

RAP 10.6
AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF

(a) When Allowed by Motion. The appellate court may on motion grant permission to file an amicus curiae brief only if all parties consent, or if the filing of the brief would assist the appellate court. An amicus curiae brief may be filed only by an attorney authorized to practice law in this state, or by a member in good standing of the Bar of another state in association with an attorney authorized to practice law in this state.

(b) Motion. A motion to file an amicus curiae brief must include a statement of (1) applicant's interest and the person or group applicant represents, (2) applicant's familiarity with the issues involved in the review and with the scope of the argument presented or to be presented by the parties, (3) specific issues to which the amicus curiae brief will be directed, and (4) applicant's reason for believing that additional argument is necessary on these specific issues. The brief of amicus curiae may be filed with the motion.

(c) On Request of the Appellate Court. The appellate court may ask for an amicus brief at any stage of review, and establish appropriate timelines for the filing of the amicus brief and answer thereto.

(d) Objection to Motion. An objection to a motion to file an amicus curiae brief must be received by the appellate court and counsel of record for the parties and the applicant not later than 5 business days after receipt of the motion.

(e) Disposition of Motions. The Supreme Court and each division of the Court of Appeals shall establish by general order the manner of disposition of a motion to file an amicus curiae brief, including whether such disposition is reviewable or subject to reconsideration by the particular court.

[Adopted effective July 1, 1976; Amended September 1, 1999.]