AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

The following amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure were prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 26, 2018, pursuant to 28 U. S. C. § 2075, and were reported to Congress by THE CHIEF JUSTICE on the same date. For the letter of transmittal, see *post*, p. 1058. The Judicial Conference report referred to in that letter is not reproduced herein.

Note that under 28 U. S. C. § 2075, such amendments shall take effect no earlier than December 1 of the year in which they are transmitted to Congress unless otherwise provided by law.

For earlier publication of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and amendments thereto, see, *e. g.*, 461 U. S. 973, 471 U. S. 1147, 480 U. S. 1077, 490 U. S. 1119, 500 U. S. 1017, 507 U. S. 1075, 511 U. S. 1169, 514 U. S. 1145, 517 U. S. 1263, 520 U. S. 1285, 526 U. S. 1169, 529 U. S. 1147, 532 U. S. 1077, 535 U. S. 1139, 538 U. S. 1075, 541 U. S. 1097, 544 U. S. 1163, 547 U. S. 1227, 550 U. S. 989, 553 U. S. 1105, 556 U. S. 1307, 559 U. S. 1127, 563 U. S. 1051, 566 U. S. 1045, 569 U. S. 1141, 572 U. S. 1169, 575 U. S. 1049, 578 U. S. 1051, and 581 U. S. 1035.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 26, 2018

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

I have the honor to submit to the Congress the amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States pursuant to Section 2075 of Title 28, United States Code.

Accompanying these rules are the following materials that were submitted to the Court for its consideration pursuant to Section 331 of Title 28, United States Code: a transmittal letter to the Court dated October 4, 2017; a redline version of the rules with committee notes; an excerpt from the September 2017 Report of the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure to the Judicial Conference of the United States; and excerpts from the December 2016 and May 2017 Reports of the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.
Chief Justice of the United States

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 26, 2018

ORDERED:

1. That the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure be, and they hereby are, amended by including therein amendments to Bankruptcy Rules 3002.1, 5005, 7004, 7062, 8002, 8006, 8007, 8010, 8011, 8013, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8021, 8022, 9025, and new Rule 8018.1, and new Part VIII Appendix.

[See *infra*, pp. 1061–1076.]

2. That the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure shall take effect on December 1, 2018, and shall govern in all proceedings in bankruptcy cases thereafter commenced and, insofar as just and practicable, all proceedings then pending.

3. That THE CHIEF JUSTICE be, and hereby is, authorized to transmit to the Congress the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure in accordance with the provisions of Section 2075 of Title 28, United States Code.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

Rule 3002.1 Notice relating to claims secured by security interest in the debtor's principal residence.

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(*b*) *Notice of payment changes; objection.*

(*1*) *Notice.*—The holder of the claim shall file and serve on the debtor, debtor's counsel, and the trustee a notice of any change in the payment amount, including any change that results from an interest-rate or escrow-account adjustment, no later than 21 days before a payment in the new amount is due. If the claim arises from a home-equity line of credit, this requirement may be modified by court order.

(*2*) *Objection.*—A party in interest who objects to the payment change may file a motion to determine whether the change is required to maintain payments in accordance with § 1322(b)(5) of the Code. If no motion is filed by the day before the new amount is due, the change goes into effect, unless the court orders otherwise.

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(*e*) *Determination of fees, expenses, or charges.*—On motion of a party in interest filed within one year after service of a notice under subdivision (c) of this rule, the court shall, after notice and hearing, determine whether payment of any claimed fee, expense, or charge is required by the underlying agreement and applicable nonbankruptcy law to cure a default or maintain payments in accordance with § 1322(b)(5) of the Code.

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Rule 5005. Filing and transmittal of papers.

(*a*) *Filing.*

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(*2*) *Electronic filing and signing.*

(*A*) *By a represented entity—generally required; exceptions.*—An entity represented by an attorney shall file electronically, unless nonelectronic filing is allowed by the court for good cause or is allowed or required by local rule.

