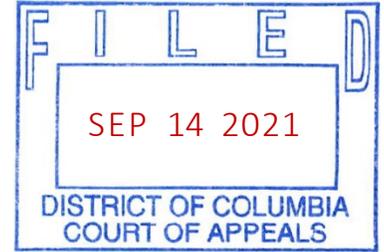


**District of Columbia
Court of Appeals**



No. M-275-21

BEFORE: Blackburne-Rigsby, Chief Judge; Glickman, Thompson, Beckwith, Easterly, McLeese, and Deahl, Associate Judges.

ORDER

(FILED – September 14, 2021)

On consideration of the proposed amendments to D.C. App. R. 3(c), published for notice and comment on June 28, 2021, and the court having received no comments concerning those proposed amendments, it is

ORDERED that D.C. App. R. 3(c) is hereby amended as reflected in the attached clean and redline versions. The amendments will be effective as of December 1, 2021.

PER CURIAM

Rule 3. Appeal as of Right — How taken.

(c) Contents of the Notice of Appeal.

(1) The notice of appeal must:

(A) specify the party or parties taking the appeal by naming each one in the caption or body of the notice, but an attorney representing more than one party may describe those parties with such terms as “all plaintiffs,” “the defendants,” “the plaintiffs A, B, et al.,” or “all defendants except X”; and

(B) designate the judgment ~~—or; the appealable order—~~from which the appeal is taken, or part thereof being appealed.

(2) The notice of appeal must be signed by the individual appellant or by counsel for the appellant. If the appellant is a corporation or other entity, the notice must be signed by counsel. A notice of appeal not bearing the necessary signature will be stricken unless omission of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of counsel or the party. A pro se notice of appeal is considered filed on behalf of the signer and (if they are parties) the signer’s spouse and minor children, unless the notice clearly indicates otherwise.

(3) In a class action, whether or not the class has been certified, the notice of appeal is sufficient if it names one person qualified to bring the appeal as representative of the class.

(4) The notice of appeal encompasses all orders that for purposes of appeal merge into the designated judgment or appealable order. It is not necessary to designate those orders in the notice of appeal.

(5) In a civil case, a notice of appeal encompasses the final judgment, whether or not that judgment is set out in a separate document under Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 58, if the notice designates:

(A) an order that adjudicates all remaining claims and the rights and liabilities of all remaining claims and the rights and liabilities of all remaining parties; or

(B) an order described in Rule 4(a)(4)(A).

(6) An appellant may designate only part of a judgment or appealable order by expressly stating that the notice of appeal is so limited. Without such an express statement, specific designations do not limit the scope of the notice of appeal.

(7) An appeal may not be dismissed for informality of form or title of the notice of appeal, ~~or~~ for failure to name a party whose intent to appeal is otherwise clear from the notice, or for failure to properly designate the judgment if the notice of appeal was filed after entry of the judgment and

designates an order that merged into that judgment.

(85) Parties are encouraged to use Form 1 in filing all but criminal appeals and Form 2 in criminal appeals, though the use of a particular form is not required. An appeal may be dismissed if, after notice, the party or parties taking the appeal fail to provide the information requested by Form 1 or Form 2.

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