

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

ORDER AMENDING THE
RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 13(2), of the Constitution of North Carolina, the Court hereby amends the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure. This order affects Rules [3.1](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [9](#), [10](#), [11](#), [12](#), [13](#), [14](#), [15](#), [17](#), [18](#), [21](#), [22](#), [23](#), [24](#), [26](#), [27](#), [28](#), [30](#), [34](#), [37](#), and [39](#), and Appendixes [B](#), [C](#), [D](#), and [F](#).

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Rule 3.1. Review in Cases Governed by Subchapter I of the Juvenile Code

(a) **Scope.** This rule applies in appeals filed under N.C.G.S. § 7B-1001 and in cases certified for review by the appellate courts in which the right to appeal under this statute has been lost.

(b) **Filing the Notice of Appeal.** Any party entitled to an appeal under N.C.G.S. § 7B-1001(a) ~~and (a1)~~ may take appeal by filing notice of appeal with the clerk of superior court ~~and serving copies of the notice on all other parties~~ in the time and manner set out in N.C.G.S. § 7B-1001(b) and (c) and by serving copies of the notice of appeal on all other parties.

(c) **Expediting the Delivery of the Transcript.** The clerk of superior court must complete the Expedited Juvenile Appeals Form within one business day after the notice of appeal is filed. The court reporting manager of the Administrative Office of the Courts must assign a transcriptionist for the appeal within five business days after the clerk completes the form.

The transcriptionist must produce the transcript of the entire proceedings at the State's expense if there is an order that establishes the indigency of the appellant. Otherwise, the appellant has ten days after the transcriptionist is assigned to contract for the transcription of the entire proceedings. In either situation, the transcriptionist must deliver electronically the transcript to each party to the appeal within forty days after receiving the assignment.

(d) **Expediting the Filing of the Record on Appeal.** The parties may settle the record on appeal by agreement at any time before the record on appeal is settled by any other procedure described in this subsection.

Absent agreement, the appellant must serve a proposed record on appeal on each party to the appeal within fifteen days after delivery of the transcript.

Within ten days after having been served with the proposed record on appeal, the appellee may serve on each party to the appeal:

- (1) a notice of approval of the proposed record on appeal;
- (2) specific objections or amendments to the proposed record on appeal; or
- (3) a proposed alternative record on appeal.

If the appellee serves a notice of approval, then this notice settles the record on appeal. If the appellee serves specific objections or amendments, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, then the provisions of Rule 11(c) apply. If the appellee fails to serve a notice of approval, specific objections or amendments, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, then the expiration of the ten-day period to serve one of these documents settles the record on appeal.

The appellant must file the record on appeal within five business days after the record is settled.

(e) **No-Merit Briefs.** When counsel for the appellant concludes that there is no issue of merit on which to base an argument for relief, counsel may file a no-merit brief. The appellant then may file a pro se brief within thirty days after the date of the filing of counsel's no-merit brief.

In the no-merit brief, counsel must identify any issues in the record on appeal that arguably support the appeal and must state why those issues lack merit or would not alter the ultimate result. Counsel must provide the appellant with a copy of the no-merit brief, ~~the transcript, the printed record on appeal, and any supplements or exhibits that have been filed with the appellate court~~ printed record, transcripts, copies of exhibits and other items included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d), and any supplement prepared pursuant to Rule 11(c). Counsel must inform the appellant in writing that the appellant may file a pro se brief and that the pro se brief is due within thirty days after the date of the filing of the no-merit brief. Counsel must attach evidence of this communication to the no-merit brief.

(f) ~~**Word-Count Limitations Applicable to Briefs.** Briefs filed in the Supreme Court or in the Court of Appeals must comply with the word count limitations found in Rule 28(j).~~ [Reserved]

(g) **Motions for Extensions of Time.** Motions for extensions of time to produce and deliver the transcript, to file the record on appeal, and to file briefs are disfavored and will be allowed by the appellate courts only in extraordinary circumstances.

(h) **Duty of Trial Counsel.** Trial counsel for the appellant has a duty to assist appellate counsel with the preparation and service of appellant's proposed record on appeal.

(i) ~~**Electronic Filing Required.** Unless granted an exception for good cause, counsel must file all documents electronically.~~ [Reserved]

(j) Calendaring Priority. Cases subject to this rule will be given priority over other cases being considered by the Court of Appeals and will be calendared in accordance with a schedule promulgated by the Chief Judge. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court of Appeals, cases subject to this rule shall be disposed of on the record and briefs and without oral argument.

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Rule 5. Joinder of Parties on Appeal

(a) **Appellants.** If two or more parties are entitled to appeal from a judgment, order, or other determination and their interests are such as to make their joinder in appeal practicable, they may file and serve a joint notice of appeal in accordance with Rules 3 and 4; or they may join in appeal after having timely taken separate appeals by filing notice of joinder in the office of the clerk of superior court and serving copies thereof upon all other parties, or in a criminal case they may give a joint oral notice of appeal.

(b) **Appellees.** Two or more appellees whose interests are such as to make their joinder on appeal practicable may, by filing notice of joinder in the office of the clerk of superior court and serving copies thereof upon all other parties, so join.

(c) **Procedure after Joinder.** After joinder, the parties proceed as a single appellant or appellee. Filing and service of ~~papers~~items by and upon joint appellants or appellees is as provided by Rule 26(e).

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Rule 6. Security for Costs on Appeal

(a) **In Regular Course.** Except in pauper appeals, an appellant in a civil action must provide adequate security for the costs of appeal in accordance with the provisions of N.C.G.S. §§ 1-285 and -286.

(b) ***In Forma Pauperis* Appeals.** A party in a civil action may be allowed to prosecute an appeal *in forma pauperis* without providing security for costs in accordance with the provisions of N.C.G.S. § 1-288.

(c) **Filed with Record on Appeal.** When security for costs is required, the appellant shall file with the record on appeal a certified copy of the appeal bond or make a cashmonetary deposit ~~made~~ in lieu of bond.

(d) **Dismissal for Failure to File or Defect in Security.** For failure of the appellant to provide security as required by subsection (a) or to file evidence thereof as required by subsection (c), or for a substantial defect or irregularity in any security provided, the appeal may on motion of an appellee be dismissed by the appellate court where docketed, unless for good cause shown the court permits the security to be provided or the filing to be made out of time, or the defect or irregularity to be corrected. A motion to dismiss on these grounds shall be made and determined

in accordance with Rule 37. When the motion to dismiss is made on the grounds of a defect or irregularity, the appellant may as a matter of right correct the defect or irregularity by filing a proper bond or making proper deposit with the clerk of the appellate court within ten days after service of the motion upon appellant or before the case is called for argument, whichever first occurs.

(e) **No Security for Costs in Criminal Appeals.** Pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 15A-1449, no security for costs is required upon appeal of criminal cases to the appellate division.

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Rule 7. Transcripts

(a) **Scope.** This rule applies to the ordering, preparation, delivery, and filing of each transcript that is to be designated as part of the record on appeal.

(b) **Ordering by a Party.** A party may order a transcript of any proceeding that the party considers necessary for the appeal.

- (1) **Transcript Contract.** A party who orders a transcript for the appeal after notice of appeal is filed or given must use an Appellate Division Transcript Contract form to order the transcript. That form is available on the Supreme Court's rules webpage.
- (2) **Service of Transcript Contract.** An appellant must serve its transcript contract on each party and on the transcriptionist no later than fourteen days after filing or giving notice of appeal. An appellee must serve its transcript contract on each party and on the transcriptionist no later than twenty-eight days after any appellant files or gives notice of appeal.
- (3) **Transcript Documentation.** A party who has ordered a transcript for the appeal, whether ordered before or after notice of appeal, must complete an Appellate Division Transcript Documentation form. That form is available on the Supreme Court's rules webpage.
- (4) **Service of Transcript Documentation.** A party must serve the transcript documentation on all other parties within the time allowed under subsection (b)(2) of this rule for that party to serve a transcript contract.

(c) **Ordering by the Clerk of Superior Court.** If a party is indigent and entitled to appointed appellate counsel, then that party is entitled to have the clerk of superior court order a transcript on that party's behalf.

- (1) **Appellate Entries.** The clerk of superior court must use an appropriate appellate entries form to order a transcript. Those forms are available on the Judicial Branch’s forms webpage.
 - (2) **Service of Appellate Entries.** The clerk must serve the appellate entries on each party and on each transcriptionist no later than fourteen days after a judge signs the form. Service on a party who has appointed appellate counsel must be made upon that party’s appointed appellate counsel.
- (d) **Formatting.** The transcriptionist must format the transcript according to standards set by the Administrative Office of the Courts.
- (e) **Delivery.**
- (1) **Deadlines.** The transcriptionist must deliver the transcript to the parties no later than ninety days after having been served with the transcript contract or the appellate entries, except:
 - a. In a capitally tried case, the deadline is one hundred eighty days.
 - b. In an undisciplined or delinquent juvenile case under Subchapter II of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes, the deadline is sixty days.
 - c. In a special proceeding about the admission or discharge of clients under Article 5 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes, the deadline is sixty days.
 - (2) **Certification.** The transcriptionist must certify to the parties and to the clerk of superior court that the transcript has been delivered.
- (f) ~~Filing. As soon as practicable after the appeal is docketed, the appellant must file each transcript that the parties have designated as part of the record on appeal. Unless granted an exception for good cause, the appellant must file each transcript electronically.~~ [Reserved]
- (g) **Neutral Transcriptionist.** The transcriptionist must not have a personal or financial interest in the proceeding, unless the parties otherwise agree by stipulation.

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Rule 9. The Record on Appeal

- (a) **Function; ~~Notice in Cases Involving Juveniles; Composition of Record.~~** In appeals from the trial division of the General Court of Justice, review is solely upon the record on appeal, ~~the transcript of proceedings, if one is designated, and any other items filed pursuant to this Rule 9.~~ The components of the record on

appeal include: the printed record, transcripts, exhibits and other items included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d), any supplement prepared pursuant to Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3), and any additional materials filed pursuant to this Rule 9. Parties may cite any of these items in their briefs and arguments before the appellate courts.

- (1) **Composition of the Printed Record in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings.** The printed record ~~on appeal~~ in civil actions and special proceedings shall contain:
 - a. an index of the contents of the printed record, which shall appear as the first page thereof;
 - b. a statement identifying the judge from whose judgment or order appeal is taken, the session at which the judgment or order was rendered, or if rendered out of session, the time and place of rendition, and the party appealing;
 - c. a copy of the summons with return, or of other ~~papers~~documents showing jurisdiction of the trial court over persons or property, or a statement showing same;
 - d. copies of the pleadings, and of any pretrial order on which the case or any part thereof was tried;
 - e. so much of the litigation, set out in the form provided in Rule 9(c)(1), as is necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal, or a statement specifying that the transcript of proceedings is being filed ~~with the record~~ pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2), or designating portions of the transcript to be so filed;
 - f. where an issue presented on appeal relates to the giving or omission of instructions to the jury, a transcript of the entire charge given; and identification of the omitted instruction by setting out the requested instruction or its substance in the record on appeal immediately following the instruction given;
 - g. copies of the issues submitted and the verdict, or of the trial court's findings of fact and conclusions of law;
 - h. a copy of the judgment, order, or other determination from which appeal is taken;
 - i. a copy of the notice of appeal, of all orders establishing time limits relative to the perfecting of the appeal, of any order finding a party to the appeal to be a civil pauper, and of any agreement, notice of approval, or order settling the record

on appeal and settling the transcript of proceedings if one is filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2) and (3);

- j. copies of all other ~~papers~~ documents filed and statements of all other proceedings had in the trial court which are necessary to an understanding of all issues presented on appeal unless they appear in ~~the transcript of proceedings which is being filed with the record pursuant to Rule 9(e)(2)~~ another component of the record on appeal;
- k. proposed issues on appeal set out in the manner provided in Rule 10;
- l. a statement, where appropriate, that the record of proceedings was made with an electronic recording device;
- m. a statement, where appropriate, that a supplement compiled pursuant to Rule 11(c) is being filed separately~~with the record on appeal; and~~
- n. any order (issued prior to the filing of the record on appeal) ruling upon a motion by an attorney who is not licensed to practice law in North Carolina to be admitted pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 84-4.1 to appear in the appeal. In the event such a motion is filed prior to the filing of the printed record but has not yet been ruled upon when the printed record is filed, the printed record shall include a statement that such a motion is pending and the date that motion was filed~~;~~;
- o. a statement, where appropriate, that copies of exhibits, copies of other items, or both have been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d) and are being filed separately; and
- p. a brief description of each original exhibit and other original item that has been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d).

(2) **Composition of the Printed Record in Appeals from Superior Court Review of Administrative Boards and Agencies.** The printed record ~~on appeal~~ in cases of appeal from judgments of the superior court rendered upon review of the proceedings of administrative boards or agencies, other than those specified in Rule 18(a), shall contain:

- a. an index of the contents of the printed record, which shall appear as the first page thereof;
- b. a statement identifying the judge from whose judgment or order appeal is taken, the session at which the judgment or

order was rendered, or if rendered out of session, the time and place of rendition, and the party appealing;

- c. a copy of the summons, notice of hearing, or other ~~papers~~documents showing jurisdiction of the board or agency over persons or property sought to be bound in the proceeding, or a statement showing same;
- d. copies of all petitions and other pleadings filed in the superior court;
- e. copies of all items properly before the superior court as are necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal unless they appear in another component of the record on appeal;
- f. so much of the litigation in the superior court, set out in the form provided in Rule 9(c)(1), as is necessary for an understanding of all issues presented, or a statement specifying that the transcript of proceedings is being filed ~~with the record~~ pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2), or designating portions of the transcript to be so filed;
- g. a copy of any findings of fact and conclusions of law and of the judgment, order, or other determination of the superior court from which appeal is taken;
- h. a copy of the notice of appeal from the superior court, of all orders establishing time limits relative to the perfecting of the appeal, of any order finding a party to the appeal to be a civil pauper, and of any agreement, notice of approval, or order settling the record on appeal and settling the transcript of proceedings, if one is filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2) and (3);
- i. proposed issues on appeal relating to the actions of the superior court, set out in the manner provided in Rule 10; ~~and~~
- j. any order (issued prior to the filing of the record on appeal) ruling upon any motion by an attorney who is not licensed to practice law in North Carolina to be admitted pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 84-4.1 to appear in the appeal. In the event such a motion is filed prior to the filing of the printed record but has not yet been ruled upon when the printed record is filed, the printed record shall include a statement that such a motion is pending and the date that motion was filed;
- k. a statement, where appropriate, that a supplement compiled pursuant to Rule 11(c) is being filed separately;

- l. a statement, where appropriate, that copies of exhibits, copies of other items, or both have been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d) and are being filed separately; and
- m. a brief description of each original exhibit and other original item that has been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d).