(*B*) *By an unrepresented individual—when allowed or required.*—An individual not represented by an attorney:

(i) may file electronically only if allowed by court order or by local rule; and

(ii) may be required to file electronically only by court order, or by a local rule that includes reasonable exceptions.

(*C*) *Signing.*—A filing made through a person's electronic-filing account and authorized by that person, together with that person's name on a signature block, constitutes the person's signature.

(*D*) *Same as a written paper.*—A paper filed electronically is a written paper for purposes of these rules, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure made applicable by these rules, and § 107 of the Code.

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Rule 7004. Process; service of summons, complaint.

(*a*) *Summons; service; proof of service.*

(1) Except as provided in Rule 7004(a)(2), Rule 4(a), (b), (c)(1), (d)(5), (e)–(j), (*l*), and (m) F. R. Civ. P. applies in adversary proceedings. Personal service under Rule 4(e)–(j) F. R. Civ. P. may be made by any person at least 18 years of age who is not a party, and the summons may be delivered by the clerk to any such person.

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Rule 7062. Stay of proceedings to enforce a judgment.

Rule 62 F. R. Civ. P. applies in adversary proceedings, except that proceedings to enforce a judgment are stayed for 14 days after its entry.

Rule 8002. Time for filing notice of appeal.

(*a*) *In general.*

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(*5*) *Entry defined.*

(A) A judgment, order, or decree is entered for purposes of this Rule 8002(a):

(i) when it is entered in the docket under Rule 5003(a), or

(ii) if Rule 7058 applies and Rule 58(a) F. R. Civ. P. requires a separate document, when the judgment, order, or decree is entered in the docket under Rule 5003(a) and when the earlier of these events occurs:

- the judgment, order, or decree is set out in a separate document; or
- 150 days have run from entry of the judgment, order, or decree in the docket under Rule 5003(a).

(B) A failure to set out a judgment, order, or decree in a separate document when required by Rule 58(a) F. R. Civ. P. does not affect the validity of an appeal from that judgment, order, or decree.

(*b*) *Effect of a motion on the time to appeal.*

(*1*) *In general.*—If a party files in the bankruptcy court any of the following motions and does so within the time allowed by these rules, the time to file an appeal runs for all parties from the entry of the order disposing of the last such remaining motion:

. . . . .

(*c*) *Appeal by an inmate confined in an institution.*

(*1*) *In general.*—If an institution has a system designed for legal mail, an inmate confined there must use that system to receive the benefit of this Rule 8002(c)(1). If an

inmate files a notice of appeal from a judgment, order, or decree of a bankruptcy court, the notice is timely if it is deposited in the institution's internal mail system on or before the last day for filing and:

(A) it is accompanied by:

(i) a declaration in compliance with 28 U. S. C. § 1746—or a notarized statement—setting out the date of deposit and stating that first-class postage is being prepaid; or

(ii) evidence (such as a postmark or date stamp) showing that the notice was so deposited and that postage was prepaid; or

(B) the appellate court exercises its discretion to permit the later filing of a declaration or notarized statement that satisfies Rule 8002(c)(1)(A)(i).

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Rule 8006. Certifying a direct appeal to the court of appeals.

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(*c*) *Joint certification by all appellants and appelees.*

(*1*) *How accomplished.*—A joint certification by all the appellants and appellees under 28 U. S. C. § 158(d)(2)(A) must be made by using the appropriate Official Form. The parties may supplement the certification with a short statement of the basis for the certification, which may include the information listed in subdivision (f)(2).

(*2*) *Supplemental statement by the court.*—Within 14 days after the parties' certification, the bankruptcy court or the court in which the matter is then pending may file a short supplemental statement about the merits of the certification.

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Rule 8007. Stay pending appeal; bonds; suspension of proceedings.

