ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPELLATE RULES

May 21, 2020

Members in Attendance:

Justice Richard N. Palmer, Co-Chair Chief Judge Alexandra D. Dipentima, Co-Chair Attorney Jeffrey Babbin Attorney Colleen Barnett Attorney Jill Begemann Attorney Kathryn Calibey Attorney John DeMeo Attorney Richard Emanuel Attorney Paul Hartan Attorney Wesley Horton Judge Sheila Huddleston Attorney Clare Kindall Attorney Eric Levine Attorney Bruce Lockwood Attorney Jamie Porter Attorney Charles Ray Attorney Lauren Weisfeld Attorney Carolyn Ziogas Attorney Daniel J. Krisch Attorney Giovanna Weller

Additional Attendees:

Judge Christine E. Keller

Recorded and Transcribed By: Lori Van Buren Court Recording Monitor 75 Elm Street Hartford, Connecticut 06106

1 JUSTICE PALMER: Hello everyone. Thank you for 2 coming. Clare, I have you sideways, I don't know if you? 3 ATTY. KINDALL: I logged off and logged back in 4 and I don't know why but my camera looks - so I apologize for sleeping on the job here. I look like I'm sleeping. 5 6 JUSTICE PALMER: Do you want to log out and log back in again or do you think that this 7 8 ATTY. KINDALL: This is from my laptop, I could 9 try it from my IPad. If it's really distracting I'll just 10 do that, I'll just log back in and log back in. I can try 11 it with my IPad, maybe that will be better because I tried 12 twice here on the laptop and it's not working. Earlier when 13 I did it, I heard some arguments and it went fine. 14 JUDTICE PALMER: Yes. Okay. 15 IT REP: Attorney Kindall, can you try turning 16 your IPad 90 degrees. 17 ATTY. KINDALL: I'm not on my IPad, I'm on my 18 laptop, so if I turn my laptop, that works. We can try 19 that. 20 JUSTICE PALMER: I want Joe Gigalon (phonetic) 21 and others who, you know, work on setting this up. I think 22 this is considerably more people than we've ever had on this 23 platform, so it could be a little challenging as time goes 24 on but we'll obviously do our best. If we could just with 25 regard to old business, just take one matter and that would 26 just be the approval of the minutes for the October 29th 27 meeting, is there a motion?

1 ATTORNEY HORTON: So moved.
2 ATTYORNEY WELLER: Second.
3 JUSTICE PALMER: Second, th

JUSTICE PALMER: Second, thank you. Any

discussion? All in favor?

(All members agree.)

JUSTICE PALMER: Opposed? Okay. All right. So that's approved. We'll skip over the other matter for now and move on to, just temporarily and address the first item of new business because Judge Keller is with us to present proposals with regard to the - in the aftermath of the In re: Taijha case. Judge Keller, would you like proceed on that.

JUDGE KELLER: Sure. After the decision was released by the Supreme Court In re: Taijha B. that opinion found that it was constitutionally necessary to have some kid of procedural safeguard added to the procedures we've been using in the Juvenile Court to determine whether or not an indigent parent was entitled to appointed appellate counsel. I just want to begin by saying that these rules were drafted by a committee that included the Chief Administrative Judge of Juvenile Bernadette Conway, Judge Elgo, who was formerly a child protection attorney general and also had a lot of experience as a Judge in juvenile, myself, Justice Raheem Mullins, who also was a child protection attorney for a time, and Judge Dipentima. Jamie Porter also assisted quite a bit in cleaning things up in comment. And I had met, I think with the task force prior

to finalizing the draft. Was that just a subcommittee or was that?

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: That was the work group for this committee.

JUDGE KELLER: After meeting with that committee, I sent the draft to the Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Public Defender and also the Chief Juvenile Public Defender and received comments from them and we made more considerable changes. So this is the final product of all of that review and then I have received the comments that this group made when you received the draft, and so I have some responses to some of those.

Anders procedure because the opinion doesn't seem to call for that and the problem with a full Anders procedure is that we're under timelines mandate by federal and state law to bring children to permanency probably the outside date should really be two years form the date that they first enter care either pursuant to a commitment order or an order of temporary custody. Most of the TPR cases that get tried usually begin with the child being removed pursuant to an order of temporary custody. The decision itself says that the state constitution requires a more limited procedural safeguards then those set forth in Anders, so I think the main premise was that the way it worked before was that the trial attorney would notify the Office of the Public Defender that upon conclusion of the trial the trial

1 attorney did not - that the client wished to appeal and the 2 trial attorney did not wish to handle the appeal. It is very rare for the trial attorney to handle the appeal. Most 3 4 of the appeals in juvenile are handled by a special core of appellate juvenile attorneys. Once the public defender 5 6 receives that notice, the public defender would appoint an 7 attorney who would review the transcripts. The transcripts 8 are supposed to be expedited, it doesn't always happen, but 9 hopefully they often are. And with reviewing - conducting 10 this review usually within the twenty day period with a 11 twenty day extension, so usually within forty days they were 12 conducting that review. If the appellate attorney reviewing 13 it for appeal found there was no merit, they would just 14 advise the client that the Public Defender's Office was not 15 going to be representing them on appeal and that they would 16 have to appeal on their own or find another attorney to take 17 The big change now is that a Judge will be 18 reviewing that appellate review attorney's decision, the 19 client will have the ability to be heard, and there will be 20 a written notice to the Court that the appellate review 21 attorney believes that the appeal is without merit. then there will be a hearing and the Court will make a 22 23 determination, if the Court makes that determination, it 24 will be up to the Public Defender's Office to determine 25 whether the same attorney who reviewed it and found it 26 frivolous can still bring the appeal or whether they should 27 select a different attorney. I think that's really

something that we decided will best be left up to the Public Defender's Office. So in other words, if the attorney finds that the appeal has merit, there isn't going to be anything further, the appeal will get filed. If the attorney finds that the appeal - because the Attorney General's Office is completely left out, in other words, the DCF representatives are not going to be involved in these proceedings, so it will be like an Ander's brief in a sense that things will be sealed, only the client and the attorney and ultimately the Judge will know the reasons why the attorney thinks the appeal would be frivolous. The Court will review the attorney's determination of that, if the Court determines it's not frivolous, the Court will appoint - will instruct the Public Defender's Office to appoint an appellate attorney. If the Court agrees with the reviewing attorney that it's frivolous, then the Court will deny the application for appointment of an appellate attorney.

And because of the - we felt that there had to be additional time for these hearings to be conducted, for when a termination of parental rights appeals, we extended the reviewing attorney or the trial attorney can immediately ask for an additional forty as opposed to an additional twenty days. We did not do that for other appeals. Judge Conway was very much opposed to that. We have very few appeals in Juvenile from anything other than termination of parental rights, so she did not want to change the outside of forty days for the regular appeals that aren't involved

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    in appeals termination of rights.
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                I do agree with the suggestions of Attorney
    Clare Kindall from the Attorney General's Office. I think
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    in that I've addressed some concerns that some of you had,
    Attorney Krisch and Attorney Ray, so if anyone has any
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    questions?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Anyone have any
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    questions for Judge Keller? I think Attorney Weller, is
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    that right?
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                ATTY. WELLER: It is. Good morning, Your Honor.
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                JUDGE KELLER: Good morning.
                ATTY. WELLER: I just have one question.
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    on the section 79a-3b(1) that has to talk about the filing
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    of the limited in addition to appearance?
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                JUDGE KELLER: Yes.
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                ATTY. WELLER: When I was reading it over I was
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    thinking should we refer back to the Practice Book section
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    and the Superior Court Rules about limited appearance and
    that's in section 3-8, and when I read it over again the
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    last line in 3-8(b), it says that a limited appearance may
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    not be filed in criminal or juvenile matters.
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                JUDGE KELLER: Okay. So we would have to
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    possibly amend 3-8.
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                ATTY. WELLER: That's what I was thinking, yes.
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                JUDGE KELLER: May not be filed in juvenile
    matters except as set forth in 3-8, and - may not be filed.
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                ATTY. WELLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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1 JUDGE KELLER: Thank you. Good point.

2 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Looking for other

3 questions, are there any?

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4 ATTY. KELLER: Attorney Krisch.

ATTY. KRISCH: I quess I just want to understand and maybe this was also a question for Lauren Weisfeld, why the distinction for juvenile indigent appellants verses criminal indigent appellants in terms of who's qualified towhether the attorney is qualified to inspect the merits of the appeal, I understand that there's sort of a small group of quality attorneys who handle indigent family juvenile appeal, you know, my understanding, you know, and having been told this by some Judges is that the quality of representation for criminal appellants varied widely depending on who they get as their assigned counsel. Court has expressed some concerns I think about that some of the time. I guess I don't understand why we're carving out this extra layer of review in a circumstance that is certainly very important and, you know, important counselors for - but not more important than a criminal defendant rights to this sort of stuff and if we're going to change this process, the juvenile appeals, what, if anything, should we then do about criminal appellants in the same position? JUDGE KELLER: I don't know what you mean by -

the juvenile rule allows a trial attorney, if the trial attorney wishes to to take an appeal, but if the trial

attorney does not wish to pursue an appeal, the trial attorney's job is to notify the Public Defender's Office and have another attorney appointed for review. I think the way it's developed over the past decade or so was that the appellate attorneys have definitely become very specialized in doing these matters and many of the trial attorneys do not wish to do them perhaps because may be they don't feel they have the writing skills or the research skills or something like that.

misreading the rule, it seems to envision a limited appearance by an attorney who in a very limited period of time can look through the juvenile casefile, the transcripts, and decide is there a frivolous appeal or not, but then there will be a second appointment and maybe that's going to be the same person, I don't know, but that's not following our rule. A second appoint for an attorney to actually the handle the appeal, and you had talked about, you know, sort of a core group of attorneys who regularly handle juvenile appeals, is that going to be the same group of attorneys who are going to be doing the review and are going to do the actual appeal if there's a meritorious one or is it going to - I'm just wondering how that will work?

JUDGE KELLER: Well if the attorney was first asked to review it, finds it's meritorious, that attorney will get the appointment to bring the appeal. If that attorney finds its non-meritorious, there is a hearing, the

client is present, and I think it will be up to the public 1 2 defender to determine whether if the Court does order that there be an appeal because the Court sees merit where the 3 4 review attorney does not, then I suppose that would be a discussion with the client and the Public Defender's Office 5 6 as to whether they wish to have the same attorney who has 7 just opined that their appeal has no merit or whether they 8 would have a different attorney. It would be from the same 9 group of attorneys, there's not going to be two separate 10 group of attorneys. I don't know, I mean, anyone here, 11 let's please hear from the Public Defender's Office? ATTY. KRISCH: I just think that the first 12 13 scenario, the review attorney finds that there is a 14 meritorious appeal, it should be clear in the rule that that 15 attorney will handle the appeal. That's not clear -16 JUDGE KELLER: It doesn't say that? 17 ATTY. KRISCH: Maybe I'm misreading the draft of it but that's not clear to me that it's the same attorney. 18 19 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Attorney Weisfeld has 20 got her hand up, do you want to answer that? 21 ATTY. WEISFELD: I had brought your concerns, Dan, to the Chief Public Defender and to Susan Hamilton who 22 23 is the head of our juvenile and child protection, they want 24 the agency to have the freedom to decide if it's the same 25 attorney or not. As a practical matter, this isn't really 26 rule related, but we in terms of assigned counsel, not our 27 own people, people are qualified either to do trials or

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    appeals, and very few people, some, but very few, are
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    approved to handle both. I don't know if that answers your
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    question.
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                ATTY. KRISCH: That part I understand, I guess,
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    if you appoint, I don't know, Jay Sexton, somebody who does
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    these regularly, could be the review attorney and he says
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    yes, there's a meritorious appeal, what is then going to
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    happen? It's not clear in the rule that then Jay Sexton is
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    automatically takes the appeal, it sounds like your office
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    wants the discussion to decide that, I just -
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                ATTY. WEISFELD: That's my understanding.
                ATTY. KRISCH: Concerned about the works getting
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    dumbed up in that little -
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                ATTY. WEISFELD: That's my office wants the
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    discretion or my agency rather wants to be able to make that
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    decision.
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                JUDGE KELLER: I mean it could be a problem
    where one particular attorney has enough time to do the
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    review but may not have enough time to take on the full
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    appeal and so they should have the option of deciding who
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    ultimately is appointed to handle the full appeal, does that
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    seem correct?
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                ATTY. WEISFELD: Yes.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okay. Any other
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    questions for Judge Keller? Attorney DeMeo.
                ATTY. DEMEO: Yes. Hi. John DeMeo, Chief Staff
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Attorney for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Giovanna

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    pointed out that there's a Trial Court rule prohibiting
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    limited representation in juvenile matters. We just got our
    own appellate rules straightened out to talk about child
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    protection and what we're talking about specifically right
    now is termination of parental rights, but we have to keep
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    our nomenclature straight, we're not talking about juvenile
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    matters broadly, we're talking about termination of parental
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    rights appeals, right, am I correct? So if we go to the
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    Trial Court and get them to change their rule to allow for
    limited representation in termination cases, it should not
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    be allowed for limited representation in juvenile matters
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    broadly. We just last meeting, I think, got our appellate
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    rules straightened out, talking about child protection which
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    encompassed (inaudible), so I just want to going forward be
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    clear on that so we don't get the nomenclature -
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Could I just - this is
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    Judge DiPentima, could I just remind everyone to identify
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    him or herself before you speak, because this is going to be
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    posted, just audio will be posted for the public, and we
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    need to know, and there will be a transcript, we need to
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    know who's talking even though we know who's talking, others
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    will need to know. Thank you.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: If I could ask you as well to
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    make sure that you're on - you're muted when you're not
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    speaking, that would be helpful, thanks.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Judge Keller.
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JUDGE KELLER: I just want to add that I think

we can, you know, any changes to 3-8 of course has to go to a different committee altogether. We do have changes to one of the rules in Chapter 35 of the Regular Superior Court Practice Book being changed, but I think we could really make it very clear in any amendment to 3-8 that we're talking about allowing for limited appearances for the purposes of appellate review in termination proceedings, something like that so it would be very limited.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: This is Judge DiPentima,

I have a question about you indicated, Judge Keller, that

Attorney Kindall's suggestion to accept it, are they are
incorporated in the rules as proposed?