(3) **Composition of the Printed Record in Criminal Actions.**

The printed record ~~on appeal~~ in criminal actions shall contain:

- a. an index of the contents of the printed record, which shall appear as the first page thereof;
- b. a statement identifying the judge from whose judgment or order appeal is taken, the session at which the judgment or order was rendered, or if rendered out of session, the time and place of rendition, and the party appealing;
- c. copies of all warrants, informations, presentments, and indictments upon which the case has been tried in any court;
- d. copies of docket entries or a statement showing all arraignments and pleas;
- e. so much of the litigation, set out in the form provided in Rule 9(c)(1), as is necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal, or a statement specifying that the entire transcript of the proceedings is being filed ~~with the record~~ pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2), or designating portions of the transcript to be so filed;
- f. where an issue presented on appeal relates to the giving or omission of instructions to the jury, a transcript of the entire charge given; and identification of the omitted instruction by setting out the requested instruction or its substance in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ immediately following the instruction given;
- g. copies of the verdict and of the judgment, order, or other determination from which appeal is taken; and in capitally tried cases, a copy of the jury verdict sheet for sentencing, showing the aggravating and mitigating circumstances submitted and found or not found;
- h. a copy of the notice of appeal or an appropriate entry or statement showing appeal taken orally; of all orders establishing time limits relative to the perfecting of the

appeal; of any order finding defendant indigent for the purposes of the appeal and assigning counsel; and of any agreement, notice of approval, or order settling the record on appeal and settling the transcript of proceedings, if one is to be filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2);

- i. copies of all other papers documents filed and statements of all other proceedings had in the trial courts which are necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal; ~~unless they appear in the transcript of proceedings which is being filed with the record pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2)~~ another component of the record on appeal;
- j. proposed issues on appeal set out in the manner provided in Rule 10;
- k. a statement, where appropriate, that the record of proceedings was made with an electronic recording device;
- l. a statement, where appropriate, that a supplement compiled pursuant to Rule 11(c) is being filed separately ~~with the record on appeal; and~~
- m. any order (issued prior to the filing of the record on appeal) ruling upon any motion by an attorney who is not licensed to practice law in North Carolina to be admitted pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 84-4.1 to appear in the appeal. In the event such a motion is filed prior to the filing of the printed record but has not yet been ruled upon when the printed record is filed, the printed record shall include a statement that such a motion is pending and the date that motion was filed.;
- n. a statement, where appropriate, that copies of exhibits, copies of other items, or both have been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d) and are being filed separately; and
- o. a brief description of each original exhibit and other original item that has been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d).

(b) **Form of Printed Record; Amendments.** The printed record ~~on appeal~~ shall be in the format prescribed by Rule 26(g) and the appendixes to these rules.

- (1) **Order of Arrangement.** The items constituting the printed record ~~on appeal~~ should be arranged, so far as practicable, in the order in which they occurred or were filed in the trial tribunal.

- (2) **Inclusion of Unnecessary Matter; Penalty.** It shall be the duty of counsel for all parties to an appeal to avoid including in the printed record~~on appeal~~ matter not necessary for an understanding of the issues presented on appeal. The cost of including such matter may be charged as costs to the party or counsel who caused or permitted its inclusion.
- (3) **Filing Dates and Signatures on ~~Papers~~Documents.** Every pleading, motion, affidavit, or other ~~paper~~document included in the printed record~~on appeal shall~~show the date on which it was filed and, if verified, the date of verification and the person who verified it. Every judgment, order, or other determination ~~shall~~show the date on which it was entered.~~The typed or printed name of the person signing a paper shall be entered immediately below the signature.~~
- (4) **Pagination; Counsel Identified.** The pages of the printed record~~on appeal~~ shall be numbered consecutively, be referred to as “record pages,” and be cited as “(R p ____).” Pages of the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement ~~to the record on appeal~~shall be numbered consecutively with the pages of the printed record~~on appeal~~, the first page of the record supplement to bear the next consecutive number following the number of the last page of the printed record~~on appeal~~. These pages shall be referred to as “record supplement pages” and be cited as “(R S p ____).” Pages of the transcript of proceedings filed under Rule 9(c)(2) shall be referred to as “transcript pages” and be cited as “(T p ____).” At the end of the printed record~~on appeal~~ shall appear the names, office addresses, telephone numbers, State Bar numbers, and e-mail addresses of counsel of record for all parties to the appeal.
- (5) **Additions and Amendments to Record on Appeal.**
- a. **Additional Materials in the Record on Appeal.** If the record on appeal as settled is insufficient to respond to the issues presented in an appellant’s brief or the issues presented in an appellee’s brief pursuant to Rule 10(c), the responding party may supplement the record on appeal with any items that could otherwise have been included pursuant to this Rule 9. The responding party shall serve a copy of those items on opposing counsel and shall file the items in a volume captioned “Rule 9(b)(5) Supplement~~to the Printed Record on Appeal.~~” The supplement shall be filed no later than the responsive brief or within the time allowed for filing such a brief if none is filed.

- b. **Motions Pertaining to Additions to the Record on Appeal.** On motion of any party or on its own initiative, the appellate court may order additional portions of a trial court record or transcript sent up and added to the record on appeal. On motion of any party, the appellate court may order any portion of the record on appeal ~~or transcript~~ amended to correct error shown as to form or content. Prior to the filing of the record on appeal in the appellate court, such motions may be filed by any party in the trial court.

(c) **Presentation of Testimonial Evidence and Other Proceedings.** Testimonial evidence, voir dire, statements and events at evidentiary and non-evidentiary hearings, and other trial proceedings necessary to be presented for review by the appellate court may be included either in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ in the form specified in Rule 9(c)(1) or by designating the transcript of proceedings of the trial tribunal as provided in Rule 9(c)(2) and (3). When an issue presented on appeal relates to the giving or omission of instructions to the jury, a transcript of the entire charge given shall be included in the printed record ~~on appeal~~.

- (1) **When Testimonial Evidence, Voir Dire, Statements and Events at Evidentiary and Non-Evidentiary Hearings, and Other Trial Proceedings Narrated—How Set Out in Printed Record.** When an issue is presented on appeal with respect to the admission or exclusion of evidence, the question and answer form shall be utilized in setting out the pertinent questions and answers. Other testimonial evidence, voir dire, statements and events at evidentiary and non-evidentiary hearings, and other trial proceedings required by Rule 9(a) to be included in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ shall be set out in narrative form except where such form might not fairly reflect the true sense of the evidence received, in which case it may be set out in question and answer form. Parties shall use that form or combination of forms best calculated under the circumstances to present the true sense of the required testimonial evidence concisely and at a minimum of expense to the litigants. Parties may object to particular narration on the basis that it does not accurately reflect the true sense of testimony received, statements made, or events that occurred; or to particular questions and answers on the basis that the testimony might with no substantial loss in accuracy be summarized in narrative form at substantially less expense. When a judge or referee is required to settle the record on appeal under Rule 11(c) and there is dispute as to the form, the judge or referee shall settle the form in the course of settling the record on appeal.

- (2) **Designation that Transcript of Proceedings in Trial Tribunal Will Be Used.** Appellant may designate in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ that the testimonial evidence will be presented in the transcript of the evidence of the trial tribunal in lieu of narrating the evidence and other trial proceedings as permitted by Rule 9(c)(1). When a transcript of those proceedings has been made, appellant may also designate that the transcript will be used to present voir dire, statements and events at evidentiary and non-evidentiary hearings, or other trial proceedings when those proceedings are the basis for one or more issues presented on appeal. Any such designation shall refer to the page numbers of the transcript being designated. Appellant need not designate all of the transcript that has been made, provided that when the transcript is designated to show the testimonial evidence, so much of the testimonial evidence must be designated as is necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal. When appellant has narrated the evidence and other trial proceedings under Rule 9(c)(1), the appellee may designate the transcript as a proposed alternative record on appeal.
- (3) **Transcript of Proceedings—Settlement, Filing, Notice, Briefs.** Whenever a transcript is designated to be used pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2):
- a. it shall be settled, together with the other components of the record on appeal, according to the procedures established by Rule 11;
 - b. appellant shall cause file the transcript ~~to be filed~~ pursuant to ~~Rule 7~~Rule 12 with the clerk of the appellate court in which the appeal has been docketed;
 - c. in criminal appeals, upon settlement of the record on appeal, the district attorney shall notify the Attorney General of North Carolina that the record on appeal ~~and transcript have~~has been settled; and
 - d. the briefs of the parties must comport with the requirements of Rule 28 regarding complete statement of the facts of the case and regarding appendixes to the briefs.
- (4) **Presentation of Discovery Materials.** Discovery materials offered into evidence at trial shall be brought forward, if relevant, as other evidence. In all instances in which discovery materials are considered by the trial tribunal, other than as evidence offered at trial, the following procedures for presenting those materials to the appellate court shall be used: Depositions shall be treated

as testimonial evidence and shall be presented by narration or by transcript of the deposition in the manner prescribed by this Rule 9(c). Other discovery materials, including interrogatories and answers, requests for admission, responses to requests, motions to produce, and the like, pertinent to issues presented on appeal, may be set out in the printed record on appeal or may be sent up ~~as documentary exhibits~~ in accordance with Rule 9(d)(2).

- (5) **Electronic Recordings.** When a narrative or transcript has been produced from an electronic recording, the parties shall not file a copy of the electronic recording with the appellate division except at the direction or with the approval of the appellate court.

~~(d) — **Exhibits.** — Any exhibit filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof may be made a part of the record on appeal if a party believes that its inclusion is necessary to understand an issue on appeal.~~

~~(1) — **Documentary Exhibits Included in the Printed Record on Appeal.** — A party may include a documentary exhibit in the printed record on appeal if it is of a size and nature to make inclusion possible without impairing the legibility or original significance of the exhibit.~~

~~(2) — **Exhibits Not Included in the Printed Record on Appeal.** — A documentary exhibit that is not included in the printed record on appeal can be made a part of the record on appeal by filing a copy of the exhibit with the clerk of the appellate court. The copy shall be paginated. If multiple exhibits are filed, an index must be included in the filing. A copy that impairs the legibility or original significance of the exhibit may not be filed. An exhibit that is a tangible object or is an exhibit that cannot be copied without impairing its legibility or original significance can be made a part of the record on appeal by having it delivered by the clerk of superior court to the clerk of the appellate court. When a party files a written request with the clerk of superior court that the exhibit be delivered to the appellate court, the clerk must promptly have the exhibit delivered to the appellate court in a manner that ensures its security and availability for use in further trial proceedings. The party requesting delivery of the exhibit to the appellate court shall not be required to move in the appellate court for delivery of the exhibit.~~

~~(3) — [Reserved]~~

~~(4) — **Removal of Exhibits from Appellate Court.** — All models, diagrams, and exhibits of material placed in the custody of the clerk of the appellate court must be taken away by the parties~~

~~within ninety days after the mandate of the Court has issued or the case has otherwise been closed by withdrawal, dismissal, or other order of the Court, unless notified otherwise by the clerk. When this is not done, the clerk shall notify counsel to remove the articles forthwith; and if they are not removed within a reasonable time after such notice, the clerk shall destroy them, or make such other disposition of them as to the clerk may seem best.~~

(d) **Exhibits and Other Items.** Exhibits and other items that have been filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof may be included in the record on appeal under this subsection if a party believes that they are necessary to understand an issue on appeal. To the extent practicable, the parties should include copies of exhibits and copies of other items in the record on appeal rather than originals.

(1) **Copies.** Copies of exhibits and other items that are letter size documents may be included in the printed record or may be grouped together and presented to the appellate court in one or more separate Rule 9(d) volumes. Each separate volume must be paginated and indexed, and it must display at the top of the first page this notice: “Rule 9(d) Copies of Exhibits and Other Items.” Copies of exhibits and other items that are oversized documents or non-documentary items may be presented to the appellate court individually but must be labeled as a copy.

(2) **Originals.** Original exhibits and other original items that have been settled as part of the record on appeal may be relied on by the parties in their briefs and arguments, but they may not be delivered to the appellate court without the appellate court’s permission.

a. **Delivering Originals to the Appellate Court.** If a party believes that the appellate court should examine an original exhibit or other original item, then that party must file a motion with the appellate court that asks for permission to deliver the original exhibit or other original item. The movant must explain the relevance of the original exhibit or other original item to the appeal and identify its custodian. If the appellate court allows the motion, then the custodian must promptly deliver the original exhibit or other original item to the clerk of the appellate court in a manner that ensures its security and availability for use in further trial proceedings. If the custodian is not a party, then the clerk of the appellate court must send the appellate court’s order allowing the motion to the custodian. The clerk of the appellate court

will add the original exhibit or other original item to the case file when the appellate court receives it. Nothing in this subsection precludes the appellate court from ordering the delivery of an original exhibit on its own initiative.

- b. **Removing Originals from the Appellate Court.** A custodian who has delivered an original exhibit or other original item to the appellate court must remove it at the direction of the clerk of the appellate court. If the custodian does not remove the original exhibit or other original item as directed, then the clerk of the appellate court may dispose of it.

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Rule 10. Preservation of Issues at Trial; Proposed Issues on Appeal

(a) Preserving Issues During Trial Proceedings.

- (1) **General.** In order to preserve an issue for appellate review, a party must have presented to the trial court a timely request, objection, or motion, stating the specific grounds for the ruling the party desired the court to make if the specific grounds were not apparent from the context. It is also necessary for the complaining party to obtain a ruling upon the party's request, objection, or motion. Any such issue that was properly preserved for review by action of counsel taken during the course of proceedings in the trial tribunal by objection noted or which by rule or law was deemed preserved or taken without any such action, including, but not limited to, whether the judgment is supported by the verdict or by the findings of fact and conclusions of law, whether the court had jurisdiction over the subject matter, and whether a criminal charge is sufficient in law, may be made the basis of an issue presented on appeal.
- (2) **Jury Instructions.** A party may not make any portion of the jury charge or omission therefrom the basis of an issue presented on appeal unless the party objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly that to which objection is made and the grounds of the objection; provided that opportunity was given to the party to make the objection out of the hearing of the jury, and, on request of any party, out of the presence of the jury.
- (3) **Sufficiency of the Evidence.** In a criminal case, a defendant may not make insufficiency of the evidence to prove the crime charged the basis of an issue presented on appeal unless a motion to dismiss the action, or for judgment as in case of nonsuit, is

made at trial. If a defendant makes such a motion after the State has presented all its evidence and has rested its case and that motion is denied and the defendant then introduces evidence, defendant's motion for dismissal or judgment in case of nonsuit made at the close of State's evidence is waived. Such a waiver precludes the defendant from urging the denial of such motion as a ground for appeal.

A defendant may make a motion to dismiss the action, or for judgment as in case of nonsuit, at the conclusion of all the evidence, irrespective of whether defendant made an earlier such motion. If the motion at the close of all the evidence is denied, the defendant may urge as ground for appeal the denial of the motion made at the conclusion of all the evidence. However, if a defendant fails to move to dismiss the action, or for judgment as in case of nonsuit, at the close of all the evidence, defendant may not challenge on appeal the sufficiency of the evidence to prove the crime charged.

If a defendant's motion to dismiss the action, or for judgment as in case of nonsuit, is allowed, or shall be sustained on appeal, it shall have the force and effect of a verdict of "not guilty" as to such defendant.

- (4) **Plain Error.** In criminal cases, an issue that was not preserved by objection noted at trial and that is not deemed preserved by rule or law without any such action nevertheless may be made the basis of an issue presented on appeal when the judicial action questioned is specifically and distinctly contended to amount to plain error.

(b) **Appellant's Proposed Issues on Appeal.** Proposed issues that the appellant intends to present on appeal shall be stated without argument at the conclusion of the printed record~~-on appeal~~ in a numbered list. Proposed issues on appeal are to facilitate the preparation of the record on appeal and shall not limit the scope of the issues presented on appeal in an appellant's brief.

(c) **Appellee's Proposed Issues on Appeal as to an Alternative Basis in Law.** Without taking an appeal, an appellee may list proposed issues on appeal in the printed record~~-on appeal~~ based on any action or omission of the trial court that was properly preserved for appellate review and that deprived the appellee of an alternative basis in law for supporting the judgment, order, or other determination from which appeal has been taken. An appellee's list of proposed issues on appeal shall not preclude an appellee from presenting arguments on other issues in its brief. Portions of the record or transcript of proceedings necessary to an understanding of such proposed issues on appeal as to an alternative basis in law may be included in the record on appeal by agreement of the parties under Rule 11(a), may be included

by the appellee in a proposed alternative record on appeal under Rule 11(b), or may be designated for inclusion in the transcript of proceedings, if one is filed under Rule 9(c)(2).

