

**APPELLATE DIVISION GUIDELINES**  
**FOR**  
**CAPTIONS AND**  
**ATTORNEY APPEARANCE SECTIONS**  
**IN**  
**MEMOS AND OPINIONS**

November 2025

## **PREFACE**

The following guidelines are designed to promote uniformity in work product among the staff of the Appellate Division. They are divided into two parts: the CAPTION GUIDELINES, which pertain to the caption itself; and the ATTORNEY APPEARANCE GUIDELINES, which pertain to the attorney appearance section of a memo or opinion.

The guidelines are not exhaustive but provide a basis with which to answer common captioning questions. They generally take precedence over the captions that have been submitted by the parties. Occasionally, the writer of an opinion or memo will have a good reason for not adhering to these guidelines. The guidelines are not inflexible strictures to be applied in the face of supervening logic and common sense. They should, however, be used when appropriate. Also, they are meant to be consistent with The Bluebook, the Manual on Style for Judicial Opinions, and any pertinent court rules. These sources may contain helpful information for addressing situations not dealt with here, especially Section 1 of the Manual on Style for Judicial Opinions, which sets forth general rules on opinion form.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CAPTION GUIDELINES

<b>C1: PARTY DESIGNATIONS USED IN THE LOWER COURT OR AGENCY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>C2: NO PARTY DESIGNATIONS USED IN THE LOWER COURT OR AGENCY OR ON APPEAL .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>C3: SPECIAL CAPTIONS IN CERTAIN AGENCY APPEALS; APPELLATE DESIGNATIONS ONLY.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>C4: USE OF SPLIT CAPTIONS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>C5: WHEN A PARTY SHOULD BE DESIGNATED A RESPONDENT ON APPEAL.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>C6: ORDER OF PARTIES .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>C7: CLOSELY RELATED OR AFFILIATED PARTIES .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>C8: USE OF "ET AL." .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>C9: FICTITIOUS PARTIES .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>C10: MULTIPLE CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>C11: INTERVENORS BELOW.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>C12: INTERVENORS ON APPEAL.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>C13: AMICI CURIAE .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>C14: THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINTS, COUNTERCLAIMS, AND CROSS-CLAIMS .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>C15: CROSS-APPEALS.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>C16: BACK-TO-BACK APPEALS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>C17: CONSOLIDATED CASES.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>C18: DISPUTE AS TO SPELLING OF PARTY'S NAME .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>C19: ALIASES AND FORMER NAMES.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>C20: CHANGES IN PARTIES OR PARTY NAMES AFTER FINAL JUDGMENT WAS ENTERED .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>C21: IMPOUNDED CASES.....</b>	<b>38</b>

## ATTORNEY APPEARANCE GUIDELINES

<b>A1: IDENTIFICATION AND DOCKET NUMBER OF COURT OR AGENCY BELOW.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>A2: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO INITIAL APPELLATE DIVISION OPINION .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>A3: PUBLISHED OPINION BELOW .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>A4: WHEN COUNSEL MUST BE IDENTIFIED.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>A5: WHEN TO IDENTIFY PARTIES BY NAME IN APPEARANCE SECTION.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>A6: MORE THAN ONE ATTORNEY FROM SAME FIRM.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>A7: USE OF SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS BY LAWYERS OR LAW FIRMS.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>A8: BRIEF WRITERS NOT ADMITTED TO THE BAR.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>A9: ORDER OF LISTING OF COUNSEL .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>A10: PUBLIC AGENCY ATTORNEYS.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>A11: DESIGNATED COUNSEL .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>A12: REPRESENTATION BY MORE THAN ONE NEW JERSEY FIRM .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>A13: OUT-OF-STATE ATTORNEYS ADMITTED PRO HAC VICE.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>A14: NEW JERSEY ATTORNEYS WHO WORK FOR OUT-OF-STATE LAW FIRMS .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>A15: SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEY.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>A16: SELF-REPRESENTED BRIEFS .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>A17: SOLO PRACTITIONERS .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>A18: SINGLE-NAME LAW FIRMS THAT EMPLOY OTHER ATTORNEYS.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>A19: REPLY BRIEFS AND LETTER BRIEFS.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>A20: JOINT BRIEFS AND JOINING IN ANOTHER'S BRIEF .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>A21: LAW GUARDIANS &amp; GUARDIANS AD LITEM .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>A22: AMICUS CURIAE.....</b>	<b>68</b>

**PART ONE:**  
**CAPTION GUIDELINES**

## **C1: PARTY DESIGNATIONS USED IN THE LOWER COURT OR AGENCY**

---

**Refer to the complaint or the most recent amended complaint to identify the parties.<sup>1</sup> Refer to the original pleadings to identify the caption in agency cases that are not initiated with the filing of a complaint.<sup>2</sup>**

**Include for every party named in the caption the party designation, if any, used by the trial court or agency below. Almost always, this designation will be "plaintiff" or "defendant" (see Example 1), but in some cases it will be "petitioner" or "respondent" (see Example 2). In some administrative appeals, the party who initiates the hearing procedure is called an "appellant" at the agency level (see Example 3).**

**See C2 where there is no party designation below.**

### **EXAMPLES:**

#### **1. Plaintiff v. Defendant - Superior Court - Civil, Family, Criminal, Municipal:**

PRUCARE OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

VANDELAY INDUSTRIES,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

<sup>1</sup> First England Funding, LLC v. Aetna Life Ins. & Annuity Co., 347 N.J. Super. 443, 443 n.1 (App. Div. 2002).

