

RULE CHANGE 2018(07)

COLORADO APPELLATE RULES

**Rule 10. Appendix to Chapter 32, Form 8, Designation of Transcripts
Rules 21, 21.1, 49, 50, 51, 51.1, 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57**

Rule 10. Record on Appeal.
Appendix to Chapter 32, Form 8. Designation of Transcripts.

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| <p>_____ County District Court</p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____</p> <hr/> <p>Plaintiff-Appellee: The People of the State of Colorado</p> <p>v.</p> <p>Defendant-Appellant: _____</p> <hr/> <p>Filing Party Name: _____</p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">▲ FOR COURT USE ▲</p> <hr/> <p>District Court Case</p> <p>Number: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Division: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Courtroom: _____</p> <p>Court of Appeals' Case Number:</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>Designation of Transcripts</p> | |

I request the District Court Clerk to include the following in the Record on Appeal.

A transcript of the following hearings or trial is necessary to review the issues on appeal. A Transcript Request Form is attached to this Designation.

(For an event that lasted more than one day, please list each day separately.)

| Type of Event (Examples: Motions Hearing, Trial Day 1, Status Conference) | Date & Start Time (If available) | Reporter Name or FTR Start Time (if available) |
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Certificate of Service

I certify that on (date) _____, I { e-served }, { mailed }, or { hand delivered } a copy of this document to the:

Dated: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Rule 21. Procedure in Original Proceedings **ACTIONS**

(a) Original Jurisdiction Under the Constitution.

(1) This rule applies only to the original jurisdiction of the Ssupreme cCourt to issue writs as provided in Section 3 of Article VI of the Colorado Constitution and to the exercise of the sSupreme cCourt's general superintending authority over all courts as provided in Section 2 of Article VI of the Colorado Constitution. Relief under this rule is extraordinary in nature and is a matter wholly within the discretion of the sSupreme cCourt. Such relief ~~wi~~shall be granted only when no other adequate remedy, including relief available by appeal or under C.R.C.P. 106, is available.

(2) Petitions to the sSupreme cCourt in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus, quo warranto, injunction, prohibition and other forms of writs cognizable under the common law are subject to this rule. The petitioner need not designate a specific form of writ when seeking relief under this rule.

(b) How Sought; Proposed Respondents. Petitioner ~~must~~shall file a petition for a rule to show cause specifying the relief sought and ~~must~~shall request the court to issue to one or more proposed respondents a rule to show cause why the relief requested should not be granted. The proposed respondent(s) should be the real party (or parties) in interest.

(c) Docketing of Petition and Fees; Form of Pleadings; Briefs. Upon the filing of a petition for a rule to show cause, petitioner ~~shall~~must pay to the clerk of the sSupreme cCourt the docket fee of \$225.00. All ~~documents~~ papers filed under this rule ~~must~~ shall comply with C.A.R. 32.

~~**(d) Number of Copies to be Filed and Served.** An original and ten copies of each petition, motion, brief or other paper shall be filed. One set of supporting documents shall be filed. If the court issues a Rule to Show Cause, the Petitioner shall file an additional ten copies of supporting documents no later than the date on which any reply is due.~~

(e) Content of Pleadings Petition and Service.

(1) The petition ~~shall~~must be titled, "In Re [Caption of Underlying Proceeding]." If there is no underlying proceeding, the petition ~~shall~~must be titled, "In Re [Petitioner v. Proposed Respondent]."

(2) ~~The p~~Petitioner ~~shall~~hasve the burden ~~to~~of showing that the court should issue a rule to show cause ~~should be issued~~. To enable the court to determine whether a rule to show cause should be issued, the petition ~~must~~ shall disclose in sufficient detail the following:

(A) ~~t~~The identity of the petitioner and of the proposed respondent(s), together with, if applicable, their party status in the underlying proceeding ~~below~~ (e.g., plaintiff, defendant, etc.);

(B) ~~t~~The identity of the court or other underlying tribunal ~~below~~, the case name and case number or other identification of the underlying proceeding ~~below~~, if any, and identification of any other related proceeding;

(C) ~~t~~The identity of the persons or entities against whom relief is sought;

(D) ~~t~~The ruling, action, or failure to act complained of and the relief being sought;

(E) ~~t~~The reasons why no other adequate remedy is available;

(F) ~~t~~The issues presented;

(G) ~~t~~The facts necessary to understand the issues presented;

(H) ~~a~~Argument and points of authority explaining why ~~a~~the court should issue a rule to show cause ~~should be issued~~ and grant why the relief requested ~~should be granted~~; and

(I) ~~a~~A list of supporting documents, or an explanation of why supporting documents are not available.

(3) The petition ~~shall~~must include the names, addresses, ~~and~~ telephone numbers, e-mail addresses (if any), and fax numbers, ~~if any~~; of all parties to the underlying proceeding ~~below~~; or, if a party is represented by counsel, the attorney's name, address, ~~and~~ telephone number, e-mail address (if any), and fax number (if any).

(4) The petition ~~shall~~must be served upon each party and proposed respondent and, if applicable, upon the lower court or tribunal ~~below~~.

(fe) Supporting Documents. A petition ~~shall~~must be accompanied by a separate, indexed set of available supporting documents adequate to permit review. In cases involving an underlying proceeding, Some or all of the following documents ~~may~~must be included~~be necessary~~:

(1) ~~t~~The order or judgment from which relief is sought if applicable;

(2) ~~d~~Documents and exhibits submitted in the underlying proceeding ~~below~~ that are necessary for a complete understanding of the issues presented;

(3) ~~a~~A transcript of the proceeding leading to the underlying order or judgment ~~below~~ if available.

(gf) Stay; Jurisdiction.

(1) The filing of a petition under this rule does not stay any underlying proceeding ~~below~~ or the running of any applicable time limit. If the petitioner seeks a temporary stay in connection with the petition pending the court's determination whether to issue a rule to show cause, a stay ordinarily ~~shall~~must be sought in the first instance from the lower court or tribunal. If a request for stay below is impracticable, ~~or~~ not promptly ruled upon, or is denied, the petitioner may file a separate motion for a temporary stay in the sSupreme cCourt supported by accompanying materials justifying the requested stay.