* * *

Rule 11. Settling the Record on Appeal

(a) **By Agreement.** Within forty-five days after all of the transcripts that have been ordered according to Rule 7 are delivered (seventy days in capitally tried cases) or forty-five days after the last notice of appeal is filed or given, whichever is later, the parties may by agreement entered in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ settle a proposed record on appeal that has been prepared by any party in accordance with Rule 9 as the record on appeal.

(b) **By Appellee's Approval of Appellant's Proposed Record on Appeal.** If the record on appeal is not settled by agreement under Rule 11(a), the appellant shall, within the same times provided, serve upon all other parties a proposed record on appeal constituted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9. Within thirty days (thirty-five days in capitally tried cases) after service of the proposed record on appeal upon an appellee, that appellee may serve upon all other parties a notice of approval of the proposed record on appeal, or objections, amendments, or a proposed alternative record on appeal in accordance with Rule 11(c). If all appellees within the times allowed them either serve notices of approval or fail to serve either notices of approval or objections, amendments, or proposed alternative records on appeal, appellant's proposed record on appeal thereupon constitutes the record on appeal.

(c) **By Agreement, by Operation of Rule, or by Court Order After Appellee's Objection or Amendment.** Within thirty days (thirty-five days in capitally tried cases) after service upon appellee of appellant's proposed record on appeal, that appellee may serve upon all other parties specific amendments or objections to the proposed record on appeal, or a proposed alternative record on appeal. Amendments or objections to the proposed record on appeal shall be set out in a separate paper document and shall specify any item(s) for which an objection is based on the contention that the item was not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof, or that the content of a statement or narration is factually inaccurate. An appellant who objects to an appellee's response to the proposed record on appeal shall make the same specification in its request for judicial settlement. The formatting of the record on appeal and the order in which items appear in it are the responsibility of the appellant.

If any appellee timely serves amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, the record on appeal shall ~~consist of~~include each item that is either among those items required by Rule 9(a) ~~to be in the record on appeal~~ or that is requested by any party to the appeal and agreed upon for inclusion by all other

parties to the appeal. ~~If~~ Additionally, if a party requests that an item be included in the record on appeal but not all other parties to the appeal agree to its inclusion, then that item ~~shall not be included in the printed record on appeal, but~~ shall be filed by the appellant ~~with the printed record on appeal~~ in a volume captioned “Rule 11(c) Supplement ~~to the Printed Record on Appeal,~~” ~~along with any transcripts, narrations of proceedings, documentary exhibits, and other items that are filed pursuant to these rules;~~ provided that any item not filed, served, submitted for consideration, or admitted, or for which no offer of proof was tendered, shall not be included in the record on appeal. Subject to the additional requirements of Rule 28(d), items in the Rule 11(c) supplement may be cited and used by the parties ~~as would items in the printed record on appeal~~ like any other component of the record on appeal.

If a party does not agree to the wording of a statement or narration required or permitted by these rules, there shall be no judicial settlement to resolve the dispute unless the objection is based on a contention that the statement or narration concerns an item that was not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or tendered in an offer of proof, or that a statement or narration is factually inaccurate. Instead, the objecting party is permitted to have inserted in the settled record on appeal a concise counter-statement. Parties are strongly encouraged to reach agreement on the wording of statements in records on appeal. Judicial settlement is not appropriate for disputes that concern only the formatting of a record on appeal or the order in which items appear in a record on appeal.

The Rule 11(c) supplement ~~to the printed record on appeal~~ shall contain an index of the contents of the supplement, which shall appear as the first page thereof. The Rule 11(c) supplement shall be paginated as required by Rule 9(b)(4) and the contents should be arranged, so far as practicable, in the order in which they occurred or were filed in the trial tribunal. If a party does not agree to the inclusion or specification of an exhibit or transcript in the printed record, the printed record shall include a statement that such items are separately filed along with the supplement.

If any party to the appeal contends that materials proposed for inclusion in the record or for filing therewith pursuant to these rules were not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof, or that a statement or narration permitted by these rules is not factually accurate, then that party, within ten days after expiration of the time within which the appellee last served with the appellant’s proposed record on appeal might have served amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, may in writing request that the judge from whose judgment, order, or other determination appeal was taken settle the record on appeal. A copy of the request, endorsed with a certificate showing service on the judge, shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of the superior court and served upon all other parties. Each party shall promptly provide to the judge a reference copy of the record items, amendments, or objections served by that party in the case.

The functions of the judge in the settlement of the record on appeal are to determine whether a statement permitted by these rules is not factually accurate, to

settle narrations of proceedings under Rule 9(c)(1), and to determine whether the record accurately reflects material filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof, but not to decide whether material desired in the record by either party is relevant to the issues on appeal, non-duplicative, or otherwise suited for inclusion in the record on appeal.

The judge shall send written notice to counsel for all parties setting a place and a time for a hearing to settle the record on appeal. The hearing shall be held not later than fifteen days after service of the request for hearing upon the judge. The judge shall settle the record on appeal by order entered not more than twenty days after service of the request for hearing upon the judge. If requested, the judge shall return the record items submitted for reference during the judicial-settlement process with the order settling the record on appeal.

If any appellee timely serves amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, and no judicial settlement of the record is timely sought, the record is deemed settled as of the expiration of the ten-day period within which any party could have requested judicial settlement of the record on appeal under this Rule 11(c).

Provided that, nothing herein shall prevent settlement of the record on appeal by agreement of the parties at any time within the times herein limited for settling the record by judicial order.

(d) **Multiple Appellants; Single Record on Appeal.** When there are multiple appellants (two or more), whether proceeding separately or jointly, as parties aligned in interest, or as cross-appellants, there shall nevertheless be but one record on appeal. The proposed issues on appeal of the several appellants shall be set out separately in the single record on appeal and attributed to the several appellants by any clear means of reference. In the event multiple appellants cannot agree to the procedure for constituting a proposed record on appeal, the judge from whose judgment, order, or other determination the appeals are taken shall, on motion of any appellant with notice to all other appellants, enter an order settling the procedure, including the allocation of costs.

(e) **Extensions of Time.** The times provided in this rule for taking any action may be extended in accordance with the provisions of Rule 27(c).

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Rule 12. Filing the Record on Appeal; Docketing the Appeal; Copies ~~of the Record~~

(a) **Time for Filing Record on Appeal.** ~~Within fifteen days after the record on appeal has been settled by any of the procedures provided in Rule 11 or Rule 18, the appellant shall file the record on appeal with the clerk of the court to which appeal is taken.~~ The appellant must file the record on appeal no later than fifteen days after it has been settled by any of the procedures provided in Rule 11 or

Rule 18. This deadline applies only to the printed record, transcripts, copies of exhibits and other items included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d), and any supplement prepared pursuant to Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3). This deadline does not apply to original exhibits and other original items included in the record on appeal, which are subject to the delivery and removal procedures in Rule 9(d)(2).

(b) **Docketing the Appeal.** ~~At the time of filing the record on appeal,~~ ~~the~~The appellant shall pay to the clerk the docket fee fixed pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 7A-20(b), and the clerk shall thereupon enter the appeal upon the docket of the appellate court. If an appellant is authorized to appeal *in forma pauperis* as provided in N.C.G.S. §§ 1-288 or 7A-450 et seq., the clerk shall docket the appeal upon timely filing of the record on appeal. An appeal is docketed under the title given to the action in the trial division, with the appellant identified as such. The clerk shall forthwith give notice to all parties of the date on which the appeal was docketed in the appellate court.

(c) **Copies of Record on Appeal.** ~~The appellant shall file one copy of the printed record on appeal, one copy of each exhibit designated pursuant to Rule 9(d), one copy of any supplement to the record on appeal submitted pursuant to Rule 11(e) or Rule 18(d)(3), and one copy of any deposition or administrative hearing transcript. The appellant is encouraged to file each of these documents electronically, if permitted to do so by the electronic filing site. Unless granted an exception for good cause, the appellant shall file one copy of each transcript that the parties have designated as part of the record on appeal electronically pursuant to Rule 7.~~ The clerk will reproduce and distribute copies of the printed record ~~on appeal~~ as directed by the court, billing the parties pursuant to these rules.

* * *

Rule 13. Filing and Service of Briefs

(a) **Time for Filing and Service of Briefs.**

- (1) **Cases Other Than Death Penalty Cases.** Within thirty days after the record on appeal has been filed with the appellate court, the appellant shall file a brief in the office of the clerk of the appellate court and serve copies thereof upon all other parties separately represented. Within thirty days after appellant's brief has been served on an appellee, the appellee shall similarly file and serve copies of a brief. An appellant may file and serve a reply brief as provided in Rule 28(h).
- (2) **Death Penalty Cases.** Within sixty days after the record on appeal has been filed with the Supreme Court, the appellant in a criminal appeal which includes a sentence of death shall file a brief in the office of the clerk and serve copies thereof upon all other parties separately represented. Within sixty days after appellant's brief has been served, the appellee shall similarly file

and serve copies of a brief. An appellant may file and serve a reply brief as provided in Rule 28(h).

(b) **Copies Reproduced by Clerk.** ~~A party need file but a single copy of a brief. At the time of filing the~~A party may be required to pay to the clerk of the appellate court a deposit fixed by the clerk to cover the cost of reproducing copies of the party's brief. The clerk will reproduce and distribute copies of briefs as directed by the court.

(c) **Consequence of Failure to File and Serve Briefs.** If an appellant fails to file and serve a brief within the time allowed, the appeal may be dismissed on motion of an appellee or on the court's own initiative. If an appellee fails to file and serve its brief within the time allowed, the appellee may not be heard in oral argument except by permission of the court.

* * *

Rule 14. Appeals of Right from Court of Appeals to Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-30

(a) **Notice of Appeal; Filing and Service.** Appeals of right from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court are taken by filing notices of appeal with the clerk of the Court of Appeals and with the clerk of the Supreme Court and serving notice of appeal upon all other parties within fifteen days after the mandate of the Court of Appeals has been issued to the trial tribunal. For cases which arise from the Industrial Commission, a copy of the notice of appeal shall be served on the Chair of the Industrial Commission. The running of the time for filing and serving a notice of appeal is tolled as to all parties by the filing by any party within such time of a petition for rehearing under Rule 31 of these rules, and the full time for appeal thereafter commences to run and is computed as to all parties from the date of entry by the Court of Appeals of an order denying the petition for rehearing. If a timely notice of appeal is filed by a party, any other party may file a notice of appeal within ten days after the first notice of appeal was filed. A petition prepared in accordance with Rule 15(c) for discretionary review in the event the appeal is determined not to be of right or for issues in addition to those set out as the basis for a dissenting opinion may be filed with or contained in the notice of appeal.

(b) **Content of Notice of Appeal.**

(1) **Appeal Based Upon Dissent in Court of Appeals.** In an appeal which is based upon the existence of a dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals, the notice of appeal shall specify the party or parties taking the appeal; shall designate the judgment of the Court of Appeals from which the appeal is taken; shall state the basis upon which it is asserted that appeal lies of right under N.C.G.S. § 7A-30; and shall state the issue or issues which are the basis of the dissenting opinion and which are to be presented to the Supreme Court for review.

- (2) **Appeal Presenting Constitutional Question.** In an appeal which is asserted by the appellant to involve a substantial constitutional question, the notice of appeal shall specify the party or parties taking the appeal; shall designate the judgment of the Court of Appeals from which the appeal is taken; shall state the issue or issues which are the basis of the constitutional claim and which are to be presented to the Supreme Court for review; shall specify the articles and sections of the Constitution asserted to be involved; shall state with particularity how appellant's rights thereunder have been violated; and shall affirmatively state that the constitutional issue was timely raised (in the trial tribunal if it could have been, in the Court of Appeals if not) and either not determined or determined erroneously.
- (c) **Record on Appeal.**
 - (1) **Composition.** The record on appeal filed in the Court of Appeals constitutes the record on appeal for review by the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court may note de novo any deficiencies in the record on appeal and may take such action in respect thereto as it deems appropriate, including dismissal of the appeal.
 - (2) **Transmission; Docketing; Copies.** Upon the filing of a notice of appeal, the clerk of the Court of Appeals will forthwith transmit the original record on appeal to the clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall thereupon file the record and docket the appeal. The clerk of the Supreme Court will procure or reproduce copies of the record on appeal for distribution as directed by the Court, and may require a deposit from appellant to cover the cost of reproduction.
- (d) **Briefs.**
 - (1) **Filing and Service; Copies.** Within thirty days after filing notice of appeal in the Supreme Court, the appellant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court and serve upon all other parties copies of a new brief prepared in conformity with Rule 28, presenting only those issues upon which review by the Supreme Court is sought; provided, however, that when the appeal is based upon the existence of a substantial constitutional question or when the appellant has filed a petition for discretionary review for issues in addition to those set out as the basis of a dissent in the Court of Appeals, the appellant shall file and serve a new brief within thirty days after entry of the order of the Supreme Court which determines for the purpose of retaining the appeal on the docket that a substantial constitutional question does exist or allows or denies the petition for discretionary review in an appeal

based upon a dissent. Within thirty days after service of the appellant's brief upon appellee, the appellee shall similarly file and serve copies of a new brief. An appellant may file and serve a reply brief as provided in Rule 28(h).

~~The parties need file but single copies of their respective briefs.~~—The clerk will reproduce and distribute copies of the briefs as directed by the Court, billing the parties pursuant to these rules.

- (2) **Failure to File or Serve.** If an appellant fails to file or serve its brief within the time allowed, the appeal may be dismissed on motion of an appellee or on the Court's own initiative. If an appellee fails to file and serve its brief within the time allowed, it may not be heard in oral argument except by permission of the Court.

* * *

Rule 15. Discretionary Review on Certification by Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31

(a) **Petition of Party.** Either prior to or following determination by the Court of Appeals of an appeal docketed in that court, any party to the appeal may in writing petition the Supreme Court upon any grounds specified in N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 to certify the cause for discretionary review by the Supreme Court; except that a petition for discretionary review of an appeal from the Industrial Commission, the North Carolina State Bar, the Property Tax Commission, the Board of State Contract Appeals, or the Commissioner of Insurance may only be made following determination by the Court of Appeals; and except that no petition for discretionary review may be filed in any post-conviction proceeding under Article 89 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes, or in valuation of exempt property under Chapter 1C of the General Statutes.

(b) **Petition of Party—Filing and Service.** A petition for review prior to determination by the Court of Appeals shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court and served on all other parties within fifteen days after the appeal is docketed in the Court of Appeals. For cases that arise from the Industrial Commission, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Chair of the Industrial Commission. A petition for review following determination by the Court of Appeals shall be similarly filed and served within fifteen days after the mandate of the Court of Appeals has been issued to the trial tribunal. Such a petition may be contained in or filed with a notice of appeal of right, to be considered by the Supreme Court in the event the appeal is determined not to be of right, as provided in Rule 14(a). The running of the time for filing and serving a petition for review following determination by the Court of Appeals is terminated as to all parties by the filing by any party within such time of a petition for rehearing under Rule 31 of these rules, and the full time for filing and

serving such a petition for review thereafter commences to run and is computed as to all parties from the date of entry by the Court of Appeals of an order denying the petition for rehearing. If a timely petition for review is filed by a party, any other party may file a petition for review within ten days after the first petition for review was filed.

(c) **Petition of Party—Content.** The petition shall designate the petitioner or petitioners and shall set forth plainly and concisely the factual and legal basis upon which it is asserted that grounds exist under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 for discretionary review. The petition shall state each issue for which review is sought and shall be accompanied by a copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals when filed after determination by that court. No supporting brief is required, but supporting authorities may be set forth briefly in the petition.

(d) **Response.** A response to the petition may be filed by any other party within ten days after service of the petition upon that party. No supporting brief is required, but supporting authorities may be set forth briefly in the response. If, in the event that the Supreme Court certifies the case for review, the respondent would seek to present issues in addition to those presented by the petitioner, those additional issues shall be stated in the response. A motion for extension of time is not permitted.