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., Melnyk v. Bd. of Educ. of the Delsea Reg'l High Sch. Dist., 241 N.J. 31, 37 (2020) (agency proceedings before the Department of Education initiated via the filing of a petition of appeal).

**2. Appellant v. Respondent - Agency - Board of Review:**

LINDA FRANKS,

Appellant,

v.

BOARD OF REVIEW,  
DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOR AND WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT, and COUNTY  
CONCRETE CORPORATION,

Respondents.

**3. Petitioner v. Respondent - Agency PERS:**

ROBERT MILLER,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES'  
RETIREMENT SYSTEM,

Respondent-Respondent.

## **C2: NO PARTY DESIGNATIONS USED IN THE LOWER COURT OR AGENCY OR ON APPEAL**

---

**If the trial court or agency caption does not show any party designations, do not change the caption on appeal. However, you must clearly identify the appellant and respondent in the attorney appearance section (see Part Two: Attorney Appearance Guidelines).**

### **EXAMPLES:**

#### **1. Agency appeal from the Department of Banking and Insurance:**

IN THE MATTER OF FARMERS MUTUAL  
FIRE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF  
NEW JERSEY.

#### **2. Appeal from commitment of sexually violent predator:**

IN THE MATTER OF THE CIVIL  
COMMITMENT OF X.Y.Z. SVP 173-00.

#### **3. Appeal from adjudication of juvenile delinquency:**

STATE OF NEW JERSEY IN THE  
INTEREST OF A.J.K., a minor.

#### **4. Government caption:**

IN RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL LAW  
ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE  
NOS. 2020-5 AND 2020-6.



**5. Prosecutor/Prosecutor's Office denial of representation:**

IN THE MATTER OF JANE SMITH,  
ACTING UNION COUNTY PROSECUTOR.

or

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT JONES,  
UNION COUNTY PROSECUTOR,  
and UNION COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.

### **C3: SPECIAL CAPTIONS IN CERTAIN AGENCY APPEALS; APPELLATE DESIGNATIONS ONLY**

---

**In some agency appeals, such as from the Board of Review, the caption on appeal will reflect only the appellate designations of the parties. In other agency appeals, such as from the Board of Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System, the Department of the Treasury, use Petitioner-Appellant and Respondent-Respondent.**

**Note for Board of Review Appeals: The Board of Review is the highest appellate level within the Department of Labor and Workforce Development for deciding unemployment and temporary disability insurance benefit disputes, including demands for refunds of benefits. Regardless of how the case was captioned below, the caption on appeal will show an appellant (either the employee or employer) and two respondents. If the employee is the appellant, both the employer and the Board of Review should be shown as respondents, even if the employer does not participate in the appeal (see Example 1). If the employer is the appellant, both the Board of Review and the employee should be shown as respondents (see Example 2).**

#### **EXAMPLES:**

##### **1. Employee appealing from Board of Review decision:**

ALICE SMITH,

Appellant,

v.

BOARD OF REVIEW,  
DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOR AND WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT, and  
COUNTY CONCRETE  
CORPORATION,

Respondents.

**2. Employer appealing from Board of Review decision:**

COUNTY CONCRETE  
CORPORATION,

Appellant,

v.

BOARD OF REVIEW,  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
AND WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT, and  
ALICE SMITH,

Respondents.

**3. Appeal from Department of Corrections:**

ROBERT ALLEN,

Appellant,

v.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTIONS,

Respondent.

**4. Appeal from the New Jersey State Parole Board:**

JOHN SMITH,

Appellant,

v.

NEW JERSEY STATE

PAROLE BOARD,

Respondent.

## C4: USE OF SPLIT CAPTIONS AND DCPD CAPTIONS

---

If the party who is appealing is not named in the lower court or agency, such as an attorney who is appealing from a contempt citation or fee award (see Example 1), or a party who has been denied intervenor status below (see Example 2), that party must be added to the caption on appeal but should be separated from the other parties by a solid line.

Note for DCPD proceedings: The top half of the dual caption should read "DCPD v. A.B.C." (the child's parents), and the bottom half should read either "In the Matter of the Guardianship of D.E.C., a minor" (the child) (for termination of parental rights cases) (see Examples 3 and 4) or "In the Matter of D.E.C., a minor" (for abuse and neglect cases) (see Example 5).

### EXAMPLES:

#### 1. Attorney appealing from contempt order or fee award:

DAVID L. KERMIT,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

ABC SANITARY SERVICES, INC.,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS HALE,

Appellant.

**2. Person appealing from denial of intervenor status:**

DONALD SNIDER,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

JOHN JACKSON,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

HELEN MILLER,

Appellant.

**3. Appeal from termination of parental rights:**

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF  
CHILD PROTECTION AND  
PERMANENCY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

M.S. and J.S.,

Defendants-Appellants.

---

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
GUARDIANSHIP OF A.K.S.,  
a minor.

**4. Appeal from termination of parental rights with unknown biological parent:**

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF  
CHILD PROTECTION AND  
PERMANENCY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

A.B.,

Defendant-Appellant,

and

THE BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF  
L.M.B, WHOMSOEVER HE MAY BE,

Defendant.

---

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
GUARDIANSHIP OF L.M.B.,  
a minor.

**5. Appeal from child abuse or neglect proceeding:**

NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF  
CHILD PROTECTION AND  
PERMANENCY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

M.S. and J.S.,

Defendants-Appellants.

---

IN THE MATTER OF A.K.S., a minor.



