

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

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ORDER AMENDING THE  
RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 13(2), of the Constitution of North Carolina, the Court hereby amends the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure.

This order affects Rules [15](#), [21](#), [22](#), [23](#), [28](#), [28.1 \(new\)](#), and [31](#).

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**Rule 15. Discretionary Review on Certification by Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31**

(a) **Petition of Party.** Either prior to or following determination by the Court of Appeals of an appeal docketed in that court, any party to the appeal may in writing petition the Supreme Court upon any grounds specified in N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 to certify the cause for discretionary review by the Supreme Court; except that a petition for discretionary review of an appeal from the Industrial Commission, the North Carolina State Bar, the Property Tax Commission, the Board of State Contract Appeals, or the Commissioner of Insurance may only be made following determination by the Court of Appeals; and except that no petition for discretionary review may be filed in any post-conviction proceeding under Article 89 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes, or in valuation of exempt property under Chapter 1C of the General Statutes.

(b) **Petition of Party—Filing and Service.** A petition for review prior to determination by the Court of Appeals shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court and served on all other parties within fifteen days after the appeal is docketed in the Court of Appeals. For cases that arise from the Industrial Commission, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Chair of the Industrial Commission. A petition for review following determination by the Court of Appeals shall be similarly filed and served within fifteen days after the mandate of the Court of Appeals has been issued to the trial tribunal. Such a petition may be contained in or filed with a notice of appeal of right, to be considered by the Supreme Court in the event the appeal is determined not to be of right, as provided in Rule 14(a). The running of the time for filing and serving a petition for review following determination by the Court of Appeals is terminated as to all parties by the filing by any party within such time of a petition for rehearing under Rule 31 of these rules, and the full time for filing and serving such a petition for review thereafter commences to run and is computed as to all parties from the date of entry by the Court of Appeals of an order denying the petition for rehearing. If a timely petition for review is filed by a party, any other

party may file a petition for review within ten days after the first petition for review was filed.

(c) **Petition of Party—Content.** The petition shall designate the petitioner or petitioners and shall set forth plainly and concisely the factual and legal basis upon which it is asserted that grounds exist under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 for discretionary review. The petition shall state each issue for which review is sought and shall be accompanied by a copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals when filed after determination by that court. No supporting brief is required, but supporting authorities may be set forth briefly in the petition.

(d) **Response.** A response to the petition may be filed by any other party within ten days after service of the petition upon that party. No supporting brief is required, but supporting authorities may be set forth briefly in the response. If, in the event that the Supreme Court certifies the case for review, the respondent would seek to present issues in addition to those presented by the petitioner, those additional issues shall be stated in the response. A motion for extension of time is not permitted.

(e) **Certification by Supreme Court—How Determined and Ordered.**

- (1) **On Petition of a Party.** The determination by the Supreme Court whether to certify for review upon petition of a party is made solely upon the petition ~~and~~, any response thereto, and any briefs filed under Rule 28.1, and is made without oral argument.
- (2) **On Initiative of the Court.** The determination by the Supreme Court whether to certify for review upon its own initiative pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 is made without prior notice to the parties and without oral argument.
- (3) **Orders; Filing and Service.** Any determination to certify for review and any determination not to certify made in response to a petition will be recorded by the Supreme Court in a written order. The clerk of the Supreme Court will forthwith enter such order, deliver a copy thereof to the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and mail copies to all parties. The cause is docketed in the Supreme Court upon entry of an order of certification by the clerk of the Supreme Court.

(f) **Record on Appeal.**

- (1) **Composition.** The record on appeal filed in the Court of Appeals constitutes the record on appeal for review by the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court may note de novo any deficiencies in the record on appeal and may take such action in respect thereto as it deems appropriate, including dismissal of the appeal.