(e) **Certification by Supreme Court—How Determined and Ordered.**

- (1) **On Petition of a Party.** The determination by the Supreme Court whether to certify for review upon petition of a party is made solely upon the petition and any response thereto and without oral argument.
- (2) **On Initiative of the Court.** The determination by the Supreme Court whether to certify for review upon its own initiative pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 is made without prior notice to the parties and without oral argument.
- (3) **Orders; Filing and Service.** Any determination to certify for review and any determination not to certify made in response to a petition will be recorded by the Supreme Court in a written order. The clerk of the Supreme Court will forthwith enter such order, deliver a copy thereof to the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and mail copies to all parties. The cause is docketed in the Supreme Court upon entry of an order of certification by the clerk of the Supreme Court.

(f) **Record on Appeal.**

- (1) **Composition.** The record on appeal filed in the Court of Appeals constitutes the record on appeal for review by the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court may note de novo any deficiencies

in the record on appeal and may take such action in respect thereto as it deems appropriate, including dismissal of the appeal.

- (2) **Filing; Copies.** When an order of certification is filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, he or she will forthwith transmit the original record on appeal to the clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the Supreme Court will procure or reproduce copies thereof for distribution as directed by the Court. If it is necessary to reproduce copies, the clerk may require a deposit by the petitioner to cover the costs thereof.

(g) **Filing and Service of Briefs.**

- (1) **Cases Certified Before Determination by Court of Appeals.** When a case is certified for review by the Supreme Court before being determined by the Court of Appeals, the times allowed the parties by Rule 13 to file their respective briefs are not thereby extended. If a party has filed its brief in the Court of Appeals and served copies before the case is certified, the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court the original brief and any copies already reproduced for distribution, and if filing was timely in the Court of Appeals this constitutes timely filing in the Supreme Court. If a party has not filed its brief in the Court of Appeals and served copies before the case is certified, the party shall file its brief in the Supreme Court and serve copies within the time allowed and in the manner provided by Rule 13 for filing and serving in the Court of Appeals.
- (2) **Cases Certified for Review of Court of Appeals Determinations.** When a case is certified for review by the Supreme Court of a determination made by the Court of Appeals, the appellant shall file a new brief prepared in conformity with Rule 28 in the Supreme Court and serve copies upon all other parties within thirty days after the case is docketed in the Supreme Court by entry of its order of certification. The appellee shall file a new brief in the Supreme Court and serve copies upon all other parties within thirty days after a copy of appellant's brief is served upon the appellee. An appellant may file and serve a reply brief as provided in Rule 28(h).
- (3) **Copies.** ~~A party need file, or the clerk of the Court of Appeals transmit, but a single copy of any brief required by this Rule 15 to be filed in the Supreme Court upon certification for discretionary review.~~—The clerk of the Supreme Court will ~~thereupon procure from the Court of Appeals or will~~ reproduce copies of the briefs for distribution as directed by the Supreme Court. The clerk may require a deposit by any party to cover the

costs of reproducing copies of its brief. In civil appeals *in forma pauperis* a party need not pay the deposit for reproducing copies, ~~but at the time of filing its original new brief shall also deliver to the clerk two legible copies thereof.~~

- (4) **Failure to File or Serve.** If an appellant fails to file and serve its brief within the time allowed by this Rule 15, the appeal may be dismissed on motion of an appellee or upon the Court’s own initiative. If an appellee fails to file and serve its brief within the time allowed by this Rule 15, it may not be heard in oral argument except by permission of the Court.

(h) **Discretionary Review of Interlocutory Orders.** An interlocutory order by the Court of Appeals, including an order for a new trial or for further proceedings in the trial tribunal, will be certified for review by the Supreme Court only upon a determination by the Court that failure to certify would cause a delay in final adjudication which would probably result in substantial harm to a party.

(i) **Appellant, Appellee Defined.** As used in this Rule 15, the terms “appellant” and “appellee” have the following meanings:

- (1) With respect to Supreme Court review prior to determination by the Court of Appeals, whether on petition of a party or on the Court’s own initiative, “appellant” means a party who appealed from the trial tribunal; “appellee” means a party who did not appeal from the trial tribunal.
- (2) With respect to Supreme Court review of a determination of the Court of Appeals, whether on petition of a party or on the Court’s own initiative, “appellant” means the party aggrieved by the determination of the Court of Appeals; “appellee” means the opposing party; provided that, in its order of certification, the Supreme Court may designate either party an appellant or appellee for purposes of proceeding under this Rule 15.

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Rule 17. Appeal Bond in Appeals Under N.C.G.S. §§ 7A-30, 7A-31

(a) **Appeal of Right.** In all appeals of right from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court in civil cases, the party who takes appeal shall, upon filing the notice of appeal in the Supreme Court, file with the clerk of that Court a written undertaking, with good and sufficient surety in the sum of \$250, or make a monetary deposit ~~cash~~ in lieu thereof, to the effect that all costs awarded against the appealing party on the appeal will be paid.

(b) **Discretionary Review of Court of Appeals Determination.** When the Supreme Court on petition of a party certifies a civil case for review of a determination of the Court of Appeals, the petitioner shall file an undertaking for

costs in the form provided in subsection (a). When the Supreme Court on its own initiative certifies a case for review of a determination of the Court of Appeals, no undertaking for costs shall be required of any party.

(c) **Discretionary Review by Supreme Court Before Court of Appeals Determination.** When a civil case is certified for review by the Supreme Court before being determined by the Court of Appeals, the undertaking on appeal initially filed in the Court of Appeals shall stand for the payment of all costs incurred in either the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court and awarded against the party appealing.

(d) **Appeals *In Forma Pauperis*.** No undertakings for costs are required of a party appealing *in forma pauperis*.

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Rule 18. Taking Appeal; Record on Appeal—Composition and Settlement

(a) **General.** Appeals of right from administrative agencies, boards, commissions, or the Office of Administrative Hearings (referred to in these rules as “administrative tribunals”) directly to the appellate division under N.C.G.S. § 7A-29 shall be in accordance with the procedures provided in these rules for appeals of right from the courts of the trial divisions, except as provided in this Article.

(b) **Time and Method for Taking Appeals.**

- (1) The times and methods for taking appeals from an administrative tribunal shall be as provided in this Rule 18 unless the General Statutes provide otherwise, in which case the General Statutes shall control.
- (2) Any party to the proceeding may appeal from a final decision of an administrative tribunal to the appropriate court of the appellate division for alleged errors of law by filing and serving a notice of appeal within thirty days after receipt of a copy of the final decision of the administrative tribunal. The final decision of the administrative tribunal is to be sent to the parties by Registered or Certified Mail. The notice of appeal shall specify the party or parties taking the appeal; shall designate the final administrative tribunal decision from which appeal is taken and the court to which appeal is taken; and shall be signed by counsel of record for the party or parties taking the appeal, or by any such party not represented by counsel of record.
- (3) If a transcript of fact-finding proceedings is not made as part of the process leading up to the final administrative tribunal decision, then the parties may order transcripts using the procedures applicable to court proceedings in Rule 7.

(c) **Composition of Printed Record-on-Appeal.** The printed record-on appeal in appeals from any administrative tribunal shall contain:

- (1) an index of the contents of the printed record-on appeal, which shall appear as the first page thereof;
- (2) a statement identifying the administrative tribunal from whose judgment, order, or opinion appeal is taken; the session at which the judgment, order, or opinion was rendered, or if rendered out of session, the time and place of rendition; and the party appealing;
- (3) a copy of the summons with return, notice of hearing, or other papers documents showing jurisdiction of the administrative tribunal over persons or property sought to be bound in the proceeding, or a statement showing same;
- (4) copies of all other notices, pleadings, petitions, or other papers documents required by law or rule to be filed with the administrative tribunal to present and define the matter for determination, including a Form 44 for all workers' compensation cases which originate from the Industrial Commission;
- (5) a copy of any findings of fact and conclusions of law and a copy of the order, award, decision, or other determination of the administrative tribunal from which appeal was taken;
- (6) so much of the litigation before the administrative tribunal or before any division, commissioner, deputy commissioner, or hearing officer of the administrative tribunal, set out in the form provided in Rule 9(c)(1), as is necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal, or a statement specifying that the transcript of proceedings is being filed ~~with the record~~ pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2) and (3);
- (7) when the administrative tribunal has reviewed a record of proceedings before a division or an individual commissioner, deputy commissioner, or hearing officer of the administrative tribunal, copies of all items included in the record filed with the administrative tribunal which are necessary for an understanding of all issues presented on appeal;
- (8) copies of all other papers documents filed and statements of all other proceedings had before the administrative tribunal or any of its individual commissioners, deputies, or divisions which are necessary to an understanding of all issues presented on appeal; unless they appear in ~~the transcript of proceedings being filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2) and (3)~~ another component of the record on appeal;

- (9) a copy of the notice of appeal from the administrative tribunal, of all orders establishing time limits relative to the perfecting of the appeal, of any order finding a party to the appeal to be a civil pauper, and of any agreement, notice of approval, or order settling the record on appeal ~~and settling the transcript of proceedings if one is filed pursuant to Rule 9(e)(2) and (3);~~
- (10) proposed issues on appeal relating to the actions of the administrative tribunal, set out as provided in Rule 10;
- (11) a statement, when appropriate, that the record of proceedings was made with an electronic recording device;
- (12) a statement, when appropriate, that a supplement compiled pursuant to Rule 18(d)(3) is being filed separately ~~with the record on appeal; and~~
- (13) any order (issued prior to the filing of the record on appeal) ruling upon any motion by an attorney who is not licensed to practice law in North Carolina to be admitted pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 84-4.1 to appear in the appeal. In the event such a motion is filed prior to the filing of the printed record but has not yet been ruled upon when the printed record is filed, the printed record shall include a statement that such a motion is pending and the date that motion was filed-;
- (14) a statement, when appropriate, that copies of exhibits, copies of other items, or both have been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d) and are being filed separately; and
- (15) a brief description of each original exhibit and other original item that has been included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d).

(d) **Settling the Record on Appeal.** The record on appeal may be settled by any of the following methods:

- (1) **By Agreement.** Within forty-five days after all of the transcripts that have been ordered according to Rule 7 and Rule 18(b)(3) are delivered or forty-five days after the last notice of appeal is filed, whichever is later, the parties may by agreement entered in the printed record ~~on appeal~~ settle a proposed record on appeal that has been prepared by any party in accordance with this Rule 18 as the record on appeal.
- (2) **By Appellee's Approval of Appellant's Proposed Record on Appeal.** If the record on appeal is not settled by agreement under Rule 18(d)(1), the appellant shall, within the same times provided, serve upon all other parties a proposed record on appeal constituted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 18(c).

Within thirty days after service of the proposed record on appeal upon an appellee, that appellee may serve upon all other parties a notice of approval of the proposed record on appeal or objections, amendments, or a proposed alternative record on appeal. Amendments or objections to the proposed record on appeal shall be set out in a separate ~~paper~~document and shall specify any item(s) for which an objection is based on the contention that the item was not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof, or that the content of a statement or narration is factually inaccurate. An appellant who objects to an appellee's response to the proposed record on appeal shall make the same specification in its request for judicial settlement. The formatting of the record on appeal and the order in which items appear in it is the responsibility of the appellant. Judicial settlement is not appropriate for disputes concerning only the formatting or the order in which items appear in the settled record on appeal. If all appellees within the times allowed them either serve notices of approval or fail to serve either notices of approval or objections, amendments, or proposed alternative records on appeal, appellant's proposed record on appeal thereupon constitutes the record on appeal.

- (3) **By Agreement, by Operation of Rule, or by Court Order After Appellee's Objection or Amendment.** If any appellee timely serves amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, the record on appeal shall ~~consist of~~include each item that is either among those items required by Rule 18(c) ~~to be in the record on appeal~~ or that is requested by any party to the appeal and agreed upon for inclusion by all other parties to the appeal, in the absence of contentions that the item was not filed, served, or offered into evidence. ~~If~~Additionally, if a party requests that an item be included in the record on appeal but not all parties to the appeal agree to its inclusion, then that item ~~shall not be included in the printed record on appeal, but~~ shall be filed by the appellant ~~with the record on appeal~~ in a volume captioned "Rule 18(d)(3) Supplement ~~to the Printed Record on Appeal,~~" ~~along with any transcripts, narrations of proceedings, documentary exhibits, and other items that are filed pursuant to these rules;~~ provided that any item not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or for which no offer of proof was tendered shall not be included in the record on appeal. Subject to the additional requirements of Rule 28(d), items in the Rule 18(d)(3) supplement may be cited and used by the parties ~~as would items in the printed record on appeal~~like any other component of the record on appeal.

If a party does not agree to the wording of a statement or narration required or permitted by these rules, there shall be no judicial settlement to resolve the dispute unless the objection is based on a contention that the statement or narration concerns an item that was not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or tendered in an offer of proof, or that a statement or narration is factually inaccurate. Instead, the objecting party is permitted to have inserted in the settled record on appeal a concise counter-statement. Parties are strongly encouraged to reach agreement on the wording of statements in records on appeal.

The Rule 18(d)(3) supplement ~~to the printed record on appeal~~ shall contain an index of the contents of the supplement, which shall appear as the first page thereof. The Rule 18(d)(3) supplement shall be paginated consecutively with the pages of the printed record on appeal, the first page of the supplement to bear the next consecutive number following the number of the last page of the printed record on appeal. These pages shall be referred to as “record supplement pages,” and shall be cited as “(R S p ___).” The contents of the supplement should be arranged, so far as practicable, in the order in which they occurred or were filed in the administrative tribunal. If a party does not agree to the inclusion or specification of an exhibit or transcript in the printed record, the printed record shall include a statement that such items are separately filed along with the supplement.

If any party to the appeal contends that materials proposed for inclusion in the record or for filing therewith pursuant to these rules were not filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or offered into evidence, or that a statement or narration permitted by these rules is not factually accurate, then that party, within ten days after expiration of the time within which the appellee last served with the appellant’s proposed record on appeal might have served amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, may in writing request that the administrative tribunal convene a conference to settle the record on appeal. A copy of that request, endorsed with a certificate showing service on the administrative tribunal, shall be served upon all other parties. Each party shall promptly provide to the administrative tribunal a reference copy of the record items, amendments, or objections served by that party in the case.

The functions of the administrative tribunal in the settlement of the record on appeal are to determine whether a

statement permitted by these rules is not factually accurate, to settle narrations of proceedings under Rule 18(c)(6), and to determine whether the record accurately reflects material filed, served, submitted for consideration, admitted, or made the subject of an offer of proof, but not to decide whether material desired in the record by either party is relevant to the issues on appeal, non-duplicative, or otherwise suited for inclusion in the record on appeal.

Upon receipt of a request for settlement of the record on appeal, the administrative tribunal shall send written notice to counsel for all parties setting a place and time for a conference to settle the record on appeal. The conference shall be held not later than fifteen days after service of the request upon the administrative tribunal. The administrative tribunal or a delegate appointed in writing by the administrative tribunal shall settle the record on appeal by order entered not more than twenty days after service of the request for settlement upon the administrative tribunal. If requested, the settling official shall return the record items submitted for reference during the settlement process with the order settling the record on appeal.

When the administrative tribunal is a party to the appeal, the administrative tribunal shall forthwith request the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as appropriate, to appoint a referee to settle the record on appeal. The referee so appointed shall proceed after conference with all parties to settle the record on appeal in accordance with the terms of these rules and the appointing order.

If any appellee timely serves amendments, objections, or a proposed alternative record on appeal, and no judicial settlement of the record is sought, the record is deemed settled as of the expiration of the ten-day period within which any party could have requested judicial settlement of the record on appeal under this Rule 18(d)(3).

Nothing herein shall prevent settlement of the record on appeal by agreement of the parties at any time within the times herein limited for settling the record by administrative tribunal decision.