## **C5: WHEN A PARTY SHOULD BE DESIGNATED A RESPONDENT ON APPEAL**

---

Parties who do not make an appearance on appeal should be included in the caption without appellate designations. Those who are not designated as respondents, even if they have been served with a notice of appeal are:

- Parties who defaulted below.
- Parties who were never served below.
- Parties who never made an appearance in the action below.
- Parties who were dismissed from the case prior to entry of final judgment by settlement, withdrawal, or dismissal.

Parties who do not fit into the above categories and who are served with a notice of appeal should be designated as respondents even if they do not file appellate briefs, have briefs that have been suppressed, or have been designated as non-participating parties.

### **EXAMPLES:**

1. The plaintiff sued three defendants. The caption below read "John L. Smith v. Ann Adams, Betty Baker, and Carol Collins." The plaintiff lost at trial and is appealing from a judgment entered in favor of Adams only. Baker was never served with the complaint, and Collins settled with the plaintiff before plaintiff filed the appeal. The caption on appeal should read as follows.

JOHN L. SMITH,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

ANN ADAMS,

Defendant-Respondent,

and

BETTY BAKER and CAROL COLLINS,

Defendants.

**2. The bank is added to the caption as they were ordered to turnover funds from a Superior Court judgment but were not part of the original complaint caption.**

MARINA DISTRICT  
DEVELOPMENT CO. LLC  
T/A BORGATA,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

RONALD LENOWITZ,

Defendant-Appellant,

and

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NA,

Respondent.

---

## **C6: ORDER OF PARTIES WHEN ALL PARTIES DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE APPEAL**

---

**If the lead plaintiff or lead defendant is not involved in the appeal, i.e., neither a respondent nor an appellant, that party still remains the lead party in the caption. Once first, always first. All other parties who share exactly the same designation as that lead plaintiff or lead defendant should be grouped with that party. The same principle should be followed for the remainder of the parties.**

**COMMENT:** The appellant should not automatically be made the lead plaintiff or lead defendant. This procedure will preserve the general rule followed in New Jersey that the order of the caption does not change during the course of appellate proceedings. See R. 2:5-1(e)(1) and Appendix IV (title of a matter on appeal is to be "as captioned below").

**EXAMPLE:** The plaintiff sued five defendants. The caption below read "John L. Smith v. Ann Adams, Betty Baker, Carol Collins, Debbie Dunn and Ellen Eckert." Adams, Collins, and Eckert settled with the plaintiff and are not involved in the appeal. Baker settled with the plaintiff but prevailed on a cross-claim against Dunn. Dunn lost at trial and is appealing from the judgment in the plaintiff's favor and from Baker's cross-claim against her. The caption on appeal should read as follows.

JOHN L. SMITH,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

ANN ADAMS, CAROL COLLINS, and  
ELLEN ECKERT,

Defendants,

and

BETTY BAKER,

Defendant-Respondent,  
and  
DEBBIE DUNN,  
Defendant-Appellant.

## **C7: CLOSELY RELATED OR AFFILIATED PARTIES**

---

**Where one attorney represents closely-related or affiliated parties (e.g., a closely-held corporation and the individual owners), all the parties who join in the filing of the notice of appeal should be listed as appellants, even though the interests of some of the parties may not have been affected by the final judgment, and even though the cover of the brief may indicate that it is being submitted only on behalf of those whose interests were actually affected.**

## **C8: USE OF "ET AL."**

---

**Do not use "et al." or "etc." to indicate multiple parties. All parties must be identified by name. If the final judgment does not list all parties, review the complaint (if never amended) or the most recent amended complaint to locate the party names.**

## **C9: FICTITIOUS PARTIES**

---

**Fictitious defendants ("John Does" and "XYZ Corporations") should be eliminated from the caption.**

## **C10: MULTIPLE CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS**

---

**In criminal cases, even though two or more defendants may have been indicted or tried together, the caption on appeal should name only the defendant who is the subject of that appeal.**



## C11: INTERVENORS AT THE TRIAL COURT

---

Parties who intervened below should be included in the caption as plaintiff/intervenor or defendant/intervenor and should ordinarily have an appellate designation as well. See generally R. 4:33-1, -2, -3. For parties who are appealing from the denial of intervenor status below, see C4, Split Captions.

### EXAMPLE:

JOHN L. SMITH,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

MARY J. JONES,

Defendant,

and

SANSONE, INC.,

Defendant/Intervenor-  
Respondent.

## C12: INTERVENORS ON APPEAL

---

A party who successfully moved in the Appellate Division to intervene in an appeal should be included in the caption and clearly identified in the attorney appearance section. In the caption, the successful intervenor should be separated from the other parties by a solid line. A party whose motion to intervene in an appeal was denied by the Appellate Division should not be included in the caption. For a party appealing from a trial court's denial of a motion to intervene, see C4.

### EXAMPLE:

JANE G. ROGERS,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

TIMOTHY X. RODRIGUEZ,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

SANSONE, INC.,

Intervenor-Respondent.

### **C13: AMICI CURIAE**

---

**Parties admitted as amici curiae, either at trial or on appeal, should not be included in the caption. However, they should be included in the attorney appearance section if they file briefs, see A22. See generally R. 1:13-9.**

## **C14: THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINTS, COUNTERCLAIMS, AND CROSS-CLAIMS**

---

If a third-party complaint was filed, the caption must reflect third-party designations (see Example 1). If, after a third-party complaint was filed, the plaintiff amended its complaint to name any of the third-party defendants as direct defendants, that should also be reflected in the caption (see Example 2).