- (2) **Filing; Copies.** When an order of certification is filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, he or she will forthwith transmit the original record on appeal to the clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the Supreme Court will procure or reproduce copies thereof for distribution as directed by the Court. If it is necessary to reproduce copies, the clerk may require a deposit by the petitioner to cover the costs thereof.
- (g) **Filing and Service of Briefs.**
- (1) **Cases Certified Before Determination by Court of Appeals.** When a case is certified for review by the Supreme Court before being determined by the Court of Appeals, the times allowed the parties by Rule 13 to file their respective briefs are not thereby extended. If a party has filed its brief in the Court of Appeals and served copies before the case is certified, the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court the original brief and any copies already reproduced for distribution, and if filing was timely in the Court of Appeals this constitutes timely filing in the Supreme Court. If a party has not filed its brief in the Court of Appeals and served copies before the case is certified, the party shall file its brief in the Supreme Court and serve copies within the time allowed and in the manner provided by Rule 13 for filing and serving in the Court of Appeals.
- (2) **Cases Certified for Review of Court of Appeals Determinations.** When a case is certified for review by the Supreme Court of a determination made by the Court of Appeals, the appellant shall file a new brief prepared in conformity with Rule 28 in the Supreme Court and serve copies upon all other parties within thirty days after the case is docketed in the Supreme Court by entry of its order of certification. The appellee shall file a new brief in the Supreme Court and serve copies upon all other parties within thirty days after a copy of appellant's brief is served upon the appellee. An appellant may file and serve a reply brief as provided in Rule 28(h).
- (3) **Copies.** The clerk of the Supreme Court will reproduce copies of the briefs for distribution as directed by the Supreme Court. The clerk may require a deposit by any party to cover the costs of reproducing copies of its brief. In civil appeals *in forma pauperis* a party need not pay the deposit for reproducing copies.
- (4) **Failure to File or Serve.** If an appellant fails to file and serve its brief within the time allowed by this Rule 15, the appeal may be dismissed on motion of an appellee or upon the Court's own initiative. If an appellee fails to file and serve its brief within the

time allowed by this Rule 15, it may not be heard in oral argument except by permission of the Court.

(h) **Discretionary Review of Interlocutory Orders.** An interlocutory order by the Court of Appeals, including an order for a new trial or for further proceedings in the trial tribunal, will be certified for review by the Supreme Court only upon a determination by the Court that failure to certify would cause a delay in final adjudication which would probably result in substantial harm to a party.

(i) **Appellant, Appellee Defined.** As used in this Rule 15, the terms “appellant” and “appellee” have the following meanings:

- (1) With respect to Supreme Court review prior to determination by the Court of Appeals, whether on petition of a party or on the Court’s own initiative, “appellant” means a party who appealed from the trial tribunal; “appellee” means a party who did not appeal from the trial tribunal.
- (2) With respect to Supreme Court review of a determination of the Court of Appeals, whether on petition of a party or on the Court’s own initiative, “appellant” means the party aggrieved by the determination of the Court of Appeals; “appellee” means the opposing party; provided that, in its order of certification, the Supreme Court may designate either party an appellant or appellee for purposes of proceeding under this Rule 15.

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## **Rule 21. Certiorari**

(a) **Scope of the Writ.**

- (1) **Review of the Judgments and Orders of Trial Tribunals.** The writ of certiorari may be issued in appropriate circumstances by either appellate court to permit review of the judgments and orders of trial tribunals when the right to prosecute an appeal has been lost by failure to take timely action, or when no right of appeal from an interlocutory order exists, or for review pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 15A-1422(c)(3) of an order of the trial court ruling on a motion for appropriate relief.
- (2) **Review of the Judgments and Orders of the Court of Appeals.** The writ of certiorari may be issued by the Supreme Court in appropriate circumstances to permit review of the decisions and orders of the Court of Appeals when the right to prosecute an appeal of right or to petition for discretionary review has been lost by failure to take timely action, or for review of orders of the Court of Appeals when no right of appeal exists.