(e) **Further Procedures and Additional Materials in the Record on Appeal.** Further procedures for perfecting and prosecuting the appeal shall be as provided by these rules for appeals from the courts of the trial divisions.

(f) **Extensions of Time.** The times provided in this rule for taking any action may be extended in accordance with the provisions of Rule 27(c).

Rule 21. Certiorari

(a) Scope of the Writ.

- (1) **Review of the Judgments and Orders of Trial Tribunals.** The writ of certiorari may be issued in appropriate circumstances by either appellate court to permit review of the judgments and orders of trial tribunals when the right to prosecute an appeal has been lost by failure to take timely action, or when no right of appeal from an interlocutory order exists, or for review pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 15A-1422(c)(3) of an order of the trial court ruling on a motion for appropriate relief.
- (2) **Review of the Judgments and Orders of the Court of Appeals.** The writ of certiorari may be issued by the Supreme Court in appropriate circumstances to permit review of the decisions and orders of the Court of Appeals when the right to prosecute an appeal of right or to petition for discretionary review has been lost by failure to take timely action, or for review of orders of the Court of Appeals when no right of appeal exists.

(b) **Petition for Writ—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Application for the writ of certiorari shall be made by filing a petition therefor with the clerk of the court of the appellate division to which appeal of right might lie from a final judgment in the cause by the tribunal to which issuance of the writ is sought.

(c) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed without unreasonable delay and shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. For cases which arise from the Industrial Commission, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Chair of the Industrial Commission. The petition shall contain a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented by the application; a statement of the reasons why the writ should issue; and certified copies of the judgment, order, or opinion or parts of the record which may be essential to an understanding of the matters set forth in the petition. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the prescribed docket fee, the clerk will docket the petition.

(d) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, and any supporting ~~papers~~items. No briefs or oral argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

(e) **Petition for Writ in Post-conviction Matters—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Petitions for writ of certiorari to review orders of the

trial court denying motions for appropriate relief upon grounds listed in N.C.G.S. § 15A-1415(b) by persons who have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death shall be filed in the Supreme Court. In all other cases such petitions shall be filed in and determined by the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court will not entertain petitions for certiorari or petitions for further discretionary review in these cases. In the event the petitioner unreasonably delays in filing the petition or otherwise fails to comply with a rule of procedure, the petition shall be dismissed by the court. If the petition is without merit, it shall be denied by the court.

(f) **Petition for Writ in Post-conviction Matters—Death Penalty Cases.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review orders of the trial court on motions for appropriate relief in death penalty cases shall be filed in the Supreme Court within sixty days after delivery of the transcript of the hearing on the motion for appropriate relief to the petitioning party. The responding party shall file its response within thirty days of service of the petition.

* * *

Rule 22. Mandamus and Prohibition

(a) **Petition for Writ—to Which Appellate Court Addressed.** Applications for the writs of mandamus or prohibition directed to a judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners shall be made by filing a petition therefor with the clerk of the court to which appeal of right might lie from a final judgment entered in the cause by the judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners to whom issuance of the writ is sought.

(b) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed without unreasonable delay after the judicial action sought to be prohibited or compelled has been undertaken, or has occurred, or has been refused, and shall be accompanied by proof of service on the respondent judge, judges, commissioner, or commissioners and on all other parties to the action. The petition shall contain a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented by the application; a statement of the issues presented and of the relief sought; a statement of the reasons why the writ should issue; and certified copies of any order or opinion or parts of the record that may be essential to an understanding of the matters set forth in the petition. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the prescribed docket fee, the clerk shall docket the petition.

(c) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition the respondent or any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, and any supporting ~~papers~~items. No briefs or oral

argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

* * *

Rule 23. Supersedeas

(a) Pending Review of Trial Tribunal Judgments and Orders.

(1) **Application—When Appropriate.** Application may be made to the appropriate appellate court for a writ of supersedeas to stay the execution or enforcement of any judgment, order, or other determination of a trial tribunal which is not automatically stayed by the taking of appeal when an appeal has been taken, or a petition for mandamus, prohibition, or certiorari has been filed to obtain review of the judgment, order, or other determination; and (1) a stay order or entry has been sought by the applicant by deposit of security or by motion in the trial tribunal and such order or entry has been denied or vacated by the trial tribunal, or (2) extraordinary circumstances make it impracticable to obtain a stay by deposit of security or by application to the trial tribunal for a stay order.

(2) **Application—How and to Which Appellate Court Made.** Application for the writ is by petition which shall in all cases, except those initially docketed in the Supreme Court, be first made to the Court of Appeals. Except when an appeal from a superior court is initially docketed in the Supreme Court, no petition will be entertained by the Supreme Court unless application has been made first to the Court of Appeals and denied by that court.

(b) **Pending Review by Supreme Court of Court of Appeals Decisions.** Application may be made in the first instance to the Supreme Court for a writ of supersedeas to stay the execution or enforcement of a judgment, order, or other determination mandated by the Court of Appeals when a notice of appeal of right or a petition for discretionary review has been or will be timely filed, or a petition for review by certiorari, mandamus, or prohibition has been filed to obtain review of the decision of the Court of Appeals. No prior motion for a stay order need be made to the Court of Appeals.

(c) **Petition for Writ—Filing and Service; Content.** The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which application is being made and shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The petition shall be verified by counsel or the petitioner. Upon receipt of the required docket fee, the clerk will docket the petition.

For stays of the judgments of trial tribunals, the petition shall contain a statement that stay has been sought in the court to which issuance of the writ is sought and denied or vacated by that court, or shall contain facts showing that it was impracticable there to seek a stay. For stays of any judgment, the petition shall contain: (1) a statement of any facts necessary to an understanding of the basis upon which the writ is sought; and (2) a statement of reasons why the writ should issue in justice to the applicant. The petition may be accompanied by affidavits and by any certified portions of the record pertinent to its consideration. It may be included in a petition for discretionary review by the Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-31, or in a petition to either appellate court for certiorari, mandamus, or prohibition.

(d) **Response; Determination by Court.** Within ten days after service of the petition any party may file a response thereto with supporting affidavits or certified portions of the record not filed with the petition. Filing shall be accompanied by proof of service upon all other parties. The court for good cause shown may shorten the time for filing a response. Determination will be made on the basis of the petition, the response, and any supporting ~~papers~~ items. No briefs or oral argument will be received or allowed unless ordered by the court upon its own initiative.

(e) **Temporary Stay.** Upon the filing of a petition for supersedeas, the applicant may apply, either within the petition or by a separate paper filing, for an order temporarily staying enforcement or execution of the judgment, order, or other determination pending decision by the court upon the petition for supersedeas. If application is made by a separate paper filing, it shall be filed and served in the manner provided for the petition for supersedeas in Rule 23(c). The court for good cause shown in such a petition for temporary stay may issue such an order ex parte. In capital cases, such stay, if granted, shall remain in effect until the period for filing a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court has passed without a petition being filed, or until certiorari on a timely filed petition has been denied by that Court. At that time, the stay shall automatically dissolve.

* * *

Rule 24. ~~Form of Papers; Copies~~ [Reserved]

~~A party should file with the appellate court a single copy of any paper required to be filed in connection with applications for extraordinary writs. The court may direct that additional copies be filed. The clerk will not reproduce copies.~~

* * *

Rule 26. Filing and Service

~~(a) **Filing.** Papers required or permitted by these rules to be filed in the trial or appellate divisions shall be filed with the clerk of the appropriate court. Filing may be accomplished by mail or by electronic means as set forth in this rule.~~

- ~~(1) **Filing by Mail.** Filing may be accomplished by mail addressed to the clerk but is not timely unless the papers are received by the clerk within the time fixed for filing, except that motions, responses to petitions, the record on appeal, and briefs shall be deemed filed on the date of mailing, as evidenced by the proof of service.~~
- ~~(2) **Filing by Electronic Means.** Filing in the appellate courts may be accomplished by electronic means by use of the electronic filing site at <https://www.ncappellatecourts.org>. Many documents may be filed electronically through the use of this site. The site identifies those types of documents that may not be filed electronically. A document filed by use of the electronic filing site is deemed filed as of the time that the document is received electronically. Responses and motions may be filed by facsimile machines, if an oral request for permission to do so has first been tendered to and approved by the clerk of the appropriate appellate court. In all cases in which a document has been filed by facsimile machine pursuant to this rule, counsel must forward the following items by first class mail, contemporaneously with the transmission: the original signed document, the electronic transmission fee, and the applicable filing fee for the document, if any. The party filing a document by electronic means shall be responsible for all costs of the transmission, and neither they nor the electronic transmission fee may be recovered as costs of the appeal. When a document is filed to the electronic filing site at <https://www.ncappellatecourts.org>, counsel may either have his or her account drafted electronically by following the procedures described at the electronic filing site, or counsel must forward the applicable filing fee for the document by first class mail, contemporaneously with the transmission.~~

(a) **Filing.** Counsel must file documents in the appellate courts electronically. The electronic-filing site for the appellate courts is located at <https://www.ncappellatecourts.org>. If a technical failure prevents counsel from filing a document by use of the electronic-filing site, then the clerk of the appellate court may permit the document to be filed by hand delivery, mail, or fax. Counsel may file copies of oversized documents and non-documentary items electronically if permitted to do so by the electronic-filing site, but otherwise by hand delivery or mail.

A person who is not represented by counsel is encouraged to file items in the appellate courts electronically but is not required to do so. A person not represented by counsel may file items by hand delivery or mail.

An item is filed in the appellate court electronically when it is received by the electronic-filing site. An item is filed in paper when it is received by the clerk, except

that motions, responses to petitions, the record on appeal, and briefs filed by mail are deemed filed on the date of mailing as evidenced by the proof of service.

(b) **Service ~~of All Papers~~ Required.** Copies of all ~~papers~~items filed by any party and not required by these rules to be served by the clerk shall, at or before the time of filing, be served on all other parties to the appeal.

(c) **Manner of Service.** Service may be made in the manner provided for service and return of process in Rule 4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure and may be so made upon a party or upon its attorney of record. Service may also be made upon a party or its attorney of record by delivering a copy to either or by mailing a copy to the recipient's last known address, or if no address is known, by filing it in the office of the clerk with whom the original ~~paper~~item is filed. Delivery of a copy within this rule means handing it to the attorney or to the party, or leaving it at the attorney's office with a partner or employee. Service by mail is complete upon deposit of the ~~paper~~item enclosed in a postpaid, properly addressed wrapper in a post office or official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service, or, for those having access to such services, upon deposit with the State Courier Service or Inter-Office Mail. When a document is filed electronically to the electronic-filing site, service also may be accomplished electronically by use of the other counsel's correct and current e-mail address(es), or service may be accomplished in the manner described previously in this subsection.

(d) **Proof of Service.** ~~Papers~~Items presented for filing shall contain an acknowledgment of service by the person served or proof of service in the form of a statement of the date and manner of service and of the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made service. Proof of service shall appear on or be affixed to the ~~papers~~items filed.

(e) **Joint Appellants and Appellees.** Any ~~paper~~item required by these rules to be served on a party is properly served upon all parties joined in the appeal by service upon any one of them.

(f) **Numerous Parties to Appeal Proceeding Separately.** When there are unusually large numbers of appellees or appellants proceeding separately, the trial tribunal, upon motion of any party or on its own initiative, may order that any ~~papers~~items required by these rules to be served by a party on all other parties need be served only upon parties designated in the order, and that the filing of such a ~~paper~~an item and service thereof upon the parties designated constitutes due notice of it to all other parties. A copy of every such order shall be served upon all parties to the action in such manner and form as the court directs.

(g) **Documents Filed with Appellate Courts.**

(1) **Form of ~~Papers~~Documents.** ~~Papers~~Documents composed for an appeal and presented to either appellate court for filing shall be letter size (8½ x 11") ~~with the exception of wills and exhibits. All printed matter must appear in font~~Documents shall be prepared using a proportionally spaced font with serifs

that is no smaller than 12-point and no larger than 14-point in size, using a proportionally spaced font with serifs. Examples of proportionally spaced fonts with serifs include, but are not limited to, Constantia and Century typeface as described in Appendix B to these rules. ~~Unglazed white paper of 16 to 20 pound substance should be utilized so as to produce a clear, black image, leaving a margin of approximately one inch on each side.~~ The body of text shall be presented with double spacing between each line of text. Lines of text shall be no wider than 6½ inches, leaving a margin of approximately one inch on each side. The format of all ~~papers~~ documents presented for filing shall follow the additional instructions found in the appendixes to these rules. The format of briefs shall follow the additional instructions found in Rule 28(j).

- (2) **Index Required.** ~~All documents~~ Documents composed for an appeal and presented to either appellate court, other than records on appeal, which in this respect are governed by Rule 9, shall, unless they are less than ten pages in length, be preceded by a subject index of the matter contained therein, with page references, and a table of authorities, i.e., cases (alphabetically arranged), constitutional provisions, statutes, and textbooks cited, with references to the pages where they are cited.
- (3) **Closing.** The body of ~~the document~~ a document composed for an appeal shall at its close bear the printed name, post office address, telephone number, State Bar number, and e-mail address of counsel of record, and in addition, at the appropriate place, the ~~manuscript~~ signature of counsel of record. ~~If the document has been filed electronically by use of the electronic filing site at <https://www.ncappellatecourts.org>, the manuscript signature of counsel of record is not required.~~

* * *

Rule 27. Computation and Extension of Time

(a) **Computation of Time.** In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, by order of court, or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday when the courthouse is closed for transactions, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday when the courthouse is closed for transactions.

(b) **Additional Time After Service.** Except as to filing of notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 3(c), whenever a party has the right to do some act or take some

proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other ~~paper~~item and the notice or ~~paper~~item is served by mail, or by e-mail if allowed by these rules, three days shall be added to the prescribed period.

(c) **Extensions of Time; By Which Court Granted.** Except as herein provided, courts for good cause shown may upon motion extend any of the times prescribed by these rules, or by order of court, for doing any act required or allowed under these rules, or may permit an act to be done after the expiration of such time. Courts may not extend the time for taking an appeal or for filing a petition for discretionary review or a petition for rehearing or the responses thereto prescribed by these rules or by law.

- (1) **Motions for Extension of Time in the Trial Division.** The trial tribunal for good cause shown by the appellant may extend once, for no more than thirty days, the time permitted by: (1) Rule 7 for a transcriptionist to deliver a transcript; and (2) Rule 11 or Rule 18 for service of the proposed record on appeal.

Motions for extensions of time made to a trial tribunal may be made orally or in writing and without notice to other parties and may be determined at any time or place within the state.

Motions made under this Rule 27 to a court of the trial division may be heard and determined by any of those judges of the particular court specified in Rule 36 of these rules. Such motions made to a commission may be heard and determined by the chair of the commission; or if to a commissioner, then by that commissioner.

- (2) **Motions for Extension of Time in the Appellate Division.** All motions for extensions of time other than those specifically enumerated in Rule 27(c)(1) may be made only to the appellate court to which appeal has been taken.

(d) **Motions for Extension of Time; How Determined.** Motions for extension of time made in any court may be determined *ex parte*, but the moving party shall promptly serve on all other parties to the appeal a copy of any order extending time; provided that motions made after the expiration of the time allowed in these rules for the action sought to be extended must be in writing and with notice to all other parties and may be allowed only after all other parties have had an opportunity to be heard.

* * *

Rule 28. Briefs—Function and Content

(a) **Function.** The function of all briefs required or permitted by these rules is to define clearly the issues presented to the reviewing court and to present the arguments and authorities upon which the parties rely in support of their

respective positions thereon. The scope of review on appeal is limited to issues so presented in the several briefs. Issues not presented and discussed in a party's brief are deemed abandoned. Similarly, issues properly presented for review in the Court of Appeals, but not then stated in the notice of appeal or the petition accepted by the Supreme Court for review and discussed in the new briefs required by Rules 14(d)(1) and 15(g)(2) to be filed in the Supreme Court for review by that Court, are deemed abandoned.