Do not show counterclaims or cross-claims.

### **EXAMPLES:**

#### **1. Third-party designations:**

DENNIS DUCHAI,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

LAKEVIEW CUSTOM COACH,  
JEFF BROWN, and PETE'S  
SERVICE CENTER,

Defendants-Respondents,

and

J.R. CORELLI ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Defendant/Third-Party  
Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

TILDEN COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE, INC.  
and TRW INFORMATION SERVICES,

Third-Party Defendants.

**2. Third-party defendant also named as direct defendant:**

DENNIS DUCHAI,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

LAKEVIEW CUSTOM COACH,  
JEFF BROWN, PETE'S SERVICE  
CENTER, and TILDEN  
COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE, INC.,

Defendants-Respondents,

and

J.R. CORELLI ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Defendant/Third-Party  
Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

TILDEN COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE, INC.  
and TRW INFORMATION SERVICES,

Third-Party Defendants.

## C15: CROSS-APPEALS

---

**If a cross-appeal has been filed, the caption must reflect both cross-appellant and cross-respondent designations.**

**EXAMPLE:**

JAMES SMITH,

Plaintiff-Appellant/  
Cross-Respondent,

v.

ANN ADAMS,

Defendant-Respondent,

and

BETTY BAKER,

Defendant-Respondent/  
Cross-Appellant.

## C16: BACK-TO-BACK APPEALS

---

**For memos:** For back-to-back appeals where only one memo is prepared, there should be two completely independent captions, with the docket number appended to each separate appeal. The caption with the oldest docket number should be listed first (see Example below).

**For opinions:** Back-to-back appeals should have separate opinions unless they have been consolidated for opinion purposes. In that case, the consolidation should be noted in the opinion and the caption should follow Guideline C17.

### EXAMPLE:

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
APPELLATE DIVISION  
DOCKET NO. A-1234-06

DURO-TEST CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

JOSE NODAR and JOSEPH  
UMBACH,

Defendants-Appellants,

and

BANCO POPULAR de PUERTO  
RICO,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
APPELLATE DIVISION  
DOCKET NO. A-4567-06

DURO-TEST CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

JOSE NODAR and JOSEPH  
UMBACH,

Defendants-Respondents,

and

BANCO POPULAR de PUERTO  
RICO,

Defendant-Appellant.



## C17: CONSOLIDATED CASES

---

**Cases Consolidated on Appeal:** Even though only one memo or opinion is prepared, consolidated appeals usually have two or more completely independent captions. Docket numbers should be listed together on top with the oldest number listed first. The captions should follow that same order (see Example below).

However, if all of the cases have identical captions, including the appellate designations of the parties, then only one caption may be used with multiple docket numbers.

**Cases Consolidated Below:** Cases consolidated in the trial court or agency should retain the same caption on appeal as was used below. There will be only one appellate docket number.

**EXAMPLE:**

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
APPELLATE DIVISION  
DOCKET NOS. A-1234-02  
A-4567-02

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

ROBERT COOPER,

Defendant-Appellant.

---

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

WILLIE LEE LAWSON,

Defendant-Appellant.

## **C18: DISPUTE AS TO SPELLING OF PARTY'S NAME**

---

**In civil cases, the complaint/original pleadings controls the spelling of a party's name, see C1. If that does not resolve the dispute, then check the final judgment.**

**In criminal cases, the judgment of conviction controls. If that does not resolve the dispute, then the indictment controls, see C19 for a/k/a on judgment of conviction.**

**However, in either type of case, if there is a definite indication in the record, e.g., in the transcripts or appendices, that a name should be spelled differently, rely on that. Also, you may need to correct the caption and drop a footnote in the caption that a party was "improperly plead as . . . ."**

## C19: ALIASES AND FORMER NAMES

---

If the caption in the trial court final judgment or judgment of conviction used an alias, e.g., also known as (a/k/a), formerly known as (f/k/a), or now known as (n/k/a), the alias should be included in the appellate caption.

For changes in party names after the entry of final judgment, see C20.

**EXCEPTION:** Do not use aliases if using initials in caption, see C21.

### EXAMPLES:

#### 1. Alias:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

ALLAN BROWN, a/k/a SKIP BROWN,

Defendant-Appellant.

---

#### 2. Multiple Aliases:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

ALLAN BROWN, a/k/a SKIP BROWN,  
SCOOTER BROWN, and SKIP  
BROWNING,

Defendant-Appellant.

---

**3. Formerly known as:**

JOHN SMITH,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

SUSAN REYNOLDS, f/k/a SUSAN  
SMITH,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

**4. Now known as:**

JOHN SMITH,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

SUSAN SMITH, n/k/a SUSAN  
REYNOLDS,

Defendant-Respondent.

---

## **C20: CHANGES IN PARTIES OR PARTIES' NAMES AFTER FINAL JUDGMENT WAS ENTERED**

---

**If, after entry of final judgment, a party's name changes or the party changes by reason of succession, death, or substitution, retain the original name unless there has been a motion for substitution. If there has been a formal substitution, use the new name and drop a footnote indicating the change.**

**EXCEPTION:** There is no need for a formal substitution when a public officer sues or is sued in an official capacity and then leaves office. Court rules provide for an automatic substitution, so use the current official's name in the caption. See R. 4:34-4. The same is true for when a body politic changes its name. For example, the Board of Chosen Freeholders is now the Board of County Commissioners. The caption should reflect the current name and can include a footnote stating, "We use Board of County Commissioners in conformance with N.J.S.A. 40:20-1, effective January 1, 2021."

