 *Effective May 1, 2024*

79 [Advisory Committee Note](#)

80 **2025 amendment.** The 2025 amendment to paragraph (a) is an effort to clarify when an
81 order is sufficient to file a petition for interlocutory appeal. The order must be signed by
82 the judge as required by Rule 7(j)(1) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Additionally,
83 if a party is directed by the court to prepare a proposed order confirming the court's
84 decision under Rule 7(j)(2) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, the motion will not be
85 resolved for the purpose of filing a petition for interlocutory appeal until after the entry
86 of the signed order confirming the decision.

87

1 **Rule 26. Filing and serving briefs.**

2 (b) **Time to file and serve briefs in cases not involving a cross-appeal.**

3 **(1) Appellant's principal brief.** The appellant must file and serve a principal brief
4 within 40 days after date of notice from the appellate court clerk pursuant to Rule 13.
5 If a motion for summary disposition of the appeal or a motion to remand for
6 determination of ineffective assistance of counsel is filed after the Rule 13 briefing
7 notice is sent, an appellant's principal brief must be filed and served within 30 days
8 from the denial of such motion.

9 **(2) Appellee's principal brief.** The appellee, ~~or in cases involving a cross-appeal, the~~
10 ~~cross-appellant,~~ must file and serve a principal brief within 30 days after service of the
11 appellant's principal brief. ~~In cases involving cross-appeals, the appellant must file~~
12 ~~and serve the appellant's reply brief described in Rule 24A(d) within 30 days after~~
13 ~~service of the cross-appellant's principal brief. A reply brief may be filed and served~~
14 ~~by the appellant or the cross-appellant in cases involving cross-appeals.~~

15 **(3) Appellant's reply brief.** The appellant may file a reply brief. If a reply brief is filed,
16 it must be filed and served within 30 days after the filing and service of the appellee's
17 principal brief ~~or the appellant's reply brief in cases involving cross-appeals.~~ If oral
18 argument is scheduled fewer than 35 days after the filing of appellee's principal brief,
19 the reply brief must be filed at least five days ~~prior to oral argument. By stipulation~~
20 ~~filed with the court in accordance with Rule 21(a), the parties may extend each of such~~
21 ~~periods for no more than 30 days. A motion for enlargement of time need not~~
22 ~~accompany the stipulation. No such stipulation will be effective unless it is filed prior~~
23 ~~to the expiration of the period sought to be extended.~~before oral argument.

24 (b) **Time to file and serve briefs in cases involving a cross-appeal.**

25 **(1) Appellant's principal brief.** The appellant must file and serve a principal brief
26 within 40 days after date of notice from the appellate court clerk pursuant to Rule 13.
27 If a motion for summary disposition of the appeal or a motion to remand for

28 determination of ineffective assistance of counsel is filed after the Rule 13 briefing
29 notice is sent, an appellant's principal brief must be filed and served within 30 days
30 from the denial of such motion.

31 (2) Cross-appellant's principal brief. The cross-appellant must file and serve the
32 cross-appellant's principal brief as described in Rule 24A(c) within 30 days after
33 service of the appellant's principal brief.

34 (3) Appellant's reply brief. The appellant must file and serve the appellant's reply
35 brief described in Rule 24A(d) within 30 days after service of the cross-appellant's
36 principal brief.

37 (4) Cross-appellant's reply brief. The cross-appellant may file a reply brief as
38 described in Rule 24A(e). If a reply brief is filed, it must be filed and served within 30
39 days after the filing and service of the appellant's reply brief. If oral argument is
40 scheduled fewer than 35 days after the filing of appellant's reply brief, cross-
41 appellant's reply brief must be filed at least five days before oral argument.

42 (c) Extensions of time. A party may seek an extensions of time for the filing of a brief as
43 provided in Rule 22.

44 (d) Number of copies.

45 (1) Supreme Court. For matters pending in the Supreme Court, eight paper copies of
46 each brief, ~~one of which shall contain an original signature~~, must be filed with the
47 Supreme Court Clerk. One of the filed copies must contain an original signature
48 unless the brief was filed electronically.