(b) **Content of Appellant's Brief.** An appellant's brief shall contain, under appropriate headings and in the form prescribed by Rule 26(g) and the appendixes to these rules, in the following order:

- (1) A cover page, followed by a subject index and table of authorities as required by Rule 26(g).
- (2) A statement of the issues presented for review. The proposed issues on appeal listed in the printed record~~-on appeal~~ shall not limit the scope of the issues that an appellant may argue in its brief.
- (3) A concise statement of the procedural history of the case. This shall indicate the nature of the case and summarize the course of proceedings up to the taking of the appeal before the court.
- (4) A statement of the grounds for appellate review. Such statement shall include citation of the statute or statutes permitting appellate review. When an appeal is based on Rule 54(b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the statement shall show that there has been a final judgment as to one or more but fewer than all of the claims or parties and that there has been a certification by the trial court that there is no just reason for delay. When an appeal is interlocutory, the statement must contain sufficient facts and argument to support appellate review on the ground that the challenged order affects a substantial right.
- (5) A full and complete statement of the facts. This should be a non-argumentative summary of all material facts underlying the matter in controversy which are necessary to understand all issues presented for review, supported by references to pages in ~~the transcript of proceedings, the record on appeal, or exhibits,~~ as the case may be.
- (6) An argument, to contain the contentions of the appellant with respect to each issue presented. Issues not presented in a party's brief, or in support of which no reason or argument is stated, will be taken as abandoned.

The argument shall contain a concise statement of the applicable standard(s) of review for each issue, which shall appear either at the beginning of the discussion of each issue or under a separate heading placed before the beginning of the discussion of all the issues.

The body of the argument and the statement of applicable standard(s) of review shall contain citations of the authorities upon which the appellant relies. Evidence or other proceedings material to the issue may be narrated or quoted in the body of the argument, with appropriate reference to the record on appeal, the transcript of proceedings, or exhibits.

- (7) A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.
- (8) Identification of counsel by signature, typed name, post office address, telephone number, State Bar number, and e-mail address.
- (9) The proof of service required by Rule 26(d).
- (10) Any appendix required or allowed by this Rule 28.

(c) Content of Appellee's Brief; Presentation of Additional Issues.

An appellee's brief shall contain a subject index and table of authorities as required by Rule 26(g), an argument, a conclusion, identification of counsel, and proof of service in the form provided in Rule 28(b) for an appellant's brief, and any appendix required or allowed by this Rule 28. It does not need to contain a statement of the issues presented, procedural history of the case, grounds for appellate review, the facts, or the standard(s) of review, unless the appellee disagrees with the appellant's statements and desires to make a restatement or unless the appellee desires to present issues in addition to those stated by the appellant.

Without taking an appeal, an appellee may present issues on appeal based on any action or omission of the trial court that deprived the appellee of an alternative basis in law for supporting the judgment, order, or other determination from which appeal has been taken. Without having taken appeal or listing proposed issues as permitted by Rule 10(c), an appellee may also argue on appeal whether a new trial should be granted to the appellee rather than a judgment notwithstanding the verdict awarded to the appellant when the latter relief is sought on appeal by the appellant. If the appellee presents issues in addition to those stated by the appellant, the appellee's brief must contain a full, non-argumentative summary of all material facts necessary to understand the new issues supported by references to pages in the record on appeal, the transcript of proceedings, or the appendixes, as appropriate, as well as a statement of the applicable standard(s) of review for those additional issues.

An appellee may supplement the record with any materials pertinent to the issues presented on appeal, as provided in Rule 9(b)(5).

(d) **Appendixes to Briefs.** Whenever the transcript of proceedings is filed pursuant to Rule 9(c)(2), the parties must file portions of the transcript as appendixes to their briefs, if required by this Rule 28(d).

(1) **When Appendixes to Appellant's Brief Are Required.** Except as provided in Rule 28(d)(2), the appellant must reproduce as appendixes to its brief:

- a. those portions of the transcript of proceedings which must be reproduced in order to understand any issue presented in the brief;
- b. those portions of the transcript showing the pertinent questions and answers when an issue presented in the brief involves the admission or exclusion of evidence;
- c. relevant portions of statutes, rules, or regulations, the study of which is required to determine issues presented in the brief;
- d. relevant items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement ~~to the printed record on appeal~~, the study of which are required to determine issues presented in the brief.

(2) **When Appendixes to Appellant's Brief Are Not Required.** Notwithstanding the requirements of Rule 28(d)(1), the appellant is not required to reproduce an appendix to its brief with respect to an issue presented:

- a. whenever the portion of the transcript necessary to understand an issue presented in the brief is reproduced in the body of the brief;
- b. to show the absence or insufficiency of evidence unless there are discrete portions of the transcript where the subject matter of the alleged insufficiency of the evidence is located; or
- c. to show the general nature of the evidence necessary to understand an issue presented in the brief if such evidence has been fully summarized as required by Rule 28(b)(4) and (5).

(3) **When Appendixes to Appellee's Brief Are Required.** An appellee must reproduce appendixes to its brief in the following circumstances:

- a. Whenever the appellee believes that appellant's appendixes do not include portions of the transcript or items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement ~~to~~

~~the printed record on appeal~~ that are required by Rule 28(d)(1), the appellee shall reproduce those portions of the transcript or supplement it believes to be necessary to understand the issue.

- b. Whenever the appellee presents a new or additional issue in its brief as permitted by Rule 28(c), the appellee shall reproduce portions of the transcript or relevant items from the Rule 11(c) or Rule 18(d)(3) supplement ~~to the printed record on appeal~~ as if it were the appellant with respect to each such new or additional issue.

- (4) **Format of Appendixes.** The appendixes to the briefs of any party shall be in the format prescribed by Rule 26(g) and shall consist of ~~clear photocopies~~ copies of transcript pages that have been deemed necessary for inclusion in the appendix under this Rule 28(d). The pages of the appendix shall be consecutively numbered, and an index to the appendix shall be placed at its beginning.

(e) **References in Briefs to the Record on Appeal.** References in the briefs to parts of the printed record ~~on appeal and to parts of the transcript or parts of documentary exhibits~~, transcripts, documents included in the record on appeal pursuant to Rule 9(d), or supplements shall be to the pages in such filings where those portions appear.

(f) **Joinder of Multiple Parties in Briefs.** Any number of appellants or appellees in a single cause or in causes consolidated for appeal may join in a single brief even though they are not formally joined on the appeal. Any party to any appeal may adopt by reference portions of the briefs of others.

(g) **Additional Authorities.** Additional authorities discovered by a party after filing its brief may be brought to the attention of the court by filing a memorandum thereof with the clerk of the court and serving copies upon all other parties. The memorandum may not be used as a reply brief or for additional argument, but shall simply state the issue to which the additional authority applies and provide a full citation of the authority. Authorities not cited in the briefs or in such a memorandum may not be cited and discussed in oral argument.

(h) **Reply Briefs.** Within fourteen days after an appellee's brief has been served on an appellant, the appellant may file and serve a reply brief, subject to the length limitations set forth in Rule 28(j). Any reply brief which an appellant elects to file shall be limited to a concise rebuttal of arguments set out in the appellee's brief and shall not reiterate arguments set forth in the appellant's principal brief. Upon motion of the appellant, the Court may extend the length limitations on such a reply brief to permit the appellant to address new or additional issues presented for the first time in the appellee's brief. Otherwise, motions to extend reply brief length limitations or to extend the time to file a reply brief are disfavored.

(i) **Amicus Curiae Briefs.** An amicus curiae may file a brief with the permission of the appellate court in which the appeal is docketed.

- (1) **Motion.** To obtain the court’s permission to file a brief, amicus curiae shall file a motion with the court that states concisely the nature of amicus curiae’s interest, the reasons why the brief is desirable, the issues of law to be addressed in the brief, and the position of amicus curiae on those issues.
- (2) **Brief.** The motion must be accompanied by amicus curiae’s brief. The amicus curiae brief shall contain, in a footnote on the first page, a statement that identifies any person or entity—other than amicus curiae, its members, or its counsel—who, directly or indirectly, either wrote the brief or contributed money for its preparation.
- (3) **Time for Filing.** If the amicus curiae brief is in support of a party to the appeal, then amicus curiae shall file its motion and brief within the time allowed for filing that party’s principal brief. If amicus curiae’s brief does not support either party, then amicus curiae shall file its motion and proposed brief within the time allowed for filing appellee’s principal brief.
- (4) **Service on Parties.** When amicus curiae files its motion and brief, it must serve a copy of its motion and brief on all parties to the appeal.
- (5) **Action by Court.** Unless the court orders otherwise, it will decide amicus curiae’s motion without responses or argument. An amicus motion filed by an individual on his or her own behalf will be disfavored.
- (6) **Reply Briefs.** A party to the appeal may file and serve a reply brief that responds to an amicus curiae brief no later than thirty days after having been served with the amicus curiae brief. A party’s reply brief to an amicus curiae brief shall be limited to a concise rebuttal of arguments set out in the amicus curiae brief and shall not reiterate or rebut arguments set forth in the party’s principal brief. The court will not accept a reply brief from an amicus curiae.
- (7) **Oral Argument.** The court will allow a motion of an amicus curiae requesting permission to participate in oral argument only for extraordinary reasons.

(j) **Word-Count Limitations Applicable to Briefs Filed in the Court of Appeals.** Each brief filed in the Court of Appeals, whether filed by an appellant, appellee, or amicus curiae, shall be set in font as set forth in Rule 26(g)(1) and described in Appendix B to these rules. A principal brief may contain no more than

8,750 words. A reply brief may contain no more than 3,750 words. An amicus curiae brief may contain no more than 3,750 words.

- (1) **Portions of Brief Included in Word Count.** Footnotes and citations in the body of the brief must be included in the word count. Covers, captions, indexes, tables of authorities, certificates of service, certificates of compliance with this rule, counsel's signature block, and appendixes do not count against these word-count limits.
- (2) **Certificate of Compliance.** Parties shall submit with the brief, immediately before the certificate of service, a certification, signed by counsel of record, or in the case of parties filing briefs pro se, by the party, that the brief contains no more than the number of words allowed by this rule. For purposes of this certification, counsel and parties may rely on word counts reported by word-processing software, as long as footnotes and citations are included in those word counts.

* * *

Rule 30. Oral Argument and Unpublished Opinions

- (a) **Order and Content of Argument.**
 - (1) The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument. The opening argument shall include a fair statement of the case. Oral arguments should complement the written briefs, and counsel will therefore not be permitted to read at length from briefs, records, and authorities.
 - (2) In matters listed in Rule 42(b), counsel must use initials or a pseudonym in oral argument instead of the minor's name.
- (b) **Time Allowed for Argument.**
 - (1) **In General.** Ordinarily a total of thirty minutes will be allowed all appellants and a total of thirty minutes will be allowed all appellees for oral argument. Upon written or oral application of any party, the court for good cause shown may extend the times limited for argument. Among other causes, the existence of adverse interests between multiple appellants or between multiple appellees may be suggested as good cause for such an extension. The court of its own initiative may direct argument on specific points outside the times limited.

Counsel is not obliged to use all the time allowed, and should avoid unnecessary repetition; the court may terminate argument whenever it considers further argument unnecessary.

- (2) **Numerous Counsel.** Any number of counsel representing individual appellants or appellees proceeding separately or jointly may be heard in argument within the times herein limited or allowed by order of court. When more than one counsel is heard, duplication or supplementation of argument on the same points shall be avoided unless specifically directed by the court.

(c) **Non-Appearance of Parties.** If counsel for any party fails to appear to present oral argument, the court will hear argument from opposing counsel. If counsel for no party appears, the court will decide the case on the written briefs unless it orders otherwise.

(d) ~~Submission on Written Briefs. By agreement of the parties, a case may be submitted for decision on the written briefs, but the court may nevertheless order oral argument before deciding the case.~~ **Argument Conducted by Audio and Video Transmission.** The appellate courts may deviate from traditional in-person oral argument and instead require that oral argument be conducted by audio and video transmission. A party may move the court to conduct oral argument by audio and video transmission but must explain in its motion why the request is being made.

(e) **Unpublished Opinions.**

- (1) In order to minimize the cost of publication and of providing storage space for the published reports, the Court of Appeals is not required to publish an opinion in every decided case. If the panel that hears the case determines that the appeal involves no new legal principles and that an opinion, if published, would have no value as a precedent, it may direct that no opinion be published.
- (2) The text of a decision without published opinion shall be posted on the opinions web page of the Court of Appeals at <https://appellate.nccourts.org/opinion-filings/coa> and reported only by listing the case and the decision in the advance sheets and the bound volumes of the North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports.
- (3) An unpublished decision of the North Carolina Court of Appeals does not constitute controlling legal authority. Accordingly, citation of unpublished opinions in briefs, memoranda, and oral arguments in the trial and appellate divisions is disfavored, except for the purpose of establishing claim preclusion, issue preclusion, or the law of the case. If a party believes, nevertheless, that an unpublished opinion has precedential value to a material issue in the case and that there is no published

opinion that would serve as well, the party may cite the unpublished opinion if that party serves a copy thereof on all other parties in the case and on the court to which the citation is offered. This service may be accomplished by including the copy of the unpublished opinion in an addendum to a brief or memorandum. A party who cites an unpublished opinion for the first time at a hearing or oral argument must attach a copy of the unpublished opinion relied upon pursuant to the requirements of Rule 28(g). When citing an unpublished opinion, a party must indicate the opinion's unpublished status.

- (4) Counsel of record and pro se parties of record may move for publication of an unpublished opinion, citing reasons based on Rule 30(e)(1) and serving a copy of the motion upon all other counsel and pro se parties of record. The motion shall be filed and served within ten days of the filing of the opinion. Any objection to the requested publication by counsel or pro se parties of record must be filed within five days after service of the motion requesting publication. The panel that heard the case shall determine whether to allow or deny such motion.

(f) ~~Pre-Argument Review; Decision of Appeal Without Oral Argument.~~

- (1) At any time that the Supreme Court concludes that oral argument in any case pending before it will not be of assistance to the Court, it may dispose of the case on the record and briefs. In those cases, counsel will be notified not to appear for oral argument.
- (2) The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals may from time to time designate a panel to review any pending case, after all briefs are filed but before argument, for decision under this rule. If all of the judges of the panel to which a pending appeal has been referred conclude that oral argument will not be of assistance to the Court, the case may be disposed of on the record and briefs. Counsel will be notified not to appear for oral argument.
- (3) By agreement of the parties, a case may be submitted for decision on the written briefs, but the court may nevertheless order oral argument before deciding the case.

* * *

Rule 34. Frivolous Appeals; Sanctions

- (a) A court of the appellate division may, on its own initiative or motion of a party, impose a sanction against a party or attorney or both when the court

determines that an appeal or any proceeding in an appeal was frivolous because of one or more of the following:

- (1) the appeal was not well-grounded in fact and was not warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;
- (2) the appeal was taken or continued for an improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
- (3) a petition, motion, brief, record, or other ~~paper~~item filed in the appeal was grossly lacking in the requirements of propriety, grossly violated appellate court rules, or grossly disregarded the requirements of a fair presentation of the issues to the appellate court.

(b) A court of the appellate division may impose one or more of the following sanctions:

- (1) dismissal of the appeal;
- (2) monetary damages including, but not limited to,
 - a. single or double costs,
 - b. damages occasioned by delay,
 - c. reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred because of the frivolous appeal or proceeding;
- (3) any other sanction deemed just and proper.

(c) A court of the appellate division may remand the case to the trial division for a hearing to determine one or more of the sanctions under subdivisions (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this rule.