JUDGE KELLER: No. I would have to add them.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okay.

JUDGE KELLER: She wants to make the language in 35a-21, which is the Superior Court rule we're proposing to amend to more closely pattern language in 79a-2a and she wanted me to add email address to the list of contact information to be obtained from the client, which makes sense. And she just has comments with which I agree as to why we don't need to extend the twenty day appeal period to sixty days for non-termination parental rights appeals. And she also indicated why we need a quicker process then the Ander's process and that's because of the pressure from the federals, it's actually the financing - it's a fiscal issue because if the children seem to be languishing too long they're not brought to permanency, they can cut off that

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    particular child's reimbursement from the foster care
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    funding that's being extended for any particular child.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Attorney Kindall.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Judge Keller did it beautifully,
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    I have nothing else to say and I'm delighted that the
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    comments were helpful. Thank you.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Thank you.
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                JUDGE KELLER: Thank you.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Is Judge Keller released
    or should we wait for a vote, Justice Palmer?
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Are there any questions of
    Judge Keller before we allow her to leave?
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                ATTY. LEVIINE: I just have one thing, Eric
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    Levine from the Reporter's Office, just wondering if we
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    would be able to review for style before the rules as
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    adopted by the Binary Committee go to the Judges and
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    Justices?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I don't see why not,
    this is Judge DiPentima, Justice Palmer, why wouldn't that
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    happen?
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                JUSTICE PALMER: That would be fine. That would
    be fine - been on a reasonably expeditious basis, so that
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    would be fin.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Sure.
                                      Thank you.
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                JUDGE KELLER: So any changes that we make
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    today, you would want to see, correct?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Is that an answer,
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    Attorney Levine?
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Yeah, I mean, yeah, absolutely.
    Eric Levine here, yes, absolutely anything that the
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    committee would need to see before it goes to the Judges
    that would be fine, we can do it on an expedited basis.
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                JUDGE KELLER: What is the timeline in terms of
    taking this to the Appellate Rules Committee?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: This is the Appellate
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    Rules Committee.
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                JUDGE KELLER: Just because the whole issue is
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    reeking a little bit of havoc in the juvenile courts, I
    think Judge Conway is kind of instructing people to kind of
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    follow what's being proposed for lack of anything better
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    right now. But we'd really like to see the rules get
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    through this year.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Justice Palmer, you want
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    to address that in terms of timeline?
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                JUSTICE PALMER: This is Justice Palmer, I'm not
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    a hundred percent sure about that. Eric, do you have sense
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    as to when we would need to bring this to a vote?
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Well, as soon as you want to make
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    it effective. I mean you guys have the ability to make this
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    effective whenever you want, you can do it on an interim
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    basis, you could do it, you know, with the normal procedure,
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    but ultimately entirely up to the Justices and Judges as to
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    how you want to proceed with that.
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JUSTICE PALMER: This is Justice Palmer, oh, go

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1 ahead. 2 CHIEF JUDGE DEPENTIMA: Judge DiPentima, I was -3 JUSTICE PALMER: I was just going to say -CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okay. I'm going to 4 speak. Judge DiPentima. I think our plan was to do this on 5 6 an expedited basis because Justice Palmer and I had talked about the need to get this effective as soon as possible. 7 8 JUSTICE PALMER: Justice Palmer again, so we 9 would ask the Judges or we would do this on an interim basis 10 basically, expedited basis and move forward as quickly as 11 possible to accommodate Judge Keller's concerns. 12 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Jill Begemann. 13 ATTY. BEGEMANN: Yes. Even if they're on the 14 expedited basis, this is Jill Begemann, I'm sorry, what I 15 would see happening is that Eric would be in his office, the 16 Reporter's Office would get them ready, prepare them, and 17 then they would go to still the two Courts for vote for 18 approval on an interim basis and then the co-chairs, the 19 Court's would pick a date and as soon as practicable after 20 both Courts have voted, they can be adopted on the interim 21 basis. Eric do you agree? Eric Levine. 22 ATTY. LEVINE: Yeah, Eric Levine here, yes, 23 that's absolutely fine in terms of doing it that way. JUSTICE PALMER: I think we're all set. Judge 24 25 Keller, thank you very much. 26 JUDGE KELLER: Thank you all. Thank you all for 27 your comments and your time on something that I think is

1 pretty crucial. It's something near and dear to my heart. 2 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okav. 3 JUSTICE PALMER: Thanks for all your work on it. JUDGE KELLER: All right. I'm exiting now. 4 Thank you. Have a nice holiday. 5 6 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Thank you. 7 JUSTICE PALMER: Thank you. 8 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Could I just add, this 9 is Judge DiPentima, Judge Keller had been Chief Administrative Judge of Juvenile matters for a number of 10 11 years and she has been - and she was in the original 12 committee that I chaired expediting when we changed the 13 rules to expedite child protection, so she's really - she 14 means it when she says it is near and dear to her heart, so 15 anyway. Justice Palmer, sorry. 16 JUSTICE PALMER: Are we prepared to vote on the 17 proposal to whatever limited degree it was modified, it's 18 been modified by this discussion or? Anyone have any 19 questions or concerns about that? 20 ATTY. DEMEO: I quess I'm commiserating with Eric 21 there in about the process and we haven't, you know, we can 22 approve the language, then Eric is going to see some new 23 language and they'll edit it and then it will go the 24 Appellate and Supreme Court, I quess if that's okay with 25 everybody but it's kind of, you know, we are to approve 26 something we haven't seen yet, you know, but I'm fine with 27 it, I guess it needs to be expedited. Eric, if you're okay

with it and you think that this process we've been talking about - I know that Eric doesn't want to make anything like a substantive change only editorial changes, but, you know, it gets into question sometimes as the way that something it's just a style or editorial point or substantive change.

ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine here, yeah, we're just looking at more of style thing, punctuation, any type of typos or any of that nature, or just conforming to our manual style, nothing else in the way of substantive or anything like that.

JUSTICE PALMER: This is Justice Palmer, why don't we leave it this way - go ahead Attorney Kindall.

and sent to the full committee back at the end of March beginning of April, I guess beginning of April, and they were pretty modest, they were more wordsmithing other than adding like email addresses. So I don't think that's going to - so the committee has seen it, but also I don't think that should have any reason to delay the adoption of the rules.

JUSTICE PALMER: In view of everyone's interest in moving this along, why don't we vote on it now, presumably approve it and Eric and John will take a look at it. If they have anything that even resembles a substantive concern, then they'll bring it back to our attention. If it's really just punctuation or grammatical stuff, then I think that we can just go forward with it and really get it

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    done on this expedited basis, is that all right with
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    everyone?
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                (The committee responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Is there a motion then?
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                ATTY. LEVINE: So moved. So move that we adopt
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    it?
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. Second? Any further
    discussion? All in favor.
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                (Members of committee vote.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any oppose?
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                ATTY. KRISCH: Nay.
                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: One opposed? Okay.
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                                                             Got
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    it.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. So that motion passes,
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    so that's all set. If we can go back to old business just
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    for a minute or two. It would be 1B, whether to 66-1,
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    concerning extensions of time so that it's consistent with
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    61-14. I want Carolyn or Jill would address if that's okay?
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                ATTY. ZIOGAS: Sure.
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                ATTY. BEGEMANN: Carolyn, you want to go ahead
    with that one?
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                ATTY. ZIOGAS: Sure. Carolyn Ziogas, this is a
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    proposal that we made that during the discussion Wes Horton
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    had asked us to take a look at using the language in 61-11
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    which would make it a motion for extension of time would be
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    filed in the Appellate Court. Upon review with the work
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    group, we decided that this would probably be more
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    problematic in light of the fact particularly that the
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    motion for extension of time does not automatically stay the
    execution beyond the ten day period. So the motion would be
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    filed in the Appellate Court, we would then have to send
    notice to the Trial Court. Under our rules we hold for a
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    five day opposition period and it's also possible the
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    opposing party could file a motion for extension of time to
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    file the opposition taking it out of the ten day period. To
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    remove it would then have to go back to the Trial Court and
    file a motion to further extend. So it just seemed to make
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    sense to have the motion for extension of time continued to
    be filed there and have the Trial Court Judge look at the
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    motion for extension of time and any stays that were
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    necessary. Also I did want to include that the reason why
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    this was - was not because of any problem with the filing of
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    these motions for extension of time but rather to eliminate
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    the inconsistency between the rule 61-14 and 66-1, it's
    where the motions for extensions of time are filed. So the
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    work group is now recommending that we go with the original
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    proposal.
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                JUSTICE PALMER:
                                 Anyone have any concerns about
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    that or anyone want to discuss that?
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                ATTY. HORTON: This is Wes Horton, that's fine.
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    I don't have a problem. Withdraw my concerns.
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                                 Thank you. I don't know if
                JUSTICE PALMER:
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    that needs a vote or not, I guess problem does, we're not
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    really do it. Paul does that need a vote? Carolyn?
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                ATTY. ZIOGAS: Yes. It does need a vote.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. A motion then.
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                ATTY. HORTON: West Horton, I so move.
                JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff Babbin seconds. Any
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    further discussion? All in favor?
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                (The panel responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any opposes. Okay.
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    passes.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Good.
                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. We can skip down now to
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    2B, whether to amend section 63-4, 63-8, 66-6, and 77-1,
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    regarding the procedure for the ordering of transcripts.
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    Paul or Jill, speak to that?
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                ATTY. BEGEMANN: I can. This is Jill Begemann.
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    I can start off with that. These were a packet of rules and
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    basically the intent of these rules that the branch is going
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    to an electronic transcript ordering process. So it will
    require an electronic signature. These proposals are really
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    just necessary in order to facilitate the change to an
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    electronic process for ordering transcripts. I know they
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    were done by somebody in the clerk's office. I can tell you
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    the first change, you know, was in 63-4 eliminating the form
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    number because the form number is, you know, we're not going
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    to be using that form. Then the rest of the rules were
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    changed to follow that. Eventually once you order the
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    transcript on line, you will be able to print out a document
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    and file that and it will have the same information as the
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    current transcript, the order form, but the substance hasn't
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    really changed other than to make it so that it is an
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    electronic procedure.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Paul.
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                ATTY. HARTAN: Paul Hartan. Just to give
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    everybody an update, I'm on that committee with Court
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    Operations, so the target date is July 1 and I spoke with
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    Court Operations last week and that target date looks like
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    it's going to go forward despite the current circumstances.
    They don't see it as being problematic at least at this
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    point, so you can expect that electronic order processing to
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    begin at that time.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Justice Palmer, any further
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    discussion about this, any concerns or thoughts? Hearing
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    no, is there a motion?
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Can I interject? I'm sorry, I
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    apologize, this is Jeff Babbin, a couple things. One is
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    will this new process then route any ordered transcripts
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    automatically to the relevant court reporter in a particular
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    judicial district since we're not going to be sending them
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    ourselves like we used to?
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                ATTY. HORTON: I don't know, something wrong
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    with the Wi-Fi here.
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Am I being heard?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: You're being heard but
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    so is Attorney Horton. So -
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                JUSTICE PALMER: I just want to alert Wes that
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you've not said anything in any way inappropriate, but when you're off the screen, we can still hear you, so just be careful what you say about any one of us anyway.

ATTY. HORTON: I'm trying to get back on.

JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. There is a mute button.

ATTY. HORTON: I can't even get that.

JUSTICE PALMER: Go ahead, Jeff.

ATTY. BABBIN: My question was whether this new electronic process is going to route the transcript orders to a particular judicial district the way we would normally just complete at this time send them directly using that, you know, the form that's being abolished?

think they're going to phase this in, Jeff, I think the first order of business is they try to manage the transcript orders on the electronic piece. I think that piece that they're talking about is just ordering it electronically, I don't think there's - I think there may be some more progression on this but I think in phase 1 I don't think that's currently on the books. I think you're going to order and then they're going to have somebody, you know, filter all these or how it's actually going to work, we didn't get that far in the discussions, I think right now my understanding is that they'll simply order whether they're electronically and Court Operations is going to make a determination as to exactly how that's going to get processed.