(*a*) *Initial motion in the bankruptcy court.*

(*1*) *In general.*—Ordinarily, a party must move first in the bankruptcy court for the following relief:

(A) a stay of a judgment, order, or decree of the bankruptcy court pending appeal;

(B) the approval of a bond or other security provided to obtain a stay of judgment;

. . . . .

(*c*) *Filing a bond or other security.*—The district court, BAP, or court of appeals may condition relief on filing a bond or other security with the bankruptcy court.

(*d*) *Bond or other security for a trusteee or the United States.*—The court may require a trustee to file a bond or other security when the trustee appeals. A bond or other security is not required when an appeal is taken by the United States, its officer, or its agency or by direction of any department of the federal government.

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Rule 8010. Completing and transmitting the record.

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(*c*) *Record for a preliminary motion in the district court, BAP, or court of appeals.*—This subdivision (c) applies if, before the record is transmitted, a party moves in the district court, BAP, or court of appeals for any of the following relief:

- leave to appeal;
- dismissal;
- a stay pending appeal;
- approval of a bond or other security provided to obtain a stay of judgment; or
- any other intermediate order.

The bankruptcy clerk must then transmit to the clerk of the court where the relief is sought any parts of the record designated by a party to the appeal or a notice that those parts are available electronically.

Rule 8011. Filing and service; signature.

(*a*) *Filing.*

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(*2*) *Method and timeliness.*

(*A*) *Nonelectronic filing.*

(*i*) *In general.*—For a document not filed electronically, filing may be accomplished by mail addressed to the clerk of the district court or BAP. Except as provided in subdivision (a)(2)(A)(ii) and (iii), filing is timely only if the clerk receives the document within the time fixed for filing.

(*ii*) *Brief or appendix.*—A brief or appendix not filed electronically is also timely filed if, on or before the last day for filing, it is:

- mailed to the clerk by first-class mail—or other class of mail that is at least as expeditious—postage prepaid; or
- dispatched to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 days to the clerk.

(*iii*) *Inmate filing.*—If an institution has a system designed for legal mail, an inmate confined there must use that system to receive the benefit of this Rule 8011(a)(2)(A)(iii). A document not filed electronically by an inmate confined in an institution is timely if it is deposited in the institution's internal mailing system on or before the last day for filing and:

- it is accompanied by a declaration in compliance with 28 U. S. C. § 1746—or a notarized statement—setting out the date of deposit and stating that first-class postage is being prepaid; or evidence (such as a postmark or date stamp) showing that the notice was so deposited and that postage was prepaid; or
- the appellate court exercises its discretion to permit the later filing of a declaration or notarized statement that satisfies this Rule 8011(a)(2)(A)(iii).

(*B*) *Electronic filing.*

(*i*) *By a represented person—generally required; exceptions.*—An entity represented by an attorney must file electronically, unless nonelectronic filing is allowed by the court for good cause or is allowed or required by local rule.

(*ii*) *By an unrepresented individual—when allowed or required.*—An individual not represented by an attorney:

- may file electronically only if allowed by court order or by local rule; and
- may be required to file electronically only by court order, or by a local rule that includes reasonable exceptions.

(*iii*) *Same as a written paper.*—A document filed electronically is a written paper for purposes of these rules.

(*C*) *Copies.*—If a document is filed electronically, no paper copy is required. If a document is filed by mail or delivery to the district court or BAP, no additional copies are required. But the district court or BAP may require by local rule or by order in a particular case the filing or furnishing of a specified number of paper copies.

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(*c*) *Manner of service.*

(*1*) *Nonelectronic service.*—Nonelectronic service may be by any of the following:

(A) personal delivery;

(B) mail; or

(C) third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 days.

(*2*) *Electronic service.*—Electronic service may be made by sending a document to a registered user by filing it with the court's electronic-filing system or by using other electronic means that the person served consented to in writing.

(*3*) *When service is complete.*—Service by electronic means is complete on filing or sending, unless the person making service receives notice that the document was not received by the person served. Service by mail or by commercial carrier is complete on mailing or delivery to the carrier.