(b) **Petition for Writ—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Application for the writ of certiorari shall be made by filing a petition therefor with the clerk of the court of the appellate division to which appeal of right might lie from a final judgment in the cause by the tribunal to which issuance of the writ is sought.

(c) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed without unreasonable delay and shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. For cases which arise from the Industrial Commission, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Chair of the Industrial Commission. The petition shall contain a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented by the application; a statement of the reasons why the writ should issue; and certified copies of the judgment, order, or opinion or parts of the record which may be essential to an understanding of the matters set forth in the petition. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the prescribed docket fee, the clerk will docket the petition.

(d) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, ~~and~~ any supporting items, and any briefs filed under Rule 28.1. Except as provided by Rule 28.1, no ~~No~~ briefs or oral argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

(e) **Petition for Writ in Post-conviction Matters—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Petitions for writ of certiorari to review orders of the trial court denying motions for appropriate relief upon grounds listed in N.C.G.S. § 15A-1415(b) by persons who have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death shall be filed in the Supreme Court. In all other cases such petitions shall be filed in and determined by the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court will not entertain petitions for certiorari or petitions for further discretionary review in these cases. In the event the petitioner unreasonably delays in filing the petition or otherwise fails to comply with a rule of procedure, the petition shall be dismissed by the court. If the petition is without merit, it shall be denied by the court.

(f) **Petition for Writ in Post-conviction Matters—Death Penalty Cases.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review orders of the trial court on motions for appropriate relief in death penalty cases shall be filed in the Supreme Court within sixty days after delivery of the transcript of the hearing on the motion for appropriate relief to the petitioning party. The responding party shall file its response within thirty days of service of the petition.

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## Rule 22. Mandamus and Prohibition

(a) **Petition for Writ—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Applications for the writs of mandamus or prohibition directed to a judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners shall be made by filing a petition therefor with the clerk of the court to which appeal of right might lie from a final judgment entered in the cause by the judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners to whom issuance of the writ is sought.

(b) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed without unreasonable delay after the judicial action sought to be prohibited or compelled has been undertaken, or has occurred, or has been refused, and shall be accompanied by proof of service on the respondent judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners and on all other parties to the action. The petition shall contain a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented by the application; a statement of the issues presented and of the relief sought; a statement of the reasons why the writ should issue; and certified copies of any order or opinion or parts of the record that may be essential to an understanding of the matters set forth in the petition. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the prescribed docket fee, the clerk shall docket the petition.

(c) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition the respondent or any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, ~~and~~ any supporting items, and any briefs filed under Rule 28.1. Except as provided by Rule 28.1, no ~~No~~ briefs or oral argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

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## Rule 23. Supersedeas

(a) **Pending Review of Trial Tribunal Judgments and Orders.**

- (1) **Application—When Appropriate.** Application may be made to the appropriate appellate court for a writ of supersedeas to stay the execution or enforcement of any judgment, order, or other determination of a trial tribunal which is not automatically stayed by the taking of appeal when an appeal has been taken, or a petition for mandamus, prohibition, or certiorari has been filed to obtain review of the judgment, order, or other determination; and (1) a stay order or entry has been sought by the applicant by deposit of security or by motion in the trial tribunal and such order or entry has been denied or vacated by the trial tribunal, or (2) extraordinary circumstances make it impracticable to obtain

a stay by deposit of security or by application to the trial tribunal for a stay order.

- (2) **Application—How and to Which Appellate Court Made.** Application for the writ is by petition which shall in all cases, except those initially docketed in the Supreme Court, be first made to the Court of Appeals. Except when an appeal from a superior court is initially docketed in the Supreme Court, no petition will be entertained by the Supreme Court unless application has been made first to the Court of Appeals and denied by that court.

(b) **Pending Review by Supreme Court of Court of Appeals Decisions.** Application may be made in the first instance to the Supreme Court for a writ of supersedeas to stay the execution or enforcement of a judgment, order, or other determination mandated by the Court of Appeals when a notice of appeal of right or a petition for discretionary review has been or will be timely filed, or a petition for review by certiorari, mandamus, or prohibition has been filed to obtain review of the decision of the Court of Appeals. No prior motion for a stay order need be made to the Court of Appeals.