(2) Issuance of a rule to show cause by the sSupreme cCourt automatically stays all underlying proceedings ~~below~~ until final determination of the original proceeding in the sSupreme cCourt unless the court, ~~sua sponte~~acting on its own, or upon motion, lifts ~~such the~~ stay in whole or in part.

(gh) No Initial Responsive Pleading to Petition Allowed. Unless requested by the sSupreme cCourt, no responsive pleading to the petition ~~shall~~may be filed prior to the court's determination of whether to issue a rule to show cause.

(hi) Denial; Rule to Show Cause.

(1) The court in its discretion may issue a rule to show cause or deny the petition without explanation and without an answer by any respondent.

(2) The clerk, by first class mail, ~~wi~~shall serve the rule to show cause on all persons ordered or invited by the court to respond and, if applicable, on shall provide copies to the judge or other officer in the underlying proceeding ~~below~~.

~~(ij)~~ Response to Rule to Show Cause.

(1) The court in its discretion may invite or order any person in the underlying proceeding ~~below~~ to respond to the rule to show cause within a fixed time, and may invite amicus curiae participation. Any person in the underlying proceedings ~~below~~ may request permission to respond to the rule to show cause but may not respond unless invited or ordered to do so by the court. Those ordered by the court to respond are the respondent.

(2) The response to any order of the court ~~shall~~must conform with C.A.R. 28(g) and 32. Any responses submitted by amicus curiae must comply with C.A.R. 29.~~to section (e) and (d) of this rule.~~

(3) Two or more respondents may ~~answer~~respond jointly.

(jk) Reply to Response to Rule to Show Cause. The pPetitioner may submit a reply brief within the time fixed by the court. Any reply must conform with C.A.R. 28(g) and 32.

(kl) No Oral Argument. There ~~shall~~will be no oral argument unless ordered by the court.

(lm) Opinion Discretionary. The court, upon review, in its discretion may discharge the rule or make it absolute, in whole or in part, with or without opinion.

(mn) Petition for Rehearing. In all proceedings under this ~~r~~Rule ~~21~~, where the sSupreme cCourt has issued an opinion discharging a rule or making a rule absolute, a petition for rehearing may be filed in accordance with the provisions of C.A.R. 40(c)(2).

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984. Repealed and readopted eff. Jan. 1, 1999. Amended eff. July 1, 2002; March 3, 2003.

Rule 21.1. Certification of Questions of Law

(a) Power to Answer. The ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court may answer questions of law certified to it by the Supreme Court of the United States, a Court of Appeals of the United States, a United States District Court, or ~~other federal court~~~~United States Court of Claims~~, when requested by the certifying court, if there is involved in any proceeding before it questions of law of this state which may be determinative of the cause then pending in the certifying court and as to which it appears to the certifying court that there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court.

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(b) Method of Invoking. This ~~r~~Rule may be invoked by an order of any of the courts referred to in section (a) upon said court's own motion or upon the motion of any party ~~to the cause~~in which the certified question arose.

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(c) Contents of Certification Order. A certification order ~~shall~~must set forth:

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(1) The questions ~~s~~ of law to be answered; and

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(2) A statement of all facts relevant to the questions certified and showing fully the nature of the controversy in which the questions arose.

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(d) Preparation of Certification Order. The certifying court must prepare the certification order ~~shall be prepared by the certifying court, which must be~~ signed by the judge presiding at the hearing, and the clerk of the certifying court must forward the certification order under its official seal to the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court ~~by the clerk of the certifying court under its official seal~~. The ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court may require the original or copies of all or of any portion of the record before the certifying court to be filed under the certification order, if, in the opinion of the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court, the record or a portion thereof may be necessary in answering the certified questions.

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(e) **Fees and Costs of Certification.** Fees and costs ~~of certification a~~shall be the same as in civil appeals docketed before the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court and ~~wi~~shall be equally divided between the parties unless otherwise ordered by the certifying court in its order of certification.

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(f) **Briefs and Argument.** ~~Upon If the supreme court the~~ agrees ment of the Supreme Court to answer the questions certified to it, the court will notify ee shall be given to all parties. The parties may not file any briefs unless ordered to do so by the court. If ordered to file briefs, ¶ the plaintiff in the trial court, or the appealing party in the appellate court must shall file his-its opening brief within ~~35~~42 days from the date of receipt of the notice, and the opposing party or partiesies shall-must file an answer brief within 35 days from service ~~upon him of copies~~ of the opening brief. A reply brief may be filed within 21 days of the service of the answer brief. Briefs shall must comply with the be in the manner and form of briefs asand service requirements of provided in C.A.R. 28, 31, and 32. Oral arguments may be allowed shall be as provided in C.A.R. 34.

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(g) **Opinion.** The written opinion of the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court stating the law governing the questions certified ~~wi~~shall be sent by the clerk under the seal of the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court to the certifying court and to the parties.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 2012.

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Rule 49. Considerations Governing Review on Certiorari

~~(a) Addressed to Judicial Discretion.~~ A review in the sSupreme cCourt on a writ of certiorari as provided in section 13-4-108, C.R.S., and section 13-6-310, C.R.S., is a matter of sound judicial discretion and will be granted only when there are special and important reasons ~~therefor~~. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the sSupreme cCourt's discretion, indicate the character of reasons ~~which~~ that will be considered:

~~(a1) Where~~ the district ~~or superior~~ court on appeal from the county court has decided a question of substance not yet heretofore determined by the supremeis court;

~~(b2) Where~~ the cCourt of aAppeals, or district ~~or superior~~ court on appeal from the county court, has decided a question of substance in a way probably not in accord with applicable decisions of the sSupreme cCourt;

~~(c3) Where~~ a division of the cCourt of aAppeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another division of said court; the same ground applies to judgments and decrees of district courts on appeal from the county court when a decision is in conflict with another district court on the same matters;

~~(d4) Where~~ the cCourt of aAppeals has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings or so far sanctioned such procedure by a lower court as to call for the exercise of the sSupreme cCourt's power of supervision.