49 (2) Court of Appeals. For matters pending in the Court of Appeals, six paper copies
50 of each brief, ~~one of which shall contain an original signature~~, must be filed with the
51 Court of Appeals Clerk. One of the filed copies must contain an original signature
52 unless the brief was filed electronically.

53 (3) Time to file copies of electronically filed briefs. If a brief was e-filed or filed by
54 email, the required paper copies of the brief must be delivered to the clerk no more

55 than seven days after filing. ~~If a brief is served by e-filing or email, upon request two~~
56 ~~paper copies must be delivered to counsel for each party separately requesting paper~~
57 ~~copies.~~

58 (e) **Consequence of failing to file principal briefs.** If an appellant fails to file a principal
59 brief within the time provided in this rule, or within the time as may be extended by order
60 of the appellate court, an appellee may move for dismissal of the appeal. If an appellee
61 fails to file a principal brief within the time provided by this rule, or within the time as
62 may be extended by appellate court order, an appellant may move that the appellee not
63 be heard at oral argument.

64 (f) **Return of record to the clerk.** If a party checks out the physical record from the
65 appellate court clerk, then that party must return the physical record and all exhibits to
66 the clerk when that party files its brief.

67 *Effective May 1, 2024*

1 **Rule 27. Form of briefs, motions, and other documents.**

2 (b) **Form of briefs, motions, and other documents.** Except as otherwise provided in this
3 rule or by leave of court, all briefs, motions, and other documents must comply with the
4 following standards:

5 (1) **Size, line spacing, and margins.** All documents must be prepared on 8½ by 11-_-
6 inch sized paper. The text must be double spaced, except for matter customarily single
7 spaced and indented. Margins must be at least one inch on all sides. Page numbers
8 are required and may appear in the margins.

9 (2) **Typeface.** The type must be ~~a-plain and legible, roman style with serifs.~~ Italics or
10 boldface may be used for emphasis. Cited case names must be italicized or
11 underlined.

12 (3) **Typesize.** The typeface must be 13-point or larger for both text and footnotes.

13 (b) **Documents submitted by unrepresented parties.** An unrepresented party who does
14 not have access to a word-processing system must file typewritten or legibly handwritten
15 briefs, motions, and other appellate documents. An unrepresented party must sign any
16 document filed with the court. These documents must otherwise comply with the form
17 requirements of this rule, and, if applicable, [Rules 24](#) and [24A](#).

18 (c) **Cover page for briefs on the merits and petitions.**

19 (1) **Caption.** The cover of each brief or the first page of a petition must contain a
20 caption that includes the following information:

21 (A) the number of the case in the appellate court (if available);

22 (B) the name of the appellate court;

23 (C) the full title given to the case in the court or agency from which the appeal is
24 taken, ~~as modified under Rule 3(g);~~

25 (D) the designation of the parties both as they appeared in the court or agency
26 from which the appeal is taken and as they appear in the appellate proceeding;

(E) the title or description of the document (e.g., Brief of Appellant, Petition for Permission to File Interlocutory Appeal, Petition for Rehearing, Petition for Extraordinary Relief);

(F) the nature of the proceeding in the appellate court (e.g., Appeal, Petition for Review) if not apparent from the title or description of the document; and;

(G) the name of the court and judge, agency, or board from which the appeal is taken and the case or proceeding number.

(2) Counsel or unrepresented party information. The identifying and contact information of the counsel or unrepresented party filing the document must appear in the lower right corner of the cover page.

(A) Counsel's information must include counsel's:

(i) name;

(ii) Utah State Bar number;

(iii) mailing address;

(iv) email address;

(v) telephone number; and

(vi) a designation indicating the party counsel represents in the appeal (e.g., Counsel for Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

(B) An unrepresented party's information must include the party's:

(i) name;

(ii) mailing address;

(iii) email address (if any);

(iv) telephone number (if any); and

50 (v) a statement identifying the party's designation in the appeal (e.g.,
51 Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

52 (d) Motions and appellate documents other than briefs and petitions.