(*d*) *Proof of service.*

(*1*) *What is required.*—A document presented for filing must contain either of the following if it was served other than through the court's electronic-filing system:

(A) an acknowledgment of service by the person served; or

(B) proof of service consisting of a statement by the person who made service certifying:

(i) the date and manner of service;

(ii) the names of the persons served; and

(iii) the mail or electronic address, the fax number, or the address of the place of delivery, as appropriate for the manner of service, for each person served.

. . . . .

(*e*) *Signature.*—Every document filed electronically must include the electronic signature of the person filing it or, if the person is represented, the electronic signature of counsel. A filing made through a person's electronic-filing account and authorized by that person, together with that person's name on a signature block, constitutes the person's signature. Every document filed in paper form must be signed by the person filing the document or, if the person is represented, by counsel.

Rule 8013. Motions; intervention.

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(*f*) *Form of documents; length limits; number of copies.*

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(*2*) *Format of an electronically filed document.*—A motion, response, or reply filed electronically must comply with the requirements for a paper version regarding covers, line spacing, margins, typeface, and type style. It must also comply with the length limits under paragraph (3).

(*3*) *Length limits.*—Except by the district court's or BAP's permission, and excluding the accompanying documents authorized by subdivision (a)(2)(C):

(A) a motion or a response to a motion produced using a computer must include a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and not exceed 5,200 words;

(B) a handwritten or typewritten motion or a response to a motion must not exceed 20 pages;

(C) a reply produced using a computer must include a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and not exceed 2,600 words; and

(D) a handwritten or typewritten reply must not exceed 10 pages.

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Rule 8015. Form and length of briefs; form of appendices and other papers.

(*a*) *Paper copies of a brief.*—If a paper copy of a brief may or must be filed, the following provisions apply:

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(*7*) *Length.*

(*A*) *Page limitation.*—A principal brief must not exceed 30 pages, or a reply brief 15 pages, unless it complies with subparagraph (B).

(*B*) *Type-volume limitation.*

(i) A principal brief is acceptable if it contains a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and:

- contains no more than 13,000 words; or
- uses a monospaced face and contains no more than 1,300 lines of text.

(ii) A reply brief is acceptable if it includes a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and contains no more than half of the type volume specified in item (i).

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(*f*) *Local variation.*—A district court or BAP must accept documents that comply with the form requirements of this rule and the length limits set by Part VIII of these rules. By local rule or order in a particular case, a district court or BAP may accept documents that do not meet all the form requirements of this rule or the length limits set by Part VIII of these rules.

(*g*) *Items excluded from length.*—In computing any length limit, headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the limit, but the following items do not:

- the cover page;
- a corporate disclosure statement;
- a table of contents;
- a table of citations;
- a statement regarding oral argument;
- an addendum containing statutes, rules, or regulations;
- certificates of counsel;
- the signature block;
- the proof of service; and
- any item specifically excluded by these rules or by local rule.

(*h*) *Certicate of compliance.*

(*1*) *Briefs and documents that require a certificate.*—A brief submitted under Rule 8015(a)(7)(B), 8016(d)(2), or 8017(b)(4)—and a document submitted under Rule 8013(f)(3)(A), 8013(f)(3)(C), or 8022(b)(1)—must include a certificate by the attorney, or an unrepresented party, that the document complies with the type-volume limitation. The individual preparing the certificate may rely on the word or line count of the word-processing system used to prepare the document. The certificate must state the number of words—or the number of lines of monospaced type—in the document.

(*2*) *Acceptable form.*—The certificate requirement is satisfied by a certificate of compliance that conforms substantially to the appropriate Official Form.

Rule 8016. Cross-appeals.

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(*d*) *Length.*

(*1*) *Page limitation.*—Unless it complies with paragraph (2), the appellant's principal brief must not exceed 30 pages; the appellee's principal and response brief, 35 pages; the appellant's response and reply brief, 30 pages; and the appellee's reply brief, 15 pages.