Rule 50. Certiorari to the Court of Appeals Before Judgment

(a) Considerations Governing. A petition for writ of certiorari from the sSupreme cCourt to review a case newly filed or pending in the cCourt of aAppeals, before judgment is given in said court, may be granted upon a showing that:

(1) ~~That~~ the case involves a matter of substance not yet heretofore determined by the sSupreme cCourt of Colorado, or that the case if decided according to the relief sought on appeal involves the overruling of a previous decision of the sSupreme cCourt; or

(2) ~~That~~ the cCourt of aAppeals is being asked to decide an important state question which has not been, but should be, determined by the sSupreme cCourt; or

(3) ~~That~~ the case is of such imperative public importance as to justify the deviation from normal appellate processes and to require immediate determination in the sSupreme cCourt.

(b) By Whom Sought. The petition for a writ of certiorari may be filed by either party or by stipulation of the parties. The cCourt of aAppeals on its own motion may request transfer to the sSupreme cCourt, or the sSupreme cCourt may on its own motion require transfer of the case to it.

(c) Applicability. This rule does not permit certiorari review in cases pending in the district court on appeal from the county court before judgment is entered in the district court.

Credits

Amended eff. June 23, 2014.

Rule 51. Review on Certiorari—How Sought

~~(a) Filing and Record on Appeal Proof of Service. A party seeking Rreview on certiorari shall ~~must be sought by file,ing~~ within the time limit provided in C.A.R. 52, a petition that complies with C.A.R. 25 and 32 with the clerk of the sSupreme cCourt, ~~with service had and proof thereof as required by C.A.R. 25, a petition which shall be in the form prescribed in C.A.R. 32 and a transcript of the record in the case as filed in said court which shall be certified by the clerk of the appropriate court. Service of a copy of the transcript of the record is not required.~~~~

(1) Record from a District Court Judgment. For appeals from district courts reviewing final judgments and decrees of the county court or municipal court, the clerk of the district court must certify the complete record in the case and transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court within fourteen days of the filing of the petition.

~~(1)~~(2) Record from a Court of Appeals Judgment. For appeals from the court of appeals, no action is required by the clerk of the court of appeals to transmit the record.

~~(b) Appearance and Petitioner's Docket Fee~~. Upon the filing of the petition or a motion for extension of time in which to file the petition pursuant to C.A.R. 26(b), petitioner must and the certified transcript of the record, counsel for the petitioner shall enter an appearance and pay the docket fee of \$225.00, of which \$1.00 wishall be transferred to the state general fund as a tax levy pursuant to section 2-5-119, C.R.S. The case wishall then be placed oin the certiorari docket.

~~(c) Notice to Respondents~~. It shall be the duty of counsel for the petitioner to notify all the respondents of the date of filing, and of the docket number of the case, and that the transcript of the record has been filed in the Supreme Court.

~~(cd) Respondent's Docket Fee~~. Upon respondent's initial filing, if any entry of appearance, respondent counsel for respondent mustshall pay the docket fee of \$115.00.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; March 23, 2000; March 3, 2003; June 23, 2014.

Rule 51.1. Exhaustion of State Remedies Requirement in Criminal Cases

(a) **Exhaustion of Remedies.** In all appeals from criminal convictions or post-conviction relief matters from or after July 1, 1974, a litigant ~~is~~ shall not ~~be~~ required to petition for rehearing and certiorari following an adverse decision of the ~~intermediate appellate court~~ Court of Appeals in order to be deemed to have exhausted all available state remedies respecting a claim of error. Rather, the litigant will have exhausted all available state remedies when a claim has been presented to the ~~Court of Appeals~~intermediate appellate court ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court, and relief has been denied or when relief has been denied in the intermediate appellate court and the time for petitioning for certiorari review has expired, ~~the litigant shall be deemed to have exhausted all available state remedies.~~

(b) **Savings Clause.** If a litigant's petition for federal habeas corpus is dismissed or denied for failure to exhaust state remedies based on a decision that this rule is ineffective, the litigant may file a motion to recall the mandate ~~shall have 49 days from the date of such dismissal or denial within which to file a motion to recall the mandate~~ together with a writ of certiorari presenting any claim of error not previously presented in reliance on this rule. Any motion to recall the mandate must be filed within 49 days after entry of the federal court's dismissal or denial order.

Credits

Adopted eff. May 18, 2006. Amended eff. Jan. 1, 2012.

Rule 52. Review on Certiorari—Time for Petitioning

(a) **Petition for Rehearing Optional.** Filing a petition for rehearing in the intermediate appellate court before seeking certiorari review in the supreme court is optional.

~~**To Review a District Court Judgment.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of a district court on appeal from a county court, shall be filed not later than 42 days after the rendition of the final judgment in said court.~~

(b) **Time to File.**

~~**o Review Court of Appeals Judgment.**~~

~~(1) **In General.** Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this rule, a petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 42 days after entry of the judgment on appeal if no petition for rehearing is filed. If a petition for rehearing is filed, the petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 28 days after the intermediate appellate court's denial of the petition for rehearing. Filing a petition for rehearing in the Court of Appeals, before seeking certiorari review in the Supreme Court, is optional~~

~~(2) **In Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Insurance Cases.** No petition for issuance of a writ of certiorari may be submitted to the Supreme Court until the time for filing a petition for rehearing in the Court of Appeals has expired.~~

~~(3) Any petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the Court of Appeals shall be filed in the Supreme Court within 42 days of the issuance of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, if no petition for rehearing is filed, or within 28 days after the denial of a petition for rehearing by the Court of Appeals. Any petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the cCourt of aAppeals in workers' compensation and unemployment insurance cases ~~shall~~must be filed in the sSupreme cCourt within 28 days after the issuance of the court of appeals ~~opinion of the Court of Appeals~~, if no petition ~~for~~for rehearing is filed, or within 14 days after the denial of a petition for rehearing by the cCourt of aAppeals.~~

~~(3) **In Dependency or Neglect Cases.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the court of appeals in dependency or neglect cases must be filed within 28 days after issuance of the court of appeals opinion if no petition for rehearing is filed, or within 14 days after the denial of a petition for rehearing by the court of appeals.~~

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1988; May 17, 1990; July 1, 1991; Jan. 1, 1999; Feb. 7, 2008; May 28, 2009; Jan. 1, 2012.

