

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

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NOTICE

Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (“CM/ECF”)

Effective January 20, 2010, in all cases with a docket number beginning with “10-” or greater, all counsel who appear in a case before this Court must be registered as a filing user and electronically file all documents in CM/ECF. See LR 25.1.

In all cases with a docket number beginning with “09-” or less, counseled parties must file all documents in hard copy, and for all documents other than the appendix, counseled parties must also submit to the Court an electronic version of each document in portable document format (PDF). Counseled parties must submit an appendix on CD-ROM when filing the required hard copies. See LR 25.2.

INTRODUCTION

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

NOTICE OF APPEAL

A defendant who wishes to appeal a final decision of the district court can obtain a Notice of Appeal form from the district court and must file the Notice of Appeal in the district court within 14 days after the entry of the judgment or order being appealed. A Notice of Appeal filed after the decision, sentence, or order is announced but before it is entered is treated as filed on the day of entry.

Only the district court can extend the time to file a notice of appeal for excusable neglect or good cause shown.

DOCKET FEE

The appellant must pay the \$450 docket fee, plus \$5.00 processing fee, to the clerk of the district court when the Notice of Appeal is filed.

An appellant who cannot afford to pay the fee must file in the district court a motion for "*in forma pauperis*" (“IFP”) status unless the district court already permitted the defendant to proceed IFP in that court and has not revoked that status. See 28 U.S.C. §1915; FRAP 24.

If the district court has denied or revoked IFP status, the appellant must pay the fee or make a motion in the Court of Appeals for IFP status. The motion to proceed IFP must include the Court's T-1080 Motion

Information Statement (see **Motions**, below), a statement explaining the merit of the appeal, and Financial Affidavit Form CJA-23. The motion must be served on all other parties in the case and a proof of service form must be submitted with the motion. The motion papers must be typed or legibly printed. A template for the motion and the form are posted on the Court's website.

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

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

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

CONTINUATION OF TRIAL COUNSEL

When a convicted defendant wishes to appeal, trial counsel, whether retained or appointed, is responsible for representing the defendant unless counsel is relieved by the Court of Appeals. The district court has no authority to relieve counsel from representation on appeal, and such orders of the district court are null and void. Please note that unless and until counsel is relieved by this Court, counsel will be held responsible for the appeal even if the Notice of Appeal is filed pro se. See LR 4.1.

MOTION TO BE RELIEVED AS COUNSEL

Trial counsel who wishes to be relieved on appeal must move in the Court of Appeals within 7 days after filing the Notice of Appeal. This motion **must** set forth the reasons for relief, and it **must** be based upon one of the following:

- (1) A showing that new counsel has been retained or appointed to represent the defendant;
- (2) The defendant's completed application for appointment of counsel under the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a) to (k) ("CJA"), or a showing that such application already has been filed in the Court of Appeals;
- (3) A defendant's affidavit or signed statement setting forth that the defendant has been advised of the right to retain new counsel or apply for appointment of counsel and expressly stating that the defendant does not wish to be represented by counsel but elects to appeal pro se;

- (4) A defendant's affidavit or signed statement setting forth that the defendant has been advised of the defendant's rights with regard to the appeal and expressly stating that the defendant elects to withdraw the appeal; OR
- (5) A showing that exceptional circumstances prevent counsel from meeting any of the requirements stated in (1)-(4) above. **Note:** if the motion asserts exceptional circumstances under this paragraph, the motion must be accompanied by proof of service on the defendant and the Government.

If the sole reason for not proceeding as counsel on the appeal is that the defendant appellant cannot pay the legal fee, the defendant must submit an application for the appointment of counsel together with a completed Financial Affidavit Form CJA-23. In all likelihood if appellant meets the criteria for IFP status, trial counsel will be appointed as counsel under the CJA for the purpose of pursuing the instant appeal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

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

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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

ORDERING THE TRANSCRIPT (FRAP 10(b))

If the transcript of the trial minutes or other proceedings, or a portion thereof, is necessary for the appeal, it **must** be ordered at the earliest possible moment. The transcript can be ordered as early as during the trial court proceedings but not later than 14 days after the filing of the Notice of Appeal. To order a transcript, the appellant should complete Transcript Information Form B, which may be obtained from either the Courtroom Deputy, the district court's appeals clerk, or this Court's website. The appellant should then forward a copy to the court reporter. See FRAP 10(b); LR 12.2(a)(1). If the appellant does not wish to order a transcript, the appellant must check the appropriate box on Form B and file Form B with the Court no later than 14 days after the filing of the Notice of Appeal.