(c) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which application is being made and shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the required docket fee, the clerk will docket the petition.

For stays of the judgments of trial tribunals, the petition shall contain a statement that stay has been sought in the court to which issuance of the writ is sought and denied or vacated by that court, or shall contain facts showing that it was impracticable there to seek a stay. For stays of any judgment, the petition shall contain: (1) a statement of any facts necessary to an understanding of the basis upon which the writ is sought; and (2) a statement of reasons why the writ should issue in justice to the applicant. The petition may be accompanied by affidavits and by any certified portions of the record pertinent to its consideration. It may be included in a petition for discretionary review by the Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31, or in a petition to either appellate court for certiorari, mandamus, or prohibition.

(d) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, ~~and~~ any supporting items, and any briefs filed under Rule 28.1. Except as provided by Rule 28.1, no ~~No~~ briefs or oral argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

(e) **Temporary Stay.** Upon the filing of a petition for supersedeas, the applicant may apply, either within the petition or by a separate filing, for an order temporarily staying enforcement or execution of the judgment, order, or other determination pending decision by the court upon the petition for supersedeas. If application is made by a separate filing, it shall be filed and served in the manner provided for the petition for supersedeas in Rule 23(c). The court for good cause shown in such a petition for temporary stay may issue such an order ex parte. In capital cases, such stay, if granted, shall remain in effect until the period for filing a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court has passed without a petition being filed, or until certiorari on a timely filed petition has been denied by that Court. At that time, the stay shall automatically dissolve.

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## **Rule 28. Briefs—Function and Content**

(a) **Function.** The function of all briefs required or permitted by these rules is to define clearly the issues presented to the reviewing court and to present the arguments and authorities upon which the parties rely in support of their respective positions thereon. The scope of review on appeal is limited to issues so presented in the several briefs. Issues not presented and discussed in a party's brief are deemed abandoned. Similarly, issues properly presented for review in the Court of Appeals, but not then stated in the notice of appeal or the petition accepted by the Supreme Court for review and discussed in the new briefs required by Rules 14(d)(1) and 15(g)(2) to be filed in the Supreme Court for review by that Court, are deemed abandoned.

(b) **Content of Appellant's Brief.** An appellant's brief shall contain, under appropriate headings and in the form prescribed by Rule 26(g) and the appendixes to these rules, in the following order:

- (1) A cover page, followed by a subject index and table of authorities as required by Rule 26(g).
- (2) A statement of the issues presented for review. The proposed issues on appeal listed in the printed record shall not limit the scope of the issues that an appellant may argue in its brief.
- (3) A concise statement of the procedural history of the case. This shall indicate the nature of the case and summarize the course of proceedings up to the taking of the appeal before the court.
- (4) A statement of the grounds for appellate review. Such statement shall include citation of the statute or statutes permitting appellate review. When an appeal is based on Rule 54(b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the statement shall show that there has been a final judgment as to one or more but fewer than all of the

claims or parties and that there has been a certification by the trial court that there is no just reason for delay. When an appeal is interlocutory, the statement must contain sufficient facts and argument to support appellate review on the ground that the challenged order affects a substantial right.

- (5) A full and complete statement of the facts. This should be a non-argumentative summary of all material facts underlying the matter in controversy which are necessary to understand all issues presented for review, supported by references to pages in the record on appeal.
- (6) An argument, to contain the contentions of the appellant with respect to each issue presented. Issues not presented in a party's brief, or in support of which no reason or argument is stated, will be taken as abandoned.

The argument shall contain a concise statement of the applicable standard(s) of review for each issue, which shall appear either at the beginning of the discussion of each issue or under a separate heading placed before the beginning of the discussion of all the issues.