COMMENTS

C.A.R. 52 has been revised to recognize that petitions for rehearing of a district court's review of a county court judgment are permissible, and if a petition for rehearing is filed, the petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 28 days after the district court's denial of the petition for rehearing.

C.A.R. 52(b)(3) is a new subsection and is consistent with the petition for writ of certiorari requirements set forth in C.A.R. 3.4(l).

Rule 53. Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Cross-Petition for Writ of Certiorari

(a) **The Petition.** The petition for writ of certiorari ~~shall must be succinct and shall not exceed 12 pages, unless it contains no more than 3,800 words, exclusive of appendix. The petition shall~~ comply with C.A.R. 32 ~~and. The petition must~~ shall contain the following under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated:

(1) a table of contents, with page references;

~~An advisory listing of the issues presented for review expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement of an issue presented will be deemed to include every subsidiary issue clearly comprised therein. Only the issues set forth or fairly comprised therein will be considered.~~

(2) a table of authorities—cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities—with references to the pages of the petition or cross-petition where they are cited;

~~(3) a~~ An advisory listing of the issues presented for review expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement of an issue presented will be deemed to include every subsidiary issue clearly comprised therein. Only the issues set forth or fairly comprised therein will be considered.

(4) Aa -reference to the official or unofficial reports of the opinion, judgment, or decree from which review is sought;

(5) aA -concise statement of the grounds on which jurisdiction of the sSupreme cCourt is invoked, showing:

(A) ~~t~~ The date of the opinion, judgment, or decree sought to be reviewed and the time of its entry;

(B) ~~t~~ The date of any order respecting a rehearing and the date and terms of any supreme court order granting an extension of time within which to petition for writ of certiorari;

(6) a reference to any pending cases in which the supreme court has granted certiorari review on the same legal issue on which review is sought;

(7) aA concise statement of the case containing the matters material to consideration of the issues presented;

(8) A direct and concise argument explainamplifying the reasons relied on for the issuallowance of the writ, whether the issues raised in the petition were preserved in the lower court, and the applicable standard of review; and

(9) aAn appendix containing:

(A) Aa copy of any opinion, judgment, or decree from which review is sought; ~~s-delivered upon the rendering of the decision of the Court of Appeals;~~

~~(B) If review of a judgment of the district court on an appeal from a county court is sought, a copy of the findings, judgment and decree in question; and~~

~~(CB) The text of any pertinent statute, rule, or ordinance, or regulation not currently in effect or not generally available in electronic format.~~

~~(7) *Repealed.*~~

~~(b) **The Cross-Petition.** Any cross-petition must be filed and served wWithin 14 days after service of the petition for writ of certiorari, ~~a respondent may file and serve a cross-petition. A cross-petition shall be succinct and shall not exceed 12 pages, unless it contains no more than 3,800 words, exclusive of appendix. The cross-petition shall comply with C.A.R. 32.~~ A cross-petition ~~shall~~must comply with C.A.R. 32 and must have the same contents, in the same order, as the petition.~~

(c) Opposition Brief.

~~(1) **In General.** An opposition brief is not required unless otherwise ordered by the court. Any opposition brief must comply with C.A.R. 53(a)(1)-(3).~~

~~(2) **By the Respondent.** The respondent must file and serve any opposition brief wWithin 14 days after service of the petition. ~~If a respondent may file and serve an opposition brief, a cross-petition, any opposition brief and cross-petition may be combined. or both.~~~~

~~(3) **By the Petitioner.** The petitioner may~~must~~ file any opposition brief within 14 days after service of ~~a~~the cross-petition.~~

~~An opposition brief shall be succinct and shall not exceed 12 pages, unless it contains no more than 3,800 words. The opposition brief shall comply with C.A.R. 32.~~

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~~(d) **Reply Brief.** A reply brief is not required unless otherwise ordered by the court. A petitioner or cross-petitioner must file and serve any reply brief wWithin 7 days after service of an opposition brief, ~~a petitioner or cross-petitioner may file and serve a reply brief. A reply brief shall be succinct and shall not exceed 10 pages, unless it contains no more than 3,150 words. The reply brief shall~~must comply with C.A.R. 32.~~

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~~(e) **No Separate Brief.** No separate brief may be appended to the petition, any cross-petition, the opposition brief, or the reply brief.~~

(f) Length of Petition, Cross-Petition, Opposition, and Reply Briefs.

~~(1) A petition, cross-petition, opposition brief, and combined cross-petition and opposition brief must contain no more than 3,800 words. A reply brief must contain no more than 3,150 words. Headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the word limitation. The caption, table of contents, table of authorities, certificate of compliance, certificate of service, and signature block do not count toward the word limit.~~

(2) A self-represented party who does not have access to a word-processing system must file a typewritten or legibly handwritten petition, cross-petition, opposition brief, or combined cross-petition and opposition brief containing no more than 12 double-spaced and single-sided pages, or a reply brief of no more than 10 double-spaced and single sided pages.

(3) A party may file a motion to exceed the word limitation explaining the reasons why additional words are necessary. The motion must be filed with the document for which the party seeks to expand the word limit. Motions to exceed the word limitation will be granted rarely and only upon a showing of exceptional need to exceed the word limitation.

(fg) **Amicus Briefs.** An amicus curiae may file a brief in support of or in opposition to a petition, opposition, or cross-petition only by leave of court or at the court's request. Leave to file an amicus brief must be sought in accordance with C.A.R. 29(b) and may not be filed until after a petition for writ of certiorari has been filed. Amicus briefs must comply with the content and form requirements of C.A.R. 29(c). Except by the court's permission, an amicus brief must contain no more than 3,150 words. An amicus brief must be filed within 7 days after the filing of the petition, opposition, or cross-petition that the amicus brief supports. An amicus curiae that does not support either party must file its brief within 7 days after the filing of the petition or cross-petition in which the issue to which the amicus brief is directed was first raised.