1 ATTY. BABBIN: Okay. 2 ATTY. KRISCH: This is Dan Krisch. So now I'm confused maybe along with Jeff, we've abolished the form we 3 4 used to use to order the transcripts, what do we do now? Or what do we do on July 1st if we want to order a transcript? 5 6 ATTY. HARTAN: You're going to order 7 electronically, they're going to roll that out and give you 8 instructions for exactly how to do it. I don't know all the 9 details to exactly how that's going to work, but my 10 understanding is that the folks at Court Operations are 11 going to roll this out, give you the instructions to say if 12 you're going to order a transcript, this is how you're going 13 to do it and however that electronically is going to work, I 14 guess the details are going to be forthcoming. 15 ATTY. CALIBEY: Hi, this is Cathy Calibey. Dan, 16 I think what they said before is that there will be a form 17 that you fill out electronically and then it gets - you can just print it and then file the form it's that you're 18 19 ordering it electronically instead of ordering it by the 20 form. 21 ATTY. HARTAN: That's correct. 22 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Judge Huddleston. You're muted. Now she's gone, oh, there she is. 23 24 ATTY. KRISCH: Judge Huddleston, you're still 25 muted. 26 JUDGE HUDDLESTON: Sorry about that. 27 question about the electronic ordering of the transcripts is 1 what about self-represented parties who may or may not have 2 access to systems for ordering electronically? 3 ATTY. HARTAN: I don't know. My guess is that 4 they will have the service centers presumably will be available at that point in time and then there will have to 5 6 be some accommodation for that and I know the target date the indicated to me that still expect this to be July 1, but 7

JUDGE HUDDLESTON: Thank you.

that may get in the way and it may get delayed.

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ATTY. LEVINE: I just want to, given the rollout date for this is July 1, I assume this rule will need to be adopted on an interim basis?

ATTY. HARTAN: That's correct. Then again, I'll consent with Court Ops, I spoke with the last week about this, so I'll have further discussion with them, I'll raise Judge Huddleston's point and we'll see if they're going to delay the rollout of this or not.

ATTY. BABBIN: Again, Jeff Babbin, oh, I'm sorry, Clare, did you need to -

ATTY. KINDALL: I guess I would recommend that we not delay it given the COVIS crisis, the fact that people can go online to order their transcripts is going to keep cases moving or as asking people to get forms and getting them to the right court reporter is going to be much - and more difficult for them that folks are not in the courthouses. So I think we can make exception on the basis that people who are pro se or don't have access to

electronics, to the extent we can expedite getting this on to electronic system, I think we're all better off.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: This is Judge DiPentima, the rule change that we're voting on simply has to do with the form, doesn't it? I mean we're not implementing how they're ordering the transcript, is that correct?

ATTY. HARTAN: That's correct, Judge DiPentima.

Court Ops will make the determinations exactly how this is going to work and when it will get rolled out. I'm happy to talk to them about the discussion that occurred today, you know, if the committee wants me to make a recommendation, I'm happy to make the recommendation from this committee, but ultimately they're going to decide exactly how this is going to work.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jill.

ATTY. BEGEMANN: I just wanted to give a little bit of background on it, you know, the Court Operations people came to us and said this is how we're going to be - we're changing our procedures and this is how the transcripts are going to be, you know, done going forward and so they were looking at it and they came to us and said, you know, what are the rules that are going to be impacted by this. And so we kind of worked together with them to identify the rules that were impacted by this change that they were planning to make and hoping to make by July 1. So it was, you know, a bit of an effort together that they claim, again, that they called and they said well wait a

minute, we're doing this how will this impact appellate?

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we don't?

ATTY. KRISCH: Paul, if you're talking to them anyway, could we get some guidance in advance of the rollout or so that people know what they're doing on the rollout date so there's not a gap where they know how it's done but

ATTY. HARTAN: Absolutely. I will tell them the need to make sure that we try to get some instruction prior to the expected date. They've been very good, so I don't anticipate there will be any issues.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

ATTY. BABBIN: Yes, hi, it's Jeff Babbin. So one of the things I would just comment on is in a sense there's somewhat of a substantive change going on here as well because in the past when you filed your 63-4 papers which were due ten days after filing your appeal form, you only had to designate what you want and show that you ordered it and then you would get at some later date an acknowledgment form from the Court Reporter's Office from whatever judicial district it was saying when the estimated completion date is and then you would file that. My understanding of these pages under 63-4 is that now and in conjunction with 63-8 changes is that you now have to order - know and order your transcript in advance of that of that ten day deadline under 63-4 because you must now have the acknowledgment form with the estimated completion date already in hand and filed that with your 63-4 papers. And so it's not clear then how much

lead time we need when we submit the transcript request electronically before we get an acknowledgment or what that Acknowledgment document is now going to look like since there's no longer this preprinted form that we've been using for many years, but I just sort of pointing out that there's going to be a requirement essentially perhaps even the day you file your appeal to order your transcript because we will need that acknowledgment form in hand by that ten day deadline for 63-4.

with Court Operations and to Dan's earlier, point out, I will try to get all the details to exactly how this is going to work long in advance of July 1 and get it out to everybody either by email or some other way shape or form so that you can at least present any further concerns or if there's confusion as to how this is exactly going to work, you can certainly comment on that, but let me meet with them again next week and I'll tell them we had a meeting and these are the issues that were raised and see what they come up with.

ATTY. BABBIN: If I may follow up, it's also the novice confusion, you know, obviously being in a different format as well, but I have one wording comment, - given changes that are being made in terms of the timing of the filing of the acknowledgment which is not with the 63-4 papers, which used to not be and this is in the proposed changes to 63-8 subsection B which is 17 in the packet that

1 we received, in the middle of subsection B, there's a 2 sentence that says the ordering party shall all file the acknowledgment with the Appellate clerk, with certification 3 4 pursuant to section 52-7, I don't know if people see that 5 sentence? 6 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes. 7 ATTY. BABBIN: Okay. So now the acknowledgment has a specific time frame in which it has to be filed not 8 9 just whenever you receive it so I was going to suggest so that there's no confusion that we start that sentence in 10 11 compliance with section 63-4 subsection (a)(2), the ordering 12 party shall file the acknowledgment with the Appellate clerk 13 for certification. And that language in compliance with 14 section 63-4(a)(2) is parallel to the new language being 15 added to subsection a, at the very beginning of 63-8, where 16 it says prior to the deadline compliance with section 17 4(a)(2) you have to go ahead and order, so I was just 18 thinking that in compliance with here so people know when to 19 file that acknowledgment. 20 ATTY. HARTAN: I don't see a problem with that, 21 Jill. 22 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Anything further on 23 this? Okay. Justice Palmer. Okay. Justice Palmer, do you 24 want to have a vote? 25 JUSTICE PALMER: Sorry about that, yes, yes. 26 I'm sorry about that, I was frozen there for a second. Is

there any further discussion or concerns? Cathy, did you

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    have? No. Okay. Is there a motion then to adopt this?
                ATTY. KRISCH: So moved. Daniel Krisch.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Thanks Dan. Any second?
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                ATTY. HORTON: Second.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: May I just ask, are we
    all in agreement with Attorney Babbin that that phrase ought
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    to be put in so the motion to accept I assume was
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    incorporating that change, Attorney Krisch?
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                ATTY. KRISCH: Yes. That's correct, Your Honor.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okay. Thank you.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: And there was a second?
                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA:
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                                       Yes.
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                ATTY. CALIBEY: I just have a quick question,
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    are we voting on adopting it as just amended and then we'll
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    just get information about it later or is this an interim
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    kind of adoption until we get more information because you
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    were going to, I think Paul was going to discuss some of the
    changes that might be made later? I'm just not clear what
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    we're voting on.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: I think that we're voting on
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    the substance of it that this would be a final vote and you
    know as in accordance with Jeff's = amendment and then Paul
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    will get back to us with some of the logistical, with
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    answers to some of the logistical issues, but I don't think
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    that should stop or delay the approval of this. Is that,
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    Paul, your preference as well?
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ATTY. HARTAN: Yes. I think that, you know, to

Jill's point earlier, I think Court Ops approached us and said this is what they're going to do, I think for the committee and all members of the Appellate Bar, we need to get some further instructions, operating instructions, ordering instructions to direct how this is all going to work. I'll inform the committee in advance, I think if the committee has questions, I'm sure I can discuss them with Court Operations, but it seems to me the rules that were adopted are to effectuate this online ordering, it's - that these rules can't go forward at this point in time, I think if you got logistical problems or logistical concerns, then I think we can certainly raise them and my hope is that we'd be able to resolve them.

JUSTICE PALMER: Lauren.

ATTY. WEISFELD: I'm sorry, I should have spoken up a little earlier, but can someone explain to me why the acknowledgment should be filed within the ten days because I'm anticipating my office turns out, you know so many appeals and trying to get the reporters to give those to us quickly, they have to talk to each of the people who took down the transcript, try and come up with an estimate and I'm just worried that we're going to repeatedly not be able to get that filed within ten days.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I'm just wondering, this is Judge Dipentima, hasn't that always been the case that the acknowledgment be filed within ten days? Carolyn, is that true?

31 ATTY. ZIOGAS: Yes. It should be but they often 1 2 do and sometimes they don't, it's not something that we would send, we just follow up on that, because generally 3 4 they do come in pretty quick. 5 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: So that's not a change, 6 Attorney Weisfeld, right? 7 ATTY. WEISFELD: I'm not sure myself. CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Judge Huddleston. 8 9 you unmute please? 10 JUDGE HUDDLESTON: Okay. Hopefully I did. My 11 computer is giving me mixed signals here. I agree with Attorney Weisfeld's concern because the lawyer who's 12 13 ordering the transcript or the party who's ordering the 14 transcript doesn't have any control over how quickly the 15 reporter's office is able to file the acknowledgment. In my 16 dim memory of what it was like as an appellate practitioner, 17 you know, we'd file the acknowledgment as soon as we got it, 18 but that might a few weeks after we filed the transcript 19 order form. And it seems to me that the change in the rule 20 is really only about the change in the manner of ordering, 21 so I don't agree that the additional language that Attorney

Babbin suggested is necessary, I think it may confuse things and make it more difficult. To say you file it immediately after you get it from the court reporter makes sense because then you got, but the attorneys don't have any control over how soon they get that from the monitors. And if it's a long trial in particular and there's a number of different

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court monitors involved, it can take a while for the reporter's office to collect that information.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

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ATTY. BABBIN: Hi, Jeff Babbin. So a couple 4 5 things and I appreciate that this was actually raised, as I 6 thought I had indicated, I feel that the change in 63-4 was a substantive change in that the amendment in 63-4 now 7 8 requires that the transcript order acknowledgment be filed 9 as part of the 63-4 papers. It used to be and you simply had to file the part one of the form, which simply would 10 11 show that you had ordered the transcript by that date and that the acknowledgment came later. I have to say in, you 12 13 know, 25 years of doing appellate work, I have never filed 14 the acknowledgment with 63-4 papers, I've always just shown 15 that I've ordered the transcript and the acknowledgment. Further if there's a delay the Appellate Clerk's Office 16 17 usually inquires or sends an order please get the 18 acknowledgment form in, which is why I had the concern about 19 how quickly we would get those acknowledgment forms. And 20 from my proposal for 63-8 while it's just a conformant to 21 the change in 63-4, which does require acknowledgment be filed as part of the 63-4 papers, so I that if we were doing 22 23 that 63-8 simply conformed to that. But obviously, you 24 know, and I do share some of the concern about how quickly 25 we will get court reporters to tell us what the estimated 26 completion dates are, particularly if there are six or seven 27 different court reporters that they have to coral to find

out what estimated date is.

ATTY. ZIOGAS: Carolyn Ziogas, I just wanted to give you some, a little bit of background and I think Jill touched on this but Renee Robertson met with Rich Loffredo, Laurie Petruzzelli, and I think the legal department as well and - or Court Services and they all worked together. They didn't have all their rules specifically written out yet, but they thought that this would work, that their new process, so I would suggest that maybe we wait to see where they are with that with all before we make those changes because according to them, you know, this was worked on together, that this would work by what they're proposing with the court monitors.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Judge Huddleston.

JUDGE HUDDLESTON: It may be that in their proposal they're using in 63-4, they're using the word transcript order acknowledgment somewhat differently from the way that its used in 63-8, it may be that they are thinking only of some sort of electronically generated response that says yes, we received your order as opposed to the acknowledgment form that we all know and love that tells you, you know, who the monitors are and when you could expect to get it and how long you expect it to be. So it may be that the 63-4 terminology needs to be clarified and that it needs to be, the receipt for the order or whatever the electronic response is that confirms the confirmation of the order that's been placed rather than the formal

acknowledgment that gives all the information as to when

it's expected and how long it's expected to be. So I think

those may be two different things.

JUSTICE PALMER: Cathy.

ATTY. CALIBEY: Yeah. I think if you look at

ATTY. CALIBEY: Yeah. I think if you look at 63-4(a)(2) in the second paragraph, it's referring to something else, but it says if the order for any - I'm sorry, above that, a file, a transcript order acknowledgment for an order placed in compliance with 63-8, so I think they are using it differently because in the paragraph above it says a transcript order acknowledgment shall indicate. So, you know, maybe it should be consistent where a transcript order acknowledgment for an order placed or something like that so that you don't have to actually file the acknowledgment but you just have to indicate or file something that you placed an order. You then file it as before, you just file your acknowledgment when you get it.

