

DISTRICT COURT CONTINUANCE POLICY

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**DISTRICT COURT CONTINUANCE POLICY
(LOCAL RULES)**

Pursuant to a Caseflow Management Plan submitted to the General Assembly May 1, 1996, the North Carolina Supreme Court mandated that Senior Resident Superior Court Judges and Chief District Court Judges establish continuance policies for their respective divisions.

In order to utilize the resources of the District Court Division in the Second Judicial District more effectively and efficiently the following continuance policy is hereby adopted to become effective on January 1, 1998. These local rules are adopted with some modification from a model continuance policy recommended by a statewide committee of district court judges, district attorneys, public defendants and private attorneys.

The continuance policy will be published in the next Administrative Office of the Court's Local Rules publication which is maintained in the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court.

Adopted this the 8th day of October, 1997.

**JAMES W. HARDISON
CHIEF DISTRICT COURT JUDGE**

RULE 1: MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE – CRIMINAL CASES

Criminal cases should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that are made after ninety (90) days from the first calendaring before a judge should only be granted for extraordinary cause.

1.1 APPROPRIATE COURT OFFICIAL

- (a) Rulings on any request for continuance made on the day of court for the session in which the case is calendared shall be the responsibility of the presiding trial judge of that court.
- (b) N.C. Gen. Stat. 15A-606(f) provides “Upon a showing of good cause, a scheduled probable-cause hearing may be continued by the district court upon motion of the defendant or the State.
- (c) Rulings on any request for continuance made within ninety (90) days from the first calendar date and made prior to the session of court during which the case is calendared shall be responsibility of the district attorney pursuant to the trial docket authority of NC Gen. Stat. 7A-61.
- (d) Rulings on any request for continuance made after ninety (90) days from the first calendar date and made prior to the session of court during which the case is calendared shall be the responsibility of a judge.

1.2 COURT CONFLICTS

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the court and opposing counsel of any other court conflicts(s) as they become known and shall keep the court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts juvenile cases shall take precedence over all other matters.

- (a) An attorney, scheduled to appear in more than one district court on the same day, should first satisfy trial obligations in the county wherein that attorney’s office is located.
- (b) Defendants in district court, represented by an attorney who has an obligation to appear in superior court, shall not be released from their obligations to appear in court

unless the attorney representing them is engaged in the trial of a case in superior court and that trial is in progress.

1.3 Documentation of Continuance

All orders for continuance shall be documented in or on the file, and shall include the name of the moving party, any objections to the continuance, and the basis for the continuance.

1.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All applications for continuance shall be made as soon as a conflict is identified, and all impacted—opposing counsel, unrepresented parties, subpoenaed witnesses, or court staff charged with subpoenaing witnesses—shall be notified as soon as possible by the moving party.

1.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

1.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include

- the opportunity to exercise the right to effective assistant of counsel;
- the age of the case and seriousness of the charge;
- the incarceration status of the defendant;
- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- the status of the trial calendar for the session;
- the number, moving party, and grounds for previous continuances;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as practicable and notifying opposing counsel and witnesses;
- the period of delay caused by the continuance requested
- the presence of witnesses, including the defendant;
- the availability of witnesses for the present session, or for a future session;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the availability of counsel;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued: and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

1.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the court official should reschedule the case, taking into consideration the availability of counsel, defendant, and witnesses.

1.8 Time Standards

All criminal and motor vehicle cases should be disposed of within 120 days from the first appearance in District Court.

[COMMENTARY: Meeting this deadline may not be possible in instances in which a defendant fails to appear and is “ called and failed.” In these matters, it is the responsibility of the district attorney to determine when it is appropriate to dismiss these matters.]

RULE 2: MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE - GENERAL CIVIL, DOMESTIC AND MAGISTRATE APPEAL CASES

Civil and Domestic cases should be disposed of at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which would affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that will delay the resolution of the case beyond the established time standards shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

[COMMENTARY: Domestic cases can involve disputes that directly impact children (especially their living arrangements and support) and that prevents the parties and their family members from moving on with their lives. Therefore, they should be resolved expeditiously.]

2.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared, or his or her designee. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge, or his or her designee.

- (a) Applications for continuance made prior to a session of court or a scheduled hearing may be made to the assigned judge or the judicial assistant to the Chief District Court Judge acting in the capacity of a trial court administrator who will refer the motion to the assigned judge or the Chief District Court Judge.

2.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts juvenile cases shall take precedence over all matters.

