

Chapter 6 — Rules of Appellate Procedure Substantive Review Task Force

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Summary of Rule Changes

Table of Contents

I.	Summary of Significant Changes to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure	p. 2
II.	General Summary of Changes to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure by Division	p. 7
	a. General nonsubstantive changes	p. 7
	b. Division I, rules 6.1–6.199, case initiation: civil and criminal; parties and attorneys; protected information; confidential materials	p. 7
	c. Division II, rules 6.201–6.299, termination of parental rights and child in need of assistance appeals	p. 9
	d. Division III, rules 6.301–6.399, certified questions of law	p. 10
	e. Division IV, rules 6.401–6.499, abortion notification appeals ..	p. 10
	f. Division V, rules 6.501–6.599, other proceedings	p. 10
	g. Division VI, rules 6.601–6.699, staying district court judgments and proceedings	p. 10
	h. Division VII, rules 6.701–6.799, filing, service, and fees	p. 10
	i. Division VIII, rules 6.801–6.899, record on appeal	p. 10
	j. Division IX, rules 6.901–6.999, briefs and appendices	p. 12
	k. Division X, rules 6.1001–6.1099, writs, motions, and other documents	p. 15
	l. Division XI, rules 6.1101–6.1199, transfer, submission, and further review	p. 16
	m. Division XII, rules 6.1201–6.1299, disposition of appeals	p. 16
	n. Division XIII, rules 6.1301–6.1399, amendment to rules	p. 16

Summary of Significant Changes to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure

Appeals from guilty pleas.

- **New rule 6.103(2):** New rule for appeals from a final judgment of sentence following a guilty plea pursuant to Iowa Code section 814.6(1)(a)(3).
 - A new subrule was added to rule 6.103, “Review of final orders and judgments,” to expressly address establishing good cause for a direct appeal from a guilty plea as required by Code.
 - **(a):** The appellant is required to include a “jurisdictional statement” section in the brief to demonstrate good cause for appeal (or identify the guilty plea is from a class “A” felony).
 - **(b):** The State has the option to dispute good cause in its brief or to file a motion to dismiss for lack of good cause.
 - This process is similar to the process of establishing jurisdiction in federal cases.
 - **(c):** Cross-references rule 6.1005 for motions to withdraw for lack of good cause.
 - The jurisdictional statement requirement is also included in the brief writing requirements contained in rule 6.903(2)(a)(7). (See below.)

Rules 6.901(4); 6.901(5) Pro se supplemental briefs.

- The pro se supplemental briefs rule was revised to limit the applicability of the rule to committals under chapter 229A (sexually violent predator committals).
 - This change was made in correlation with changes to Iowa Code section 814.6A prohibiting pro se filings by persons represented by counsel in criminal cases.

Rule 6.903 Contents of the brief.

- **Rule 6.903(1)**
 - **(b):** New rule that expressly allows for the inclusion of images in briefs and sets parameters for use.
 - Images that contain confidential information may not be included.
 - Images depicting a person may only be included with leave of court.
 - **Comment: Rule 6.903(1)(b):** Comment to the rule

provides examples of images that may be helpful to the reviewing court and examples of images that generally should not be included.