The body of the argument and the statement of applicable standard(s) of review shall contain citations of the authorities upon which the appellant relies. Evidence or other proceedings material to the issue may be narrated or quoted in the body of the argument, with appropriate reference to the record on appeal, the transcript of proceedings, or exhibits.

- (7) A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.
- (8) Identification of counsel by signature, typed name, post office address, telephone number, State Bar number, and e-mail address.
- (9) The proof of service required by Rule 26(d).
- (10) Any appendix required or allowed by this Rule 28.

**(c) Content of Appellee's Brief; Presentation of Additional Issues.**

An appellee's brief shall contain a subject index and table of authorities as required by Rule 26(g), an argument, a conclusion, identification of counsel, and proof of service in the form provided in Rule 28(b) for an appellant's brief, and any appendix required or allowed by this Rule 28. It does not need to contain a statement of the issues presented, procedural history of the case, grounds for appellate review, the facts, or the standard(s) of review, unless the appellee disagrees with the appellant's statements and desires to make a restatement or unless the appellee desires to present issues in addition to those stated by the appellant.

Without taking an appeal, an appellee may present issues on appeal based on any action or omission of the trial court that deprived the appellee of an alternative basis in law for supporting the judgment, order, or other determination from which appeal has been taken. Without having taken appeal or listing proposed issues as permitted by Rule 10(c), an appellee may also argue on appeal whether a new trial should be granted to the appellee rather than a judgment notwithstanding the verdict awarded to the appellant when the latter relief is sought on appeal by the appellant. If the appellee presents issues in addition to those stated by the appellant, the appellee's brief must contain a full, non-argumentative summary of all material facts necessary to understand the new issues supported by references to pages in the record on appeal, the transcript of proceedings, or the appendixes, as appropriate, as well as a statement of the applicable standard(s) of review for those additional issues.

An appellee may supplement the record with any materials pertinent to the issues presented on appeal, as provided in Rule 9(b)(5).

(d) **Appendixes to Briefs.** Whenever the transcript of proceedings is filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2), the parties must file portions of the transcript as appendixes to their briefs, if required by this Rule 28(d).

(1) **When Appendixes to Appellant's Brief Are Required.** Except as provided in Rule 28(d)(2), the appellant must reproduce as appendixes to its brief:

- a. those portions of the transcript of proceedings which must be reproduced in order to understand any issue presented in the brief;
- b. those portions of the transcript showing the pertinent questions and answers when an issue presented in the brief involves the admission or exclusion of evidence;
- c. relevant portions of statutes, rules, or regulations, the study of which is required to determine issues presented in the brief;
- d. relevant items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement, the study of which are required to determine issues presented in the brief.

(2) **When Appendixes to Appellant's Brief Are Not Required.** Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 28(d)(1), the appellant is not required to reproduce an appendix to its brief with respect to an issue presented:

- a. whenever the portion of the transcript necessary to understand an issue presented in the brief is reproduced in the body of the brief;

- b. to show the absence or insufficiency of evidence unless there are discrete portions of the transcript where the subject matter of the alleged insufficiency of the evidence is located; or
- c. to show the general nature of the evidence necessary to understand an issue presented in the brief if such evidence has been fully summarized as required by Rule 28(b)(4) and (5).

(3) **When Appendixes to Appellee's Brief Are Required.** An appellee must reproduce appendixes to its brief in the following circumstances:

- a. Whenever the appellee believes that appellant's appendixes do not include portions of the transcript or items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement that are required by Rule 28(d)(1), the appellee shall reproduce those portions of the transcript or supplement it believes to be necessary to understand the issue.
- b. Whenever the appellee presents a new or additional issue in its brief as permitted by Rule 28(c), the appellee shall reproduce portions of the transcript or relevant items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement as if it were the appellant with respect to each such new or additional issue.