JUDGE HUDDLESTON: I think it might be better if they change the language in 63-4 to say something like electronic confirmation or something different from the word acknowledgment which has taken on a special meaning in appellate practice and what they're really talking about is a confirmation of the order rather than a detailed acknowledgment. So I just suggest that as a possible way of clarifying what they mean in 63-4.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

27 ATTY. BABBIN: Yes, Jeff Babbin. I'm glad this

has come up because now that I see that, that the 63-8 does talk about the detailed acknowledgment which is a term of art which does have the estimated completion date, shows who all the court monitors are, how many pages it's going to be and it's something that could take a couple weeks with a court reporter's office, in which case we wouldn't need the change I'm talking about if 63-4 changes it to simply the receipt confirming the transcript order or some such language which is really what we do now under 63-4 and therefore takes away this timing problem.

JUSTICE PALMER: Yes, Cathy.

ATTY. CALIBEY: I kind of like what Judge
Huddleston said, if you look at paragraph 1, if we say, you
know deliver prior to the filing appeal, the transcript
order confirmation shall indicate that an electronic - you
know, you just use ahead on the first sentence, transcript
order confirmation from the official court reporter pursuant
to 63-8.

JUSTICE PALMER: Does that seem to make sense from everybody's perspective?

Ray, is the confirmation of the order coming from the official court reporter is it coming from the e-filing system and if it's just a matter of printing out a receipt from the e-filing system, I don't think we should have language in there saying that it's coming from the official court reporter because then people are probably going to be

waiting for things that aren't ever going show up.

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ATTY. HARTAN: It was my understanding at the meeting that the ordering party is simply going to print out the ordering form and that's what you would e-file, that was my understanding, but again, this committee met and obviously the pandemic struck and we haven't met since, when I contacted the group last week to find out what the status was indications were that, you know, they can make their deadline, they're second - July 1. I'm certainly going to bring all these issues to their attention, but that's - it sounds to me that obviously the hang up is, you know, the order acknowledgment or the estimated delivery date within ten days may be a challenge, so, you know, I don't know if they're also anticipating that things are going to move quickly through the court reporters office now that these are online orders, I don't know if they think they're going to be able to turn these over quickly. So I'll try to get some further clarification on that as well.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Attorney Kindall.

ATTY. KINDALL: Clare Kindall. So then for 63-4 paragraph (a)(2), we're talking about changing all the words that say acknowledgment to the word confirmation to avoid the trigger the term of art or confusing -

ATTY. CALIBEY: Or something to that effect.

ATTY. KINDALL: Create a certificate stating that no transcript is deemed necessary or a transcript order confirmation pursuant to 63-8 and the appellant is to rely

on any transcript delivered prior to the filing of the appeal, the transcript order confirmation shall indicate an electronic version of a previously ordered transcript has been ordered, if any other party deems any other parts necessary, the transcripts are necessary that were not ordered by the appellant, that party shall within twenty days of the filing of the appellant's transcript papers, file a transcript order confirmation in compliance with section 63-8 in the order where a transcript is delivered prior to the filing of an appeal, the transcript order confirmation shall indicate that an electronic version has been previously delivered, a transcript has been ordered. And that way you take out who order - take out this acknowledgment, acknowledge that an order had been placed and put the work confirmation, I think it works.

JUSTICE PALMER: Cathy Calibey.

ATTY. CALIBEY: I think that would work except like if you look at the second sentence in subsection 2 where you say, if you say order or confirmation, from just our discussion it's not coming from the official reporter, so maybe say confirmation to the official reporter, because you're confirming that you're ordering it and they're not actually giving you anything back, it's just your form. Or we just change that language altogether in conformance with what Jeff indicated earlier.

ATTY. KINDALL: If you had some confirmation the order has been placed not that what is going to comply with

it. That it's not the traditional acknowledgment form that
 - right?

ATTY. CALIBEY: If you change it just to confirmation, it says order confirmation from the official reporter and it's not going to be an official confirmation from them, it's just going to be your e-filing form that you placed an order.

ATTY. KINDALL: Right. In (a)(2), very first sentence I would take out acknowledgment from the official reporter and just replace those five words with the word confirmation. Does that make sense?

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

a suggestion, now in (a)(2), reciting a certificate stating that no trust is deemed necessary or a receipt of a transcript order made pursuant to section 63-8, a receipt of a transcript order made pursuant to section 63-8, I would stick with that. And then the next paragraph would be if another party deems to be necessary that party shall within 20 days of the filing of the appellant's transcript papers file a receipt of a transcript order for an order placed in compliance with 63-8. I actually like that language. Use that in the previous paragraph, a receipt of a transcript order placed in compliance with section -

JUSTICE PALMER: Dan and then Clare.

ATTY. KRISCH: I agree with the general idea of

these language changes. We all know what we're talking There will be attorneys and also self-represented parties who have no idea what the word receipt means in that context, so we either need to define the term, since it's not a form, we could - or we need to be very clear what we're talking about so the people do think anything, you know, they didn't pay, so I don't have a receipt or what service. I think we need to explain what it is for people that are -

JUSTICE PALMER: Clare.

ATTY. KINDALL: I guess I simply would say that what I like about all these changes is it changes — it keeps section 2, the changes in section 2 not substantive but simply adjusting for electronic system. So whether you use the word confirmation or receipt, and I agree that I think we need to be clear about, you know, so it doesn't have confusion and I agree with Judge Huddleston, we have to remove acknowledge, it's — of a term of art, but that it gets us back to the purpose of the change which was simply to adjust for an electronic system.

JUSTICE PALMER: Cathy.

ATTY. CALIBEY: What if instead of receipt we use the - we just say a copy of the electronic transcript order, that's what you're actually submitting, right?

ATTY. BABBIN: That's what we do now, this is Jeff Babbin, we simply copy the paper form and file it to show that it's been ordered.

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                ATTY. CALIBEY: It should be the electronic
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    transcript order, just say copy and the people don't have to
    worry about receipt.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Does that seem to work for
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    everybody? Okay. I'm not sure where that puts us in terms
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    of motions and stuff, but -
                ATTY. LEVINE: I had one question, so that word
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    will get repeated very often throughout these provisions,
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    are we just going call it a copy thereafter, or do we have
    to spell out every time copy of a transcript order?
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                ATTY. BABBIN: If I can, this is Jeff Babbin,
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    when we get to 63-8, we would - my understanding is we would
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    not be using that language anymore. Oh, I see what you're
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    saying, yes, you're right.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: They use it in other provisions
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    that are -
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Right. You're absolutely
    correct. We would have to then conform we are now in 63-8,
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    it says the parties shall file the acknowledgment with the
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    appellant clerk, it's again it would be the copy of the
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    order, transcript order.
                ATTY. LEVINE: Okay. I'm just wondering are we
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    going to be repeating that every time we have the word
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    acknowledgment that entire phrase?
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Clare Kindall, it does give you
    a reason to go back to the word confirmation.
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                ATTY. CALIBEY: This is Cathy Calibey, I think
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1 it's clearer for people that don't know what this means if 2 you just repeat that phrase.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: This is Judge DiPentima,

Cathy, you're saying repeat the phrase copy of the

transcript order?

ATTY. CALIBEY: You can either say that or copy of the electronic transcript order, whichever is clearer or the committee wants to do.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

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ATTY. BABBIN: This is Jeff Babbin. Again, I'm going to take back what I said before, I'm looking again at 63-8, again on page 17 of our packet, subsection B, that acknowledgment is in fact the detailed acknowledgment that comes after you've already filed your 63-4 papers where you paid and the official reporter provides a written acknowledgment of the order, the estimated date of delivery, estimated number of pages in the transcript order. You can see that. The order party shall file the acknowledgment with the appellant clerk pursuant to 63-7, that's what we do now and therefore we would not have to make any conforming change in my view there because now we're talking about the detailed subsequent document, we're (inaudible) filing, so there we can continue to use the work acknowledgment because that is in fact the current term of art, it's the acknowledgment of the estimated completion date. And so I think if we make that change in 63-4, we would not have to touch 63-8, we can actually leave it the way it's been

1 proposed here. 2 ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine here. What about like 66-6 in the second paragraph, is that acknowledgment 3 4 the same acknowledgment that we're talking about in 63-4? 5 ATTY. BABBIN: So in 66-6, which is page 19 of our packet, that would be the receipt or just the proof of a 6 7 transcript order, it's the old just part one of the form, it's not when you get that with the estimated date. That's 8 9 the way the rule currently reads and therefore we would have 10 to change that to the, you're right, we would have to 11 conform that to the 63-4 language. ATTY. LEVINE: And then there is one other place 12 13 I think in 77-1a, at the bottom of that first paragraph and 14 77-1a, that's page 20 of our packet, where I think we would 15 also have to say copy of the transcript order. 16 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes. 17 JUSTICE PALMER: So where does that leave us? 18 ATTY. KRISCH: I withdraw my motion. 19 JUSTICE PALMER: I'm sorry, Dan. 20 ATTY. KRISCH: I withdraw my motion. 21 JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. Is there a new motion 22 that would adopt essentially the changes that we seemed to 23 all agree upon, Cathy? 24 ATTY. CALIBEY: Yeah. I can make a motion that 25 the language should be changed in 63-4 where it's referencing acknowledgment at this point to state copy of 26 27 the electronic transcript order made pursuant to section 63-

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    8 and that change would also be made in sections 66-6 and
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    section 77-1.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: That sounds right. Is there a
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    second?
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                ATTY. HORTON: Wes Horton, I second it.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Thank you. Any further
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    discussion? All in favor.
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                (The committee responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Opposed.
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                ATTY. KRISCH: I'm opposed.
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                ATTY. DEMEO: I'm opposed. I'm just going to
12
    say why because I see this kind of ad hoc, you know,
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    jiggering things out at meetings, I'd rather see it get all
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    worked out so we can see it in another meeting. Unless
15
    there's any need for urgency on this thing, I think the way
16
    these things get put together we sometimes look back and say
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    how did that happen. I mean I don't really have a clear
    picture of what's going on right now, but if there's no
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19
    urgency I wouldn't recommend okaying this right now because
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    we don't really know what it looks like. I've just seen
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    that before where things get, you know, fixed or adjusted or
    modified or amended, I guess at the meetings and the
22
23
    afterwards you realize oh, that's kind of ugly but it got
24
    put together by a bunch of people in a room on the fly, it's
25
    just an observation. So I'm voting against it.
26
                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine. I think we did
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1 mention that there was some kind of urgency given that the 2 roll out date is July 1st, but I'm not necessarily sure that that doesn't mean we can't do something between now and then 3 4 to sort of present what the changes are in a form to the committee by email for their final approval. 5 6 JUSTICE PALMER: Where's Paul Hartan. 7 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: And Carolyn has her hand 8 up. 9 JUSTICE PALMER: Oh, Carolyn, yes. Go ahead. 10 ATTY. ZIOGAS: Yes. In part I do agree a bit 11 with John on this, only that I was under the understanding 12 that the whole ordering process is going to be changed, you 13 know, very much so and if the forms are not going to be 14 called acknowledgments, so I'd really like to see what they 15 finalized and what they come up with before we start 16 changing the words here to adapt to something we're already 17 doing, because I really think that the whole process is 18 changing and I don't know what that is. 19 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: May I just ask, this is 20 Judge DiPentima, so are you suggesting Carolyn that we 21 shouldn't vote at all at this point? ATTY. ZIOGAS: I would like to wait until Paul 22 23 has that meeting to see where they are because when we put 24 this together they were at a different stage then they are 25 now, they're closer to that and because of the virus we 26 haven't met, Paul hasn't met with them and we don't know how

far they proceeded. I do know they were completely changing

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the whole process and so we're changing the words now to sort of adapt to what we're doing and I don't think it may be anything like what they've done in the past or even the forms, and I think why that's the generic terms are used so to accommodate different scenarios. It happens to all the form numbers and that's why they came up with that language.

JUSTICE PALMER: Cathy and then Clare.

ATTY. CALIBEY: I think I agree with you if that's the case. The only reason I suggest and I think Jeff was suggesting this change because initially we were told that you would do it electronically but you would have to then print what you filed and file that form, so it was just a little confusing. But I think I agree with you to find out exactly what they're doing before we vote.

ATTY. KINDALL: Let me unmute, Clare Kindall, I guess I would say that I think - we've taken the vote, I think the lawyers here are all pretty comfortable with what the changes are and what we're doing is saying that you still have to say you've ordered your transcripts when you file your appeal and then later on you have to give details and I think that if you can't roll your system out July 1 if you don't change your rules to accommodate it. So I think we have a little chicken and egg problem here and I think the changes that we're proposing makes sense and the people want the comfort of having the rule, you know, sent by email and if there's a serious concern about point, then I say, you know, we should reconsider, but at this point I think

1 the folks are fairly comfortable with what it's trying to do 2 which is to accommodate a system and the exact details of that electronic system aren't going to impact what happens 3 4 in those rules, it's basically did you place your order and did you get a receipt saying when you're going to get your 5 6 transcript. Or is it more complicated than that? 7 JUSTICE PALMER: We spent a fair amount of time on this, I would suggest at this point that we hold off 8 9 taking a formal vote on this despite my efforts to the 10 contrary, you know, two or three times and I apologize for 11 that. But since some of us are a little uncomfortable in 12 voting on this right at the moment, why don't we just hold 13 off voting. We'll ask Paul and Carolyn, John to come back 14 to us via email with some language that I presume will 15 likely be quite consistent with what we're generally in 16 favor of now. We can vote via email as a committee. 17 presumably can do that in the next week or two. If that 18 procedure is acceptable to people, I think we might just 19 want to go that route. I don't think there's any downside

think that that would make sense. You know, I don't feel strongly about it, if anybody objects, you know, it just seems like that makes some sense, kind of accommodate people's concerns here. Is that all right. Does anybody

in doing that and you know and kind of move this along I

ATTY. HORTON: Can I?

have any strong objection to that?