- **(i)(1):** Lowered the maximum word limit in primary briefs from 14,000 to 13,000 words.
 - This was done to correct a mathematical error that occurred when converting page limits to word count limits, and is consistent with a similar change made by the federal appellate courts.
- **Rule 6.903(2)(a) Contents of the brief.**
 - **(3):** Removed the requirement to list all authorities under each issue in the “statement of issues presented for review” section of the brief.
 - **(5):** The “statement of the case” section was changed to a “nature of the case” section and reworded in an effort to clarify what should and should not be included in that section of the brief and the purpose that requirement serves.
 - **New (7):** Added a requirement for a jurisdictional statement for appeals from a guilty plea. (See new rule 6.103(2) above.)
 - **(8)(1):** In the argument section, clarified that citing to the notice of appeal does not satisfy the requirement for showing how an issue was preserved for appellate review.
 - **(8)(3):** Added a sentence that no authorities or arguments may be incorporated into the brief by reference to another document.
 - A similar provision already exists in the rules for further reviews.
 - **Comment: Rule 6.903(2)(a)(8)(3):** A new comment was added warning that if an independent state constitutional issue is being asserted that ordinarily the party making the claim must make a separate argument with citation to authority supporting the independent claim to avoid possible waiver of the issue under rule 6.903(2)(a)(8)(3).
 - **(10):** Added a sentence that allows for the inclusion of an explanation in the request for oral or nonoral submission.
- **Rule 6.903(2)(b) Attachments to the brief.**
 - New requirement that the judgments, orders, or decisions being appealed must be attached to the appellant’s brief. This replaces the appendix process.
 - Only written judgments, orders, or decisions may be

attached to the brief; transcripts of oral rulings may not be attached to the brief.

- This attachment process is similar to that of CINA and TPR appeals and interlocutory appeals.
- Attachments containing protected information must be marked as “confidential” on EDMS when filing the brief and must comply with the certificate of confidentiality requirements in rule 6.153(1)(a).

Proof/final briefs.

- Eliminated proof briefs and the proof brief-final brief process. The two-step process was previously needed to facilitate use of a joint appendix so the parties did not have to identify documents to include in the appendix until they prepared their brief—the proof brief—which was accompanied by a designation of parts for the appendix. Eliminating the use of appendices makes the proof brief and designation of parts unnecessary.
- Removed use of “proof” and “final” briefs throughout and replaced with a single-briefing system. The briefing process has undergone substantial revamping under the rules.
 - References to “proof briefs” have all been changed to just “briefs” and the word “final” has been removed from references to briefs.
- Eliminated the joint designation of parts process.

6.904(4) References in briefs, to the record.

- This rule was substantially revised to incorporate the new docket numbering system in EDMS and to comply with the elimination of the proof-final briefing process (see above) and the elimination of appendices (see below).
- Examples of citations and abbreviations are provided within the rule.
- **(a)(1):** “*Citation format.* Briefs must contain a citation to the record for each material statement of fact and case proceeding that identifies the particular part of the record by docket number, title of document (intelligible abbreviations may be used), reference to the specific pages of the record including the original page and line numbers for citations to a transcript, and the filing date. E.g., D0023, M. New Trial at 5 (5/26/2020).”
 - For references to the docket number, the citation should mirror exactly how it looks on EDMS, e.g., “D0012.”
 - The docket number appears the same for all

participants: the district court, appellate court, clerk's office, appellant, and appellee. Using this uniform form of docket number citation ensures that everyone is directed to the same document and is consistent and easy to follow.

- **(a)(2):** For appeals involving multiple district court dockets, e.g., modification of custody orders, chapter 232 cases, postconviction-relief proceedings, rule 6.904(4)(a)(2) requires the reference to the record to also identify the district court docket number. E.g., D0002 (CVCV307586), M.S.J. at 7 (5/26/2020).

6.905 Appendices.

- The traditional appendix process has been eliminated in its entirety. Appellate judges have access to a .pdf version of the full district court record, and the addition of docket numbers to EDMS has simplified their use of that record in reviewing cases on appeal. Given that access, the amount of additional work and extra time added to the appellate process to prepare the appendix is no longer justified. The appendix process has been replaced with a requirement that the orders and judgments being appealed must be attached to the appellant's brief when the brief is filed. (See above re: rule 6.903(2)(b) for more detail.)
- **Comment: Former rule 6.905:**
 - Comment gives direction on this new attachment process.
 - Comment also clarifies that the rules do not preclude a party wishing to use an appendix in extraordinary cases from seeking leave of court to do so.