(h) **Filing and Service.** ~~An original of all petitions and briefs shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. Filing and sService shall must~~ be in the same manner as provided ~~for service of the notice of appeal~~ in C.A.R. 25.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Sept. 1, 1984; Jan. 1, 1986; July 8, 1993; April 7, 1994; July 1, 1996; July 1, 2005; Jan. 1, 2012; June 23, 2014.

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Rule 54. Order Granting or Denying Certiorari

(a) **Grant of Writ.** Whenever a petition for writ of certiorari to review a decision of any court is granted, the clerk ~~wishall~~ enter-issue an order to that effect, and ~~wishall forthwith~~ notify the lower court ~~below~~ and counsel of record ~~of the granting of the petition~~. The order ~~wishall~~ direct that the certified transcript of record on file be treated as though sent up in response to a formal writ. A formal writ ~~shall~~ will not issue unless specially directed.

(b) **Denial of Writ.** No mandate ~~wishall~~ issue upon the denial of a petition for writ of certiorari. Whenever ~~the application for acourt denies a petition for~~ writ of certiorari ~~to review a decision of any court is denied~~, the clerk ~~wishall~~ enter-issue an order to that effect, and ~~wishall forthwith~~ notify the lower court ~~below~~ and counsel of record. If, after granting the writ, the court later denies the same as having been improvidently granted or renders decision by opinion of the court on the merits of the writ, a petition for rehearing may be filed in accordance with the provisions of C.A.R. 40. No petition for rehearing may be filed after the issuance of an order denying a petition for writ of certiorari.

Rule 55. Stay Pending Review on Certiorari

Application to the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court for stay of execution of a decision of the ~~c~~Court of ~~a~~Appeals or the judgment of a district court on appeal from a county court will normally not be entertained until application for a stay has first been made to the court rendering the decision sought to be reviewed and that court has denied or failed to rule on a motion to stay the judgment on appeal. A motion for stay filed pursuant to this rule must comply with C.A.R. 8(a)(2).

Credits

Amended eff. June 23, 2014.

Rule 56. Extension of Time

After appearance is made and a docket fee paid, the ~~s~~Supreme ~~c~~Court for good cause shown may upon motion ~~extend~~~~large~~ the time prescribed by these rules for filing a petition for writ of certiorari; or may permit the petition to be filed after the expiration of such time. Any initial motion for extension of time must include the date on which the court of appeals issued its opinion or the date on which the district court on appeal from the county court issued its order.

Credits

Amended eff. Sept. 1, 1984.

Rule 57. Briefs—In General

~~**Briefs on the Merits.**~~ Briefs of the petitioner and the respondent on the merits must comply with the content and length requirements of C.A.R. 28 and the form and service requirements of C.A.R. 25 and 32. Briefs must be filed within the time prescribed in C.A.R. 31; except that in workers' compensation cases the petitioner must serve and file the petitioner's opening brief within 14 days and the respondent must file the respondent's brief within 7 days after service of the petitioner's brief, and no other brief will be permitted. Incorporation by reference of briefs previously filed in the lower court is prohibited.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Sept. 1, 1984; Jan. 1, 1988; July 8, 1993; Oct. 17, 2014.

Amended and Adopted by the Court, En Banc, June 7, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.

By the Court:

Richard L. Gabriel
Justice, Colorado Supreme Court

RULE CHANGE 2018(07)

COLORADO APPELLATE RULES

**Rule 10. Appendix to Chapter 32, Form 8, Designation of Transcripts
Rules 21, 21.1, 49, 50, 51, 51.1, 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57**

Rule 10. Record on Appeal.
Appendix to Chapter 32, Form 8. Designation of Transcripts.

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|---|---|
| <p>_____ County District Court</p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____</p> <hr/> <p>Plaintiff-Appellee: The People of the State of Colorado</p> <p>v.</p> <p>Defendant-Appellant: _____</p> <hr/> <p>Filing Party Name: _____</p> <p>Street Address: _____</p> <p>City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">▲ FOR COURT USE ▲</p> <p>_____</p> <p>District Court Case</p> <p>Number: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Division: _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Courtroom: _____</p> <p>Court of Appeals' Case Number:</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>Designation of Transcripts</p> | |

I request the District Court Clerk to include the following in the Record on Appeal.

A transcript of the following hearings or trial is necessary to review the issues on appeal. A Transcript Request Form is attached to this Designation.

(For an event that lasted more than one day, please list each day separately.)

| Type of Event (Examples: Motions Hearing, Trial Day 1, Status Conference) | Date & Start Time (If available) | Reporter Name or FTR |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 12. | | |
| 13. | | |
| 14. | | |
| 15. | | |
| 16. | | |
| 17. | | |
| 18. | | |
| 19. | | |
| 20. | | |
| 21. | | |
| 22. | | |

Certificate of Service

I certify that on (date) _____, I { e-served }, { mailed }, or { hand delivered } a copy of this document to the:

Dated: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Rule 21. Procedure in Original Proceedings

(a) Original Jurisdiction Under the Constitution.

(1) This rule applies only to the original jurisdiction of the supreme court to issue writs as provided in Section 3 of Article VI of the Colorado Constitution and to the exercise of the supreme court's general superintending authority over all courts as provided in Section 2 of Article VI of the Colorado Constitution. Relief under this rule is extraordinary in nature and is a matter wholly within the discretion of the supreme court. Such relief will be granted only when no other adequate remedy, including relief available by appeal or under C.R.C.P. 106, is available.

(2) Petitions to the supreme court in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus, quo warranto, injunction, prohibition and other forms of writs cognizable under the common law are subject to this rule. The petitioner need not designate a specific form of writ when seeking relief under this rule.

(b) How Sought; Proposed Respondents. Petitioner must file a petition for a rule to show cause specifying the relief sought and must request the court to issue to one or more proposed respondents a rule to show cause why the relief requested should not be granted. The proposed respondent(s) should be the real party (or parties) in interest.

(c) Docketing of Petition and Fees; Form of Pleadings. Upon the filing of a petition for a rule to show cause, petitioner must pay to the clerk of the supreme court the docket fee of \$225.00. All documents filed under this rule must comply with C.A.R. 32.