(4) **Format of Appendixes.** The appendixes to the briefs of any party shall be in the format prescribed by Rule 26(g) and shall consist of copies of transcript pages that have been deemed necessary for inclusion in the appendix under this Rule 28(d). The pages of the appendix shall be consecutively numbered, and an index to the appendix shall be placed at its beginning.

(e) **References in Briefs to the Record on Appeal.** References in the briefs to parts of the printed record, transcripts, documents included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d), or supplements shall be to the pages in such filings where those portions appear.

(f) **Joinder of Multiple Parties in Briefs.** Any number of appellants or appellees in a single cause or in causes consolidated for appeal may join in a single brief even though they are not formally joined on the appeal. Any party to any appeal may adopt by reference portions of the briefs of others.

(g) **Additional Authorities.** Additional authorities discovered by a party after filing its brief may be brought to the attention of the court by filing a memorandum thereof with the clerk of the court and serving copies upon all other parties. The memorandum may not be used as a reply brief or for additional argument, but shall simply state the issue to which the additional authority applies

and provide a full citation of the authority. Authorities not cited in the briefs or in such a memorandum may not be cited and discussed in oral argument.

(h) **Reply Briefs.** Within fourteen days after an appellee's brief has been served on an appellant, the appellant may file and serve a reply brief, subject to the length limitations set forth in Rule 28(j). Any reply brief which an appellant elects to file shall be limited to a concise rebuttal of arguments set out in the appellee's brief and shall not reiterate arguments set forth in the appellant's principal brief. Upon motion of the appellant, the Court may extend the length limitations on such a reply brief to permit the appellant to address new or additional issues presented for the first time in the appellee's brief. Otherwise, motions to extend reply brief length limitations or to extend the time to file a reply brief are disfavored.

(i) ~~[Reserved] **Amicus Curiae Briefs.** An amicus curiae may file a brief with the permission of the appellate court in which the appeal is docketed.~~

- ~~(1) **Motion.** To obtain the court's permission to file a brief, amicus curiae shall file a motion with the court that states concisely the nature of amicus curiae's interest, the reasons why the brief is desirable, the issues of law to be addressed in the brief, and the position of amicus curiae on those issues.~~
- ~~(2) **Brief.** The motion must be accompanied by amicus curiae's brief. The amicus curiae brief shall contain, in a footnote on the first page, a statement that identifies any person or entity—other than amicus curiae, its members, or its counsel—who, directly or indirectly, either wrote the brief or contributed money for its preparation.~~
- ~~(3) **Time for Filing.** If the amicus curiae brief is in support of a party to the appeal, then amicus curiae shall file its motion and brief within the time allowed for filing that party's principal brief. If amicus curiae's brief does not support either party, then amicus curiae shall file its motion and proposed brief within the time allowed for filing appellee's principal brief.~~
- ~~(4) **Service on Parties.** When amicus curiae files its motion and brief, it must serve a copy of its motion and brief on all parties to the appeal.~~
- ~~(5) **Action by Court.** Unless the court orders otherwise, it will decide amicus curiae's motion without responses or argument. An amicus motion filed by an individual on his or her own behalf will be disfavored.~~
- ~~(6) **Reply Briefs.** A party to the appeal may file and serve a reply brief that responds to an amicus curiae brief no later than thirty days after having been served with the amicus curiae brief. A party's reply brief to an amicus curiae brief shall be limited to~~

~~a concise rebuttal of arguments set out in the amicus curiae brief and shall not reiterate or rebut arguments set forth in the party's principal brief. The court will not accept a reply brief from an amicus curiae.~~

~~(7) **Oral Argument.** The court will allow a motion of an amicus curiae requesting permission to participate in oral argument only for extraordinary reasons.~~

(j) **Word-Count Limitations Applicable to Briefs Filed in the Court of Appeals.** ~~Each brief filed in the Court of Appeals, whether filed by an appellant, appellee, or amicus curiae, shall be set in font as set forth in Rule 26(g)(1) and described in Appendix B to these rules.~~ A principal brief filed in the Court of Appeals may contain no more than 8,750 words. A reply brief filed in the Court of Appeals may contain no more than 3,750 words. ~~An amicus curiae brief may contain no more than 3,750 words.~~

(1) **Portions of Brief Included in Word Count.** Footnotes and citations in the body of the brief must be included in the word count. Covers, captions, indexes, tables of authorities, certificates of service, certificates of compliance with this rule, counsel's signature block, and appendixes do not count against these word-count limits.