6.1005 Withdrawal of counsel.

- **New rule 6.1005(2):** Withdraw from guilty plea appeals.
 - A new rule was developed for court-appointed attorneys to withdraw from appeals from a guilty plea where good cause is lacking under Iowa Code section 814.6(1)(a)(3).
 - The new rule outlines the process and requirements counsel seeking to withdraw must meet.
 - The new rule requires the motion to withdraw and an accompanying brief explaining why good cause cannot be established.
 - This requirement is similar to that of traditional 6.1005 briefs for motions to withdraw from frivolous

appeals under renumbered rule 6.1005(3) (former rule 6.1005(2)).

- The following language was included in the new rule under **(a)(3)**: “Counsel on direct appeal from a criminal proceeding is not required to review potential claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. *See* Iowa Code § 814.7.”
- **Rule 6.1005(3)**: All other withdraws (frivolous appeals).
 - Changes made to rule **6.1005(3)**:
 - The following language was removed from **(3)**: “For purposes of this section, a potential claim of ineffective assistance of counsel that requires the development of an additional record in a postconviction relief proceeding may be considered frivolous.”
 - The following language was added under **(a)(3)**: “Counsel on direct appeal from a criminal proceeding is not required to review potential claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. *See* Iowa Code § 814.7.”
- **Rule 6.1005(8)**: The review process of motions to withdraw has been revised to separate motions to withdraw from guilty plea appeals for lack of good cause under rule 6.1005(2) from motions to withdraw from frivolous appeals under rule 6.1005(3).
 - **(a)**: Review of motions to withdraw from a guilty plea appeals for lack of good cause under rule 6.1005(2): the new rule does not provide for a full examination of the record by the supreme court, and does not require transmittal of the record. Instead, the rule states:

“[I]f the supreme court finds the appeal lacks good cause, it will grant counsel’s motion to withdraw and dismiss the appeal for lack of appellate jurisdiction. If, however, the supreme court finds good cause exists or arguably exists, it will deny counsel’s motion and may remand the matter to the district court for appointment of new counsel.”
 - **(b)**: Review of motions to withdraw from frivolous appeals under rule 6.1005(3): No substantive changes made.

General Summary of Changes to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure by Division¹

General nonsubstantive changes.²

- Formatting and citation changes were made across-the-board to make the appellate rules consistent with other rules (e.g., references to forms, cross-reference citations to other rules).
- Changed all numbers that relate to deadlines from spelled out to numerals to make it easier for practitioners to find applicable deadlines. E.g., “must be filed in seven days” to “must be filed in 7 days”.
- Changed the wording and phrasing in some instances to make the appellate rules consistent with other rules and the Code.
- Changed some wording and phrasing to plain language or commonly used terms.
 - Removed most instances of the word “shall” in the rules in an effort to continue to move the language used in the rules towards common usage, provide greater clarity and less ambiguity, and in conformity with other chapters of the Iowa Court Rules as well as the Federal Rules. Typically “shall” was changed to “may,” “will,” “should,” or “must” as appropriate, or simply removed altogether.
- In some instances, larger sections were broken into smaller subsections.
- Reorganized, moved, and combined some sections to allow for a more logical sequence and improved flow and readability.
- Removed references to fax numbers (except where required by statute).
- Clarified varying references to “clerk” to specify which clerk was intended (e.g., clerk of the district court, clerk of the supreme court), and “court” to specify which court was intended (e.g., supreme court, appropriate appellate court, district court).

Division I, rules 6.1–6.199, case initiation: civil and criminal; parties and attorneys; protected information; confidential materials.

- **Rule 6.1(3), former rule 6.100(3):** Clarified that abortion notification appeals and filings by confined persons may be done electronically or

¹Some places indicate “**Changes noted separately**” or use similar language. These references mean that there are other, more significant, changes that are noted under the first header in this document, titled: “**Summary of Significant Changes to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure.**”

²These changes are generally not noted elsewhere in this summary.

nonelectronically without prior authorization.