(d) Content of Petition and Service.

(1) The petition must be titled, "In Re [Caption of Underlying Proceeding]." If there is no underlying proceeding, the petition must be titled, "In Re [Petitioner v. Proposed Respondent]."

(2) The petitioner has the burden of showing that the court should issue a rule to show cause. To enable the court to determine whether a rule to show cause should be issued, the petition must disclose in sufficient detail the following:

(A) the identity of the petitioner and of the proposed respondent(s), together with, if applicable, their party status in the underlying proceeding (e.g., plaintiff, defendant, etc.);

(B) the identity of the court or other underlying tribunal, the case name and case number or other identification of the underlying proceeding, if any, and identification of any other related proceeding;

(C) the identity of the persons or entities against whom relief is sought;

(D) the ruling, action, or failure to act complained of and the relief being sought;

(E) the reasons why no other adequate remedy is available;

(F) the issues presented;

(G) the facts necessary to understand the issues presented;

(H) argument and points of authority explaining why the court should issue a rule to show cause and grant the relief requested; and

(I) a list of supporting documents, or an explanation of why supporting documents are not available.

(3) The petition must include the names, addresses, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses (if any), and fax numbers (if any) of all parties to the underlying proceeding; or, if a party is represented by counsel, the attorney's name, address, telephone number, e-mail address (if any), and fax number (if any).

(4) The petition must be served upon each party and proposed respondent and, if applicable, upon the lower court or tribunal.

(e) Supporting Documents. A petition must be accompanied by a separate, indexed set of available supporting documents adequate to permit review. In cases involving an underlying proceeding, the following documents must be included:

(1) the order or judgment from which relief is sought if applicable;

(2) documents and exhibits submitted in the underlying proceeding that are necessary for a complete understanding of the issues presented;

(3) a transcript of the proceeding leading to the underlying order or judgment if available.

(f) Stay; Jurisdiction.

(1) The filing of a petition under this rule does not stay any underlying proceeding or the running of any applicable time limit. If the petitioner seeks a temporary stay in connection with the petition pending the court's determination whether to issue a rule to show cause, a stay ordinarily must be sought in the first instance from the lower court or tribunal. If a request for stay below is impracticable, not promptly ruled upon, or is denied, the petitioner may file a separate motion for a temporary stay in the supreme court supported by accompanying materials justifying the requested stay.

(2) Issuance of a rule to show cause by the supreme court automatically stays all underlying proceedings until final determination of the original proceeding in the supreme court unless the court, acting on its own, or upon motion, lifts the stay in whole or in part.

(g) No Initial Responsive Pleading to Petition Allowed. Unless requested by the supreme court, no responsive pleading to the petition may be filed prior to the court's determination of whether to issue a rule to show cause.

(h) Denial; Rule to Show Cause.

(1) The court in its discretion may issue a rule to show cause or deny the petition without

explanation and without an answer by any respondent.

(2) The clerk, by first class mail, will serve the rule to show cause on all persons ordered or invited by the court to respond and, if applicable, on the judge or other officer in the underlying proceeding.

(i) Response to Rule to Show Cause.

(1) The court in its discretion may invite or order any person in the underlying proceeding to respond to the rule to show cause within a fixed time and may invite amicus curiae participation. Any person in the underlying proceeding may request permission to respond to the rule to show cause but may not respond unless invited or ordered to do so by the court. Those ordered by the court to respond are the respondent.

(2) The response to any order of the court must conform with C.A.R. 28(g) and 32. Any responses submitted by amicus curiae must comply with C.A.R. 29.

(3) Two or more respondents may respond jointly.

(j) Reply to Response to Rule to Show Cause. The petitioner may submit a reply brief within the time fixed by the court. Any reply must conform with C.A.R. 28(g) and 32.

(k) No Oral Argument. There will be no oral argument unless ordered by the court.

(l) Opinion Discretionary. The court, upon review, in its discretion may discharge the rule or make it absolute, in whole or in part, with or without opinion.

(m) Petition for Rehearing. In all proceedings under this rule, where the supreme court has issued an opinion discharging a rule or making a rule absolute, a petition for rehearing may be filed in accordance with the provisions of C.A.R. 40(c)(2).

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984. Repealed and readopted eff. Jan. 1, 1999. Amended eff. July 1, 2002; March 3, 2003.

Rule 21.1. Certification of Questions of Law

(a) Power to Answer. The supreme court may answer questions of law certified to it by the Supreme Court of the United States, a Court of Appeals of the United States, a United States District Court, or other federal court, when requested by the certifying court, if there is involved in any proceeding before it questions of law of this state which may be determinative of the cause then pending in the certifying court and as to which it appears to the certifying court that there is no controlling precedent in the decisions of the supreme court.

(b) Method of Invoking. This rule may be invoked by an order of any of the courts referred to in section (a) upon said court's own motion or upon the motion of any party in which the certified question arose.

(c) Contents of Certification Order. A certification order must set forth:

(1) The questions of law to be answered; and

(2) A statement of all facts relevant to the questions certified and showing fully the nature of the controversy in which the questions arose.

(d) Preparation of Certification Order. The certifying court must prepare the certification order, which must be signed by the judge presiding at the hearing, and the clerk of the certifying court must forward the certification order under its official seal to the supreme court. The supreme court may require the original or copies of all or of any portion of the record before the certifying court to be filed under the certification order, if, in the opinion of the supreme court, the record or a portion thereof may be necessary in answering the certified questions.

(e) Fees and Costs of Certification. Fees and costs of certification are the same as in civil appeals docketed before the supreme court and will be equally divided between the parties unless otherwise ordered by the certifying court in its order of certification.

(f) Briefs and Argument. If the supreme court agrees to answer the questions certified to it, the court will notify all parties. The parties may not file any briefs unless ordered to do so by the court. If ordered to file briefs, the plaintiff in the trial court, or the appealing party in the appellate court must file its opening brief within 42 days from the date of receipt of the notice, and the opposing party or parties must file an answer brief within 35 days from service of the opening brief. A reply brief may be filed within 21 days of the service of the answer brief. Briefs must comply with the form and service requirements of C.A.R. 28, 31, and 32. Oral arguments may be allowed as provided in C.A.R. 34.