(2) **Certificate of Compliance.** Parties shall submit with the brief, immediately before the certificate of service, a certification, signed by counsel of record, or in the case of parties filing briefs pro se, by the party, that the brief contains no more than the number of words allowed by this rule. For purposes of this certification, counsel and parties may rely on word counts reported by word-processing software, as long as footnotes and citations are included in those word counts.

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### **Rule 28.1. Amicus Curiae**

(a) **Overview.** An amicus curiae may file a motion asking the court for permission to submit a brief about whether a petition should be allowed or about an issue on appeal. An amicus who has been permitted to submit a brief about an issue on appeal may also file a motion asking for permission to participate in oral argument. The court will not accept responses to the motions described in this rule.

(b) **Submitting an Amicus Brief.**

(1) **Motion and Brief Filed Contemporaneously.** An amicus curiae must file its motion and proposed brief contemporaneously as separate documents.

- (2) **Content of Motion.** An amicus curiae’s motion asking for permission to submit a brief must state the nature of the amicus’s interest, the reasons why the brief would be beneficial to the court, the issues that are addressed in the brief, and the amicus’s position on those issues.
- (3) **Content of Brief.**
- a. **Organization.** An amicus brief should be organized as follows: a cover page, a subject index and table of authorities under Rule 26(g)(2), a statement about the nature of the amicus curiae’s interest, a list of the issues addressed in the brief, an argument, a conclusion stating the outcome sought, an identification of counsel under Rule 26(g)(3), and a proof of service under Rule 26(d).
- b. **Argument.** An amicus curiae’s argument should focus on the question before the court. Therefore, an amicus brief about a petition should address whether the grounds to allow the petition are satisfied, and an amicus brief about one or more of the issues on appeal should address those issues.
- c. **Disclosure Footnote.** An amicus brief must contain a statement that either (i) identifies every person or entity (other than the amicus curiae, its members, or its counsel) who helped write the brief or who contributed money for its preparation, or (ii) specifies that there is no such person or entity. The statement must appear in a footnote on the first page of the amicus brief.
- d. **Word-Count Limitation at the Court of Appeals.** An amicus brief filed in the Court of Appeals may contain no more than 3,750 words. An amicus curiae must follow Rule 28(j)(1) to determine the portions of its brief that are included in the word count and must submit with the brief a certificate of compliance as described in Rule 28(j)(2).
- (4) **Time for Filing.** If an amicus brief supports a party, then the amicus curiae must file its motion and proposed brief no later than seven days after that party’s petition, response to a petition, or principal brief is filed. If an amicus brief does not support any party, then the amicus must file its motion and proposed brief no later than seven days after the response is filed when the amicus brief is about a petition and no later than seven days after the appellee brief is filed when the amicus brief is about an issue on appeal.

(5) **Service on Parties.** When an amicus curiae files its motion and proposed brief, it must serve a copy of both documents on the parties.

(6) **Reply Briefs of Parties.** A party may file a reply brief that is limited to a rebuttal of the arguments set out in the amicus brief. The reply brief must be filed no later than ten days after having been served with an amicus brief about a petition and no later than thirty days after having been served with an amicus brief about an issue on appeal. The court will not accept a reply brief from an amicus curiae.

(c) **Participating in Oral Argument.**

(1) **Standard.** The court will permit an amicus curiae to participate in oral argument only for good cause shown.

