



COURT OF APPEALS SECOND DISTRICT OF TEXAS

CHIEF JUSTICE
BONNIE SUDDERTH

JUSTICES
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In 2004, the Appellate Section of the State Bar of Texas and the Second Court of Appeals worked together to identify key information needed by appellate attorneys and pro se litigants to practice effectively before the court. To assist the court in this effort, the Appellate Section collected and formatted the relevant information and first published it in the *Appellate Advocate* in February 2005. *This information was most recently updated in April 2025, and the court intends to keep the information current for the use of persons with matters before the court.*

Internal Operating Procedures– Second District Court of Appeals **(Fort Worth)**

The Basics

1. Court's Address: Tim Curry Criminal Justice Center, 401 W. Belknap Street, Suite 9000, Fort Worth, Texas 76196
2. Telephone number: Phone: (817) 884-1900, Fax: (817) 884-1932
3. Website address: <http://www.txcourts.gov/2ndcoa>
4. Names of Justices: Chief - Bonnie Sudderth, Elizabeth Kerr, Wade Birdwell, Dabney Bassel, Dana Womack, Mike Wallach, and Brian Walker.
5. Chief Staff Attorney: Lisa West
6. Clerk of the Court: Clarissa Hodges
7. General Counsel: Rebecca E. Heinemann
8. Local Rules (L.R.): The court has published written local rules and unpublished written internal administrative rules and operating procedures. The local rules are available on this court's website and at the clerk's office counter and were last revised effective May 22, 2024.
9. The court has original jurisdiction over appeals and original proceedings from the following counties: Archer, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Hood, Jack, Montague, Parker, Tarrant, Wichita, Wise, and Young.

The Ins and Outs

PROCEDURE	WHAT AND HOW TO FILE	HOW HANDLED	COURT'S PARTICULAR PRACTICES	SPECIAL NOTES
<p>E-filing</p>	<p>Effective January 1, 2014, attorneys in civil and criminal cases must e-file all documents (except a document under seal or subject to a motion to seal) through the electronic filing system at www.efiletexas.gov. Tex. R. App. P. 9.2 (c)(1), (3).</p> <p>Persons who are not represented by an attorney may, but are not required to, e-file documents. Tex. R. App. P. 9.2(c)(1).</p> <p>Paper copies of documents that must be e-filed will not be accepted except in an emergency with the court's permission. Tex. R. App. 9.2(c)(1), (3).</p> <p>All electronically filed briefs, appendices, and original-proceedings petitions and responsive filings must be bookmarked. Tex. R. App. P. 9.4(h), (j)(5), 38.1(b), (k)(1), 52.3(b).</p>	<p>All documents in appeals or original proceedings, including appendices, must be redacted in accordance with Tex. R. App. P. 9.8-10.</p> <p>Redaction pointers for e-filed documents are available at the Supreme Court's website. It is the parties' responsibility, not the court's, to ensure that documents filed with the court are properly redacted. Nevertheless, the court may require a document to be corrected and resubmitted if, upon screening, a clerk discovers unredacted sensitive data, as defined in the rules of appellate procedure and guidelines posted on the court's website. See also Tex. Fam. Code Ann. §§ 56.01(j), 109.002(d); L.R. 7.</p>		<p>The court prefers that the first page of any e-filed document be numbered page 1, and that all subsequent page numbers are sequential, so that the document page numbers correspond with the page numbers shown in the pdf reader software used by the court.</p> <p>Because of the inherent delay in a document's being uploaded to an electronic service provider and that document's being reviewed and accepted by the clerk's office for filing, the court strongly encourages parties requesting emergency relief to call the clerk's office before or immediately after filing a document requiring emergency action so that the document may be processed and circulated to the court expeditiously.</p>
<p>Motions</p>	<p>Original only if e-filed; original and one copy if filing by paper.</p> <p>Certificate of conference required on all motions, except motions for rehearing. L.R. 3.B.</p> <p>The court will draft its own orders.</p>	<p>Motions filed before a panel is assigned and that may be decided by a single justice are decided by the administrative justice. The administrative justice may request that a panel be assigned to a particular motion. After a panel is assigned to a case, motions are submitted to the panel or head of panel, depending on their nature. See Tex. R. App. 10.4(a).</p> <p>Parental-termination, child-protection, and juvenile-certification appeals are assigned an author and panel when the notice of appeal is received; the author or panel decides all motions according to Tex. R. App. P. 10.4. Motions to extend may be granted</p>	<p>Agreed motions are submitted when filed. Contested motions (other than motions for extension or emergency motions) are held for 10 days before submission to the court. See Tex. R. App. P. 10.3(a).</p> <p>Both presubmission motion panels and appeal panels are set in the spring/summer for the following fiscal year. Motion panels change every 6 weeks except for late June through August, when they change weekly; the administrative justice changes on a rotating basis every 6 weeks</p>	<p>All motions are considered and decided any day of the week. Rulings on motions for rehearing are announced on Thursdays.</p> <p>All motions for extensions of time in criminal cases must state whether the appellant is incarcerated L.R. 3.C.</p>