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JUSTICE PALMER: Yes.

Let's

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                ATTY. HORTON: The only thing I want to say is I
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    think we all agree that you shouldn't have to file detailed
    statement of when transcripts are going to be filed within
 3
 4
    that, that's the important thing I think everybody is
 5
    saying.
 6
                ATTY. KRISCH: Yes.
 7
                ATTY. DEMEO: Agreed.
 8
                JUSTICE PALMER:
                                 I don't remember who - think
 9
    Cathy you had made the last motion, would you mind
10
    withdrawing that if you haven't already?
11
                ATTY. CALIBEY: No problem. I withdraw.
12
                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. Thanks. Paul.
13
                ATTY. HARTAN: So I will, so if it's okay, I'll
14
    try to get some sort of meeting with Court Ops next week and
    get some further details, I'll get an email out to
15
16
    everybody. In the meantime, once I get that information
17
    provided that they have further details as to how they're
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    going to do this, then I guess I'll consult with Carolyn and
    John and the rest I need to consult with to see if there's
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    any heavy changes that they're do. My understanding from
21
    all of this was, you know, from their perspective was that
    instead of paper, it's just going to be online and make your
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    rules so that they can accommodate that and that's sort of
24
    where all this began and I don't expect a lot of that has
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    changed from their perspective but let's see what the
    details are and I'll get that out to you.
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JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. Good. Thank you.

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move to 2C, which is whether to amend 61-16 to allow an appearing party the opportunity to respond to the filing of a bankruptcy notice. Jill, did you want to say something about that?

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ATTY. BEGEMANN: Sure. This is Jill Begemann. This came about at the request of one and then probably two Appellate Court Judges who on the eve of an oral argument there's a bankruptcy filing and there is sometimes a little bit of uncertainty is the case automatically stayed. one of the Judges had suggested that we should have a rule that at least allows the other party, another appearing party in the case, have the opportunity to say that the stay does not apply and here is why and to reduce - provide supporting documentation about that. We know right now often if we get a bankruptcy, a notice of bankruptcy filing the Court contacts the clerk's office, they look in Pacer, they try to figure out if there's been other bankruptcies and other circumstances to show whether the bankruptcy stay does or does not apply. And so this is a way again to give the parties the opportunity to tell the Court and to help the Court to determine whether or not the bankruptcy stay applies. The rest of it we just kind of reordered it to make it a little bit so that it flows more in chronological order, the notice of bankruptcy is (a) if you've gotten relief from the stay is (b) and the resolution of the bankruptcy is (c). Just so that it goes in the order of how the proceedings would flow.

JUSTICE PALMER: Charlie.

ATTY. RAY: Hi. I question the use of the phrase including any supporting documentation and it's in here three times I think. I don't - correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't believe that we have that anywhere else in our rules and what we do have in certain circumstances is a requirement the filing have an appendix that would include certain things. I guess I just worry about this being overly vague, and so that if there are certain things that are necessary to file with a notice and there's some specificity that's being included in the notice, there's additional things like the (inaudible) there come to bankruptcy court to specify what it is - that is used in a vague term included in a supported document.

JUSTICE PALMER: John.

ATTY. DEMEO: Yeah. I share in that concern. It talks about a notice, but really you're asking for an argument by a party to say hey, the stay doesn't apply here, this thing can go forward on appeal. So parties make arguments by filing memoranda's, you know, they don't file supporting documents to back up their argument that the bankruptcy stay or the filing of the bankruptcy does not stay this appeal, so I think the term hoarding documents really alludes to your argument as to why this should go forward or not go forward I suppose. But that's a motion, when you have a motion and you have a memoranda in support of it, this is a notice supporting documentation, it's like

I don't know what the supporting documentation would be
other than argument as to why federal bankruptcy law doesn't
require that this does or does not go forward.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jamie and then Jeff.

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ATTY. PORTER: I think the problem that we've had with these notices sometimes and because I deal with -Jamie Porter, Appellate Court motions, supervising motions attorney, I think the problem we've had is that people file these notices with nothing. They don't give us anything from the bankruptcy court at all, they don't give us any other documentation, and we went with supporting documentation because it varies depending on the bankruptcy problem. If you have gotten in rem relief, you have an in rem order from the bankruptcy court. Most of the time what we were looking for was something from the bankruptcy court, but we got nothing like that most of the time. When they file these notices often we don't even get anything showing the docket number for the bankruptcy filing. So I think that was the intent here and people attached motions, all sorts of things, and we don't say those are. I agree that it would be nice to have a list but when we started looking at the things we would list I think that's why we went with the more vague attachments and I don't feel strongly about it's going to be hard to come up with what those things are in terms of a comprehensive list.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff and then Wes.

ATTY. BABBIN: Hi, Jeff Babbin. I actually

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    thought the change was fine for that reason that if somebody
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    files a bankruptcy - files a notice of a bankruptcy, it
    struck me that it made sense at minimum to actually include
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    with that the bankruptcy petition or order of a bankruptcy
    court, you know, indicating that a petition has been filed
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 6
    or there's some stay order, or at least a bankruptcy
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    petition itself and it seems in this context that people,
 8
    you know, at least you're encouraging to not just file a
 9
    notice and people can file what's essentially relevant to
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    the notice. You can say any relevant supporting
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    documentation but hopefully people will only file things
    that are relevant anyway. I thought this change was fine
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13
    from that perspective.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Wes.
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                ATTY. HORTON: I just suggested after the word
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    documentation you add five words, in the bankruptcy court
17
    file or from the bankruptcy court file. That would
18
    eliminate the vagueness.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Charlie, does that address your
20
    concern?
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                ATTY. RAY: Yes. I think that would be fine.
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    And I think it takes a lot of the vagueness out of this.
23
                JUSTICE PALMER: Does anyone have any concerns
24
    about that?
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                ATTY. DEMEO: Just one more point I'd like to
    make looking at it now, it says this notice also will be
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27
    indicating the reasons why the automatic stay does not
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apply, that's my point. You don't file a notice with supporting documents. To indicate the reasons, that's argument, you know, you have a federal bankruptcy, largely as we know anytime, you now stops an appeal from going forward, but there are exceptions, so I think it's weird for a notice to indicate the reasons why an automatic stay does not apply is asking a lot of a notice with supporting documentation without argument. I suppose it's left to the Appellate Court ultimately to look into the law and figure it out, but if someone wants to argue as a matter of law this should or should not go forward, they need to do it with a supporting argument and not documents.

JUSTICE PALMER: Charlie.

ATTY. RAY: I think we can address that problem by just changing the word notice to memorandum, any appearing party seeking to challenge the application, dot, dot, dot, shall immediately file a memorandum with the Appellate clerk including any supporting documentation from the bankruptcy file indicating the reasons why the automatic stay does not apply.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

ATTY. BABBIN: Once we go there the person who has filed the bankruptcy notice may want to respond to that memorandum because normally we would have a motion and there's opposition to a motion, there's no reply. But here the issue is really only teed up initially by that memorandum and therefore normally the person filing the

1 bankruptcy notice wouldn't have any argument or explanation 2 and therefore they would never have an opportunity to respond to that, so I think that there would have to be 3 4 where you say immediately file, even if you said a memorandum that the person who filed the original notice we 5 6 could say shall have let's say ten days to file a responsive 7 memorandum indicating the reasons why the automatic stay 8 does apply. 9 JUSTICE PALMER: Dan and then Charlie again. 10 ATTY. KRISCH: Why don't we just take out the 11 last clause indicating the reasons why the automatic stay does not apply clause and then if somebody is seeking to 12 13 challenge the application of the stay, they file a notice 14 with, including Wes's amendment, any supporting 15 documentation from the bankruptcy court file, period. 16 ATTY. BABBIN: And no argument. 17 ATTY. KRISCH: Right. And then there's no 18 I'm sure Jamie would be happy not to get a whole argument. 19 bunch more propositions, with respect with - pro se 20 litigant. Then there's the matter the opposing party is 21 filing irrelevant papers from the bankruptcy court file that either shows this Court, the Appellate Court or not that 22 23 there's a stay. 24 JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff. 25 ATTY. BABBIN: Yes. I actually like Dan's idea 26 because then we're just simply saying any appearing seeking 27 to challenge the application of the automatic bankruptcy

stay shall immediately file notice with the Appellate Court, period. And then now that there's a dispute I suppose the clerk's office could maybe ask people to brief the issue if there's a real doubt. I mean somebody might file notice and it may seem frivolous on its face and the clerk can simply decide whether to apply a stay from a, you know, because the clerk's office often issues a stay as a clerical matter, but if there needs to be a substantive briefing then maybe the clerk's office can then request that and then Court itself make that determination, so it would be through - process, it would be a supplemental process, we don't have to necessarily address here in the rule.

JUSTICE PALMER: John.

a bankruptcy stay prevents an appeal from going forward is not a clerical matter, it's a legal determination that needs to be made by maybe the Appellate Court or its staff or whatever looking at it. If we're not going to have the parties argue about then the Court has to figure it out, but it can't be handled administratively or clerically because the law just doesn't work that way. And I've seen confusion that appellant over bankruptcy stays, you know, internally, you know, and so either the Appellate Court can look at it and figure out whether it could go forward or not maybe in every case or you put it on the parties to argue about it, I guess if the feeling let's not burden Jamie with any more motions, I'm good with that, we won't have the party arguing

about it, but don't be under the illusion that it can be handled clerically, it's still needs to be looked at by a lawyer or a Judge an a recommendation needs to be made to the Appellate Court as to whether it should go forward or whether the stay applies. Jamie any thoughts on that.

ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine here. In light of a foregoing discussion I wonder whether we should change the word notice to motion to make it more of a sort of as she's saying sort of a legal thing rather than a clerical thing?

JUSTICE PALMER: Judge DiPentima or Jamie.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I think we're getting back to the problem of trying to wordsmith and do a lot of stuff that's going to have all sorts of consequences in a not perfect setting for us to live with the decisions here. I think it is appropriate to stay as a notice but I have a bigger problem with what's happening with this discussion as

I did with the previous one, so, having said that.

JUSTINCE PALMER: We recently had a notice like this, Jeff is aware of it. I think that if a notice like this is filed, it should alert the Court to the potential of, you know, that there's some question about this and the Court through the clerk's office really doesn't have to ask for something more if the clerk thinks that it's necessary. So I think that Dan's approach may make - just sort of leave it as a notice in the file and at that point that's really all it is, is a notice that one of the parties believes that the Court needs to be aware of something and then the Court

1 can take further action if that's what it wants to do. 2 Judge Dipentima, does that make sense to you? 3 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Are you suggesting that 4 none of this new language, are you suggesting then there is no opportunity to challenge the validity of that notice or 5 6 the by the other side? 7 JUSTICE PALMER: No. 8 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Are you suggesting about 9 this proposed language in 61-16a? 10 JUSTICE PALMER: You know, a least my recent 11 experience was that if a party, you know, wants to respond to the notice they'll ask for permission to respond to it or 12 13 the Court will ask for a response. Maybe that's not really 14 sufficient, you know, I don't know. Does anybody have -15 Jill? 16 ATTY. BEGEMANN: I just want - a question, so if 17 we go with this approach, I'm a little unclear, does it say any appearing parties who can challenge the application of 18 19 the automatic bankruptcy stay shall immediately file a 20 notice period or shall immediately file a notice including 21 any supporting documentation from the bankruptcy file period, the later? 22 23 ATTY. KRISCH: The later. 24 JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. 25 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes. ATTY. BEGEMANN: Even with documentation? 26 27 Right. That's what I thought, I just wanted clarification.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jamie.

ATTY. PORTER: I would agree with that I think
that's fine and if the Court, any Court, the Supreme Court

that's fine and if the Court, any Court, the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court wants argument on that issue or wants briefing on that issue, they can issue a briefing order. I think that the intent of this was to have a formalized process for the other side to file a response and so I think that the rule modified that way would do so and I think that would be okay. It would be a good start and we can see where that goes.

JUSTICE PALMER: That's my view as well. Jill?

ATTY. BEGEMANN: I was going to say the same
thing, I think it is a good start. And speaking with the
Judges who first raised the question, they want to know,
they want to give the other side the opportunity and that
will start that process.

JUSTICE PALMER: My sense is that will probably, it will serve that purpose and it will work because the Court can then sort of take over from there to the extent it wants to do anything. And my experience with this, that's really what's happened so, if that's acceptable, Dan, would you like to make that motion since you're the sponsor of that, creator of that idea?

ATTY. KRISCH: I move that we amend 61-16 in accordance with the written stuff on page 22 except with section A modified as I proposed.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jill.