(2) *Type-volume limitation.*

(A) The appellant's principal brief or the appellant's response and reply brief is acceptable if it includes a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and:

(i) contains no more than 13,000 words; or

(ii) uses a monospaced face and contains no more than 1,300 lines of text.

(B) The appellee's principal and response brief is acceptable if it includes a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and:

(i) contains no more than 15,300 words; or

(ii) uses a monospaced face and contains no more than 1,500 lines of text.

(C) The appellee's reply brief is acceptable if it includes a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and contains no more than half of the type volume specified in subparagraph (A).

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Rule 8017. Brief of an amicus curiae.

(a) *During initial consideration of a case on the merits.*

(1) *Applicability.*—This Rule 8017(a) governs amicus filings during a court's initial consideration of a case on the merits.

(2) *When permitted.*—The United States or its officer or agency or a state may file an amicus brief without the consent of the parties or leave of court. Any other amicus curiae may file a brief only by leave of court or if the brief states that all parties have consented to its filing, but a district court or BAP may prohibit the filing of or may strike an amicus brief that would result in a judge's disqualification. On its own motion, and with notice to all parties to an appeal, the district court or BAP may request a brief by an amicus curiae.

(3) *Motion for leave to file.*—The motion must be accompanied by the proposed brief and state:

(A) the movant's interest; and

(B) the reason why an amicus brief is desirable and why the matters asserted are relevant to the disposition of the appeal.

(*4*) *Contents and form.*—An amicus brief must comply with Rule 8015. In addition to the requirements of Rule 8015, the cover must identify the party or parties supported and indicate whether the brief supports affirmance or reversal. If an amicus curiae is a corporation, the brief must include a disclosure statement like that required of parties by Rule 8012. An amicus brief need not comply with Rule 8014, but must include the following:

(A) a table of contents, with page references;

(B) a table of authorities—cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities—with references to the pages of the brief where they are cited;

(C) a concise statement of the identity of the amicus curiae, its interest in the case, and the source of its authority to file;

(D) unless the amicus curiae is one listed in the first sentence of subdivision (a)(2), a statement that indicates whether:

(i) a party's counsel authored the brief in whole or in part;

(ii) a party or a party's counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting the brief; and

(iii) a person—other than the amicus curiae, its members, or its counsel—contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting the brief and, if so, identifies each such person;

(E) an argument, which may be preceded by a summary and need not include a statement of the applicable standard of review; and

(F) a certificate of compliance, if required by Rule 8015(h).

(*5*) *Length.*—Except by the district court's or BAP's permission, an amicus brief must be no more than one-half

the maximum length authorized by these rules for a party's principal brief. If the court grants a party permission to file a longer brief, that extension does not affect the length of an amicus brief.

(*6*) *Time for filing.*—An amicus curiae must file its brief, accompanied by a motion for filing when necessary, no later than 7 days after the principal brief of the party being supported is filed. An amicus curiae that does not support either party must file its brief no later than 7 days after the appellant's principal brief is filed. The district court or BAP may grant leave for later filing, specifying the time within which an opposing party may answer.

(*7*) *Reply brief.*—Except by the district court's or BAP's permission, an amicus curiae may not file a reply brief.

(*8*) *Oral argument.*—An amicus curiae may participate in oral argument only with the district court's or BAP's permission.

(*b*) *During consideration of whether to grant rehearing.*

(*1*) *Applicability.*—This Rule 8017(b) governs amicus filings during a district court's or BAP's consideration of whether to grant rehearing, unless a local rule or order in a case provides otherwise.

(*2*) *When permitted.*—The United States or its officer or agency or a state may file an amicus brief without the consent of the parties or leave of court. Any other amicus curiae may file a brief only by leave of court.

(*3*) *Motion for leave to file.*—Rule 8017(a)(3) applies to a motion for leave.