		upon a reasonable explanation of need but in shorter increments, in light of the Supreme Court's 180-day guideline for disposition in such cases. Tex. R. Jud. Admin. 6.2(a).	from September through late June and weekly thereafter through the end of August.	
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Record	<p>The court notifies the parties, clerks, and reporters of the due date in accordance with Tex. R. App. P. 35.</p> <p>Motions to extend are filed by clerks and reporters directly with the court.</p>	<p>Except in parental-termination and child-protection cases as defined in Tex. R. App. P. 28.4(a)(2) and juvenile-certification appeals, first motions to extend for 30 days or less—10 days or less in accelerated cases—are generally handled by the clerks. First motions asking for more than 30 or 10 days, as well as subsequent motions to extend, are submitted to the administrative justice unless a panel has been assigned; in that case, the motion will be submitted to the justice who is head of panel.</p>	<p>All motions to extend in parental-termination, child-protection, and juvenile-certification appeals are submitted to the author.</p>	<p>Under Tex. R. App. P. 35.3(c), each extension granted may not exceed 30 days in regular appeals and 10 days in accelerated appeals.</p> <p>The court receives the majority of clerk's and reporters records via e-filing, with two exceptions: (1) when the court requests that a sealed record be paper filed and (2) when the court grants an exceptional request by a clerk or reporter to file all or part of the appellate record via paper or other physical media.</p> <p>In parental-termination and child-protection cases, and in juvenile-certification appeals, extensions may not exceed 30 days total and may not be granted in all appeals. Tex. R. App. P. 28.4(b)(2).</p>
Briefs and Original Proceedings, Petitions, Responses, and Replies	<p>Original only.</p> <p>If a party wishes to provide the court with courtesy copies of briefs, the court requests that the party provide 3 copies including appendices, no later than 10 business days before the scheduled submission date.</p> <p>Computer-generated briefs must include the word count certification required by Tex. R. App. P. 9.4(i)(3).</p> <p>Because the court does not subscribe to Lexis, the court prefers that any citations and hyperlinking to authorities be to</p>	<p><u>Appeals:</u> The court uses the filing deadlines in Tex. R. App. P. 38.6(a)–(c), but those dates are not set until the complete record is filed. The parties are notified by letter of the filing dates. L.R. 1.D.</p> <p><u>Original Proceedings:</u> Generally, the court sets a 10-day deadline if it requests a response and a 5-day deadline for any reply. Sometimes circumstances warrant a shorter or longer deadline.</p>	<p>Unless requested by the court, all amended, supplemental, post-submission, and letter briefs must be accompanied by a motion for leave to file. L.R. 1.B.</p> <p>Cross-Appeals: Unless otherwise notified by the court, cross-appellants must file their cross-appellants' brief on the due date for the appellants' brief unless the court permits otherwise.</p>	<p>Under Tex. R. App. P. 9.8–10, a child may be identified only by initials or pseudonym in a brief or original proceeding filing; appendices (text, headers, and footers inclusive) must also be redacted to protect the child's identity.</p> <p>The court requires that references to parents and other persons from whose names a child may be identified (e.g., relatives or foster parents) also use initials or pseudonyms. Tex. R. App. P. 9.8; L.R. 7.</p> <p>Although it is the filer's responsibility, not the court's, to ensure that documents filed with the court are properly redacted, the court will require a filing to be</p>

	<p>Westlaw. Items in the brief may be hyperlinked so long as they otherwise comply with the rules of appellate procedure and this court's local rules.</p> <p>Items in appendices must be redacted in accordance with Tex. R. App. P. 9.8–10. The court will consider an improperly redacted appendix noncompliant and will require the document to be resubmitted.</p> <p>Items that are most helpful in an appendix include legislative history, any case with only a Lexis citation, and foreign law, if applicable.</p>			<p>corrected and resubmitted if, upon screening, a clerk discovers unredacted sensitive data anywhere in the filing (including text, headers, titles, footnotes, and the appendix). Tex. R. App. P. 9.9–.10.</p>
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Case Assignments		<p><u>Appeals:</u> Generally, a panel is assigned when the appellee's brief is filed. Occasionally, an appeal that includes the same or similar issues as a prior appeal or original proceeding in the case will be assigned to the same panel, but not necessarily the same author, as the prior appeal or original proceeding.</p> <p>In parental termination, child protection, and juvenile certification appeals, a panel is assigned when the notice of appeal is received.</p> <p><u>Original Proceedings:</u> A panel is assigned at the time of filing. If a response is requested, the order will identify the panel.</p>	<p>The court has a rotation cycle to achieve different compositions of panels. Justices are reassigned every 6 weeks from September through June.</p> <p>Panel members occasionally conference before argument/submission and almost always immediately after oral argument. If neither party requests oral argument, the opinion may be drafted prior to conference.</p> <p>Parties are notified of an appeal's submission date and panel by letter after the appellee's brief is filed. Panels may change without further notice unless the court assigns a visiting justice to a case.</p>	<p>Permissive-appeal applications and accelerated mental-health appeals under the Health & Safety Code are assigned a panel when filed.</p>