- **New rule 6.11:** Added a new rule that clarifies that the clerk of the supreme court may act through deputies.
- **Rule 6.101(2):** Added language clarifying where a notice of cross-appeal must be filed.
- Subsequent subsections of rule 6.103 were renumbered to allow for insertion of 6.103(2).
- **Rule 6.103(2): Changes noted separately.**
- **Rules 6.104(3), 6.106(3), and 6.107(4):** Revised to provide that the combined certificate must be filed within 7 days after the filing date of the challenged order “or court appointment of new appellate counsel, whichever is later.”³
 - The 7-day timeframe was lowered from 14 days.
 - The additional allowance from the date new counsel is appointed allows for situations where there must be new counsel appointed for the appeal, such as criminal appeals represented by the public defender’s office.
- **Rule 6.107(1):** Petition for writ of certiorari.
 - Added a provision noting that the petition for writ of certiorari is filed with the clerk of the supreme court.
 - **Comment: Rule 6.107(1):** Added a new comment to the rule noting that the supreme court has general authority to review decisions for other tribunals.
 - The comment was added to note that in some circumstances the supreme court on its own authority may review decisions of a magistrate on writ of certiorari.
- **New rule 6.108:** Added a new rule outlining the process for filing an appeal that is specifically authorized by statute or rule through the notice-of-appeal process currently used for appeals as of right from a final judgment.
 - **Comment: Rule 6.108:** Included a comment to the rule that provides examples of these types of appeals.
 - E.g., appeals involving qualified immunity under Iowa Code section 670.4A(4), appeals involving arbitration under Iowa Code section 679A.17, appeals involving class certification under Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 1.264(3).

³In some instances, new language is underlined.

- **New rule 6.109:** Added a new rule regarding the review of expungement matters.
 - The new rule clarifies the proper form of review for expungement matters is by writ of certiorari.
 - The new rule also provides for the confidentiality of these type of proceedings.
- **Former Rule 6.108 Form of review.**
 - **Renumbered as 6.151** to allow room for additional new rules involving different types of appellate review, e.g., the expungement rule.
 - Broke rule into subsections.
 - Revised to add the following language:
 - “The appellate court may treat the documents upon which the action was initiated as seeking the proper form of review and, in appropriate cases, may order the parties to file jurisdictional statements or file documents supporting the proper form of discretionary review.”
 - “Opposition. This rule does not preclude opposing parties from filing a motion to challenge the form of review.”
- **Rule 6.153:** Protected information, renumber from 6.110.
- **Rule 6.153(5)(b):** References to victim names in briefs that are deemed confidential must be made by initials or “other nonidentifying description.”
 - This was changed from “first name” or initials.

Division II, rules 6.201–6.299, termination of parental rights and child in need of assistance appeals.

- **Rules 6.201(1)(c), 6.202(3):** Struck the language: “except that it may be printed or duplicated on one side of the page.”
 - That language conflicts with the chapter 16 EDMS rules.
- **Rules 6.201(1)(c)(5), 6.202(3)(e):** Struck the language: “A certificate of confidentiality in accordance with rule 6.110(2).”
 - That language is unnecessary because all CINA and TPRs are confidential.
- **Rule 6.204:** Added a requirement that an informational copy of the request to transmit the record be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.
- **Rule 6.204(3):** Struck (b), ruling on a motion for new trial, and (c), posttermination order from the record on appeal for posttermination