53 (1) **Caption.** The first page of a motion or appellate document other than a brief or
54 petition must include a caption with the following information:

55 (A) the number of the case in the appellate court (if available);

56 (B) the name of the appellate court;

57 (C) the full title given to the case in the court or agency from which the appeal is
58 taken, ~~as modified under Rule 3(g);~~

59 (D) the designation of the parties both as they appeared in the court or agency
60 from which the appeal is taken and as they appear in the appellate proceeding;
61 and

62 (E) the title or description of the document (e.g., Motion to Dismiss, Docketing
63 Statement, Stipulation, Motion to Extend Time, Notice).

64 **(2) Counsel or unrepresented party information.** The identifying and contact
65 information of the counsel or unrepresented party filing the document must appear
66 in the upper left corner of the first page.

67 (A) Counsel's information must include counsel's:

68 (i) name;

69 (ii) Utah State Bar number;

70 (iii) mailing address;

71 (iv) email address:

72 (v) telephone number; and

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74 Counsel for Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

75 (B) An unrepresented party's information must include the party's:

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77 (ii) mailing address;

78 (iii) email address (if any);

79 (iv) telephone number (if any); and

80 (v) a statement identifying the party's designation in the appeal (e.g.,
81 Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

82 (e) **Additional requirements for briefs on the merits.**

83 (1) **Form of submission.** Hard copies of the briefs must be submitted on 20 lb. bond
84 standard paper. Except for the cover page, briefs must be printed double sided. Briefs
85 must not be stapled or bound along the left edge, but must be secured with a binder
86 clip.

87 (2) **Color of cover page.** There must be adequate contrast between the printing and
88 the color of the cover page. The color of the cover page must be as follows:

Document	Cover Page Color
Opening Brief of Appellant or Petitioner	Blue
Brief of Appellee or Respondent	Red
Brief of Intervenor, Guardian ad Litem, or Amicus Curiae	Green
Reply Brief	Gray
Appellant's or Petitioner's Second Brief in a Case Involving a Cross-Appeal or Cross-Petition	Gray

89 (3) **Criminal appeals.** In criminal cases, the cover of the defendant's brief must also
90 state whether the defendant is presently incarcerated in connection with the case on
91 appeal and if the brief is an *Anders* brief. An *Anders* brief is a brief filed pursuant
92 to *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 793 (1967), in cases where counsel believes no
93 nonfrivolous appellate issues exist.

94 (4) **Effect of noncompliance.** The appellate court clerk will examine all briefs before
95 filing. If a brief is not prepared in accordance with these rules, the clerk may lodge the
96 brief and notify the party of the deficiency. The clerk will retain one copy of the
97 noncomplying brief and, after the party is notified, the party must file a brief prepared
98 in compliance with these rules within five days. The clerk may grant additional time
99 for bringing a brief into compliance. This rule is not intended to permit significant
100 substantive changes in briefs.

|101 Effective ~~May 1, 2024~~

TAB 5

1 **Rule 27. Form of briefs, motions, and other documents.**

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3 rule or by leave of court, all briefs, motions, and other documents must comply with the
4 following standards:

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7 spaced and indented. Margins must be at least one inch on all sides. Page numbers
8 are required and may appear in the margins.

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10 boldface may be used for emphasis. Cited case names must be italicized or
11 underlined.

12 (3) **Typesize.** The typeface must be 13-point or larger for both text and footnotes.

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14 not have access to a word-processing system must file typewritten or legibly handwritten
15 briefs, motions, and other appellate documents. An unrepresented party must sign any
16 document filed with the court. These documents must otherwise comply with the form
17 requirements of this rule, and, if applicable, [Rules 24](#) and [24A](#).