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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: You're muted.
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                ATTY. BEGEMANN: I just wanted to clarify that
    any supporting documentation language is in C also, so are
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    we leaving it alone in C or are we also adding that language
    from the bankruptcy court file in C?
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                ATTY. KRISCH: I would say yes, we're adding it
 7
    to C in my -
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                ATTY. BEGEMANN: Yes.
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                ATTY. HORTON: Yes. This is Wes, I agree and
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    there's two places in A at the very beginning.
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                ATTY. BEGEMANN: Right.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: May I take that as a seconded,
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    Wes?
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                ATTY. HORTON: Yes. I agree.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any further discussion.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Yeah. I just wanted to clarify
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    we're saying documentation in the bankruptcy court file or
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    from the bankruptcy court file? I think we've kind of gone
    back and forth, I just wanted to clarify which word from or
19
20
    in?
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                ATTY. HORTON: I think it's to be from, Wes.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. From it is. So we have
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    a motion, we have second, any further discussion, all in
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    favor.
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                (The committee responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any opposed. Okay. Good
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    that's approved. I guess we're on D, whether you amend 86-1
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1 | concerning publication and effective date of the rules.

2 Eric, did you want to talk about that?

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back in for the moment?

ATTY. LEVINE: Sure. In consideration of the desire and/or need to provide notice and an opportunity to comment before the Appellate rules are adopted and seeking to confirm more with the way they do it with the Superior Court rules, which is laid out in section 1-9, the working group strived to amend or expand 86-1 to include provisions setting out a requirement of notice before the rules are adopted by the Judges and the Justices and an opportunity to comment and that is in subsection A, I believe it this is page 23 of our packet. Essentially it sets forth the procedure for that and then it kind of maintains what is in the rule already about the effective date for rules that are adopted in the normal course an how that 60 day period that you need to have before a rule becomes effective can be waived and if the circumstances require. So section C deals with rules adopted on an interim basis and sets for the procedure for that. And basically the difference when rules that are adopted on an interim basis is that they are made effective before that notice and an opportunity to comment is provide, but then the notice and opportunity to comment are made before the interim rule is finally approved. JUSTICE PALMER: Let me just ask, Clare, you're

ATTY. KINDALL: I'm back in for the moment, but I've been kicked out four times.

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                JUSTICE PALMER: Sorry about that. When we have
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    fewer people on the screen, it's easier to discern if
    someone's been kicked, but it's hard to know when we have
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    this many people.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Well I apologize.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: No, no, it's not your fault.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Ask for a repeat of what was
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    just said, I thought, you know, I vote yes for whatever we
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    did last time around, but I don't think I was there for your
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    vote and I haven't heard the beginning of what's happening
    for 86-1.
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                ATTY. LEVINE:
                              Okay. Eric Levine here, do you
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    want me to repeat about 86-1 or was there a concern about
    what we did before regarding 61-16, do we need to talk about
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    that before we go into 86-1?
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                ATTY. KINDALL: No. I caught the prior one, and
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    I vote as amended. I wasn't here for your vote, but I just
18
    wanted to let it register that I heard the discussion and I
    do vote for it.
19
20
                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Okay. Eric Levine, would you
22
    like me to repeat the discussion on 86-1?
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                ATTY. KINDALL: If you don't mind, just making
24
    it abbreviated, that would be great.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Sure. In the interest of the
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    need for opportunity to comment and notice before an
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    Appellate rule or Appellate rules are adopted, we have
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    expanded 86-1 to include that. The way it was drafted
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    before, it did not include that. This kind of conforms to
    the way they do I with the Superior Court rules. So sub A
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    and 86-1 kind of sets out that procedure for providing
    notice before a rule is adopted and then an opportunity to
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 6
    comment and then subsection C deals with the procedure that
 7
    we follow for rules that are adopted on an interim basis.
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    The only change there is that the opportunity to comment
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    comes after the rule is approved on an interim basis but
    before the rule gets finally adopted by the Judges and
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11
    Justices.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Thank you.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: Yes.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Does anyone have any concerns
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    about that or questions? Sound good to everybody pretty
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    much? Okay. Is there a motion?
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                ATTY. HORTON: I move adoption of 86-1, this is
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    Wes Horton.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay.
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                ATTY. LEVINE: I second, Eric Levine.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any further discussion?
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    favor?
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                (The committee responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Opposed. Okay, that's
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               I think we're onto E, whether to amend 62-7 to
    clarify that subsequent returns for the same filing will not
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    initiate a new filing period of fifteen days. Judge
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1 DiPentima. 2 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes. Thank you. proposal came up after I had discussions with the clerk's 3 4 offices and Jamie about the problem of its often self-reps, but sometimes lawyers who can't properly file or seem unable 5 6 to properly file the document or filing and what this makes 7 clear and in some places it's foreclosure appeals or 8 something there is a real time issue. So this just makes it 9 clear that you get that fifteen days when you can't get it 10 (inaudible) but I'm going to stop until the music stops. 11 JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. Someone -12 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Can you mute whoever it 13 is? 14 JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. Just remember to mute 15 themselves when they're not speaking that would be helpful, 16 thanks. 17 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: At any rate, this is 18 sometimes seen in foreclosure appeals when there is an 19 effort to file something, but whatever it is, we just want 20 to make sure that the fifteen day grace period to refile a 21 complying document doesn't keep going on and on and on. 22 Dan. 23 JUSTICE PALMER: Giovanni and then Dan. 24 ATTY. WELLER: My question from this is what 25 happens to the appellee's filings because the sentence after 26 the new one says the time for responding to any such papers

will not start to run until a complying paper is filed.

27

if the appellant or whoever is messing up over and over again doesn't get it right the second time, when will the other party know when to file their responding?

when there is a document that's actually filed. What happens is the document is not filed it's returned, that's what, so the - I suppose it could be that the responding party never gets to respond because there's never a filing, but yeah, so that's the instant that they would know that when it's actually filed. We're talking about documents that are returned and not properly filed.

JUSTICE PALMER: Dan, yes.

ATTY. WELLER: Can I just follow, I'm sorry, it took me, just one second, I apologize, it's Giovanna Weller again, can we just say then shall not start run until after the complying paper is filed? I'm just concerned that if somebody is waiting - if somebody is on the other side of it, they just won't know when to - when their filing is due and so maybe that would make it clear, like it shall not start to run until after a complying paper is filed. I could be the only one not clear and if that's the case I accept that.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I'm sorry, I don't see the need for it but I'm open to other, I don't mind being out-voted on that.

ATTY. WELLER: And I don't feel strongly on it,
I think you explained it to me very well.

1 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Okay. Thank you. 2 JUSTICE PALMER: Dan, did you have something? 3 ATTY. KRISCH: Yeah. First of all, having been 4 on the other side many times, thank you for amending this rule. There are people who are serial offenders on this. 5 6 My concern is that the change, it contemplates that even though you don't get a new fifteen day period, you do get a 7 8 chance to correct your mistake and file a complying document 9 but now there's not time period specified, the second or third or fourth time for how long you have to do it. 10 11 people who are serial offenders, you should not be 12 encouraged to have an infinite or let's say undefined amount 13 of time when they've messed up once, they've gotten their 14 fifteen day grace period, it gets returned again, they're 15 told to refile it but not told how long they have to do it. 16 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: So you're suggesting that 17 there needs to be something on that second return? 18 ATTY. KRISCH: The second or third or fourth 19 return I think needs to have some specified time period in 20 which to do it. A not immediately or in all due speed or 21 you now five day or three day, you know, whatever it is 22 otherwise there are people who will just not refile but then 23 say well there was no time period how was I supposed to 24 know. 25 Jeff. You're muted, Jeff. JUSTICE PALMER: CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: You're muted. 26 27 ATTY. BABBIN: Sorry. I think part of the

problem here is that the initial fifteen day period is a time period in which you can then refile and it relates back to when you're originally filing was made, so your filing is deemed to be timely. Once you have a second issue, it's almost as if you can't do it again unless you also have a motion for permission to file a late filing assuming it's something that had a time deadline to begin with. If it didn't have a time deadline to begin with then the whole rule is sort of moot because you can just file it anytime anyway. So I think what we're trying perhaps to say here is we will not initiate a new fifteen day refiling period but we will require instead a motion for permission to file the paper late. Otherwise why else are we making this change?

JUSTICE PALMER: Jamie.

ATTY. PORTERE: I think we don't have motions for permission to file things late anymore except Trial Court motions. You now have a motion - you file your motion and within that motion you have a good cause paragraph that says why it's late, so I don't think we need to do anything with that. I think that this rule would say you get one fifteen day time period, and I understand Dan's problem, you know, when are they going to refile this thing, but if they refile it six months later and they don't put a good cause paragraph in or we know it's untimely the Court will deal with that. I think the problem was the people who do just wait the fifteen days, file that motion and then keep doing that, because we have some people who have done it five,

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    six, seven times and think they're just extending it out.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Yes. Thank you. Jeff Babbin.
    Perhaps because I think that the connection to that new rule
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    and I know remember we voted on that new rule, will not be
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    obvious to those who are in fact having a problem here that
    perhaps then we could still say not a motion for filing late
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    but will require a showing of good cause for a late filing
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    pursuant to section blankety blank, whatever that section
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    now has that language so people understand what why have to
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    do and that might make life easier for the clerk's office as
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    well.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I'm sorry, you're
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    suggesting it would make what easier?
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                ATTY. BABBIN: I missed that.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I said you're suggesting
    it would make it easier for the clerk's office?
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Yes. That if there's a cross-
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    reference to what is required to be included in a refiling
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    at that point, now initiate a new fifteen day -
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA:
                                        Yes. Okay.
                ATTY. BABBIN: Refiling period and shall include
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    the information required, I don't have the language in front
    of me because I don't have that other rule in front of me
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    but it will include the information to show good cause for a
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    late filing pursuant to section whatever it is.
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CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA:

Okay.

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                JUSTICE PALMER: That seems to me, you know,
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    that that would work if we have some language. Do you know,
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    Judge DiPentima, were can table this for the moment and ask
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    the working group to come up with some language around the
    lines that Jeff had suggested, get it out to us via email
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    and we can perhaps vote on it that way?
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: That's fine with me if
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    there aren't any objections to it. I mean the purpose of
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    the rule essentially is to stop the fifteen day abuse that
    keeps coming up being used, so I don't think it's terribly,
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    we can get the language from the other rule and that would
    be fine. Okay.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: It will be something that would
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    be good to do sooner rather than later but it's not, you
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    know urgent in the sense that if we don't do it today we're
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    going into a problem.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Right. Correct.
                                                           That's
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    true.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: We can handle it that way.
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    Okay.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA:
                                        That's fine.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay.
                                        Thank you. Then after
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    this, whether to amend 61-14 to codify the holding in
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    Wachovia Mortgage. John or Jill, do you want to address
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    this?
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           ATTY. DEMEO: Your Honor, I'll speak to that.
                                                          John
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    DeMeo. Let me see if can get this kind of confusing
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1 procedural history of the Wachovia Mortgage case simple. 2 The homeowner had appealed for the fourth time I think from a foreclosure judgment and the Trial Court had reset the law 3 4 days and ordered that there would be no appellate stay in place as the Trial Court is entitled to - and the defendant 5 6 basically moved to dismiss the appeal as moot saying hey, 7 the law day has passed during the pendency of the appeal and 8 he didn't - the debtor didn't redeem the law days and 9 there's appellate law saying the Appellate Court cannot give 10 relief there where the law days have passed. So the bank 11 urged to be, the fourth appeal I think it was by the 12 homeowner moot because they law days had legally passed, 13 well the Appellate Court ordered the parties to address the 14 issue whether the Trial Court could legally reset the law 15 days, and the Appellate Court said no, it couldn't, the 16 appeal wasn't moot, the law day hadn't legally passed 17 because the law day was illegal, why because the homeowner 18 had sought review of the Trial Court's order saying there 19 would be no appellate stay. And the Appellate Court had 20 denied relief on the motion for review. And the Trial Court 21 reset the law date during the period of time when the party was seeking reconsideration of the Appellate Court's ruling 22 23 on the motion for review, I think he sought reconsideration 24 So what the Appellate Court ruled in Wachovia 25 Mortgage was no, it's not moot, the law day didn't pass, the 26 law day was effectively illegal because there was a stay -27 and the Appellate Court (inaudible) any stays, 71-6 talks

1 about reconsideration and I think 71-6 was intended reply to 2 reconsideration of an Appellate Court or a Supreme Court decision. (Inaudible) so therefore it is not moot the law 3 4 date couldn't pass because the law day was illegal because the Trial Court set the new law days at a time when the 5 6 debtor was seeking reconsideration of the stay. I don't 7 know if this is making sense to everybody. But in any case, 8 the Appellate Court held the language of 71-6 (inaudible 9 section) (a) shall continue until the time for reconsideration has passed and if reconsideration is denied, 10 11 for twenty days thereafter and that twenty days is intended to allow someone to petition for certification to the 12 13 Supreme Court. In any case the Appellate Court said that 14 language applied here - now is to codify the Appellate 15 Court's holding but that 71-6 language applies here in this 16 instance that when you file a motion for review, let's say 17 the Trial Court is saying there will be no stay or 18 terminating the stay and the Appellate Court denies you 19 relief, the stay still stays in place until the time for 20 reconsideration, so if you file a motion for reconsideration 21 and its denied, still another twenty days, because that's 22 what 71-6 says. So the Appellate Court - that that language 23 applied here so the intent of that 71-6 language (inaudible 24 section) motions for review of orders (inaudible section). 25 So the bank by the way petitioned to the Supreme Court said 26 no, no, the Appellate Court got it all wrong, the Supreme 27 Court denied certification, by the way, the bank was in

agreement - the Appellate Court ended up dismissing the appeal as frivolous so I would, you know, the fact that Supreme Court didn't grant certification, I don't even think the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, the bank wasn't - But in any case this is the intent to codify the Wachovia Mortgage, put it in the rule and so now everybody can know legally, you know, how long the stay is good for, whether the law day can pass and maybe any other instance where the importance of knowing exactly whether the stay was in effect and somehow (inaudible).