<p>TPR proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removed as duplicative because these items are already required to be attached to the petition on appeal. (See rule 6.201(1)(e).) ● Rule 6.205(2): Struck the language, “The refusal of the court of appeals to grant full briefing shall not be a ground for further review.”
<p>Division III, rules 6.301–6.399, certified questions of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 6.302(4): Revised language regarding payment of the filing fee by removing the phrase “appellant” and referencing rule 6.703. (See below.) ● Removed old rule 6.304(2): Removed the prohibition on rehearing in certified questions of law cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certified questions of law were the only type of review that the rules prohibited a rehearing.
<p>Division IV, rules 6.401–6.499, abortion notification appeals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 6.401(1): Revised to allow for the notice of appeal to be filed electronically as well as in person or by fax.
<p>Division V, rules 6.501–6.599, other proceedings: No substantive changes.</p>
<p>Division VI, rules 6.601–6.699, staying district court judgments and proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 6.601(1): Combined rule 6.601(4)—Effect on judgment, with rule 6.601(1)—Requirement of bond.
<p>Division VII, rules 6.701–6.799, filing, service, and fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 6.703(1)(f): Revised to clarify that the costs in certified question cases must to be advanced by the “appellant” and will later be apportioned under rule 6.304(2). ● Rule 6.703(2)(a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Added a provision providing that in abortion notification appeals the filing fees will be waived. ○ Added a provision that in postconviction-relief cases where the Appellate Defender’s Office represents the applicant, the clerk will waive the filing fees without a motion.
<p>Division VIII, rules 6.801–6.899, record on appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 6.801: Added paragraphs (d) and (e) to clarify that the record on appeal includes documents from other cases when required by law, such as Iowa Code section 822.6A, and when judicial notice of other documents is taken. ● Rule 6.802(2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reorganized section on transmission of the record on appeal to

separate out CINA and TPR cases from other types of cases in a similar fashion as to other sections in chapter 6.

- Additionally, “nonelectronic documents and exhibits” provisions were separated into their own subsections and reworded slightly.
- Changed the deadline to submit the record from 7 days to 14 days and removed reference to “final” briefs. (See Division IX below and separate changes noted above.)
- Added a requirement that an informational copy of the request to transmit the record be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.
- **Removed former rule 6.802(5):** Retention of trial record in district court, and renumbered subsequent sections.
 - This was removed as these situations are rare and can be handled on a case-by-case basis if necessary.
- **Rule 6.803(1):**
 - No substantive changes were made to this rule.
 - The rule language was revised to better explain the purpose of the rule and reflects current caselaw and modern practice on this issue. The revised rule clarifies that it is the appellant’s responsibility to supply the necessary record on appeal.
 - The 7-day deadline was removed from the text of rule 6.803(1). However, the 7-day deadline still applies as required by rule 6.804.
 - **Comment: Rule 6.803(1):** Comment to the rule directs applicants to where the necessary forms can be located and clarifies that the written transcript of an electronically recorded proceeding is an official transcript of the record. This is in accordance with an administrative directive.
- **Rule 6.803(2) Form of transcript:**
 - **(c):** Added a requirement in (c) that on transcripts “the name of the witness and the designation of questioning (direct, cross, etc.) must appear in the margin at the top of each page of testimony.”
 - **(d):** Added a requirement in (d) that the index appear at the beginning of each volume of the transcript.
 - **(e):** Moved (e)—Reporter’s certificate of filing the transcript, to 6.803(3)—Filing transcript and certificate of filing.
- **Rule 6.803(6):** No substantive changes were made to this rule regarding issuance of the briefing notice; but the language was simplified.

- **Rule 6.804(1):** Added to the rule regarding the duty of the appellant to file a combined certificate that service on the court reporter is required and may be done by “email, mail, fax, or hand-delivery.”
- **Rule 6.805(1):** Added the ability for the appellee to request permission to file a separate designation of parts to be transcribed beyond the 10-day period upon a showing of good cause.
- **Rule 6.806(3):** The rule regarding proceedings when the transcript is unavailable was modified to allow the district court to conduct a hearing and compel persons to attend, as well as approving or revising any statement of proceedings.
- **Rule 6.807:** Correction or modification of the record rule was revised to eliminate any discretion for the district court to not correct a record that contains errors, omissions, or misstatements by stating that such errors “must be corrected.”