## **C21: IMPOUNDED AND SEALED CASES**

---

**When an impounded or sealed case comes to the Appellate Division designating parties in the caption by initials, that format should be continued. Those cases include, but are not limited to, DCPD, DV, child victims, adoptions, civil commitment, weapons forfeiture appeals with underlying DV, juvenile delinquency and Megan's Law.**

**When an impounded case comes to the Appellate Division designating parties in the caption by full names, that format should be continued in memos. Initials will be used in the caption when the opinion is issued.**

**NOTE: Do not include alias initial designation (a/k/a, f/k/a, n/k/a).**

**PART TWO:**  
**ATTORNEY APPEARANCE GUIDELINES**

## **A1: IDENTIFICATION AND DOCKET NUMBER OF COURT OR AGENCY BELOW**

---

**Appeals from Superior Court:** Immediately before the attorney appearances, indicate the court from which the appeal is taken. Show the division (Law or Chancery), the part (where applicable), the name of the county, and either the lower court docket number (for civil cases) or the indictment number (for criminal cases). See Examples 1 through 5.

Docket numbers are not preceded by the three-letter county prefix. Indictment numbers should be shown as follows: the last two digits of the year, followed by the two digits of the month, then the number of the indictment. If there is more than one indictment number and/or accusation number on the notice of appeal, make sure all are accurately listed here following the judgment of conviction.

Note if the appeal is interlocutory. See Example 6.

**Appeals from Agency Decisions:** Immediately before the attorney appearances, indicate the agency from which the appeal is taken. Show the name of the agency, the department within the agency (where applicable), and the agency docket number (if there is one). Do not use the OAL docket number. See Examples 7 through 15.

### **EXAMPLES:**

1. On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Bergen County, Docket No. L-1234-21 [Note: not BER-L-1234-21].
2. On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Chancery Division, Family Part, Bergen County, Docket No. FD-1234-21.
3. On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Salem County, Indictment No. 06-08-1234 [Note: This is Indictment #1234 filed in August 2006].



4. On appeal from the Tax Court of New Jersey, Docket No. 1234-2021.
5. On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Sussex County, Municipal Appeal No. 21-1234.
6. On appeal from an interlocutory order of the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Middlesex County, Docket No. L-1234-21.
7. On appeal from the Board of Review, Division of Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Docket No. 83092.
8. On appeal from the Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System, Department of the Treasury, PERS No. xx1234. [Note: The docket number is redacted to remove personal financial identifiers].
9. On appeal from the adoption of N.J.A.C. 7:6E-8.2(g)(5) by the Department of Environmental Protection.
10. On appeal from the Division of Workers' Compensation, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Claim Petition No. 2022-1234.
11. On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Hunterdon County, Docket No. GPA-0010-21.
12. On appeal from the New Jersey Public Employment Relations Commission, PERC Nos. 2021-2 and 2020-15.
13. On appeal from the Board of Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System, Department of the Treasury, PFRS No. xx1234. [Note: The docket number is redacted to remove personal financial identifiers.].

14. On appeal from the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund, Department of the Treasury, Agency Docket No. TPAF No. 123456.
15. On appeal from the Cannabis Regulatory Commission.

## **A2: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO INITIAL APPELLATE DIVISION OPINION**

---

**A case may return to the Appellate Division after the original opinion has been issued. The Appellate Division may consider the case again following: (1) a remand from the Supreme Court (see Example 1); (2) a temporary remand to the trial court (see Example 2); or (3) the grant of a motion for reconsideration (see Example 3). References to these events must be noted in the appearance section.**

### **EXAMPLES:**

#### **1. Remand from Supreme Court:**

Submitted May 13, 2004 – Decided May 28, 2004.  
Remanded by the Supreme Court March 25, 2005.  
Resubmitted May 16, 2005 – Decided

#### **2. Remand to trial court, jurisdiction retained:**

Submitted May 13, 2004 – Remanded May 28, 2004.  
Resubmitted July 30, 2004 – Decided

#### **3. Grant of motion for reconsideration:**

Submitted May 13, 2004 – Decided May 28, 2004.  
Motion for reconsideration granted.  
Resubmitted July 1, 2004 – Decided

### **A3: PUBLISHED OPINION BELOW**

---

**If the opinion rendered by the court below is published, indicate that information in the Court history section.**

#### **EXAMPLES:**

- 1.** On appeal from the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Bergen County, Docket No. L-222-04, whose opinion is reported at 290 N.J. Super. 1 (Law Div. 1997).
- 2.** On appeal from the Tax Court of New Jersey, Docket No. 277-2000, whose opinion is reported at 21 N.J. Tax 123 (Tax 2003).

#### **A4: WHEN COUNSEL MUST BE IDENTIFIED**

---

**For memos:** List counsel (or indicate self-represented, see A16) for every party with an appellate designation regardless of whether the party has filed a brief. If a respondent files only a letter of non-participation, or if a respondent's brief has been suppressed, note simply that the respondent has not filed a brief (see Example below).

**For opinions:** List counsel (or indicate self-represented, see A16), only for those parties who have filed briefs or those public body respondents who have filed statements in lieu of brief pursuant to Rule 2:6-4(c) (see A19). If no respondent has filed a brief, state: "Respondent has not filed a brief" or "Respondents have not filed a brief."

**EXAMPLE:**

Mead & Miller, attorneys for respondent Capital Insurance Company, have not filed a brief.