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23 (C) the full title given to the case in the court or agency from which the appeal is
24 taken, ~~as modified under Rule 3(g);~~

25 (D) the designation of the parties both as they appeared in the court or agency
26 from which the appeal is taken and as they appear in the appellate proceeding;

(E) the title or description of the document (e.g., Brief of Appellant, Petition for Permission to File Interlocutory Appeal, Petition for Rehearing, Petition for Extraordinary Relief);

(F) the nature of the proceeding in the appellate court (e.g., Appeal, Petition for Review) if not apparent from the title or description of the document; and;

(G) the name of the court and judge, agency, or board from which the appeal is taken and the case or proceeding number.

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(A) Counsel's information must include counsel's:

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(ii) Utah State Bar number;

(iii) mailing address;

(iv) email address;

(v) telephone number; and

(vi) a designation indicating the party counsel represents in the appeal (e.g., Counsel for Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

(B) An unrepresented party's information must include the party's:

(i) name;

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(iii) email address (if any);

(iv) telephone number (if any); and

50 (v) a statement identifying the party's designation in the appeal (e.g.,
51 Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

52 (d) Motions and appellate documents other than briefs and petitions.

53 (1) **Caption.** The first page of a motion or appellate document other than a brief or
54 petition must include a caption with the following information:

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57 (C) the full title given to the case in the court or agency from which the appeal is
58 taken, ~~as modified under Rule 3(g);~~

59 (D) the designation of the parties both as they appeared in the court or agency
60 from which the appeal is taken and as they appear in the appellate proceeding;
61 and

62 (E) the title or description of the document (e.g., Motion to Dismiss, Docketing
63 Statement, Stipulation, Motion to Extend Time, Notice).

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65 information of the counsel or unrepresented party filing the document must appear
66 in the upper left corner of the first page.

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68 (i) name;

69 (ii) Utah State Bar number;

70 (iii) mailing address;

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73 (vi) a designation indicating which party counsel represents in the appeal (e.g.,
74 Counsel for Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

75 (B) An unrepresented party's information must include the party's:

76 (i) name

77 (ii) mailing address;

78 (iii) email address (if any);

79 (iv) telephone number (if any); and

80 (v) a statement identifying the party's designation in the appeal (e.g.,
81 Appellant, Petitioner, Appellee, or Respondent).

82 (e) **Additional requirements for briefs on the merits.**

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84 standard paper. Except for the cover page, briefs must be printed double sided. Briefs
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89 (3) **Criminal appeals Priority.**

90 (A) In criminal cases, the cover of the defendant's brief must also state whether the
91 defendant is presently incarcerated in connection with the case on appeal and if
92 the brief is an *Anders* brief. An *Anders* brief is a brief filed pursuant to *Anders v.*
93 *California*, 386 U.S. 793 (1967), in cases where counsel believes no nonfrivolous
94 appellate issues exist.

95 (B) In cases addressing pretrial release, the cover of the defendant's brief must state
96 whether the brief requests reversal of a pretrial detention order.

97 (C) In child welfare cases, the cover of the brief must state whether the brief
98 requests reversal of a custody order.

99 (4) **Effect of noncompliance.** The appellate court clerk will examine all briefs before
100 filing. If a brief is not prepared in accordance with these rules, the clerk may lodge the
101 brief and notify the party of the deficiency. The clerk will retain one copy of the
102 noncomplying brief and, after the party is notified, the party must file a brief prepared
103 in compliance with these rules within five days. The clerk may grant additional time
104 for bringing a brief into compliance. This rule is not intended to permit significant
105 substantive changes in briefs.

106 Effective *May 1, 2024*

TAB 6

1 **1 Rule 1. Scope of rules.**

2 (b) **Applicability of rules.** These rules govern the procedure before the Supreme Court
3 and the Court of Appeals of Utah in all cases. Applicability of these rules to the review of
4 decisions or orders of administrative agencies is governed by [Rule 18](#). When these rules
5 provide for a motion or application to be made in a trial court or an administrative
6 agency, commission, or board, the procedure for making such motion or application
7 mustshall be governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Utah Rules of Criminal
8 Procedure, and the rules of practice of the trial court, administrative agency, commission,
9 or board.