(d) If a court of the appellate division remands the case to the trial division for a hearing to determine a sanction under subsection (c) of this rule, the person subject to sanction shall be entitled to be heard on that determination in the trial division.

* * *

Rule 37. Motions in Appellate Courts

(a) **Time; Content of Motions; Response.** An application to a court of the appellate division for an order or for other relief available under these rules may be made by filing a motion for such order or other relief with the clerk of the court, with service on all other parties. Unless another time is expressly provided by these rules, the motion may be filed and served at any time before the case is called for oral argument. The motion shall contain or be accompanied by any matter required by a

specific provision of these rules governing such a motion and shall state with particularity the grounds on which it is based and the order or relief sought. If a motion is supported by affidavits, briefs, or other ~~papers~~items, these shall be served and filed with the motion. Within ten days after a motion is served or until the appeal is called for oral argument, whichever period is shorter, a party may file and serve copies of a response in opposition to the motion, which may be supported by affidavits, briefs, or other ~~papers~~items in the same manner as motions. The court may shorten or extend the time for responding to any motion.

(b) **Determination.** Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 37(a), a motion may be acted upon at any time, despite the absence of notice to all parties and without awaiting a response thereto. A party who has not received actual notice of such a motion, or who has not filed a response at the time such action is taken, and who is adversely affected by the action may request reconsideration, vacation, or modification thereof. Motions will be determined without argument, unless the court orders otherwise.

(c) ~~[Reserved]~~**Notification and Consent.** In cases where all parties are represented by counsel, motions should contain a statement by counsel reporting counsel's good-faith effort to inform counsel for all other parties of the intended filing of the motion. The statement should indicate (i) whether the other parties consent to the relief being sought and (ii) whether any other party intends to file a response.

(d) **Withdrawal of Appeal in Criminal Cases.** Withdrawal of appeal in criminal cases shall be in accordance with N.C.G.S. § 15A-1450. In addition to the requirements of N.C.G.S. § 15A-1450, after the record on appeal in a criminal case has been filed in an appellate court but before the filing of an opinion, the defendant shall also file a written notice of the withdrawal with the clerk of the appropriate appellate court.

(e) **Withdrawal of Appeal in Civil Cases.**

- (1) Prior to the filing of a record on appeal in the appellate court, an appellant or cross-appellant may, without the consent of the other party, file a notice of withdrawal of its appeal with the tribunal from which appeal has been taken. Alternatively, prior to the filing of a record on appeal, the parties may file a signed stipulation agreeing to dismiss the appeal with the tribunal from which the appeal has been taken.
- (2) After the record on appeal has been filed, an appellant or cross-appellant or all parties jointly may move the appellate court in which the appeal is pending, prior to the filing of an opinion, for dismissal of the appeal. The motion must specify the reasons therefor, the positions of all parties on the motion to dismiss, and the positions of all parties on the allocation of taxed costs. The appeal may be dismissed by order upon such terms as agreed to by the parties or as fixed by the appellate court.

(f) **Effect of Withdrawal of Appeal.** The withdrawal of an appeal shall not affect the right of any other party to file or continue such party's appeal or cross-appeal.

* * *

Rule 39. Duties of Clerks; When Offices Open

(a) **General Provisions.** The clerks of the courts of the appellate division shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law. The courts shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing any proper ~~paper~~ item and of making motions and issuing orders. The offices of the clerks with the clerks or deputies in attendance shall be open during business hours on all days except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, but the respective courts may provide by order that the offices of their clerks shall be open for specified hours on Saturdays or on particular legal holidays or shall be closed on particular business days.

(b) **Records to Be Kept.** The clerk of each of the courts of the appellate division shall keep and maintain the records of that court on paper, microfilm, or electronic media, or any combination thereof. The records kept by the clerk shall include indexed listings of all cases docketed in that court, whether by appeal, petition, or motion, and a notation of the dispositions attendant thereto; a listing of final judgments on appeals before the court, indexed by title, docket number, and parties, containing a brief memorandum of the judgment of the court and the party against whom costs were adjudicated; and records of the proceedings and ceremonies of the court.

* * *

Appendix B. Format and Style

~~All documents for filing in either appellate court are prepared on 8½ x 11", plain, white unglazed paper of 16 to 20 pound weight. Typing is done on one side only, although the document will be reproduced in two-sided format. No vertical rules, law firm marginal return addresses, or punched holes will be accepted. The papers need not be stapled; a binder clip or rubber bands are adequate to secure them in order.~~

Documents composed for an appeal and presented to either appellate court for filing shall be formatted and styled as described in this appendix.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Documents shall be letter size (8½ x 11"). ~~Papers~~ Documents shall be prepared using ~~font~~ a proportionally spaced font with serifs that is no smaller than 12-point and no larger than 14-point ~~in size using a proportionally spaced font with serifs.~~ Examples of proportionally spaced fonts with serifs include, but are not limited to,

Constantia, Century, Century Schoolbook, and Century Old Style typeface. To allow for binding of documents, a margin of approximately one inch shall be left on all sides of the page. The formatted page should be approximately 6½ inches wide and 9 inches long. Tabs are located at the following distances from the left margin: ½", 1", 1½", 2", 4¼" (center), and 5".

CAPTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

~~All documents to be filed in either appellate court~~Documents shall be headed by a caption. The caption contains: the number to be assigned the case by the clerk; the Judicial District from which the case arises; the appellate court to whose attention the document is addressed; the style of the case showing the names of all parties to the action, except as provided by Rule 42; the county from which the case comes; the indictment or docket numbers of the case below (in records on appeal and in motions and petitions in the cause filed prior to the filing of the record); and the title of the document. The caption shall be placed beginning at the top margin of a cover page and again on the first textual page of the document.

No. _____ (Number) DISTRICT

(SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA)

(or)

(NORTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)	
or)	
(Name of Plaintiff))	<u>From (Name) County</u>
)	
v)	No. _____
)	
(Name of Defendant))	

(TITLE OF DOCUMENT)

The caption should reflect the title of the action (all parties named except as provided by Rule 42) as it appeared in the trial division. The appellant or petitioner is not automatically given topside billing; the relative positions of the plaintiff and defendant should be retained.

The caption of a component of the record on appeal and of a notice of appeal from the trial division should include directly below the name of the county, the

indictment or docket numbers of the case in the trial division. Those numbers, however, should not be included in other documents, except a petition for writ of certiorari or other petitions and motions in which no record on appeal has yet been created in the case. In notices of appeal or petitions to the Supreme Court from decisions of the Court of Appeals, the caption should show the Court of Appeals docket number in similar fashion.

Immediately below the caption of each document, centered and underlined, in all capital letters, should be the title of the document, e.g., PETITION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW UNDER N.C.G.S. § 7A-31, or DEFENDANT-APPELLANT'S BRIEF. A brief filed in the Supreme Court in a case previously heard and decided by the Court of Appeals is entitled NEW BRIEF.

INDEXES

A brief or petition that is ten pages or more in length and all appendixes to briefs (Rule 28) must contain an index to the contents.

The index should be indented approximately ¾" from each margin, providing a 5" line. The form of the index for a printed record ~~on appeal~~ should be as follows (indexes for briefs are addressed in Appendix E):

(Printed Record)

INDEX

Organization of the Court 1
 Complaint of Tri-Cities Mfg. 1

* * *

*PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE:

John Smith 17
 Tom Jones 23
 Defendant's Motion for Nonsuit 84

*DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE:

John Q. Public 86
 Mary J. Public 92
 Request for Jury Instructions 101
 Charge to the Jury 101
 Jury Verdict 102
 Order or Judgment 108
 Appeal Entries 109
 Order Extending Time 111
 Proposed Issues on Appeal 113
 Certificate of Service 114
 Stipulation of Counsel 115
 Names and Addresses of Counsel 116

USE OF THE TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENCE WITH RECORD ON APPEAL

Those portions of the printed record ~~on appeal~~ that correspond to the items asterisked (*) in the sample index above would be omitted if the transcript option were selected under Rule 9(c). In their place, counsel should insert a statement in substantially the following form:

“Per Rule 9(c) of the Rules of Appellate Procedure, the transcript of proceedings in this case, taken by (name), transcriptionist, from (date) to (date) and consisting of (# of volumes) volumes and (# of pages) pages, numbered (1) through (last page #), is ~~electronically~~ filed pursuant to ~~Rule 7~~ Rule 12.”

Entire transcripts should not be inserted into the printed record ~~on appeal, but rather should be electronically filed by the appellant pursuant to Rule 7~~. Transcript pages inserted into the printed record ~~on appeal~~ will be treated as a narration and will be printed at the standard page charge. Counsel should note that transcripts will not be reproduced with the printed record ~~on appeal~~, but will be treated and used as an exhibit.

TABLE OF CASES AND AUTHORITIES

Immediately following the index and before the inside caption, all briefs, petitions, and motions that are ten pages or greater in length shall contain a table of cases and authorities. Cases should be arranged alphabetically, followed by constitutional provisions, statutes, regulations, and other textbooks and authorities. The format should be similar to that of the index. Citations should be made according to the most recent edition of *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*. Citations to regional reporters shall include parallel citations to official state reporters.

FORMAT OF BODY OF DOCUMENT

Paragraphs within the body of the printed record ~~on appeal~~ should be single-spaced, with double spaces between paragraphs. The body of petitions, notices of appeal, responses, motions, and briefs should be double-spaced, with captions, headings, issues, and long quotes single-spaced.

Adherence to the margins is important because the document will be reproduced front and back and will be bound on the side. No part of the text should be obscured by that binding.

Quotations of more than three lines in length should be indented $\frac{3}{4}$ " from each margin and should be single-spaced. The citation should immediately follow the quote.

References to the record on appeal should be made using a parenthetical in the text: (R pp 38-40). References to the transcript, if used, should be made in a similar manner: (T p 558, line 21).

TOPICAL HEADINGS

The various sections of the brief or petition should be separated (and indexed) by topical headings, centered and underlined, in all capital letters.

Within the argument section, the issues presented should be set out as a heading in all capital letters and in paragraph format from margin to margin. Sub-issues should be presented in similar format, but block indented ½" from the left margin.

NUMBERING PAGES

The cover page containing the caption of the document (and the index in records on appeal) is unnumbered. The index and table of cases and authorities are on pages numbered with lowercase Roman numerals, e.g., i, ii, iv.

While the page containing the inside caption and the beginning of the substance of the petition or brief bears no number, it is page 1. Subsequent pages are sequentially numbered by Arabic numbers, flanked by dashes, at the center of the top margin of the page, e.g., -4-.

An appendix to the brief should be separately numbered in the manner of a brief.

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS

Unless filed pro se, ~~all original papers~~documents filed in a case will bear the ~~original~~ signature of at least one counsel participating in the case, as in the example below. The name, address, telephone number, State Bar number, and e-mail address of the person signing, together with the capacity in which that person signs the ~~paper~~document, will be included. When counsel or the firm is retained, the firm name should be included above the signature; however, if counsel is appointed in an indigent criminal appeal, only the name of the appointed counsel should appear, without identification of any firm affiliation. Counsel participating in argument must have signed the brief in the case prior to that argument.

(Retained)

[LAW FIRM NAME]

By: _____

[Name]

By: _____

[Name]

Attorneys for Plaintiff-Appellants

P. O. Box 0000

Raleigh, NC 27600

(919) 999-9999

State Bar No. _____

[e-mail address]

(Appointed)

[Name]
Attorney for Defendant-Appellant
P. O. Box 0000
Raleigh, NC 27600
(919) 999-9999
State Bar No. _____
[e-mail address]

* * *

Appendix C. ~~Arrangement of Record on Appeal~~[Reserved]

~~Only those items listed in the following tables and that are required by Rule 9(a) in the particular case should be included in the record. See Rule 9(b)(2) for sanctions for including unnecessary items in the record. The items marked by an asterisk (*) could be omitted from the printed record if the transcript option of Rule 9(e) is used and a transcript of the items exists.~~

Table 1

SUGGESTED ORDER IN APPEAL FROM CIVIL JURY CASE

- ~~—1. Title of action (all parties named) and case number in caption, per Appendix B~~
- ~~—2. Index, per Rule 9(a)(1)a~~
- ~~—3. Statement of organization of trial tribunal, per Rule 9(a)(1)b~~
- ~~—4. Statement of record items showing jurisdiction, per Rule 9(a)(1)e~~
- ~~—5. Complaint~~
- ~~—6. Pre-answer motions of defendant, with rulings thereon~~
- ~~—7. Answer~~
- ~~—8. Motion for summary judgment, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~—9. Pretrial order~~
- ~~*10. Plaintiff's evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~
- ~~*11. Motion for directed verdict, with ruling thereon~~
- ~~*12. Defendant's evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~
- ~~*13. Plaintiff's rebuttal evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~
- ~~—14. Issues tendered by parties~~
- ~~—15. Issues submitted by court~~
- ~~—16. Court's instructions to jury, per Rule 9(a)(1)f~~
- ~~—17. Verdict~~
- ~~—18. Motions after verdict, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~—19. Judgment~~
- ~~—20. Items, including Notice of Appeal, required by Rule 9(a)(1)i~~

- ~~21. Statement of transcript option as required by Rule 9(a)(1)j and 9(a)(1)l~~
- ~~22. Statement required by Rule 9(a)(1)m when a record supplement will be filed~~
- ~~23. Entries showing settlement of record on appeal, extensions of time, etc.~~
- ~~24. Proposed Issues on Appeal per Rule 9(a)(1)k~~
- ~~25. Names, office addresses, telephone numbers, State Bar numbers, and e-mail addresses of counsel for all parties to the appeal~~

Table 2

**~~SUGGESTED ORDER IN APPEAL FROM SUPERIOR COURT
REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY DECISION~~**

- ~~—1. Title of action (all parties named) and case number in caption, per Appendix B~~
- ~~—2. Index, per Rule 9(a)(2)a~~
- ~~—3. Statement of organization of superior court, per Rule 9(a)(2)b~~
- ~~—4. Statement of record items showing jurisdiction of the board or agency, per Rule 9(a)(2)e~~
- ~~—5. Copy of petition or other initiating pleading~~
- ~~—6. Copy of answer or other responsive pleading~~
- ~~—7. Copies of all pertinent items from administrative proceeding filed for review in superior court, including evidence~~
- ~~—*8. Evidence taken in superior court, in order received~~
- ~~—9. Copies of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and judgment of superior court~~
- ~~—10. Items required by Rule 9(a)(2)h~~
- ~~—11. Entries showing settlement of record on appeal, extensions of time, etc.~~
- ~~—12. Proposed issues on appeal, per Rule 9(a)(2)i~~
- ~~—13. Names, office addresses, telephone numbers, State Bar numbers, and e-mail addresses of counsel for all parties to the appeal~~

Table 3

~~SUGGESTED ORDER IN APPEAL OF CRIMINAL CASE~~

- ~~1. Title of action (all parties named) and case number in caption, per Appendix B~~
- ~~2. Index, per Rule 9(a)(3)a~~
- ~~3. Statement of organization of trial tribunal, per Rule 9(a)(3)b~~
- ~~4. Warrant~~
- ~~5. Judgment in district court (where applicable)~~
- ~~6. Entries showing appeal to superior court (where applicable)~~
- ~~7. Bill of indictment (if not tried on original warrant)~~
- ~~8. Arraignment and plea in superior court~~
- ~~9. *Voir dire* of jurors~~
- ~~*10. State's evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~
- ~~—11. Motions at close of State's evidence, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~*12. Defendant's evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~

- ~~—13. Motions at close of defendant’s evidence, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~*14. State’s rebuttal evidence, with any evidentiary rulings that a party to the appeal contends are erroneous~~
- ~~—15. Motions at close of all evidence, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~—16. Court’s instructions to jury, per Rules 9(a)(3)f and 10(a)(2)~~
- ~~—17. Verdict~~
- ~~—18. Motions after verdict, with rulings thereon (* if oral)~~
- ~~—19. Judgment and order of commitment~~
- ~~—20. Appeal entries~~
- ~~—21. Entries showing settlement of record on appeal, extensions of time, etc.~~
- ~~—22. Proposed issues on appeal, per Rule 9(a)(3)j~~
- ~~—23. Names, office addresses, telephone numbers, State Bar numbers, and e-mail addresses of counsel for all parties to the appeal~~

Table 4

PROPOSED ISSUES ON APPEAL

- ~~A. Examples related to pretrial rulings in civil actions~~
 - ~~1. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction under N.C. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2)?~~
 - ~~2. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under N.C. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)?~~
 - ~~3. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion to require plaintiff to submit to an independent physical examination under N.C. R. Civ. P. 35?~~
 - ~~4. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion for summary judgment under N.C. R. Civ. P. 56?~~
- ~~B. Examples related to civil jury trial rulings~~
 - ~~1. Did the trial court err in admitting the hearsay testimony of E.F.?~~
 - ~~2. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion for a directed verdict?~~
 - ~~3. Did the trial court err in instructing the jury on the doctrine of last clear chance?~~
 - ~~4. Did the trial court err in instructing the jury on the doctrine of sudden emergency?~~
 - ~~5. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion for a new trial?~~
- ~~C. Examples related to civil non-jury trials~~
 - ~~1. Did the trial court err in denying defendant’s motion to dismiss at the close of plaintiff’s evidence?~~
 - ~~2. Did the trial court err in its finding of fact No. 10?~~
 - ~~3. Did the trial court err in its conclusion of law No. 3?~~

* * *

Appendix D. Forms

Captions for all documents filed in the appellate division should be in the format prescribed by Appendix B, addressed to the Court whose review is sought.