PAYMENT FOR THE TRANSCRIPT (FRAP 10(b)(4))

At the time of ordering the transcript, satisfactory payment arrangements must be made with the reporter for payment of the transcript. Counsel appointed under the CJA must complete Authorization and Voucher for Payment CJA Form 24, obtain the trial judge's signature, and forward it to the court reporter along with Transcript Information Form B. At the time of ordering the transcript, retained counsel must establish a mutually agreeable arrangement with the court reporter for payment since the court reporter generally will not begin transcribing until payment terms are established. It is important that the dates on Form B reflect the exact dates of the required transcripts. See FRAP10(b)(4).

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

RECEIPT OF THE TRANSCRIPT & NOTIFICATION OBLIGATIONS

Upon receipt of Form B, the court reporter must promptly complete the acknowledgment section and send it to the circuit clerk. If the court reporter has not completed the transcript within 30 days of receipt of Form B, the reporter must seek from the Court of Appeals an extension of time to complete the transcript. The request must be served on all parties to the appeal. See LR 11.3. In addition, an appellant who has not received the transcript within 30 days of the date the transcript was requested must inform the Court of Appeals in writing and explain all efforts the appellant has made to obtain the transcript. Thereafter, the appellant is required to update the Court in writing in 14-day intervals about the status of the transcript until the transcript has been completed. During this time the Clerk's Office will attempt to facilitate delivery of the transcript.

EXHIBITS

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

THE RECORD

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

can be transmitted to the Court. See FRAP 10, 11; LR 11.1.

An appellant may proceed on the original record without filing an appendix in a criminal appeal conducted IFP. See LR 30.1.

In pro se cases, the district court will prepare and forward the record.

BRIEFING SCHEDULE

Within 14 days of the date the appellant receives the completed transcript or the date the appellant is required to file the certificate on Form B indicating that no transcript will be ordered, the appellant must notify the Court in writing of the date by which the appellant's brief will be filed. Unless the case involves a voluminous transcript, the appellant must select a filing date that is within 120 days of receipt of the completed transcript. Appellant's letter will be so-ordered unless the Court determines the selected filing date is unacceptable. **An appellant's failure to comply with a so-ordered scheduling notification or any other order regarding the scheduling of briefs may result in dismissal of the appeal without further notice.** See LR 31.1, 31.2.

Within 14 days of the filing of appellant's brief or the last appellant's brief in a multi-defendant appeal, the appellee must notify the Court in writing of the date by which the appellee's brief will be filed. Unless the case involves a voluminous transcript, the appellee must select a filing date that is within 120 days of filing of the last appellant's brief. Appellee's letter will be so-ordered unless the Court determines the selected filing date is unacceptable.

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

Absent extraordinary circumstances, an appellant's failure to submit a scheduling letter will result in a briefing deadline of 40 days from the date the completed transcript is received. An appellee's or appellant-cross-appellee's failure to submit a scheduling letter will result in a briefing deadline of 30 days from the date the last appellant's or cross-appellant's brief is filed. If a reply brief is filed, it must be served and filed within 14 days after service of the last appellee's brief (or cross-appellee's brief if a cross-appeal has been filed) but not less than 7 days before argument unless the Court allows a later filing. See LR 31.2(a)(2).

A party's filing of a potentially dispositive motion, a motion for *ifp* status, or a FRAP 42 stipulation for dismissal without prejudice at any time prior to one of the briefing schedule deadlines set forth above tolls the time period for the filing of scheduling notifications and briefs.

Extensions of time to file briefs will not be granted in the absence of a most extraordinary circumstance.

BRIEF AND APPENDIX

FORM OF BRIEF AND APPENDIX

The Brief

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

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

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

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

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

A brief must be legible.

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

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

- A table of contents, with page references;
- An alphabetically arranged table of cases, statutes, and other authorities cited with references to pages in the brief;
- A statement of subject matter and appellate jurisdiction, the filing dates establishing timeliness of the appeal, and an assertion that the appeal is from a final order or judgment or that some other basis exists for appellate jurisdiction;
- A statement of the issues presented;
- A statement of the case that names the judge or agency official who rendered the decision being appealed and cites the decision or supporting opinion, if reported, see LR 28.1(b);
- A summary of argument;
- A statement of facts with references to the record;
- An argument;
- A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought;
- Proof of service; and
- A Certificate of Compliance bound at the back of the brief when a principal brief exceeds 30 pages or a reply brief exceeds 15 pages, see FRAP 32(a)(7)(C).