(2) **Content of Motion.** An amicus curiae’s motion asking for permission to participate in oral argument must include:

- a. a description of how the amicus curiae’s participation would aid the court’s decision-making process; and
- b. a statement that indicates whether a party has agreed to yield time to the amicus curiae.

(3) **Time for Filing.** An amicus curiae must file its motion no later than seven days after the clerk sends notice that the appeal has been calendared for oral argument.

(4) **Service on Parties.** When an amicus curiae files its motion, it must serve a copy of the motion on the parties.

(d) **Identification of Amicus Curiae.** The title of an amicus motion and the title of an amicus brief shall identify the names of all individuals or legal entities joining the motion or brief. If there are so many amici that listing each name is not practical, then the amici may instead list a smaller number of names followed by “et al.” in the title of the document and include a full list of the amici in an appendix. For the purpose of this rule, the phrase “individuals or legal entities” does not include assumed names, aliases, and unincorporated associations.

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**Rule 31. Petition for Rehearing**

(a) **Time for Filing; Content.** A petition for rehearing may be filed in a civil action within fifteen days after the mandate of the court has been issued. The petition shall state with particularity the points of fact or law that, in the opinion of the petitioner, the court has overlooked or misapprehended and shall contain such argument in support of the petition as petitioner desires to present. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of at least two attorneys who for periods of at least five

years, respectively, shall have been members of the bar of this State and who have no interest in the subject of the action and have not been counsel for any party to the action, that they have carefully examined the appeal and the authorities cited in the decision, and that they consider the decision in error on points specifically and concisely identified. Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted.

(b) **How Addressed; Filed.** A petition for rehearing shall be addressed to the court that issued the opinion sought to be reconsidered.

(c) **How Determined.** Within thirty days after the petition is filed, the court will either grant or deny the petition. A determination to grant or deny will be made solely upon the written petition; no written response will be received from the opposing party, no amicus briefs will be received, and no oral argument ~~by any party~~ will be heard. Determination by the court is final. The rehearing may be granted as to all or fewer than all points suggested in the petition. When the petition is denied, the clerk shall forthwith notify all parties.

(d) **Procedure When Granted.** Upon grant of the petition the clerk shall forthwith notify the parties that the petition has been granted. The case will be reconsidered solely upon the record on appeal, the petition to rehear, new briefs of both parties, and the oral argument if one has been ordered by the court. The briefs shall be addressed solely to the points specified in the order granting the petition to rehear. The petitioner's brief shall be filed within thirty days after the case is certified for rehearing, and the opposing party's brief, within thirty days after petitioner's brief is served. Filing and service of the new briefs shall be in accordance with the requirements of Rule 13. No reply brief shall be received on rehearing. If the court has ordered oral argument, the clerk shall give notice of the time set therefor, which time shall be not less than thirty days after the filing of the petitioner's brief on rehearing.

(e) **Stay of Execution.** When a petition for rehearing is filed, the petitioner may obtain a stay of execution in the trial court to which the mandate of the appellate court has been issued. The procedure is as provided by Rule 8 of these rules for stays pending appeal.

(f) **Waiver by Appeal from Court of Appeals.** The timely filing of a notice of appeal from, or of a petition for discretionary review of, a determination of the Court of Appeals constitutes a waiver of any right thereafter to petition the Court of Appeals for rehearing as to such determination or, if a petition for rehearing has earlier been filed, an abandonment of such petition.

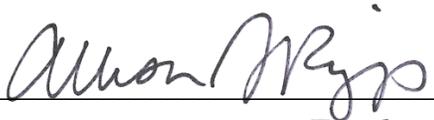
(g) **No Petition in Criminal Cases.** The courts will not entertain petitions for rehearing in criminal actions.

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These amendments to the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure become effective on 20 November 2023.

These amendments shall be published in the North Carolina Reports and posted on the rules web page of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Ordered by the Court in Conference, this the 18th day of October 2023.

  
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For the Court

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, this the 18th day of October 2023.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GRANT E. BUCKNER  
Clerk of the Supreme Court