10 (b) **Reference to "court."** Except as provided in [Rule 43](#), when these rules refer to a
11 decision or action by the court, the reference mustshall include a panel of the court. The
12 term "trial court" means the court or administrative agency, commission, or board from
13 which the appeal is taken or whose ruling is under review. The term "appellate court"
14 means the court to which the appeal is taken.

15 (c) **Procedure established by statute.** If a procedure is provided by state statute as to the
16 appeal or review of an order of an administrative agency, commission, board, or officer
17 of the state which is inconsistent with one or more of these rules, the statute willshall
18 govern. In other respects, these rules willshall apply to such appeals or reviews.

19 (d) **Rules not to affect jurisdiction.** These rules mustshall not be construed to extend or
20 limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals as established by law.

21 (e) **Title.** These rules willshall be known as the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure and
22 abbreviated Utah R. App. P.

23 (f) **Rules for appeals in child welfare proceedings.** Appeals taken from juvenile court
24 orders related to abuse, neglect, dependency, termination, and adoption proceedings are
25 governed by [Rules 52](#) through [59](#), except ~~for only Rule 52 applies to~~ orders related to
26 substantiation proceedings under Section ~~78-3a-320. Rules 9 and 23B do not apply. Due to the~~

27 ~~summary nature of child welfare appeals, Rule 10(a)(2)(A) does not apply.~~80-3-504. Other
28 appellate rules apply if not inconsistent with Rules 52 through 59.

TAB 7

1 **Rule 19. Extraordinary relief.**

2 (a) **Petition for extraordinary relief.** When no other ~~plain, speedy, or adequate~~
3 ~~remedy~~procedural avenue for relief is available, a person or entity may petition an
4 appellate court for extraordinary relief ~~referred to~~premised on any of the grounds set
5 forth in Rule 65Bparagraphs (b), (c), or (d) of Rule 65B of the Utah Rules of Civil
6 Procedure.

7 (b) **Respondents.** The person or entity against whom relief is sought and all parties in
8 any related trial court or agency action other than the petitioner are deemed respondents
9 for all purposes.

10 (c) **Filing and service.** The petition must be filed with the appellate court clerk and served
11 on the respondent(s). In the event of an original petition in the appellate court where no
12 action is pending in the trial court or agency, the petition also must be served on all
13 persons or entities whose interests might be substantially affected.

14 (d) **Filing fee.** The petitioner must, pursuant to Rule 21, pay the prescribed filing fee to
15 the appellate court clerk, unless waived by the court.

16 (e) **Contents of petition.** A petition for extraordinary relief must contain the following:

17 (1) a list of all respondents against whom relief is sought, and all ~~others~~other persons
18 or entities, by name or by class, whose interests might be substantially affected;

19 (2) a statement of the issues presented and of the relief sought;

20 (3) a statement of the facts necessary to understand the issues presented by the
21 petition;

22 (4) a statement of the reasons why no other plain, speedy, or adequate remedy exists
23 and why the relief should be granted;

24 (5) when the subject of the petition is an interlocutory order, a statement explaining
25 whether a petition for interlocutory appeal has been filed and, if so, summarize its
26 status or, if not, why interlocutory appeal is not a plain, speedy, or adequate remedy;

27 (6) except in cases where the petition is directed to a trial court, a statement explaining
28 why it is impractical or inappropriate to file the petition in the trial court;

29 (7) a discussion of points and authorities in support of the petition; and

30 (8) copies of any order or opinion or parts of the record that may be essential to
31 understand the matters set forth in the petition.

32 (f) **Expedited review.** When expedited review is sought, the petitioner must file a
33 separate motion pursuant to [Rule 23C](#) explaining why expedited review is requested.
34 Any response to a motion filed under [Rule 23C](#) is governed by that rule and is separate
35 from any response to a petition filed under Rule 19.