The following colors for brief covers must be used:

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

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

Motions for leave to file an oversized brief or postpone a brief's due date must, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, be made at least 7 days before the brief's due date.

The Appendix

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL APPENDIX

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

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

ANDERS BRIEFS

Counsel may file an "Anders brief" if defendant-appellant's counsel determines that no non-frivolous issues exist on appeal after thorough review of the district court record. The brief must set forth a "conscientious examination" of the appellant's case and explain fully why there are no non-frivolous issues. This Court has set a high standard for determining what constitutes a satisfactory Anders brief. See Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967); Nell v. James, 811 F.2d 100, 104 (2d Cir. 1987).

If the case involves a defendant contesting the validity of an appeal waiver contained in a plea agreement and counsel believes no non-frivolous issues exist, counsel's brief must only address whether defendant's plea was knowing, voluntary, and competent or whether it would be against defendant's interest to contest the plea. U.S. v. Gomez-Perez, 215 F.3d 315, 319 (2d Cir.2000). The brief should also address whether any issues implicate defendant's constitutional or statutory rights that either cannot be waived or considered waived in light of the circumstances. Id.

In the event that counsel fails to articulate fully why there are no non-frivolous issues present, the Court may direct counsel to file a new brief addressing the inadequately briefed issues and possibly reduce or deny payment of counsel's CJA fees. See U.S. v. Burnett, 989 F.2d 100, 105 (2d Cir. 1993). The Court may also elect to appoint new counsel when the submitted Anders brief is ruled insufficient. See id.

An Anders brief must state on the cover "Pursuant to Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967)." A copy of the transcript of the proceedings below must be submitted with the brief. The transcript should be included in the appendix filed with the brief, as well.

When filing an Anders brief, counsel must file: (1) a motion to be relieved as counsel and (2) a Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSR). If the case involves imposition of a sentence constituting a departure from the United States Sentencing Commission Guidelines, counsel must also file the statement of reasons issued by the district court in accordance with Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(h). The Court of Appeals will review the PSR and statement of reasons, if filed, and determine the motion at the time it hears the case.

When filing an Anders brief, counsel must also submit an affidavit or affirmation to the Court stating that the client has been informed that:

- (1) A brief pursuant to Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), has been filed;
- (2) The filing of an Anders brief will probably result in the dismissal of the appeal and affirmance of the conviction; and
- (3) The client may request assistance of other counsel or submit *pro se* response papers.

Furthermore, a copy of the Anders brief, the motion to be relieved as counsel, and the Court's so-ordered scheduling notification must be served on the client.

Response of U.S. Attorney: In lieu of an appellee's brief, the U.S. Attorney may file a motion for summary affirmance. The time for filing the motion for summary affirmance is governed by the procedures set forth above regarding the timing for filing appellee's brief.

Response of Defendant: When the attorney has submitted an Anders brief, the defendant has an automatic right to submit a *pro se* responsive brief arguing that there are meritorious issues to the appeal. A defendant who intends to file a responsive brief must notify the Court in writing within 14 days of receipt of the Anders brief and set forth the date by which the brief will be filed. Unless the case involves a voluminous

transcript, the defendant must select a filing date that is within 120 days of receipt of the Anders brief. Defendant's letter will be so-ordered unless the Court determines the selected filing date is unacceptable.

MOTIONS

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

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

A moving party seeking substantive relief from a lower court opinion or agency decision order must attach a copy of the opinion or decision and any written decision as a separately identified exhibit. For cases in which a party does not file documents electronically with the Court, a movant must file an original plus 2 copies of all motions. Proof of service on all other parties to the action must accompany the motion papers.

Papers in response to a motion must be served and filed within 10 days of service in person or within 13 days of service by mail. For cases with a docket number beginning with "09-" or less, an adverse party must file an original plus 2 copies of responsive papers. A substantive motion requiring oral argument is usually heard on Tuesdays when the Court is in session.

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

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

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

PRIVACY NOTICE

Unless the Court orders otherwise, any submission to the Court must not include an individual's social security number, taxpayer identification number, or birth date; the name of an individual known to be a minor; or a financial account number except as permitted in Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1.