JUSTICE PALMER: Thank you, John. Anyone have any thoughts or no one needs to have John repeat that, do we? Okay. Jeff.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Unmute.

This makes sense, I just had some questions about the wording because while I haven't gone back and looked at the Wachovia decision, it was trying to adopt a rule that was regarding stays after a marriage decision with a motion to the motion for review context where you also have stay issues, and I understand that, but my concern is that by simply importing the actual word for word language of 71-6 that it doesn't quite match up with the motion for review context. While the Appellate Court may have tried to sort of apply in this situation for amending the rule, my thought on this is that we would in fact then change the language to more closely fit the actual motion for review situation. So

my suggestion is when I was looking at this prior to the meeting, and I scribbled on this was where the additional language in 61-14 first paragraph, the line that starts with otherwise, we say otherwise, until the time for filing a motion for reconsideration under section 71-5 as expired and then we continue the same sentence or, if such a timely motion for reconsideration is filed, until the motion is decided. It takes out extra verbiage, it takes out the section until the appeal is determined, that doesn't quite fit, it should be until the motion is decided which fits the language in the previous part of the paragraph which, you know, the Trial Court stay order is stayed pending decision of the motion for the review. And it gets rid of the extra twenty days which doesn't make sense because once a motion for review is decided or once a motion for reconsideration of a motion for review is decided and denied, there is nothing further, there is no petition for certification, there's just nothing to be done at that point and if no motion for reconsideration, I don't know, it just didn't seem that there was any further time for it to be waiting for anything at that point. In the stay situation that could be very important.

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JUSTICE PALMER: John and then Wes.

ATTY. DEMEO: Yeah. There was a concern that about the superfluous twenty days and to be clear, we could promulgate a rule here that would effectively overrule Wachovia into that insofar as there's that superfluous

twenty days. I think a little bit of - and you know, we could do that because I don't think that twenty days, you know, it doesn't really fit here. But as far as other than to change, you know, overruling Wachovia insofar, I think Wachovia was smart and good insofar as it recognized for the first time that a stay should continue until the time for reconsideration, for seeking reconsideration is sought, you could quibble with them about the additional twenty days, the superfluous twenty days, but I think it's important that the language be clear that when all relief lis granted on the motion for review the stay will then continue until final determination of the appeal. But I don't think insofar as aside from the superfluous twenty days excess verbiage is kind of necessary in here and also mirrors what is says in 71-6 to be very clear about how long the stay is good for or how long it's in effect.

JUSTICE PALMER: Wes.

ATTY. HORTON: Yes. I have a more basic problem. I don't agree with Wachovia, period, and I just think it's wrongly decided. And I think it's bad policy also because it's one thing a motion for reconsideration on the merits of the appeal, there are mistakes made and I'm sure that Justices and Judges say look, we missed something, but on a motion for reconsideration of a motion, it's horsing around 99 percent of the time. I'm sure Judge DiPentima will agree with me on that, you know, on motions for review and then a motion for reconsideration of a motion

to review, I think there should be no further stay in that situation unless the Appellate Court says, oh, my heavens, this is really good motion for review, because 99 percent of the time it's just horsing around. I don't think we should make <u>Wachovia</u> the law in a rule. I think we need to say something because <u>Wachovia</u> is out there, but I think we should say exactly the opposite. So there.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

ATY. BABBIN: Thank you, Wes, because I didn't know that that was an option, but we are talking about rules and if <u>Wachovia</u> is simply, you know, construing rules, then certainly the rules since I think ultimately Judges of the Appellate Court have to approve the rule change I think that would be fine if we had something that said a motion for reconsideration under section 71-5 does not continue the stay unless the Appellate Court decides otherwise.

ATTY. HORTON: That's what I would do, yes.

ATTY. BABBIN: I would be fine with that also because then the Appellate Court has the option of continuing the stay if the motion for reconsideration says something that they say oh, goodness, we didn't think of that.

JUSTICE PALMER: My suggestion here given the encrypting in the lunch hour is to table this for the time being and you know have the working group look at this because we've got sort two diametrically opposed possibilities and a third that's maybe somewhere in the

- middle but I'm inclined to agree with Wes actually, but it's
 not what's proposed hardly and I think that there may be
 some Appellate Court, one or more Appellate Court Judges who
 would like to add some input into this, I don't know, but I
 think rather than debating this back and forth today, I
 think it makes sense to just table this, put it over for the
- 9 CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Justice Palmer, I agree
 10 with you as I so often do and I think in particular in light
 11 of the changes coming that makes a lot of sense.

working group, does that make sense?

next meeting and in the meantime have a report back from the

- JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. Thank you for your input. I know, Wes, it's not easy for you to be so straight-forward like that, so, you know. Okay. G, whether to amend 67-8 to require that the cover page and the certification page be included with any transcripts included in the appendix. Jill, did you want to address that briefly?
- couple of changes in this, the first one is in subsection 1 and that was the clerk's office had requested that the complaint be included in the documents in part one of the appellant's appendix. So that was, we added that. But then the other one came as a request on a couple of Judges on the Appellate Court that when there is a transcript page in a party's appendix that it include the cover page and also the certification page just for their reference.

JUSTICE PALMER: Yes, Clare.

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2 ATT. KINDALL: Why not the answer then as well? And I guess I have couple of bug-a-boos about the appendix 3 4 anyways and I have a question for a judicial members of this committee, how is an appendix helpful? I'm finding that, 5 6 you know, you have an appellant's appendix, an appellee's appendix, special appendices, all with different page 7 8 numbering, all with different kinds of ways to reference 9 them. Often people just put in there all of their briefs so 10 that they could have triple the briefs of what they were 11 arguing below. And so when you say you want the complaint 12 and you want the answer, and you know, it just seems to me 13 it would be helpful to know how is an appendix helpful to an 14 Appellate Court Judge, what do you guys need for your 15 purposes because I see a lot of appendices that are bloated 16 and frankly not helpful, at least even when you're trying to 17 respond to a brief and just, you know, my own personal pet 18 peeve, I had no idea on how to like reference page numbers 19 because everybody starts with A and they're all different. 20 And so was wondering 9if this is an opportunity not to get 21 something else back to the table or to the working 22 committee, but you know, I'm fine with these changes per se, 23 though I have a question about the complaint, but do we want 24 to have a little uniformity about what's an appendix, how 25 are they labeled, how are they paged numbered, and frankly that this is not an opportunity just to resubmit all your 26 27 briefs again. For what it's worth, so one practitioner's

concerns.

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having some trouble with the screen at this point and hearing Clare going in and out? Yeah. This unfortunately has happened when we've been up and running for more than a few hours and it looks like it's a little better, I think we're going to see if we can bear with this for just a few more minutes, but I'm not sure it's going to be completely resolved during this session. I'm not sure what, the broader concern, Clare, you've expressed about the appendices is sort of beyond the scope of I think of what we're going to do today, but I guess the question is should we do something with regard to this proposal and then look at the broader issue in due course or should we table this all together, I don't - Judge DiPentima, wat do you think? CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: I certainly can will be able to address some of Attorney Kindall's concerns about the appendix. They are sorts of frustration for the Court in terms of their - the range of usefulness we encounter, but I think that is probably for another day. But in terms of this, I don't see the problem with just making sure we're aware of what day the transcript excerpt is referring to when we go through the exhibit - when we go through the appendix, to have the title page is helpful. We know it's, you know, who the parties are and who the Judge is, what day it is, as well as it's a certified copy, and I think that's really the issue.

JUSTICE PALMER: Can I just ask you, are people

JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. Cathy.

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with the transcript. I would think if you're putting all the relevant pleadings including the complaint and if you want to say answer, I would put in the operative complaint and answer because in cases sometimes there are many amended complaints and many amended answers and you're just going to get a million of them, so I think that you need to put the operative in front of that.

CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes.

JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.

ATTY. BABBIN: Yes. I'm Jeff Babbin, so I agree about the transcript cover page issue, I think that's actually been our practice and it is a good practice so why not codify it, I can understand the certification page as well. And when I first looked at this earlier, I also had written in operative like Cathy was saying, but then I realized that there are appeals where you may also in addition to having appellate issues (inaudible) you may be appealing from perhaps a denial of an earlier motion to amend or there may have been a motion to strike an earlier count or earlier version of the complaint that may also be an appellate issue, so I was actually going to suggest that we say including the relevant complaints and therefore not just - because I was worried if you just said the complaint then we're going to put in every version of the complaint and so I thought if you put in including the relevant

complaints then hopefully people will understand that you only put in those that are relevant which would be the operative complaint and sometimes an earlier complaint if

that's relevant.

JUSTICE PALMER: You could say relevant complaint or complaints, but I don't think either way, Judge DiPentima.

Saying in hope, in aspirationally I will say all relevant pleadings that parties would understand that means the operative complaint, whatever is at issue, the answer, but that didn't work obviously. Whatever that adage is about putting in certain things and not others, I mean, this is a problem, putting it in at all to me is a problem that we can't just say all relevant pleadings, but I think we're beyond that so.

JUSTICE PALMER: Carolyn.

ATTY. ZIOGAS: Yes. I just went into a little history of this, since the attorneys started planning the — and not the clerk's files, we've developed that working with directions from the court, both the Appellate Court and the Supreme Court the documents that absolutely want in the appendices and we have a rather extensive check list. And the complaint is one of the things that often has been missed and you get a call, you have to get the complaint notice. So that's why it's very important for us. When we return an appendices because it doesn't have the complaint,

you know, attorney's often will refer to this rule, well it's not included here so how can you return it even though it's been directed by the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court Judge or Justice. But that is why it is important for us to have that there so we can say, no, this is a document that is absolutely necessary for the Court. Something we always put in the relevant and operative complaint in the appendices, the record.

JUSTICE PALMER: Clare and then Cathy.

ATTY. KINDALL: I am completely in agreement in the transcript cover page and certification, I think that's just good practice. And if you're going to put in complaint I would not put relevant I would not put relevant anywhere because as soon as you do that every good lawyer says oh, every single version of my complaint is relevant. I would simply say operative complaint and to the extent someone's got a complaint about an earlier version of the complaint they can assume that's their operative complaint for the purposes of the appeal. I would include the answer. I think if you only have the complaint and not the answer I think you only have half the story as far as — and so if you feel the need for to say, you know, the operative complaint, I would say the answer.

JUSTICE PALMER: Cathy and then John.

ATTY. CALIBEY: I was just going to suggest using the language operative or earlier complaint at issue or other complaint at issue or and other complaint at issue

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    because there's probably going to be, should probable be and
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    not or. So that way they just don't put in other complaints
    for no reason. So they give you the operative complaint of
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    if there's an earlier complaint that's really at issue in
    the appeal, then you put that in as well.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: John.
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                ATTY. DEMEO: I'll just point out that if
    someone doesn't include something in the appendix that
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    should be there or vise-versa puts something in there and
    shouldn't be there, it doesn't mean - the Appellate Court
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    can get and see everything, you know, that was filed in the
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    Trial Court and sometimes they have to go, you know, the
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    intent of the rule was to put the burden on the parties to
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    prepare the record that the appellate clerk used to prepare,
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    they were pretty handy back in the day, and we're getting a
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    lot of excessive stuff in there, but there's no, you know,
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    the lack of putting something in there doesn't mean the
    Appellate Court can't see it, you know, it just means
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    they're not going to find it in the appendix.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Eventually they see it,
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    yes.
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                ATTY. DEMEO: Eventually.
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                ATTY. ZIOGAS: But they directed us to look for
    it and make sure that it's there.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. Clare, is Cathy's
    suggesting is that okay with you?
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Yes. I think Cahty's suggestion
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    is fine. I think the operative complaint or however you
    worded it which was I think that will work.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Yes. I think it was
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    and.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Any other complaint at issues
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    or words to that effect, yes.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: Correct.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: If that's okay, I mean this
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    could be subject to raising the issue of appendices
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    generally, you know, at another meeting perhaps relatively
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    soon, but for the time being perhaps we can vote on G, as
    it's drafted with Cathy's friendly amendment, does that make
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    sense?
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                ATTY. HORTON: I so move with the amendment.
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    Wes Horton, I so move.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Thank you. Is there a second?
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                ATTY. KINDALL: second.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Okay. Thank you. Any further
    discussion? All in favor?
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                (The committee responds.)
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Opposed. Okay. Thank you. And
    then H, which it's really la discussion matter regarding the
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    changing the 11:30 time for releasing advanced opinions. I
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    think this is something that Dan had raised for discussion.
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                ATTY. KRISCH: Yeah. I emailed Jill about it,
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    this is purely a practitioner's gripe which is the morning I
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    have a decision coming out I get no work done because I sit
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around to 11:30 depressed about, you know, how am I going to
get authoritated and print this time around. I wanted to
know whether there's some logistical or Court Operations
reason for 11:30, but if there's not, I don't see the need
for 11:30, and can that practice be changed, that's why I
brought it up.