## **A5: WHEN TO IDENTIFY PARTIES BY NAME IN ATTORNEY APPEARANCE SECTION**

---

**If there is only one appellant or one respondent, or if the same attorney represents all appellants or all respondents, it is not necessary to identify the party/parties by name in the attorney appearance section, as long as the party is identified in the caption (see Examples 1).**

**Otherwise, each party must be identified by name as an appellant or respondent (see Examples 2) or, in the case of a cross-appeal, as an appellant/cross-respondent or respondent/cross-appellant (see Examples 3).**

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

1. Miller and Dugan, attorneys for appellants (Joseph Miller, on the brief).
2. Smith, Jones and Wilson, attorneys for appellant John Gibson (Thomas Field, on the brief).
3. Carter and Jackson, attorneys for appellant/cross-respondent Susan Gibson (Bill Carter, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

1. Nancy Dugan argued the cause for appellants (Miller and Dugan, attorneys; Joseph Miller, on the brief).
2. Harold Smith argued the cause for appellant John Gibson (Smith, Jones and Wilson, attorneys; Thomas Field, on the brief).
3. Carol Jackson argued the cause for appellant/cross-respondent Susan Gibson (Carter and Jackson, attorneys; Bill Carter, on the brief).

## **A6: MORE THAN ONE ATTORNEY FROM SAME FIRM**

---

Where there is more than one attorney from the same law firm, and one performs more than one function on appeal, that attorney may be named twice. Titles, such as Mr., Mrs., and Ms., should be eliminated from the attorney designations. See Manual on Style for Judicial Opinions, Section 1.

Alternatively, for memos and for opinions without oral argument, the attorney may be named only once, with all of his or her functions grouped together.

### **EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Adams, Brooks & Cole, attorneys for appellant (Joan J. Brooks, of counsel and on the brief; Susan Carter, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

Joan J. Brooks argued the cause for appellant (Adams, Brooks & Cole, attorneys; Joan J. Brooks, of counsel and on the brief; Susan Carter, on the brief).

## **A7: USE OF SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS BY LAWYERS OR LAW FIRMS**

---

Do **not** use the following designations with a lawyer's or law firm's name.

- "Esquire"
- "Chartered"

You **may** use the following:

- "and Associates" (as in "Donald Matthews and Associates")
- "Law Offices of" (as in "Law Offices of Donald Matthews")
- "Law Group" (as in "The Matthews Law Group")
- "PC"
- "LLC"
- "LLP"
- "PA"
- "name of attorney, Attorney at Law, PC"

Please note that the punctuation should be removed from PC, LLC, LLP, and PA, even if it is included on the brief cover. Do not remove punctuation from titles, licenses, or certifications, such as J.D., M.D., Ph.D., or R.N. in the caption.



## **A8: BRIEF WRITERS NOT ADMITTED TO THE BAR**

---

**Self-represented litigants, even if not admitted to the bar, should be identified in the attorney appearance section.**

**In addition, law students and law graduates not admitted to the bar that are permitted to appear before the Appellate Division under Rule 1:21-3 should be identified in the attorney appearance section.**

**EXAMPLES:**      Mark Jones, self-represented appellant.

Jane Smith, law student, appearing pursuant to Rule 1:21-3(b), on the brief.

Jane Smith, J.D., appearing pursuant to Rule 1:21-3(a), on the brief.

Jane Smith, J.D., appearing pursuant to Rule 1:21-3(b), on the brief.

Jane Smith, J.D., temporarily authorized to practice law pursuant to the April 6, 2020 and July 15, 2020 Supreme Court Orders, on the brief.

**NOTE:** Some government offices use the title of "law clerk" or "legal intern" for attorneys who have been admitted to the bar. When in doubt as to whether the individual is an attorney admitted to the bar, a law graduate, or a law student, check with the Clerk's office.

## A9: ORDER OF LISTING OF COUNSEL

---

**Regardless of the trial designation below, always list counsel for all the appellants first, then counsel for all the respondents, and, if applicable, then counsel for all amici curiae.**

**EXCEPTION:** In consolidated or back-to-back appeals where more than one set of briefs have been filed, it may be more practical to list all of the attorneys from the first docketed appeal (appellants, then respondents), with the docket number noted, followed by the attorneys from any subsequently docketed appeal.

**EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued, each party is named, and the docket number indicated, all appellants first, all respondents, then amici):**

John Johnson argued the cause for appellant Scott Smith in A-1234-21 (Johnson & James, LLC, attorneys; John Johnson, of counsel and on the briefs).

Frank Foster, Assistant Deputy Public Defender, argued the cause for appellant D.L. in A-5678-21 (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney; Frank Foster, Designated Counsel, on the brief).

Donna Decker, Assistant Prosecutor, argued the cause for respondent State of New Jersey in A-1234-21 (Yolanda Ciccone, Middlesex County Prosecutor, attorney; Donna Decker, of counsel and on the brief).

Laura Logan, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent State of New Jersey in A-5678-21 (Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney; Laura Logan, of counsel and on the brief).

Edward Eckel argued the cause for amicus curiae Partners for Women in Justice in A-5678-21 (Roth & Eckel, attorneys; Edward Eckel, on the brief).