36 (g) **Response.** No petition will be granted in the absence of a request by the court for a
37 response. No response to a petition will be received unless requested by the court.

38 (1) **Timing.** If requested, a respondent may file a response within 30 days of the court's
39 request or within such other time as the court orders.

40 (2) **Joint Response.** Two or more respondents may respond jointly.

41 (3) **Contents.** The response must include, or respond to, as appropriate, the items in
42 paragraph (e).

43 (4) **Notice of non-participation.** If any respondent does not desire to appear in the
44 proceedings or file a response, that respondent may advise the appellate court clerk
45 and all parties by letter, but the allegations of the petition will not thereby be deemed
46 admitted.

47 (h) **Reply.** The petitioner may file a reply within 14 days after service of the response. A
48 reply must be limited to responding to the facts and arguments raised in the response.

49 (i) **Page and word limits.** A petition or response may not exceed 20 pages or 7,000 words.
50 A reply may not exceed ten pages or 3,500 words. Headings, footnotes, and quotations
51 count toward the page or word limit, but the cover page or caption, any table of contents
52 or authorities, signature block, certificates, and any attachments do not.

53 (j) **Certificate of compliance.** A petition, response, and reply must include the filer's
54 certification that the document complies with:

55 (1) paragraph (i), governing the number of pages or words (the filer may rely on the
56 word count of the word processing system used to prepare the document); and

57 (2) [Rule 21](#), governing filings containing non-public information.

58 (k) **Review and disposition of petition.**

59 (1) The court may deny a petition without a response. Where a response has been
60 called for, the court will render a decision based on the petition and any timely
61 response and reply, or it may require briefing or request further information, and may
62 hold oral argument at its discretion.

63 (2) If the court determines that the petition was not appropriately filed in the appellate
64 court, the court will refer the petition to the appropriate trial court. Any review of the
65 trial court's decision on the petition must be pursued by appeal rather than a refiling
66 of the petition.

67 (3) A single judge or justice may deny the petition if it is frivolous on its face or fails
68 to materially comply with the requirements of this rule or [Rule 65B](#) of the Utah Rules
69 of Civil Procedure. A petition's denial by a single judge or justice may be reviewed by
70 the appellate court upon specific request filed within seven days of notice of
71 disposition, but such request may not include any additional argument or briefing.

72 (l) **Transmission of record.** In reviewing a petition for extraordinary relief, the appellate
73 court may order transmission of the record, or any relevant portion thereof.

74 (m) **Issuing an extraordinary writ on the court's motion.**

75 (1) The appellate court, in aid of its own jurisdiction in extraordinary cases, may on
76 its own motion issue a writ directed to a judge, agency, person, or entity.

77 (2) A copy of the writ will be served on the named respondents in the manner and by
78 an individual authorized to accomplish personal service under [Rule 4](#) of the Utah

79 Rules of Civil Procedure. In addition, copies of the writ must be transmitted by the
80 appellate court clerk, by the most direct means available, to all persons or associations
81 whose interests might be substantially affected by the writ.

82 (3) The respondent and the persons or entities whose interests are substantially
83 affected may, within four days of the writ's issuance, petition the court to dissolve or
84 amend the writ. The petition must be accompanied by a concise statement of the
85 reasons for dissolving or amending the writ.

86 **(n) Rejection of petition. The clerk may reject any petition for extraordinary relief that**
87 **does not substantially comply with the content requirements of paragraph (e).**

88 *Effective January 22, 2025*

89 **Advisory Committee Note**

90 The Utah Constitution enshrines the right to a writ of habeas corpus. Utah Const., art. I,
91 sec. 5; art. VIII, sec. 3; art. VIII, sec. 5. The Appellate Rules Committee recommended
92 repealing Rule 20 (Habeas Corpus Proceedings) because it was duplicative of Rule 19
93 (Extraordinary Relief) and potentially caused incarcerated individuals to forgo filing a
94 petition under the Post-Conviction Remedies Act (Utah Code Title 78B, Chapter 9). The
95 repeal is not intended to substantively affect a defendant's right to a writ of habeas
96 corpus. Rule 19 of the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure and Rules 65B and 65C of the
97 Utah Rules of Civil Procedure govern habeas corpus proceedings.