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ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine, I can sort of speak to this a little bit. So if opinions are released in their ordinary course not by way of slip opinion, they are released initially to the Trial Judge at 8:30 and then to the public at 11:30, including the attorneys and everybody else. And I think the reasoning behind it was to give the Trial Court an opportunity to review the case before the public sees it and is able to comment on it. That has been a long standing tradition. I don't know if with three hours that they're given to review the case is too much. As far as official legal publications, I would have to speak to them to see whether it would be an issue to move that time earlier whether there are any logistics on their end. don't think there are, but I would definitely have to talk to them before any final decision was made. But I think it was mainly to give the curtesy to the Trial Judge to be able to review the decision before the public becomes aware of it.

JUSTICE PALMER: Paul.

ATTY. HARTAN: So to Eric's point, Justice

Palmer and Judge DiPentima, if you would like I'm happy to

speak to Judge Carroll or Judge Bozzuto, Court Ops to find out about the long standing release to the Trial Judge in advance. I do recall this when we first started, but I know we can get some further information on that, you know, get back to the committee. If that is still a priority, Eric could follow up with - and then perhaps they will address Dan's concern.

JSUTICE PALMER: Wes.

ATY. HORTON: This is all news to me. I assumed there was some technical reason why we waited to 11:30 since it's just curtesy to a Trial Judge, I don't know, I'm in full agreement with Dan Krisch. I think we should get it the same time the Trial Court Judge does.

JUSTICE PALMER: Rich and then Giovanna.

ATTY. EMANUEL: Yes. Richard Emanuel, I was going to make the same point, I think it would be great if the lawyers could get in advance copy when the Trial Judge's do particularly because in criminal cases it's not always that east to get a message, a phone call, a visit with an incarcerated client and even a few hours would help advance that objective.

JUSTICE PALMER: What I'll do is and Judge
DiPentima can do it with the Appellate Court is Paul can
check into this from a logistical prospective to the extent
there is one, but to raise the concerns that members of this
committee have about having to wait until 11:30 and the
reason behind it and stuff and see if the members of the

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    Court can be persuaded that that's, you know, in essence
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    unnecessary. Carolyn, did you have question?
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                ATTY. ZIOGAS: No.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: Attorney Weller did.
                JUSTICE PALMER: I'm sassing Clare again, I
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    think. Giovanna, you and then Jeff.
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                ATTY. KINDALL: I'm here.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Oh, there you are, sorry about
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    that.
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                ATTY. WELLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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    question, I fully support the discussion. I was wonder if I
    may be excused, I pushed a call from 12:15 to 12:30 and I'm
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    getting a lot of very angry messages. Is there any way I
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    can be excused from the rest of the meeting?
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Of course. Thank you for
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    hanging there as you have, I appreciate it.
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                ATTY. WELLER: Thank you so much everyone.
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                CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: All right. Bye.
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                JUSTICE PALMER: Jeff.
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                ATTY. BABBIN: Yes, hi. Jeff Babbin. I think
    that would be terrific if decisions could be a little
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    earlier that's fine. I'll just point out there's now kind
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    of a two part way of issuing decisions because there's also
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    slip opinions which are only posted in the afternoon and not
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    in the morning and under the current system there is a link
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    that is shown at 1:00 but is not made live until 3:00 p.m.
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    or slip opinions, so there's like a second time when you
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have to look in the afternoon to see if something was going out. And in the past there haven't been that many of those, they've been in very specialized situations, but I will point out from my experience since the pandemic hit with the exception of one decision, every Connecticut Supreme Court decision that's been issued from March 24th through the current day which is almost a two month period has been issued as slip opinion only in the afternoon and therefore doesn't show up in the morning when you look at the advanced releases and they have not been designated for any particular law journal date, they haven't received any endnote - or (inaudible) or Connecticut pagination. So I don't know how much longer that is taken place but it raises concerns in some respects as Dan as raised under this new normality.

JUSTICE PALMER: I didn't realize, Jeff, that we hadn't alerted the Appellate Bar generally that this is what we were going to be doing, you know, over this period of time, but I should have realized it. I think that's something that we can take up with our Courts and generally speaking and report back to you, you know, we'll see what - I don't know if one of the reasons why, maybe Paul can shed some light on this, one of the reasons why there was this difference in the time that the Trial Judges were getting the opinions and the parties was so that the parties might end up commenting on it and the Trial Judge wouldn't have had an opportunity even to see what had happened in the

1 case. So Paul.

ATTY. HARTAN: Yes. I can comment on both of those pieces. It's concern for the Trial Judges in terms of the media piece of this is if the lawyers are commenting on them and the Judge doesn't know, that was a concern for the Judge. And also on the slip opinions, the 1:00 notice is also media driven because the media checks for the cases in the morning and then they have no idea that some slip opinions coming out, the idea is that now they have some understanding that there will at least be a notice that says a case is coming out, they know to check the website at those times and then they can cover a story. We got some pushback as to on high profile cases that got slipped and the media had no understanding that that was going to take place because they thought everything was out at 11:30.

JUSTICE PALMER: Dan.

ATTY. KRISCH: I might have misunderstood Jeff's question, but I thought Jeff's question was why is everything being released as a slip opinion at the Supreme Court but not for the Appellate Court?

ATTY HARTAN: That was - I'll defer to Justice Palmer on that. That was sort of from the Court's perspective, opinion from the Court (inaudible).

JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. I'm trying to remember exactly what the rationale for that was and I - Paul do you recall what the rationale was or

ATTY. HARTAN: I'll let Eric speak to that.

ATTY. LEVINE: I am very sorry my battery went dead so I was cut off for a while, so I missed a lot of the conversation, but I can speak a little bit to that, it was just at the initial stages of this COVID crisis staffing was - the staffing and the time in the office had changed dramatically and I think the Supreme Court was really interested in prioritizing getting their opinions out as soon as they could. We had no idea that this crisis was going to last as long as it has and we're still dealing with a lot of issues with respect to that without getting into too many details, but the Supreme Court has decided to take that approach with respect to their opinions.

JUSTICE PALMER: As I say, I will raise this issue with the Chief Justice and the members of the Supreme Court and see if I can, you know, have any additional insight into what the Court may be doing in addition to the 8:30, 11:30 disparity with regard also to the slipping of opinions generally and if and when that might change.

ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine. Can I ask because I missed the part of the conversation regarding the concern regarding slip opinions, so maybe if someone could reiterate what the issue or the concerns are with respect to those?

ATTY. HARTAN: Sure I can. This goes back,
Eric, if you recall, this was when the Supreme Court issues
opinions in the cases that media would like the cover and
then the media did not know, this goes back to our
discussions with external affairs, so to have the idea that

was that when a notice gets posted at 1:00 then a slip would be issued a 3:00, the burden shifts to the media to check the website. The problem was that at 11:30 some advanced released opinions would be issued and then we would slip a case at 3:00 and they would no idea and then the calls would come in and you know, the Court slipped the case on Friday after noon at 3:00 and nobody knew it was coming out. This was sort of driven by that and then there were some concerns about some people heard there might be an opinion coming, this was really to kind of harness the whole thing and to make sure that notice was given. So that's what the previous question of Jeff had raised.

ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine. So we did go and discuss pretty extensively the slip and part one of the reasons is slip opinions are a different creature because the Court and the support staff are working up to possibly the last minute to release these, so it's not something that necessarily lends itself to being released in the morning and that's why we have set out specific guidelines and this is listed on the website in terms of when these cases get announced and when they are released, so it's just a different creature altogether that necessitates a different timeline.

JUSTICE PALMER: Charlie.

ATTY. RAY: Could I just throw in I understand you're working on them up to the last minute, it would be helpful to us, I think if we could go on the site in the

morning and see that we're going to have these opinions released at 11:30, and we're going to have this slip opinion released at 3:00 so that we're not having to check the site multiple times or remember to check the site multiple times to pick up the slip opinions because the next day the opinion disappears and then we got to go to the archives to make sure that we're up to date if we forgot to check in the afternoon and we missed the slip opinion. So if we could just get one notice in the morning of everything that's coming out that day I think that would certainly solve my problem.

ATTY. LEVINE: Eric Levine. So as a concern about getting notice as an attorney on the case or as a general member of the bar or the public?

ATTY. RAY: If I'm a member of the public, I would like to go in the morning and see that these opinions are coming out today. Some are coming out at 11:30 and some are coming out at 3:00 so that I don't have to check the website multiple times to see what is coming out that day.

ATTY. LEVINE: Okay. I can respond to that. So the problem is that we may not know with a slip opinion unlike an opinion that's released in the ordinary course, that case is actually finalized the day before, so we know we can go final on it, the parties are given notice that day but we do not indicate what the result of the case is. A lot of you have litigated cases before the Court, so you know this and then the case is released the next day. With

slip opinions it's not always - we're not always sure 1 2 whether we're going to be able to release the case that day and the Court wants it out as soon as possible, so we may 3 4 not know until 11:00 or 12:00 whether we're going to be able to release an opinion that day. As a result of that that's 5 6 why we need to have that extra time to notify or to do the 7 release - so that is why we can't always know for sure 8 whether a case, a slip opinion is going to be released early 9 in the morning that day because it could be being worked on 10 that day and we won't know, we have a certain deadline 11 during the day we can decide at that point whether a case 12 can or cannot be released. In which case if it can't, we 13 have to wait to the next day, next business day. I 14 understand there's a little bit of an inconvenience here, 15 but it's more for the logistics of how these slip opinions 16 work and I know it's a little bit inconvenient for the bench and bar in that sense, but it is a necessity unless the 17 Court wants to say we will follow a different procedure with 18 19 respect to this in which case that might delay getting slip 20 opinions out. I mean, we've been told by the Court that in 21 some situations we need to get a slip opinion as soon as 22 possible, so that means we may be working to 11:30, we won't 23 know at 8:30 that that case is going to be released that 24 day. 25

JUSTICE PALMER: In this regard, we have to wrap up here because a number of us have other places we need to be. But I will take these issues up with the Supreme Court

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and the Chief Justice and express the concerns that you have expressed. There may be ways to resolve this and it may be that if we don't know before 11:00 that we're going to be able to get a case out, we just won't get it out until the next day, you know, so that we can give you notice. That will be sort of a policy decision that the Court will make, but if it at least the Court ought to know what your concerns are before we make a definitive decision about just continuing on the same path. So it's something that we'll look into and get back to you on. Clare, did you have a comment?

further discussions, that's great. My complaint simply was that in the AG's office I'm responsible for all the decisions, but I'm not all of the cases because each individual AAG has their appearance, it's not a firm appearance, so to the extent that we don't have to check twice and then go back to archives to figure it out, the exceptional, slip opinion I understand, but if it becomes sort of the practice of the Court, this is how you're releasing your decisions, then that changes the circumstance and then we're all kind of scrambling.

JUSTICE PALMER: Yes. And I think frankly this may be the, I mean, slipping opinions like this may be the approach that we take for some time, I don't know how long. Then I think we can wrap up, I just wanted to say that had hoped that we might be able to talk a little bit about the

1 experience some of you or other of your colleagues have had 2 with regard to the oral arguments and other things since the pandemic hit, but I don't unfortunately think we really have 3 4 time to do that now. I was going to discuss that as other business but I'm afraid really not feasible to do it right 5 6 now. But we'll have occasion to do that, you know, 7 relatively soon. Unless anyone has anything, I just want to 8 say, and I think Judge DiPentima may want to say something 9 This will be my last meeting as co-chair and I want to 10 just thank you all for, it's been a very enjoyable 11 experience for me, I learned a tremendous amount from all 12 of you, and I thank you for your really incredible service. 13 Some of you have been doing this for a really long time and 14 all of you are very good at it. And I want to in particular 15 thank, you know, those of you who volunteer but in addition 16 the staff who have just done a phenomenal job really many of 17 them over the years in working groups and other ways to 18 facilitate the business of the Appellate Courts, so I think 19 you all for that. Judge DiPentima.

(The committee applauds.)

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CHIEF JUDGE DIPENTIMA: And I join Justice

Palmer in saying that this is my last meeting with you all

and I too have enjoyed it, have learned so much, and most

appreciative of all of your efforts and time and good cheer

and good humor. And it's been a real pleasure every, twice

a year I guess we're doing it, but to serve with Justice

Palmer these last few y ears has been a particular treat for

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    me and I look forward to seeing you all in the future, but
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    not in this role. So thank you, thank you all very much.
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                 (The committee applauds.)
                JUSTICE PALMER: I didn't say exactly the same
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    thing about Chief Judge DiPentima, it's been an absolute
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    pleasure serving with her in particular, so. All right.
    Everybody, thank you again, everyone stay well and take care
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    everybody.
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THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPELLATE RULES

: MAY 21, 2020

<u>C E R T I F I C A T I O</u> N

I hereby certify the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcription of the audio recording of the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules meeting heard at the Appellate Court, Hartford, Connecticut, on the 21st day of May, 2020.

Dated this 28th day of May, 2020, Hartford, Connecticut.

Lori Van Buren Court Recording Monitor