## **A10: PUBLIC AGENCY ATTORNEYS**

---

**The Attorney General, County Prosecutor, or Public Defender, not the particular Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Prosecutor, or Deputy Public Defender, who handled the appeal, is considered the attorney of record. Use the Attorney General, County Prosecutor, or Public Defender, who is in office at the time of argument or submission to the court, not at the time the brief or opinion was written.**

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney for respondent (Wendy Sterling, Assistant Attorney General, of counsel; Ned Schwartz, Deputy Attorney General, on the brief).

Mark Musella, Bergen County Prosecutor, attorney for respondent (Melissa Mills, Assistant Prosecutor, on the brief).

Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney for appellant (Joan Rush, Deputy Public Defender, of counsel and on the brief).

### **EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

Ned Schwartz, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent (Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney; Wendy Sterling, Assistant Attorney General, of counsel; Ned Schwartz, on the brief).

Melissa Mills, Assistant Prosecutor, argued the cause for respondent (Mark Musella, Bergen County Prosecutor, attorney; Melissa Mills, on the brief).

Joan Rush, Deputy Public Defender, argued the cause for appellant (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney; Joan Rush, of counsel and on the brief).

## **A11: DESIGNATED COUNSEL**

---

**When designated counsel represents a criminal defendant on behalf of the Public Defender, the Public Defender is considered the attorney of record.**

**Do not show the name of designated counsel's law firm. If the brief reads "of counsel," do not use that phrase with designated counsel (see A16 and A21). If designated counsel is from an out-of-state firm, do not add the name of the attorney listed on brief cover if that attorney is not admitted pro hac vice (see A13).**

### **EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney for appellant (Janice Stills, Designated Counsel, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

Janice Stills, Designated Counsel, argued the cause for appellant (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney; Janice Stills, on the brief).

## **A12: REPRESENTATION BY MORE THAN ONE NEW JERSEY FIRM**

---

**When a party is represented by more than one New Jersey law firm, the firms should be listed as attorneys and the brief writers should be named without specifying their respective law firm affiliations.**

### **EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Adams, Brooks & Cole, and Denforth, Ellis & Frost,  
attorneys for appellant (John J. Brooks and Gail  
Denforth, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

John J. Brooks argued the cause for appellant (Adams,  
Brooks & Cole, and Denforth, Ellis & Frost, attorneys;  
John J. Brooks and Gail Denforth, on the brief).

### **A13: OUT-OF-STATE ATTORNEYS ADMITTED PRO HAC VICE**

---

When a party is represented both by a New Jersey firm and by an out-of-state attorney who has been admitted pro hac vice, identify the New Jersey firm first and then the individual attorney who has been admitted pro hac vice. A certificate of good standing must be filed separately.

The New Jersey firm should be listed first followed by the individual attorney who has been admitted pro hac vice. Identify the out-of-state attorney's law firm (in parentheses) and the state where the attorney is licensed to practice. If the out-of-state attorney is licensed in more than one state, list the state where the practice is located first.

If an attorney is not admitted to the New Jersey bar and has not been admitted pro hac vice, they should not be included in the attorney appearance section.

**COMMENT:** Only an individual attorney, not a law firm, may be admitted pro hac vice. R. 1:21-2. Once this status is granted below, it ordinarily continues on appeal. R. 1:21-2(d).

**EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

**Fill in underlined info:**

New Jersey Firm, pro hac attorney name (firm name of pro hac) of the (name of the State) bar, admitted pro hac vice, attorneys for appellant (name of attorneys, on the brief).

Adams, Brooks & Cole, and Gail Minter (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn) of the New York bar, admitted pro hac vice, attorneys for appellant (John J. Brooks and Gail Minter, on the brief).

**EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

**Fill in underlined info:**

**Name of person who argued (if pro hac argues their firm name is in parentheses) of the (name of the State) bar, admitted pro hac vice, argued the cause for appellant (NJ firm and name of pro hac attorney, attorneys; name of attorneys, on the brief).**

Gail Minter (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn) of the New York bar, admitted pro hac vice, argued the cause for appellant (Adams, Brooks & Cole, and Gail Minter, attorneys; John J. Brooks and Gail Minter, on the brief).

#### **A14: NEW JERSEY ATTORNEYS WHO WORK FOR OUT-OF-STATE LAW FIRMS**

---

**When a party is represented by an attorney who is admitted to practice in New Jersey but who works for an out-of-state law firm, that individual attorney does not have to be admitted pro hac vice in order to be the attorney of record. The out-of-state law firm should be identified in parentheses.**

**EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

George Flynn (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn), attorney for  
appellant.

**EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

George Flynn (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn) argued the  
cause for appellant.



## A15: SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEY

---

When a new law firm is substituted after a brief is filed, that firm replaces the old one as the attorney of record and should be listed in the appearance section without any indication of the substitution. The author of the brief does not change, and you do not have to identify the law firm with which the author is affiliated (see Examples 1). See R. 1:11-1, -2, -3. This guideline also applies when a self-represented party files a brief and subsequently retains an attorney (see Examples 2), or when a represented party decides to appear on their own behalf after the brief has been filed (see Examples 3).

### EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):

1. [Assume that Beldon & Phillips replaced Smith, Wilson & Jones as attorneys for appellant. Frank Carter wrote the brief as an associate for Smith, Wilson & Jones.]

Beldon & Phillips, attorneys for appellant (Frank Carter, on the brief).

2. [Assume that Sterling & Miller now represents the self-represented respondent, after he already filed his own brief.]

Sterling & Miller, attorneys for respondent Mark Williams (Mark Williams, on the self-represented brief).

3. [Assume that the respondent is now self-represented, after Frank Sterling wrote the brief for him as a lawyer with Sterling & Miller.]