(*4*) *Contents, form, and length.*—Rule 8017(a)(4) applies to the amicus brief. The brief must include a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and not exceed 2,600 words.

(*5*) *Time for filing.*—An amicus curiae supporting the motion for rehearing or supporting neither party must file its brief, accompanied by a motion for filing when necessary, no later than 7 days after the motion is filed. An amicus curiae opposing the motion for rehearing must file its brief, accompanied by a motion for filing when neces-

sary, no later than the date set by the court for the response.

Rule 8018.1. District-court review of a judgment that the bankruptcy court lacked the constitutional authority to enter.

If, on appeal, a district court determines that the bankruptcy court did not have the power under Article III of the Constitution to enter the judgment, order, or decree appealed from, the district court may treat it as proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Rule 8021. Costs.

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(*c*) *Costs on appeal taxable in the bankruptcy court.*—The following costs on appeal are taxable in the bankruptcy court for the benefit of the party entitled to costs under this rule:

(1) the production of any required copies of a brief, appendix, exhibit, or the record;

(2) the preparation and transmission of the record;

(3) the reporter's transcript, if needed to determine the appeal;

(4) premiums paid for a bond or other security to preserve rights pending appeal; and

(5) the fee for filing the notice of appeal.

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Rule 8022. Motion for rehearing.

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(*b*) *Form of the motion; length.*—The motion must comply in form with Rule 8013(f)(1) and (2). Copies must be served and filed as provided by Rule 8011. Except by the district court's or BAP's permission:

(1) a motion for rehearing produced using a computer must include a certificate under Rule 8015(h) and not exceed 3,900 words; and

(2) a handwritten or typewritten motion must not exceed 15 pages.

Rule 9025. Security: proceedings against security providers.

Whenever the Code or these rules require or permit a party to give security, and security is given with one or more security providers, each provider submits to the jurisdiction of the court, and liability may be determined in an adversary proceeding governed by the rules in Part VII.

Appendix:
Length Limits Stated in Part VIII of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure

This chart shows the length limits stated in Part VIII of Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. Please bear in mind the following:

- In computing these limits, you can exclude the items listed in Rule 8015(g)
- If you are using a word limit or line limit (other than the word limit in Rule 8014(f)), you must include the certificate requires by Rule 8015(h).
- If you are using a line limit, your document must be in monospaced typeface. A typeface is monospaced when each occupies the same amount of horizontal space.
- For the limits in Rules 8013 and 8022:
  - You must use the word limit if you produce your on a computer; and
  - You must use the page limit if you handwrite your document or type it on a typewriter.

	Rule	Document type	Word limit	Page limit	Line limit
Motions	8013(f)(3)	• Motion • Response to a motion	5,200	20	Not applicable
	8013(f)(3)	• Reply to a response to a motion	2,600	10	Not applicable
Parties' briefs (where no cross-appeal)	8015(a)(7)	• Principal brief	13,000	30	1,300
	8015(a)(7)	• Reply brief	6,500	15	650

	Rule	Document type	Word limit	Page limit	Line limit
Parties' briefs (where cross-appeal)	8016(d)	• Appellant's principal brief • Appellant's response and reply brief	13,000	30	1,300
	8016(d)	• Appellee's principal and response brief	15,300	35	1,500
	8016(d)	• Appellee's reply brief	6,500	15	650
Party's supplemental letter	8014(f)	• Letter citing supplemental authorities	350	Not applicable	Not applicable
Amicus briefs	8017(a)(5)	• Amicus brief during initial consideration of case on merits	One-half the length set by the Part VIII Rules for a party's principal brief	One-half the Part VIII Rules for a party's principal brief	One-half the length set by the Part VIII Rules for a party's principal brief
	8017(b)(4)	• Amicus brief during consideration of whether to grant rehearing	2,600	Not applicable	Not applicable
Motion for rehearing	8022(b)	• Motion for rehearing	3,900	15	Not applicable