[COMMENTARY: All attorneys are reminded of the requirements of Rule 2(e) of the General Rules of Practice regarding their appearance, or the appearance of a party, associate, or another attorney familiar with the case, if there is another court that requires his or her presence in court simultaneously.]

2.3 Documentation of Continuance

All requests for continuance shall be by written motion. However oral motions may be allowed when the reason for the continuance did not become known until immediately preceding the start of court.

[COMMENTARY: The proviso for an oral motion is only for emergency situations, such as severe family illness or death of a party, one of the attorneys, or critical witnesses; and the absence of that person will make it impossible for the trial or hearing to proceed.]

2.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All parties must be notified of a motion to continue. A copy of the motion to continue must be distributed to all counsel of record and/or unrepresented parties prior to ruling on the motion. In addition to the service requirements set out in the statute, distribution of the motion must be made by the quickest means feasible, including facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or hand delivery.

[COMMENTARY: The burden is on the moving party to advise the court and opposing counsel of any motion for a continuance. The goal of this provision is to avoid any continuance surprises and to provide notice as expeditiously as possible to the court and to the opposing party and/or their counsel.]

2.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

When a motion to continue is made more than seven (7) working days prior to trial, opposing counsel and/or unrepresented parties shall have a period of four (4) working days, following completion of distribution, to communicate objections to the motion for continuance to the moving party and the presiding District Court Judge or his/her designee. Objections not raised in writing within this time period are deemed waived.

When a motion to continue is made within seven (7) working days of the trial term (other than an oral motion as provided in Rule 2.3, above), the moving party shall include in the written motion a statement that the opposing counsel or party has been contacted and a short statement on opposing party's position on the motion (including whether the opposing party or counsel

consents or objects, and whether or not he or she desires to be heard on the motion). If the moving party is unable to contact the opposing counsel or unrepresented parties, the motion shall state what efforts were made and why contact was not possible.

The judicial assistant to the Chief District Court Judge may also initiate contact with the opposing party to determine if there is any objection to the motion to continue to expedite a hearing on the motion for continuance or if there is no objection to reschedule another case.

[COMMENTARY: The writing requirement of this rule may be in the form of a letter.]

2.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- The impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- The age of the case;
- The status of the trial calendar for the session;
- The order in which the case appears on the trial calendar, including whether the case is peremptorily scheduled;
- The number of previous continuances;
- The extent to which counsel had input into the scheduling of the trial date;
- The due diligence of counsel in promptly filing a motion for continuance as soon as practicable;
- Whether the reason for continuance is a short-lived event which would resolve prior to the scheduled trial date;
- Whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- The period of delay caused by the continuance requested;
- The position of opposing counsel of unrepresented parties; for a future session;
- Whether the parties themselves consent to the continuance;
- Present or future inconvenience or unavailability of witnesses/parties;
- Consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued;
- Compliance with any law relating to the scheduling and trial of civil cases (such as, summary ejectment appeals); and
- Any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

2.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge should reschedule the case to a specific trial date after receiving input from all parties.

2.8 Time Standards

- (a) All general civil and magistrate appeal cases should be disposed within 24 months of filing, with 90 % of all cases disposed within 12 months of filing.
- (b) All domestic cases should be disposed of within 18 months of filing, with 90% disposed within 6 months. Issues of child support should be resolved and a temporary or permanent order entered within 60 days of service. Post-disposition issues, such as contempt and motions to modify existing orders, should be resolved within 60 days of the filing of such actions.

[COMMENTARY: These are the standards adopted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the caseload management plan provided 1 May 1996 to the General Assembly, pursuant to Chapter 333 of the 1995 Session Laws.]

RULE 3: MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE - DOMESTIC CASES

Domestic cases should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which would affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that will delay the resolution of the contested issues beyond the established time standards shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

[COMMENTARY: Domestic cases can involve disputes that directly impact children (especially their living arrangement and support) and that prevent the parties and their family members from moving on with their lives. Therefore, they should be resolved expeditiously.]

3.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared, or his/her designee. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge, or his or her designee.

3.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges

shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts juvenile cases shall take precedence over all other matters.

[COMMENTARY: All attorneys are reminded of the requirements of Rule 2(e) of the General Rules of Practice regarding their appearance, or the appearance of a partner, associate, or another attorney familiar with the case, if there is another court that requires his or her presence in court simultaneously.]

3.3 Documentation of Continuance

All requests for continuance shall be by written motion. However, oral motions may be allowed when the reason for the continuance did not become known until immediately preceding the start of court.

[COMMENTARY: This proviso for an oral motion is only for emergency situations, such as severe family illness or death of a party, one of the attorneys, or critical witnesses, and the absence of that person will make it impossible for the trial or hearing to proceed.]