Division IX, rules 6.901–6.999, briefs and appendices.

- **Division IX proof/final briefs generally: Changes noted separately.**
- **New Rule 6.901(2):** Added a new subsection for cases in which the typical appellant and appellee roles do not apply.
 - The new rule states: “If the parties’ interests differ from traditional appellant–appellee roles, a party may request the clerk of the supreme court to realign the parties or modify the briefing schedule.”
- **Rule 6.901(3):** New rule requiring that the attorney general receive notice from the appellant whenever the “constitutionality of an act of the general assembly is drawn into question in an appeal or other proceeding to which the State of Iowa or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party in an official capacity.”
 - The notice must be provided to the attorney general within 3 days after the brief is filed and include “the supreme court case number, a reference to rule 6.901(3) identifying the act called into question, and the contact information of the attorney(s) of record.”
 - An informational copy of the notice must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 3 days of the filing of the brief.
- **Rule 6.901(4), renumbered from 6.901(1)(d): Changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.901(5): Changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.901(7), renumbered from 6.901(5):** Rewritten to provide

greater clarity in addressing situations that may arise when there are multiple adverse parties.

- The revisions provide that when there are multiple appellants, the response deadline runs from the date of the last appellant brief filed.
- When there are multiple appellees, the reply brief deadline runs from the date of the last appellee brief filed.
- **Rule 6.902(1) Expedited cases.**
 - Added to the list of cases requiring expedited appeals: “physical care” and “visitation” to the child custody category, and “resentencing” to the criminal proceedings category.
 - **Other changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.903(1):**
 - **(c)(1):** Added a requirement that the district court case number be included on the front cover of briefs when applicable.
 - **(e):** Changed the margin in briefs from 1.25 inches to 1 inch, and changed block quotes from 40 words to 50 words in conformity with Bluebook rules.
 - **(i)(1):** Added a provision providing that the caption and signature blocks do not count towards the word limit.
 - **Other changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.903(2):**
 - **(11), old (j):** Revised the certificate of cost requirement to only apply when briefs are filed in paper form.
 - This section is not typically needed with EDMS and is only applicable when paper briefs are filed.
 - **Other changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.903(3): Changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.903(4):** Provides that an issue may not be raised for the first time in a reply brief, which reflects the current state of the law.
- **Rule 6.904(2)(a) References in briefs to cases:**
 - Broke rule into subsections.
 - Added a requirement that parties must generally follow a Bluebook-type format in citations in briefs.
 - Moved and revised the section regarding unpublished opinions cited in briefs.
 - Included a requirement that parties citing an opinion that is not “readily accessible” must serve a copy of the opinion.

- Added Lexis and Westlaw as examples of “readily accessible.”
- **Rule 6.904(2)(b):** Added standard citation form for citations to the new Iowa Rules of Remote Procedure: “Iowa R. Remote P.”
- **Rule 6.904(3) References in briefs to legal propositions:**
 - **(a):** Struck portion of the language: “Findings of fact in a law action, ~~which means generally any action triable by ordinary proceedings,~~ are binding upon the appellate court if supported by substantial evidence.”
 - **(j):** Removing “proximate cause.”
 - **Former (n):** Removed “In the construction of written contracts, the cardinal principle is that the intent of the parties must control, and except in cases of ambiguity, this is determined by what the contract itself says.”
- **Rule 6.904(4) Citations to the record: Additional changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.905 Appendix: Changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.906(1) Amicus briefs in appeals:** Broke rule into additional subsections.
 - **(a):** Added a provision to allow the United States and the Iowa Attorney General to file an amicus brief without leave of court or consent of the parties.
 - **(c):** Clarified that a conditionally filed amicus brief filed with a motion for leave must be filed as its own document and not as an attachment to the motion.
 - **(d):** Added a provision allowing an amicus that is not aligned to any party to file a brief.
 - **(e):** Added a new subsection regarding amicus participating in oral arguments.
 - The current rule states that an amicus request to participate in oral argument will not be granted absent extraordinary circumstances. Revisions provide a process for requesting oral argument time.
 - Amicus must file a motion for leave to participate in oral argument within 30 days after their brief is filed.
 - The motion must state whether an aligned party has agreed to share oral argument time or if not aligned with a party, “state with particularity the reasons why the amicus

curiae should be given oral argument time and the amount of time requested.”