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<p>Oral Argument</p>	<p>Request oral argument on the first page of the brief. Tex. R. App. P. 38.1(e).</p> <p>If a party wishes to provide the court with courtesy copies of briefs for oral argument, the court requests that the party provide at least 3 copies, including appendices, no later than 10 business days before the scheduled oral argument date.</p>	<p>When oral argument is granted, the court allots 20 minutes per side. L.R. 4.B. Appellant/relator may reserve a 5-minute rebuttal from appellant's 20-minute allotted time by notifying the court before oral argument begins. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Allotment of more time is at the discretion of the court. A request for additional time must be made by motion 10 days before oral argument. L.R. 4.B.</p>	<p><u>Appeals:</u> Requests for oral argument are not automatically honored. In certain categories of cases, requests are screened by the assigned author's staff attorney, who makes a recommendation regarding oral argument. The assigned author then decides whether to grant oral argument. The factors considered in determining whether to grant oral argument include whether the decisional process would be significantly aided by argument. Tex. R. App. P. 39.1.</p> <p>If an appeal is ordered submitted without argument, the court will consider an objection by a party requesting argument in its discretion. There is no filing fee for an objection to the denial of oral argument.</p> <p><u>Original Proceedings:</u> The panel decides whether to grant oral argument.</p>	<p>If only one side requests oral argument, the court will decide whether both sides will argue or whether the case will be submitted on the briefs. Tex. R. App. P. 39.1, 39.7, 39.8.</p> <p>The court generally does not set cases for oral argument during July and August except for selected original proceedings, accelerated appeals, juvenile certification appeals, and parental termination/child protection appeals.</p>

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Voting		Typically, voting occurs immediately after oral argument for cases submitted with argument and for most non-oral argument cases submitted that same day. In some non-oral argument cases, the panel votes after reading the briefs.	Except during July and August, the court has a pre-set weekly submission docket that includes cases submitted both orally and on briefs.	
Opinions		<p>Internal guidelines recommend that the author circulate an initial draft to panel members no later than 6 months after submission. The guidelines suggest that each panel member has 14 days to sign off on the draft, request a panel conference, or note that he or she intends to draft a concurrence or dissent. That panel member then has 60 days to circulate the draft of a concurrence or dissent. Additional time is allowed for subsequent opinion drafts.</p> <p>The court endeavors to circulate opinions, including concurrences and dissents, in accelerated appeals and original proceedings on a shorter timetable.</p> <p>Parental termination, child protection, and juvenile certification appeals should be issued within 180 days of the filing of the notice of appeal so far as reasonably possible; therefore, the internal guidelines for circulation of opinions in those types of cases are greatly reduced. Tex. R. Jud. Admin. 6.2(a).</p>	<p>Author is assigned on a rotation cycle.</p> <p>For most appeals, the author is assigned approximately 21 days before submission. In original proceedings, permissive appeals, mental-health appeals, parental-termination and child-protection appeals, juvenile-certification appeals, and appeals from the denial of pretrial applications for writ of habeas corpus in criminal cases, the author is assigned when the proceeding is filed.</p>	The court generally releases its opinions on Thursdays. Opinions in original proceedings, parental-termination and child-protection cases, and juvenile-certification appeals are handed down on any day. The proposed opinion (including concurrences and dissents) is circulated to the panel first and then to the entire court.