98 *Note adopted May 1, 2023*

Rule 48. Time for petitioning.

(a) **Timeliness of petition.** A petition for a writ of certiorari must be filed with the Supreme Court clerk within 30 days after the Court of Appeals' final decision is issued, and not from the date the remittitur is issued. Pursuant to [Rule 21](#), the filing fee must be paid to the appellate court clerk, unless waived by the court.

(b) **Rejection of petition.** The clerk will reject any petition for a writ of certiorari not timely filed.

(c) **Effect of petition for rehearing.** If a petition for rehearing that complies with [Rule 35\(a\)](#) is timely filed by any party, the time for filing the petition for a writ of certiorari for all parties runs from the date the petition for rehearing is denied or a subsequent decision on the rehearing is issued. A request filed under [Rule 35\(b\)](#) does not affect the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari, unless the Court of Appeals treats the request as a petition for rehearing under [Rule 35\(a\)](#).

(d) **Time for cross-petition.**

(1) A cross-petition for a writ of certiorari must be filed:

(A) within the time provided in either paragraphs (a) or (c) of this rule; or

(B) within 30 days of the filing of the petition for a writ of certiorari.

(2) Any cross-petition that is timely only under paragraph (d)(1)(B) will not be granted unless a timely petition for a writ of certiorari of another party to the case is granted.

(3) Pursuant to [Rule 21](#), the filing fee must be paid to the appellate court clerk, unless waived by the court.

(4) A cross-petition for a writ of certiorari may not be joined with any other filing. The clerk will reject any filing so joined.

(e) Time extensions.

(1) Before the time prescribed by paragraph (a) or (c) expires, the Supreme Court will grant a party's request to extend the time for filing a petition or cross-petition, not to exceed 30 days past the prescribed time.

(2) Within 30 days after the time prescribed by paragraph (a) or (c) expires, a party may file a motion to extend the time for filing a petition or cross-petition. The Supreme Court will grant the motion only upon a showing of good cause or excusable neglect. No extension may exceed 30 days past the prescribed time or 14 days from the date the order granting the motion is entered, whichever occurs later, and no more than one extension will be granted. The Supreme Court may rule at any time after the motion is filed.

(3) The clerk may construe a petition rejected under paragraph (f) of Rule 49 or a notice of appeal or other filing that does not comply with the requirements of Rule 49 as a request for an extension of time to file a petition for certiorari if the rejected petition, notice of appeal, or other filing is submitted before the time prescribed by paragraph (a) or (c) expires.

Effective ~~May 1, 2024~~

1 **Rule 49. Petition for writ of certiorari.**

2 (a) **Contents.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must contain, in the order indicated:

3 (a) A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is sought to
4 be reviewed, except where the caption of the case in the Supreme Court contains the
5 names of all parties~~;~~

6 (a) A table of contents with page references~~;~~

7 (a) A table of authorities with cases alphabetically arranged and with parallel
8 citations, agency rules, court rules, statutes, and authorities cited, with references to
9 the pages of the petition where they are cited~~;~~

10 (a) The questions presented for review, expressed in the terms and circumstances
11 of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement of the questions should be
12 short and concise and should not be argumentative or repetitious. General
13 conclusions, such as "~~the~~ decision of the Court of Appeals is not supported by the
14 law or facts,""~~are~~ not acceptable. The statement of a question presented will be
15 deemed to comprise every subsidiary question fairly included ~~therein~~in that question.
16 Only the questions ~~set forth~~stated in the petition~~,~~ or fairly included ~~therein~~in those
17 questions, will be considered by the Supreme Court~~;~~

18 (a) A reference to the official and unofficial reports of any opinions issued by the
19 Court of Appeals~~;~~