- **Rule 6.906(2) Amicus briefs in further reviews:** Broke rule into additional subsections.
 - **(b):** Added a provision to allow the United States and the Iowa Attorney General to file an amicus brief without leave of court or consent of the parties, similar to **(1)(a)**.
 - **(c):**
 - Clarified that a proposed brief filed with a motion must be filed as its own document and not as an attachment to the motion.
 - Increased the time for filing a motion for leave to file an amicus brief in further reviews from 14 days to 30 days.
 - **(d):** New subsection stating: “An amicus brief not requiring leave of court must be filed within 30 days of the supreme court’s order granting further review.”
 - **(f):**
 - Added a new subsection regarding amicus participating in oral arguments in further reviews, similar to **(1)(e)**.
 - Amicus must make their request for oral argument time at the time their brief is filed. If their brief was already filed under rule 6.906(1), then the request must be made within 14 days of the order granting further review.
 - Added a provision allowing an amicus that is not aligned to any party to file a brief.
 - **(g):** New subsection providing that the deadlines for filing an amicus brief in further review cases will not delay the submission of the case.
- **Rule 6.908(3) Grant of oral argument:** New provision allowing oral argument to be conducted remotely at the appellate court’s discretion.
- **Rule 6.908(5) Additional authorities:** For notices of additional authorities, the filing party may now include a concise parenthetical accompanying each citation that explains the relevance of that authority.

Division X, rules 6.1001–6.1099, writs, motions, and other documents.

- **Rule 6.1002(5)–(6):** A quorum of the supreme court and court of appeals is required to review an order entered by a single justice or judge.

- **Rule 6.1002(6):** Revised to allow a senior judge on the court of appeals to entertain certain motions.
- **Rule 6.1005: Changes noted separately.**
- **Rule 6.1006 Motions to dismiss:**
 - **(1)(a):** Broke rule into subsections.
 - **(1)(b):** Granting a motion to dismiss an appeal was revised to state: “One justice, judge, or senior judge may order submission with the appeal or deny, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may grant, a motion to dismiss.”
 - **(1)(c):** Similar to rule 6.1006(1)(b) (above), motions to reinstate an appeal was revised to say: “One justice, judge, or senior judge may deny, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may grant, a motion to reinstate an appeal.”
- **Rule 6.1007(1):** Changed the margin requirements for motions to be 1 inch on all sides, and increased the word count for block quotes from 40 words to 50 words in conformity with the Bluebook rules.

Division XI, rules 6.1101–6.1199, transfer, submission, and further review.

- **New rule 6.1103(1)(a)(3):** “The court of appeals must extend the time for filing an application if the court determines that a failure to timely file an application was due to the clerk of the supreme court’s failure to notify the prospective applicant of the filing of the decision.”
 - This was added to comply with Iowa Code section 602.4102(5).
- **Rule 6.1103(2)(c):** Revised to allow for “relevant materials from the district court record” and “administrative agency rulings” to be attached to the resistance to applications for further review.
 - This provides consistency with the types of materials that may be attached to further review applications.

Division XII, rules 6.1201–6.1299, disposition of appeals.

- **New rule 6.1202(5):** “One justice, judge, or senior judge may deny, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may grant, a motion to reinstate an appeal.”
 - This conforms with revisions made to rule 6.1006 (above).

Division XIII, rules 6.1301–6.1399, amendment to rules: This division was eliminated in its entirety in conformity with other chapters of the court rules.