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Motions for Rehearing	<p>Original only.</p> <p>No certificate of conference is required.</p> <p>Computer-generated motions must include the word count certification required by Tex. R. App. P. 9.4(i)(3).</p> <p>A motion for rehearing or a motion for en banc reconsideration must include a copy of this court's opinion and judgment. L.R. 3.D.</p>	<p>The court cannot grant rehearing unless a response to a motion for rehearing has been filed or requested. Tex. R. App. P. 49.2. In rare circumstances, the court may choose to issue a corrected opinion sua sponte.</p> <p>If both a motion for rehearing and motion for reconsideration en banc are filed, the motion for reconsideration en banc must be filed in a separate document. Tex. R. App. P. 49.5. Additionally, a motion for en banc reconsideration must be filed within 15 days after the court of appeals' judgment or order is rendered. Tex. R. App. P. 49.5.</p>		<p>Motions for en banc reconsideration are circulated to the original panel first, then to the entire court. The court may sit en banc without a request, but does so rarely.</p>
Original Proceedings	<p>Original (including appendix) only.</p> <p>If electronically filed, the petition must be served on the respondent trial judge though the electronic filing system instead according to one of the service methods allowed by Rule 9.5(b)(2). Tex. R. App. P. 9.2(c), 9.5(b), 52.2.</p>	<p>Once filed, an original proceeding is immediately assigned a panel and author, and a court staff attorney prepares a recommendation to the panel. All justices on the panel are immediately provided copies of the petition after it is processed by the clerks.</p> <p>If a motion requesting emergency relief is also filed, it is circulated immediately and dealt with ASAP. If there is no motion for emergency relief, the original proceeding is addressed as soon as possible within the normal course of business.</p> <p>Because of the inherent delay in a document's being uploaded to an electronic service provider and that document's being reviewed and accepted by the clerk's office for filing, the court strongly encourages parties to call the clerk's office before or immediately after filing a document requiring emergency action so that the document may be processed and circulated to the court expeditiously.</p>	<p>Granting emergency relief requires the agreement of 2 of the 3 panel members. In extremely rare circumstances, a single justice may grant—but not deny—emergency relief.</p>	<p>Oral argument requires a vote of 2 out of 3 of the panel members.</p> <p>Currently, original proceedings panels change every 3 weeks, except from late June through August, when the panel changes weekly.</p>

Technology

1. Currently, the court subscribes only to Westlaw.
2. The court prefers citations from both U.S. and S. Ct. reporters.
3. The court accepts fax filings only from parties allowed to paper file and only for any document that is a total of ten transmitted pages or fewer, excluding the cover sheet. If a filing fee is required for a motion, an order will not be issued until the filing fee is paid.
4. The court distributes its orders and opinions electronically to all parties who have provided the court with an email address and may occasionally do so by fax. L.R. 5.A.
5. The court generally circulates compliant e-filed motions directly and as soon as possible to the appropriate justice or justices for review.
6. In most cases, the court records oral arguments digitally and posts them on its website. The court may, on its own motion, decline to post an argument, particularly if sensitive information, such as the name of a child, is inadvertently recorded.

Appellate Mediation

1. The court encourages appellate mediation, but the court does not appoint mediators. The court refers cases to mediation only if the parties voluntarily choose and agree upon a mediator.
2. If the court determines that at least one of the parties has indicated an interest in mediation, the court will generally order the parties to mediate unless a party objects or the parties cannot agree upon a mediator. Parties interested in mediation must complete the applicable part of the docketing statement.
3. Any contact with the court regarding mediation must be through the clerk's office.
4. The parties must agree upon a mediator. The court will not appoint a mediator and will not abate the appeal for mediation if the parties cannot reach an agreement.

Fees

1. Appeal: \$205 (civil only); Permissive Appeal application \$205
2. Original Proceeding: \$155
3. Motions: \$10 (civil only); Motions for Rehearing \$15 (civil only)
4. Response to Motion and Objection to Denial of Oral Argument: no fee
5. Exhibit Tendered for Oral Argument: \$25.00
6. Other fees: Document copies are \$0.10 per page for the first 50 pages and \$0.50 per page for all pages over 50; certified copies are \$1.00 per page (\$5.00 minimum); copies of oral arguments before September 2, 2008, are \$3.00 per CD; and the fee for an audio-visual exhibit copy to a CD is \$15.00 minimum (the fee may be higher for multiple exhibits or those involving a complicated copying process)
7. Each party to a case may request and will be provided, free of charge, one CD with an electronic copy of the appellate record, subject to the party's being able to receive the copy in that format. Sealed records, however, will be made available to the parties upon a motion, in a manner specified by order of the court.

E-Filing

For more information on e-filing documents, including the appellate record, please see the Electronic Filing tab under the Practice Before the Court heading on this court's website.

Miscellaneous

1. A party who is not required to e-file may file a paper copy of a document after court business hours with a justice who is willing to accept it. Tex. R. App. P. 9.2(a)(2). To set up after-hours filing, call the clerk's office during business hours if possible.
2. The court uses visiting judges as often as necessary within budget limitations.
3. The court rarely decides to sit en banc. The court may be convened en banc for the purposes of hearing or rehearing any case on the Chief Justice's own motion or upon a motion supported by a majority of the court. The court hears an average of 3 cases a year en banc.
4. The court encourages a party seeking emergency relief to advise the clerk's office via telephone that an emergency matter has or imminently will be filed.