PROOF OF SERVICE

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

All such papers presented for filing must contain an acknowledgment of service by the person(s) served or proof of service by the person who made the service. The acknowledgment or proof must be in the form of a certified statement of the date and manner of service and the name of each person served. Proof of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. An acknowledgment and proof of service form can be found on the Court's website.

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

FAILURE TO FILE

If a counseled or pro se appellant or petitioner fails to file a form, brief, appendix, or document or otherwise fails to act by the date set in FRAP, a LR, or a Court order, that party will be deemed in default. The Court will issue an order that sets a firm dismissal date to occur if the default is not cured within a specified time frame. Once the case is dismissed, the Court will view a motion to reinstate unfavorably unless the Court finds that extraordinary reasons explain the default.

DOCUMENTS UNDER SEAL

On rare occasions a document will be placed "under seal" so that it is not publicly available. A paper that has been sealed in the district court will remain under seal in the Court of Appeals if received as part of the record. A document that was not sealed in the district court will not be sealed in the Court of Appeals without a Court order. A party wishing to file a paper under seal with the Court of Appeals must make a written motion. An informal request to seal a document will not be entertained. All papers submitted to the Court pursuant to a sealing order must be submitted in a sealed envelope, marked **SEALED**, with a copy of the order placing the document under seal attached to the envelope.

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (PSR)

If the appeal involves any United States Sentencing Guidelines issues, the appellant must submit a copy of the PSR with the appellant's brief and appendix. To preserve the confidentiality of the information contained in the report, the copy of the PSR should be placed in a sealed envelope with the words "Pre-Sentence Investigation Report" written on the outside of the envelope. Also, the appellant must write on the envelope the short caption and docket number of the case in which the PSR is being filed. If the case involves multiple defendants, the appellant must indicate on the envelope which defendant is filing the PSR.

ORAL ARGUMENT

Within 21 days after the final appellee's brief is filed, each party must advise the Court whether it seeks oral argument by filing an Oral Argument Statement which can be found on the Court's website. Failure to timely file the Oral Argument Statement signifies that the party does not seek oral argument. See LR 34.1.

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

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

An appeal is heard by a three-judge panel of the Court. The names of the judges are not made public until noon on Thursday of the week before the panel sits. From September through June, the Court generally sits every weekday except holidays and the last week of December. During July and August, the Court generally sits two weeks each month.

Currently the Court hears argument in the 9th Floor Ceremonial Courtroom of the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse, at 500 Pearl Street, New York City. Occasionally the Court will hear argument at another location within the Circuit. Oral argument generally starts at 10:00 a.m. and continues until completion. During certain weeks the Court has double panels with the second panel hearing argument simultaneously in another designated courtroom or beginning at 2:00 p.m. Notice of changes in the date, time, or location of a Court session is posted on the website.

The Court sets the amount of argument time for each case that will be heard. Arguments are generally limited to 10 minutes or less per side. Additional time may be granted in complex or multi-party cases.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

After the Court of Appeals issues a final order or judgment, a party may wish to apply for a rehearing. There are two kinds of rehearing. A petition for a panel rehearing requests that the panel of judges that originally heard the case reconsider its decision. A petition for a rehearing en banc requests that all the active judges on Court rehear the case. A petition for panel rehearing and/or rehearing en banc must be filed within 14 days after the decision determining the case is filed. FRAP 35(c)(2), 40(a)(1); LR 35.1, 40.1. If a party is simultaneously filing a petition for rehearing and a petition for rehearing en banc, both requests must be made in a single document.

If the Court of Appeals amends a decision, the time for filing the petition for rehearing or amended petition for rehearing begins to run from the date the amended decision is entered. This recalculation of the time to file a petition for rehearing does not apply if the Court issues a corrected, as opposed to amended, decision. Each petition for rehearing must include a copy of the opinion or summary order to which the petition relates.

The timely filing of a petition for rehearing will stay the issuance of the mandate until

disposition of the petition unless otherwise ordered by the Court. If the petition is denied, the mandate issues 7 days after the entry of the order denying the petition unless the time is shortened or extended by order.