(g) Opinion. The written opinion of the supreme court stating the law governing the questions certified will be sent by the clerk under the seal of the supreme court to the certifying court and to the parties.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 2012.

Rule 49. Considerations Governing Review on Certiorari

Review in the supreme court on a writ of certiorari as provided in section 13-4-108, C.R.S., and section 13-6-310, C.R.S., is a matter of sound judicial discretion and will be granted only when there are special and important reasons. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the supreme court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons that will be considered:

(a) the district court on appeal from the county court has decided a question of substance not yet determined by the supreme court;

(b) the court of appeals, or district court on appeal from the county court, has decided a question of substance in a way probably not in accord with applicable decisions of the supreme court;

(c) a division of the court of appeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another division of said court; the same ground applies to judgments and decrees of district courts on appeal from the county court when a decision is in conflict with another district court on the same matters;

(d) the court of appeals has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings or so far sanctioned such procedure by a lower court as to call for the exercise of the supreme court's power of supervision.

Rule 50. Certiorari to the Court of Appeals Before Judgment

(a) Considerations Governing. A petition for writ of certiorari from the supreme court to review a case newly filed or pending in the court of appeals, before judgment is given in said court, may be granted upon a showing that:

(1) the case involves a matter of substance not yet determined by the supreme court of Colorado, or that the case if decided according to the relief sought on appeal involves the overruling of a previous decision of the supreme court; or

(2) the court of appeals is being asked to decide an important state question which has not been, but should be, determined by the supreme court; or

(3) the case is of such imperative public importance as to justify the deviation from normal appellate processes and to require immediate determination in the supreme court.

(b) By Whom Sought. The petition for a writ of certiorari may be filed by either party or by stipulation of the parties. The court of appeals on its own motion may request transfer to the supreme court, or the supreme court may on its own motion require transfer of the case to it.

(c) Applicability. This rule does not permit certiorari review in cases pending in the district court on appeal from the county court before judgment is entered in the district court.

Credits

Amended eff. June 23, 2014.

Rule 51. Review on Certiorari—How Sought

(a) Filing and Record on Appeal. A party seeking review on certiorari must file, within the time limit provided in C.A.R. 52, a petition that complies with C.A.R. 25 and 32 with the clerk of the supreme court.

(1) Record from a District Court Judgment. For appeals from district courts reviewing final judgments and decrees of the county court or municipal court, the clerk of the district court must certify the complete record in the case and transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court within fourteen days of the filing of the petition.

(2) Record from a Court of Appeals Judgment. For appeals from the court of appeals, no action is required by the clerk of the court of appeals to transmit the record.

(b) Petitioner's Docket Fee. Upon the filing of the petition or a motion for extension of time in which to file the petition pursuant to C.A.R. 26(b), petitioner must pay the docket fee of \$225.00, of which \$1.00 will be transferred to the state general fund as a tax levy pursuant to section 2-5-119, C.R.S. The case will then be placed on the certiorari docket.

(c) Respondent's Docket Fee. Upon respondent's initial filing, if any, respondent must pay the docket fee of \$115.00.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; March 23, 2000; March 3, 2003; June 23, 2014.

Rule 51.1. Exhaustion of State Remedies Requirement in Criminal Cases

(a) Exhaustion of Remedies. In all appeals from criminal convictions or postconviction relief matters from or after July 1, 1974, a litigant is not required to petition for rehearing and certiorari following an adverse decision of the intermediate appellate court in order to be deemed to have exhausted all available state remedies respecting a claim of error. Rather, the litigant will have exhausted all available state remedies when a claim has been presented to the intermediate appellate court and the supreme court, and relief has been denied or when relief has been denied in the intermediate appellate court and the time for petitioning for certiorari review has expired.

(b) Savings Clause. If a litigant's petition for federal habeas corpus is dismissed or denied for failure to exhaust state remedies based on a decision that this rule is ineffective, the litigant may file a motion to recall the mandate together with a writ of certiorari presenting any claim of error not previously presented in reliance on this rule. Any motion to recall the mandate must be filed within 49 days after entry of the federal court's dismissal or denial order.

Credits

Adopted eff. May 18, 2006. Amended eff. Jan. 1, 2012.

Rule 52. Review on Certiorari—Time for Petitioning

(a) Petition for Rehearing Optional. Filing a petition for rehearing in the intermediate appellate court before seeking certiorari review in the supreme court is optional.

(b) Time to File.

(1) **In General.** Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this rule, a petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 42 days after entry of the judgment on appeal if no petition for rehearing is filed. If a petition for rehearing is filed, the petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 28 days after the intermediate appellate court's denial of the petition for rehearing.

(2) **In Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Insurance Cases.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the court of appeals in workers' compensation and unemployment insurance cases must be filed in the supreme court within 28 days after the issuance of the court of appeals opinion if no petition for rehearing is filed, or within 14 days after the denial of a petition for rehearing by the court of appeals.

(3) **In Dependency or Neglect Cases.** A petition for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the court of appeals in dependency or neglect cases must be filed within 28 days after issuance of the court of appeals opinion if no petition for rehearing is filed, or within 14 days after the denial of a petition for rehearing by the court of appeals.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1988; May 17, 1990; July 1, 1991; Jan. 1, 1999; Feb. 7, 2008; May 28, 2009; Jan. 1, 2012.

COMMENTS

C.A.R. 52 has been revised to recognize that petitions for rehearing of a district court's review of a county court judgment are permissible, and if a petition for rehearing is filed, the petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 28 days after the district court's denial of the petition for rehearing.

C.A.R. 52(b)(3) is a new subsection and is consistent with the petition for writ of certiorari requirements set forth in C.A.R. 3.4(1).