3.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All parties must be notified of a motion to continue. A copy of the motion to continue must be distributed to all counsel of record and/or unrepresented parties prior to ruling on the motion. In addition to the service requirement set out in the statute, distribution of the motion must be made by the quickest means feasible, including facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or hand delivery.

[COMMENTARY: The burden is on the moving party to advise the court and opposing counsel of any motion for a continuance. The goal of this provision is to avoid any continuance surprises and to provide notice as expeditiously as possible to the court and to the opposing party and/or their counsel.]

3.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

3.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- whether there is in effect a temporary order dealing with the issue that is the subject of the continuance request;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- whether the issue has been identified statutorily as an issue which should be addressed expeditiously, i.e., child support, post-separation support;
- the age of the case or motion;

- the status of the trial calendar for the session;
- the number of previous continuances OR the number, moving party, and grounds for previous continuances;
- the extent to which counsel had input into the scheduling of the trial date;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as soon as practicable;
- whether the reason for continuance is a short-lived event which would resolve prior to the scheduled trial date;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the period of delay caused by the continuance requested;
- the position of opposing counsel or unrepresented parties;
- whether the parties themselves consent to the continuance;
- present or future inconvenience of unavailability of witnesses/parties;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued; and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

3.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge should reschedule the case for the next regular scheduled session of court for that county. Leave is also granted to either party to file a “Request for Civil Action hearing” for an earlier trial date.

3.8 Time Standards

All domestic cases should be disposed of within 18 months of filing, with 90% disposed within six months. Issues of child support should be resolved and a temporary or permanent order entered within 60 days of service. Post-disposition issues, such as contempt and motions to modify existing orders, should be resolved within 60 days of the filing of such actions.

[COMMENTARY: These are the standards adopted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the caseload management plan provided 1 May 1996 to the General Assembly, pursuant to Chapter 333 of the 1995 Session Laws.]

RULE 4: MOTIONS FOR CONTINUANCE - JUVENILE CASES

For an abused or neglected child, the courts are his or her source of protection and the source of services. For a delinquent child or youth, the courts provide the opportunity for rehabilitation. The goal of a case management plan for juvenile court is to put the courts in the best position to ensure the safety of children, and to give them the best possible chance of living in stable, permanent families. Therefore continuances should be allowed only when it serves the child’s best interest. Participants must come to court prepared to meet each statutory obligation that is required for resolution of these matters.

Accordingly, juvenile cases, including motions for review in neglect and abuse matters, should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first setting for hearing. Requests for continuances that are made after the first setting for hearing on the merits of the case shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

4.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made or is unavailable, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge, or his or her designee.

4.2 Court Conflicts

- (a) Juvenile cases shall have a high priority and take precedence over all other matters in the District Court except jury trials.
- (b) The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.
- (c) Attorneys shall notify the court and opposing counsel of any other court conflicts(s) as they become known and shall keep the court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts juvenile cases shall take precedence over all other matters.

4.3 Documentation of Continuance:

All orders for continuance shall be documented in writing, and shall include the name of the moving party, any objections to the continuance, and the basis for the continuance.

4.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All applications for continuance shall be made as soon as a conflict is identified, and all impacted—opposing counsel, unrepresented parties, subpoenaed witnesses, or court staff charged with subpoenaing witnesses—shall be notified as soon as possible by the moving party.

4.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the best interest of the child
- the opportunity to exercise the right to effective assistance of counsel;
- the age of the case and seriousness of the charge;
- the incarceration status of the juvenile;

- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- the status of the trial calendar for the session;
- the number, moving party, and grounds for previous continuances;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as soon as practicable and notifying opposing counsel and witnesses;
- the period of delay caused by the continuance requested;
- the presence of witnesses, including the juvenile;
- the availability of witnesses for the present session, or for a future session;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the availability of counsel;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued; and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

4.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge shall reschedule the case for a specified date, taking into consideration the availability of counsel, parties, and witnesses.

4.7.1 Time Standards

All undisciplined cases should be disposed within 30 days of service of the petition. All delinquency cases involving misdemeanor offenses should be disposed within 90 days of service of the petition and those involving felony offenses within 120 days of service of the petition.

All adjudication of neglect and abuse cases should be disposed within 60 days of service of the petition. All termination of parental rights (TPRs) should be disposed within 120 days after service of the petition.

[COMMENTARY: These are the standards recommended by juvenile experts who served on Juvenile Task Force on Case Flow Management, part of the Court Improvement Project.]