NOTICES OF APPEAL

(1) To Court of Appeals from Trial Division

Appropriate in all appeals of right from district or superior court except appeals from criminal judgments imposing sentences of death.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE COURT OF APPEALS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

(Plaintiff)(Defendant), (Name of Party), hereby gives notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals of North Carolina (from the final judgment)(from the order) entered on (date) in (District)(Superior) Court, _____ County, (describing it).

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____

Attorney for (Plaintiff)(Defendant)-Appellant
(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

(2) To Supreme Court from a Judgment of the Superior Court Including a Sentence of Death

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA:

(Name of Defendant), Defendant, hereby gives notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of North Carolina from the final judgment entered by (name of Judge) in Superior Court, _____ County, on (date), which judgment included a conviction of murder in the first degree and a sentence of death.

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____

Attorney for Defendant-Appellant
(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

(3) To Supreme Court from a Judgment of the Court of Appeals

Appropriate in all appeals taken as of right from opinions and judgments of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court under N.C.G.S. § 7A-30. The appealing party shall enclose a clear copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals with the notice. To take account of the possibility that the Supreme Court may determine that the appeal does not lie of right, an alternative petition for discretionary review may be filed with the notice of appeal.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA:

(Plaintiff)(Defendant), (Name of Party), hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of North Carolina from the judgment of the Court of Appeals (describe it), which judgment

(Constitutional question—N.C.G.S. § 7A-30(1)) . . . directly involves a substantial question arising under the Constitution(s) (of the United States)(and)(or)(of the State of North Carolina) as follows:

(Here describe the specific issues, citing constitutional provisions under which they arise and showing how such issues were timely raised below and are set out in the record of appeal, e.g.:

Issue 1: Said judgment directly involves a substantial question arising under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and under Article 1, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, in that it deprives rights secured thereunder to the defendant by overruling defendant’s challenge to the denial of (his)(her) Motion to Suppress Evidence Obtained by a Search Warrant, thereby depriving defendant of the constitutional right to be secure in his or her person, house, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures and violating constitutional prohibitions against warrants issued without probable cause and warrants not supported by evidence. This constitutional issue was timely raised in the trial tribunal by defendant’s Motion to Suppress Evidence Obtained by a Search Warrant made prior to trial of defendant (R pp 7–10). This constitutional issue was determined erroneously by the Court of Appeals.)

In the event the Court finds this constitutional question to be substantial, petitioner intends to present the following issues in its brief for review:

(Here list all issues to be presented in appellant’s brief to the Supreme Court, not limited to those which are the basis of the constitutional question claim. An issue may not be briefed if it is not listed in the notice of appeal.)

(Dissent—N.C.G.S. § 7A-30(2)) . . . was entered with a dissent by Judge (name), based on the following issue(s):

(Here state the issue or issues that are the basis of the dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals. Do not state additional issues. Any additional issues desired to be raised in the Supreme Court when the appeal of right is based solely on a dissenting opinion must be presented by a petition for discretionary review as to the additional issues.)

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____
Attorney for (Plaintiff)(Defendant)-Appellant
(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

PETITION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW UNDER N.C.G.S. § 7A-31

To seek review of the opinion and judgment of the Court of Appeals when petitioner contends the case involves issues of public interest or jurisprudential significance. May also be filed as a separate ~~paper~~document in conjunction with a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court when the appellant contends that such appeal lies of right due to substantial constitutional questions under N.C.G.S. § 7A-30, but desires to have the Court consider discretionary review should it determine that appeal does not lie of right in the particular case.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA:

(Plaintiff)(Defendant), (Name of Party), respectfully petitions the Supreme Court of North Carolina to certify for discretionary review the judgment of the Court of Appeals (describing it) on the basis that (here set out the grounds from N.C.G.S. § 7A-31 that provide the basis for the petition). In support of this petition, (Plaintiff)(Defendant) shows the following:

Facts

(Here state first the procedural history of the case through the trial division and the Court of Appeals. Then set out factual background necessary for understanding the basis of the petition.)

Reasons Why Certification Should Issue

(Here set out factual and legal arguments to justify certification of the case for full review. While some substantive argument will certainly be helpful, the focus of the argument in the petition should show how the opinion of the Court of Appeals conflicts with prior decisions of the Supreme Court or how the case is significant to the jurisprudence of the State or of significant public interest. If the Court is

persuaded to take the case, the appellant may deal thoroughly with the substantive issues in the new brief.)

Issues to Be Briefed

In the event the Court allows this petition for discretionary review, petitioner intends to present the following issues in its brief for review:

(Here list all issues to be presented in appellant’s brief to the Supreme Court, not limited to those that are the basis of the petition. An issue may not be briefed if it is not listed in the petition.)

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____
Attorney for (Plaintiff)(Defendant)-Appellant
(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

Attached to the petition shall be a certificate of service upon the opposing parties and a clear copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

To seek review: (1) by the appropriate appellate court of judgments or orders of trial tribunals when the right to prosecute an appeal has been lost or when no right to appeal exists; and (2) by the Supreme Court of decisions and orders of the Court of Appeals when no right to appeal or to petition for discretionary review exists or when such right has been lost by failure to take timely action.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE (SUPREME COURT)(COURT OF APPEALS) OF NORTH
CAROLINA:

(Plaintiff)(Defendant), (Name of Party), respectfully petitions this Court to issue its writ of certiorari pursuant to Rule 21 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure to review the (judgment)(order)(decree) of the [Honorable (name), Judge Presiding, (Superior)(District) Court, _____ County][North Carolina Court of Appeals], dated (date), (here describe the judgment, order, or decree appealed from), and in support of this petition shows the following:

Facts

(Here set out factual background necessary for understanding the basis of the petition: e.g., failure to perfect appeal by reason of circumstances constituting excusable neglect; non-appealability of right of an interlocutory order, etc.) (If circumstances are that transcript could not be procured from court reporter, statement should include estimate of date of availability and supporting affidavit from the court reporter.)

Reasons Why Writ Should Issue

(Here set out factual and legal arguments to justify issuance of writ: e.g., reasons why interlocutory order makes it impracticable for petitioner to proceed further in trial court; meritorious basis of petitioner’s proposed issues, etc.)

Attachments

Attached to this petition for consideration by the Court are certified copies of the (judgment)(order)(decree) sought to be reviewed, and (here list any other certified items from the trial court record and any affidavits attached as pertinent to consideration of the petition).

Wherefore, petitioner respectfully prays that this Court issue its writ of certiorari to the [(Superior)(District) Court, _____ County][North Carolina Court of Appeals] to permit review of the (judgment)(order)(decree) above specified, upon issues stated as follows: (here list the issues, in the manner provided for in the petition for discretionary review); and that the petitioner have such other relief as to the Court may seem proper.

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/ _____

Attorney for Petitioner

(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

(Verification by petitioner or counsel)

(Certificate of service upon opposing parties)

(Attach a clear copy of the opinion, order, etc. which is the subject of the petition and other attachments as described in the petition.)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS UNDER RULE 23 AND MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY

A writ of supersedeas operates to stay the execution or enforcement of any judgment, order, or other determination of a trial court or of the Court of Appeals in civil cases under Rule 8 or to stay imprisonment or execution of a sentence of death in criminal cases (other portions of criminal sentences, e.g., fines, are stayed automatically pending an appeal of right).

A motion for temporary stay under Rule 23(e) is appropriate to seek an immediate stay of execution on an *ex parte* basis pending the Court’s decision on the petition for supersedeas or the substantive petition in the case.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE (COURT OF APPEALS)(SUPREME COURT) OF NORTH CAROLINA:

(Plaintiff)(Defendant), (Name of Party), respectfully petitions this Court to issue its writ of supersedeas to stay (execution)(enforcement) of the (judgment)(order)(decree) of the [Honorable _____, Judge Presiding, (Superior)(District) Court, _____ County][North Carolina Court of Appeals] dated _____, pending review by this Court of said (judgment)(order)(decree) which (here describe the judgment, order, or decree and its operation if not stayed); and in support of this petition shows the following:

Facts

(Here set out factual background necessary for understanding the basis of the petition and justifying its filing under Rule 23: e.g., trial judge has vacated the entry upon finding security deposited under N.C.G.S. § _____ inadequate; trial judge has refused to stay execution upon motion therefor by petitioner; circumstances make it impracticable to apply first to trial judge for stay, etc.; and showing that review of the trial court judgment is being sought by appeal or extraordinary writ.)

Reasons Why Writ Should Issue

(Here set out factual and legal arguments for justice of issuing the writ; e.g., that security deemed inadequate by trial judge is adequate under the circumstances; that irreparable harm will result to petitioner if it is required to obey decree pending its review; that petitioner has meritorious basis for seeking review, etc.)

Attachments

Attached to this petition for consideration by the court are certified copies of the (judgment)(order)(decree) sought to be stayed and (here list any other certified items from the trial court record and any affidavits deemed necessary to consideration of the petition).

Wherefore, petitioner respectfully prays that this Court issue its writ of supersedeas to the [(Superior)(District) Court, _____ County][North Carolina Court of Appeals] staying (execution)(enforcement) of its (judgment)(order)(decree) above specified, pending issuance of the mandate to this Court following its review and determination of the (appeal)(discretionary review)(review by extraordinary writ)(now pending)(the petition for which will be timely filed); and that the petitioner have such other relief as to the Court may seem proper.

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____

Attorney for Petitioner

(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number, and E-mail Address)

(Verification by petitioner or counsel)

(Certificate of Service upon opposing party)

Rule 23(e) provides that in conjunction with a petition for supersedeas, either as part of it or separately, the petitioner may move for a temporary stay of execution or enforcement pending the Court’s ruling on the petition for supersedeas. The following form is illustrative of such a motion for temporary stay, either included as part of the main petition or filed separately.

Motion for Temporary Stay

(Plaintiff)(Defendant) respectfully applies to the Court for an order temporarily staying (execution)(enforcement) of the (judgment)(order)(decree) that is the subject of (this)(the accompanying) petition for writ of supersedeas, such order to be in effect until determination by this Court whether it shall issue its writ. In support of this Application, movant shows that (here set out the legal and factual arguments for the issuance of such a temporary stay order; e.g., irreparable harm practically threatened if petitioner must obey decree of trial court during interval before decision by Court whether to issue writ of supersedeas).

Motion for Stay of Execution

In death cases, the Supreme Court uses an order for stay of execution of death sentence in lieu of the writ of supersedeas. Counsel should promptly apply for such a stay after the judgment of the superior court imposing the death sentence. The stay of execution order will provide that it remains in effect until dissolved. The following form illustrates the contents needed in such a motion.

(Caption)

TO THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Now comes the defendant, (name), who respectfully shows the Court:

1. That on (date of judgment), The Honorable _____, Judge Presiding, Superior Court, _____ County, sentenced the defendant to death, execution being set for (date of execution).
2. That pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 15A-2000(d)(1), there is an automatic appeal of this matter to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and defendant’s notice of appeal was given (describe the circumstances and date of notice).

3. That the record on appeal in this case cannot be served and settled, the matter docketed, the briefs prepared, the arguments heard, and a decision rendered before the date scheduled for execution.

WHEREFORE, the defendant prays the Court to enter an order staying the execution pending judgment and further orders of this Court.

Respectfully submitted this the __ day of _____, 2__.

s/_____

Attorney for Defendant-Appellant

(Address, Telephone Number, State Bar Number,
and E-mail Address)

(Certificate of Service on Attorney General, District Attorney, and Warden of Central Prison)

* * *

Appendix F. Fees and Costs

Fees and costs are provided by order of the Supreme Court and apply to proceedings in either appellate court. A fee payment is due when the document to which it pertains is filed and must be submitted to the clerk of the appropriate appellate court. A person may submit payment for an applicable fee by hand delivery or mail.

There is no fee for filing a motion in a cause; other fees are as follows ~~and should be submitted with the document to which they pertain, made payable to the clerk of the appropriate appellate court:~~

Notice of Appeal, Petition for Discretionary Review, Petition for Writ of Certiorari or other extraordinary writ, Petition for Writ of Supersedeas—docketing fee of \$10.00 for each document, i.e., docketing fees for a notice of appeal and petition for discretionary review filed jointly would be \$20.00.

Petitions to rehear require a docketing fee of \$20.00. (Petitions to rehear are only entertained in civil cases.)

An appeal bond or ~~cash~~ monetary deposit of \$250.00 is required in civil cases per Rules 6 and 17. The bond should be filed contemporaneously with the record in the Court of Appeals and with the notice of appeal in the Supreme Court. The bond will not be required in cases brought by petition for discretionary review or certiorari unless and until the court allows the petition.

Costs for printing documents are \$1.75 per printed page. The appendix to a brief under the transcript option of Rules 9(c) and 28(b) and (c) will be reproduced as is, but billed at the rate of the printing of the brief. Both appellate courts will bill the parties for the costs of printing their documents.

Court costs on appeal total \$9.00, plus the cost of copies of the opinion to each party filing a brief, and are imposed when a notice of appeal is withdrawn or dismissed, or when the mandate is issued following the opinion in a case.

Photocopying charges are \$.20 per page. The facsimile transmission fee for documents sent from the clerk's office, which is in addition to standard photocopying charges, is \$5.00 for the first twenty-five pages and \$.20 for each page thereafter.

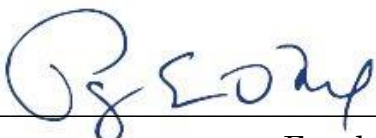
The fee for a certified copy of an appellate court decision, in addition to photocopying charges, is \$10.00.

* * *

These amendments to the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure become effective on 1 January 2022 and apply to cases that are appealed on or after that date.

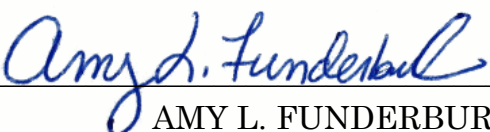
These amendments shall be published in the North Carolina Reports and posted on the rules web page of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Ordered by the Court in Conference, this the 13th day of October 2021.



For the Court

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, this the 13th day of October 2021.



AMY L. FUNDERBURK
Clerk of the Supreme Court