**Rule 53. Petition for Writ of Certiorari and
Cross-Petition for Writ of Certiorari**

(a) The Petition. The petition for writ of certiorari must comply with C.A.R. 32 and must contain the following under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated:

- (1) a table of contents, with page references;
- (2) a table of authorities—cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities—with references to the pages of the petition or cross-petition where they are cited;
- (3) an advisory listing of the issues presented for review expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement of an issue presented will be deemed to include every subsidiary issue clearly comprised therein. Only the issues set forth or fairly comprised therein will be considered.
- (4) a reference to the official or unofficial reports of the opinion, judgment, or decree from which review is sought;
- (5) a concise statement of the grounds on which jurisdiction of the supreme court is invoked, showing:
 - (A) the date of the opinion, judgment, or decree sought to be reviewed and the time of its entry;
 - (B) the date of any order respecting a rehearing and the date and terms of any supreme court order granting an extension of time within which to petition for writ of certiorari;
- (6) a reference to any pending cases in which the supreme court has granted certiorari review on the same legal issue on which review is sought;
- (7) a concise statement of the case containing the matters material to consideration of the issues presented;
- (8) A direct and concise argument explaining the reasons relied on for the issuance of the writ, whether the issues raised in the petition were preserved in the lower court, and the applicable standard of review; and
- (9) an appendix containing:
 - (A) a copy of any opinion, judgment, or decree from which review is sought;and
 - (B) the text of any pertinent statute, rule, ordinance, or regulation not currently in effect or not generally available in electronic format.

(b) Cross-Petition. Any cross-petition must be filed and served within 14 days after service of the petition for writ of certiorari. A cross-petition must comply with C.A.R. 32 and must have the same contents, in the same order, as the petition.

(c) Opposition Brief.

(1) In General. An opposition brief is not required unless otherwise ordered by the court. Any opposition brief must comply with C.A.R. 53(a)(1)-(3).

(2) By the Respondent. The respondent must file and serve any opposition brief within 14 days after service of the petition. If a respondent files a cross-petition, any opposition brief and cross-petition may be combined.

(3) By the Petitioner. The petitioner must file any opposition brief within 14 days after service of the cross-petition.

(d) Reply Brief. A reply brief is not required unless otherwise ordered by the court. A petitioner or cross-petitioner must file and serve any reply brief within 7 days after service of an opposition brief. The reply brief must comply with C.A.R. 32.

(e) No Separate Brief. No separate brief may be appended to the petition, any cross-petition, the opposition brief, or the reply brief.

(f) Length of Petition, Cross-Petition, Opposition, and Reply Briefs.

(1) A petition, cross-petition, opposition brief, and combined cross-petition and opposition brief must contain no more than 3,800 words. A reply brief must contain no more than 3,150 words. Headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the word limitation. The caption, table of contents, table of authorities, certificate of compliance, certificate of service, and signature block do not count toward the word limit.

(2) A self-represented party who does not have access to a word-processing system must file a typewritten or legibly handwritten petition, cross-petition, opposition brief, or combined cross-petition and opposition brief containing no more than 12 double-spaced and single-sided pages, or a reply brief of no more than 10 double-spaced and single sided pages.

(3) A party may file a motion to exceed the word limitation explaining the reasons why additional words are necessary. The motion must be filed with the document for which the party seeks to expand the word limit. Motions to exceed the word limitation will be granted rarely and only upon a showing of exceptional need to exceed the word limitation.

(g) Amicus Briefs. An amicus curiae may file a brief in support of or in opposition to a petition, opposition, or cross-petition only by leave of court or at the court's request. Leave to file an amicus brief must be sought in accordance with C.A.R. 29(b) and may not be filed until after a petition for writ of certiorari has been filed. Amicus briefs must comply with the content and form requirements of C.A.R. 29(c). Except by the court's permission, an amicus brief must contain no more than 3,150 words. An amicus brief must be filed within 7 days after the filing of the petition, opposition, or cross-petition that the amicus brief supports. An amicus curiae that does not support either party must file its brief within 7 days after the filing of the petition or

cross-petition in which the issue to which the amicus brief is directed was first raised.

(h) Filing and Service. Filing and service must be in the same manner as provided in C.A.R. 25.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Sept. 1, 1984; Jan. 1, 1986; July 8, 1993; April 7, 1994; July 1, 1996; July 1, 2005; Jan. 1, 2012; June 23, 2014.

Rule 54. Order Granting or Denying Certiorari

(a) Grant of Writ. Whenever a petition for writ of certiorari to review a decision of any court is granted, the clerk will issue an order to that effect, and will notify the lower court and counsel of record. The order will direct that the certified transcript of record on file be treated as though sent up in response to a formal writ. A formal writ will not issue unless specially directed.

(b) Denial of Writ. No mandate will issue upon the denial of a petition for writ of certiorari. Whenever the court denies a petition for writ of certiorari, the clerk will issue an order to that effect, and will notify the lower court and counsel of record. If, after granting the writ, the court later denies the same as having been improvidently granted or renders decision by opinion of the court on the merits of the writ, a petition for rehearing may be filed in accordance with the provisions of C.A.R. 40. No petition for rehearing may be filed after the issuance of an order denying a petition for writ of certiorari.

Rule 56. Extension of Time

After appearance is made and a docket fee paid, the supreme court for good cause shown may upon motion extend the time prescribed by these rules for filing a petition for writ of certiorari or may permit the petition to be filed after the expiration of such time. Any initial motion for extension of time must include the date on which the court of appeals issued its opinion or the date on which the district court on appeal from the county court issued its order.

Credits

Amended eff. Sept. 1, 1984.

Rule 57. Briefs—In General

Briefs of the petitioner and the respondent on the merits must comply with the content and length requirements of C.A.R. 28 and the form and service requirements of C.A.R. 25 and 32. Briefs must be filed within the time prescribed in C.A.R. 31; except that in workers' compensation cases the petitioner must serve and file the petitioner's opening brief within 14 days and the respondent must file the respondent's brief within 7 days after service of the petitioner's brief, and no other brief will be permitted. Incorporation by reference of briefs previously filed in the lower court is prohibited.

Credits

Amended eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Sept. 1, 1984; Jan. 1, 1988; July 8, 1993; Oct. 17, 2014.

Amended and Adopted by the Court, En Banc, June 7, 2018, effective July 1, 2018.

By the Court:

Richard L. Gabriel
Justice, Colorado Supreme Court