20 (a) A concise statement of the grounds on which the jurisdiction of the Supreme
21 Court is invoked, showing:

22 (a) the date of the entry of the decision sought to be reviewed;

23 (a) the date of the entry of any order respecting a rehearing and the date of
24 the entry and terms of any order granting an extension of time within which to
25 petition for certiorari;

26 (a)(6)(C) reliance upon Rule 48(d)(1)(B), where a cross-petition for a writ of
27 certiorari is filed, stating the filing date of the petition for a writ of certiorari in
28 connection with which the cross-petition is filed; and

29 (a)(6)(D) the statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction on the Supreme
30 Court;^z

31 (a)(7) ~~Controlling provisions of constitutions, statutes, ordinances, and regulations set~~
32 ~~forth verbatim with the appropriate citation. If the controlling provisions involved are~~
33 ~~lengthy, their citation alone will suffice and their pertinent text shall be set forth in the~~
34 ~~appendix referred to in subparagraph (10) of this paragraph.~~

35 (a)(7) A statement of the case. ~~The statement shall first indicate briefly the nature of~~
36 ~~the case, the course of the proceedings, and its disposition in the lower courts. There~~
37 ~~shall follow a statement of the facts relevant to the issues presented for review that~~
38 ~~includes the facts and the procedural background relevant to the issues presented for~~
39 ~~review. All statements of fact and references to the proceedings below shall must~~ be
40 supported by citations to the record on appeal or to the opinion of the Court of
41 Appeals;^z

42 (a)(8) With respect to each question presented, a direct and concise argument
43 explaining the special and important reasons as provided in Rule 46 for the issuance
44 of the writ;^z and

45 (a)(9) An appendix containing, in the following order:

46 (a)(10)(A) copies of all opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions,
47 and all orders, including any order on rehearing, delivered by the Court of
48 Appeals in rendering the decision sought to be reviewed;

49 (a)(10)(B) copies of any other opinions, findings of fact, conclusions of law, orders,
50 judgments, or decrees that were rendered in the case or in companion cases by the
51 Court of Appeals and by other courts or by administrative agencies and that are

52 relevant to the questions presented. Each document ~~shall~~must include the caption
53 showing the name of the issuing court or agency, the title and number of the case,
54 and the date of its entry; and

55 ~~(a)(10)(C)~~ any other judicial or administrative opinions or orders that are relevant
56 to the questions presented but were not entered in the case that is the subject of
57 the petition.

58 ~~If the material that is required by subparagraphs (7) and (10) of this paragraph is~~
59 ~~voluminous, they may be separately presented. The appendix may be separately~~
60 presented.

61 (b) **Form of petition.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must comply with the form
62 of a brief as specified in Rule 27.

63 (c) **No separate brief.** All contentions in support of a petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~
64 must be set forth in the body of the petition, ~~as provided in subparagraph (a)(9) of this~~
65 ~~rule.~~ The petitioner ~~shall~~may not file a separate brief in support of a petition for a writ of
66 certiorari. ~~If the petition is granted, the petitioner will be notified of the date on which the~~
67 ~~brief in support of the merits of the case is due.~~

68 (d) **Page or word limitation.** The petition for a writ of certiorari ~~shall~~must be as short as
69 possible, ~~and no more than 4,000 words or but may not exceed 2015 pages if a word count~~
70 ~~is not provided, excluding~~ These limits do not include the subject index, the any table of
71 contents, table of authorities, any verbatim quotations required by subparagraph (a)(7)
72 ~~of this rule, and or the~~ appendix.

73 (e) **Absence of accuracy, brevity, and clarity.** The failure of a petitioner to present with
74 accuracy, brevity, and clarity whatever is essential to a ready and adequate
75 understanding of the points requiring consideration will be a sufficient reason for
76 denying the petition.

77 (f) **Rejection of petition.** The clerk may reject any petition for a writ of certiorari that does
78 not substantially comply with the content requirements of paragraph (a).