ISSUANCE OF MANDATE

The issuance of the mandate terminates the Court of Appeals' jurisdiction over a case and transfers jurisdiction back to the district court. The mandate is a copy of the order or judgment that terminates the case with the words "Issued as Mandate" inscribed on the paper. There is no separate document. If no petition for rehearing is filed, the mandate will issue 21 days after the entry of the judgment. It issues 7 days after entry of an order denying a timely petition for rehearing or sooner if so ordered by the Court. FRAP 41.

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

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

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

DEATH PENALTY APPEAL

An appeal that challenges, defends, or otherwise relates to the validity or execution of a decreed death sentence is governed by LR 47.1 and IOP 47.1 in addition to the information set forth in this manual.

APPEALS CLERKS IN THE DISTRICT COURTS

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

District of Connecticut	203-773-2140
Northern District of New York	315-234-8502
Eastern District of New York	718-260-2310 (Brooklyn, NY) 631-712-6030 or 631-712-6042 (Central Islip, NY)
Southern District of New York	212-805-0636 (New York, NY) 914-390-4100 (White Plains, NY)
Western District of New York	716-332-1708 (Buffalo, NY) 585-613-4016 (Rochester, NY)
District of Vermont	802-951-6395 ext. 119

SECOND CIRCUIT CLERK’S OFFICE

Any person with questions regarding appellate procedure in the Second Circuit should contact the Clerk’s Office. Anyone with a case before this Court should speak with the Case Manager assigned to that matter. Set forth below are the relevant telephone numbers in the Second Circuit’s Clerk’s Office for use during the various stages of a criminal appeal:

Case Initiation (until issuance of docketing notice).	212-857-8551
Criminal Team.	212-857-8515
Pro Se/Prisoner Team.	212-857-8550
Calendar Team.	212-857-8550
Records.	212-857-8620
Attorney Admissions.	212-857-8603
CJA Administrator.	212-857-8664

NOTICE TO COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL OF PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF ATTORNEY FEE INFORMATION

The Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a) to (k) (“CJA”), was amended on January 25, 1998 to require that the amounts paid to court-appointed attorneys must be made publicly available upon the Court’s approval of the payments. Although the amendment to the statute expired on January 24, 2000 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(d)(4), a corresponding guideline in Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures, Volume 7 (Appointment of Counsel in Criminal Cases), Section A (Guidelines for the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act and Related Statutes), Chapter V, paragraph 5.01, continues the requirement pursuant to Judicial Conference policy. The Court may disclose an unredacted copy of a payment voucher submitted by defense counsel, or it may release a redacted copy of a voucher, indicating only the amounts approved for payment according to categories of services listed in the statute. The extent of disclosure depends on whether the case is pending and on whether the Court determines that certain interests (listed below in part B.1) require redaction of detailed information on the voucher. Upon Court approval of a voucher claim, payment information will be released as follows:

- A. **BEFORE OR DURING THE TRIAL:** After redacting any detailed information provided to justify the expenses, the Court will make available to the public only the amounts approved for payment, divided into the categories set forth in subpart (d) (4) (B) (ii) of the CJA.

- B. **AFTER THE TRIAL IS COMPLETED:** The Court shall release either redacted or unredacted vouchers as follows:
 - 1. **If trial court proceedings have been completed and appellate review is not being pursued or has concluded at the time payment is approved:** The Court will make an unredacted copy of the payment voucher available to the public unless it determines that one or more of the interests listed below justify limiting disclosure to the amounts approved for payment in the manner described in part A. The interests that may require limiting disclosure include:
 - (a) the protection of any person’s Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination;
 - (b) the protection of the defendant’s Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel;
 - (c) the defendant’s attorney-client privilege;
 - (d) the work product privilege of the defendant’s counsel;
 - (e) the safety of any person; and
 - (f) any other interest that justice may require, except that the amount of fees shall not be considered a reason justifying any limited disclosure under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(d)(4).

2. **If appellate review is being pursued at the time payment is approved:** The Court will release only the amounts approved for payment in the manner described in part A unless it finds that none of the interests listed above in part B.1 will be compromised.

If counsel believes that any of the interests listed above in part B.1 justify limiting disclosure to the amounts approved for payment, counsel should submit to the Court a written request, identifying the interests at risk and the arguments in support of providing protection, AT OR BEFORE THE TIME A CLAIM FOR PAYMENT IS MADE. Failure to do so could result in the public release of unredacted copies of your vouchers without further notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE

This constitutes notice as required under 18 U.S.C. §3006A (d) (4) (E). Additional notice will NOT be provided before any payment information is made available to the public.