PENNSYLVANIA APPELLATE PITFALLS AND POINTERS FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER



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- "Appellate advocacy is specialized work. It draws upon talents and skills which are different from those utilized in other facets of practicing law."
 - -Third Circuit Judge Ruggero Aldisert

- "Appellate practice is as much a specialty as trial work or M&A."
 - -David Wall, "Change Horses in Midstream *Corporate Counsel*, Jan. 2004



PREREQUISITES TO AN APPEAL

- Right preserved by post-trial motion
- Order entered on docket
- Order is final or otherwise appealable



The Notice of Appeal

- When, where, and what to file
- Effect of appeal on the judgment



Initial Post-Notice Tasks

- Appellant
 - Docketing Statement
 - Transcript
 - The Transmitted Record
- Appellee



The Statement of Matters Complained of on Appeal

- When and where to file
- What to include
- What to leave out
- Service



Designation and Filing of the Reproduced Record (R.A.P. 2154)

- Who is responsible
- When the designation is due
- What must be included
- What should not be included
- The large record alternative



THE BRIEF

- Contents
- Table of Contents
- Table of Citations
- Statement of Interest (Amicus Curiae)
- Statement of Jurisdiction
- Statement of the Order in Question
- Statement of Scope and Standard of Review
- Statement of Questions
 Involved
- Statement of the Case

- Summary of the Argument
- Summary of
 Discretionary Aspects of
 Sentence (specific
 criminal appeals)
- Argument
- Conclusion
- Attachment: Opinions below
- Attachment: Pleadings (specific cases without a reproduced record)
- Attachment: Rule 1925 statement



THE DETAILS

- They matter.
- The scope of review and standard of review are two different things.
- The statement of questions involved should be succinct.
- The statement of the case has several required components.
- The summary of the argument is a roadmap for the Court.
- Don't forget the attachments.



ARGUMENT

Guidelines for drafting the argument

 Guidelines for proofreading the argument



THE FINISHED PRODUCT

- Clarity is important
- Proofreading is important
- Reread the entire document from start to finish for grammar and substance
- Have a colleague read it



THE ORAL ARGUMENT

 Argument is slightly different in each of the 3 Pennsylvania appellate courts

Supreme Court

Superior Court

Commonwealth Court



ORAL ARGUMENT PREPARATION

At your desk

With a colleague

In the courtroom



The (Obvious) Mechanics

Appellant's Argument

Appellee's Argument

Rebuttal



Practical Tips for All Parties

Don't be "that guy"!

 "Your reputation may not carry the day, but it might earn you consideration when you need it. It might break ties."

-Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice J. Michael Eakin



DOES IT MATTER?

- In the Supreme Court, cases are voted upon and assigned to an author immediately following the argument
- Hearing an argument is different than reading it
- Any new information available from the time of the briefing is important



AFTER THE DECISION

 Application for reargument must be filed within 14 days after entry of the judgment or other order to be reargued. R.A.P. 2542(a).

 Must present "with accuracy, brevity, and clearness whatever is essential to a ready and adequate understanding of the points requiring reconsideration." R.A.P. 2544(b-d).



APPLICATION FOR REARGUMENT

Standard

- Where a panel decision appears inconsistent with the decision of a different panel of the same court;
- Where a court has overlooked or misapprehended a fact of record material to the outcome;
- Where the court has overlooked or misapprehended (by misquotation of text or misstatement of result) a controlling or directly relevant authority;
- Where a controlling or directly relevant authority relied upon by the court has been expressly reversed, modified, overruled, or otherwise materially affected during the pendency of the appeal



APPEAL TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

- Allowance Of Appeal (also known as "Allocatur")
 - From any final order of the Commonwealth or Superior Courts. R.A.P. 1112(a).
 - Allowance subject to judicial discretion, granted only where there are special and important reasons for review. R.A.P. 1114.



THE PETITION

- File within 30 days of the entry of the order appealed by the lower appellate court.
 - Time to file can be tolled up to 60 days by the filing of a Petition For Reargument to the lower appellate court. R.A.P. 1113(a).
- No supporting brief may be filed. R.A.P. 1115(c).
- Must express points requiring consideration with accuracy, brevity, and clearness. R.A.P. 1115(d).



EXPEDITED RELIEF

- Expedited Appeals, Generally
- Family Fast Track
 - Effective March 16, 2009
 - Includes "any appeal from an order involving dependency, termination of parental rights, adoptions, custody, or paternity."
 - Appellant's brief must be filed within 30 days, rather than 40 days. Appellee's brief in 20 days, rather than 30 days. Reply brief within 7 days, rather than 14 days. Pa.R.A.P. 2185.
 - Petition for reargument in family fast track appeal must be filed within 7 days of the order, and the answer must be filed 7 days later. Pa.R.A.P. 2542.
 - Cannot opt out of fast track designation.
 - All covers of briefs and petitions must be labeled as a family fast track appeal.



SUPERSEDEAS/STAY PENDING APPEAL

- Appeal does not operate as an automatic stay.
- An applicant for a stay pending appeal must establish:
 - A likelihood of success on the merits of the appeal;
 - Irreparable injury if the stay is denied;
 - That issuance of a stay will not substantially harm other interested parties; and,
 - That issuance of a stay will not adversely affect the public interest.
 - Pa. Public Utility Comm'n v. Process Gas Consumers Group, 467 A.2d 805, 808-09 (Pa. 1983).
- Additionally, the applicant must satisfy the general requirements for issuance of a preliminary injunction.



What's Different In Federal Court?