Mark Williams, self-represented respondent (Frank Sterling, on the brief).

**EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

1. **[Assume that Beldon & Phillips replaced Smith, Wilson & Jones as attorneys for appellant. Frank Carter wrote the brief as an associate for Smith, Wilson & Jones.]**

Marcy Phillips argued the cause for appellant (Beldon & Phillips, attorneys; Frank Carter, on the brief).

2. **[Assume that Sterling & Miller now represents the self-represented respondent, after he already filed his own brief.]**

Frank Sterling argued the cause for respondent Mark Williams (Sterling & Miller, attorneys; Mark Williams, on the self-represented brief).

3. **[Assume that the respondent is now self-represented, after Frank Sterling wrote the brief for him as a lawyer with Sterling & Miller.]**

Mark Williams, self-represented respondent, argued the cause (Frank Sterling, on the brief).

4. **[Assume that the respondent is a self-represented attorney who had a second attorney help with the brief.]**

Thomas Hoxie, self-represented respondent, argued the cause (Thomas Hoxie and Cory S. Poker, on the brief).

## **A16: BRIEFS AND SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFS WRITTEN BY SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS**

---

The filing of a supplemental brief by a self-represented litigant should be noted at the end of the list of attorneys for all parties (see Examples 1). Otherwise, list a brief by a self-represented litigant in the regular order, according to appellate designation (see Examples 2). When a law firm is a party and appears on its own behalf, identify any partner or associate who argues the cause or who authors a brief (see Examples 3).

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

1. **[Assume that appellant was represented by the Public Defender but filed a supplemental brief on appellant's own behalf.]**

Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney for appellant (Wayne Morris, Designated Counsel, on the brief).

Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney for respondent (Craig Bratner, Deputy Attorney General, of counsel and on the brief).

Appellant filed a supplemental brief on appellant's behalf.

2. **[Assume that appellant was self-represented.]**

Bernard Weiss, self-represented appellant.

Smith and Jones, attorneys for respondent (Thomas Jones, on the brief).

3. **[Assume that Mead & Miller, a law firm, was a self-represented appellant and that George Mead wrote the brief.]**

Mead & Miller, self-represented appellant (George Mead, on the brief)

**EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

- 1. [Assume that appellant was represented by the Public Defender but filed a supplemental brief on appellant's own behalf.]**

Wayne Morris, Designated Counsel, argued the cause for appellant (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney; Wayne Morris, on the brief).

Craig Bratner, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent (Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney; Craig Bratner, on the brief).

Appellant filed a supplemental brief on appellant's behalf.

- 2. [Assume that Public Defender appeared for oral argument but did not file a brief.]**

Wayne Morris, Designated Counsel, argued the cause for appellant (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, attorney).

Craig Bratner, Deputy Attorney General, argued the cause for respondent (Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney; Craig Bratner, on the brief).

Appellant filed a brief on appellant's behalf.

- 3. [Assume that appellant was self-represented.]**

Bernard Weiss, appellant, argued the cause on appellant's behalf.

Thomas Jones argued the cause for respondent (Smith and Jones, attorneys; Thomas Jones, on the brief).

4. **[Assume that Mead & Miller, a law firm, was a self-represented appellant and that George Mead wrote the brief and argued the appeal.]**

George Mead argued the cause for self-represented appellant.

## A17: SOLO PRACTITIONERS

---

**When a solo practitioner is the attorney of record, and no other attorney either argues the cause or appears on the brief, do not repeat the attorney's name in parentheses (see Examples 1). This guideline also applies to self-represented parties (see Examples 2) and to individual New Jersey attorneys who are employed by out-of-state firms (see Examples 3). However, if a solo practitioner uses an LLC, that should be included as the firm name (see Examples 4).**

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

1. Robert Sharp, attorney for appellant.
2. Bernard Weiss, self-represented appellant.
3. Gail Minter (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn), attorney for appellant.
4. Robert Smith LLC, attorney for appellant (Robert Smith, of counsel and on the brief).

### **EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

1. Robert Sharp argued the cause for appellant.
2. Bernard Weiss, appellant, argued the cause on appellant's behalf.
3. Gail Minter (Dunphy, Ernst & Flynn) argued the cause for appellant.
4. Robert Smith (Robert Smith, LLC) argued the cause for appellant.

## **A18: SINGLE-NAME LAW FIRMS THAT EMPLOY OTHER ATTORNEYS**

---

**A law practice that uses the name of a single attorney may nevertheless employ other attorneys. If one of those other attorneys either argues the cause or authors a brief, he or she must be identified.**

**EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

**[Assume that Robert Sharp is the name of the law firm and that Deborah Gold wrote the brief.]**

Robert Sharp, attorney for appellant (Deborah Gold, on the brief).

**EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

**[Assume that Robert Sharp is the name of the law firm and that Deborah Gold argued the appeal and wrote the brief.]**

Deborah Gold argued the cause for appellant (Robert Sharp, attorney; Deborah Gold, on the brief).

**[Assume that Robert Sharp is the name of the law firm, that Mr. Sharp argued the appeal, and that Deborah Gold wrote the brief.]**

Robert Sharp argued the cause for appellant (Robert Sharp, attorney; Deborah Gold, on the brief).

## **A19: REPLY BRIEFS, LETTER BRIEFS, AND STATEMENTS IN LIEU OF BRIEF**

---

**When you identify the attorneys who wrote the initial brief, add the names of any additional attorneys who wrote any reply brief. Do not repeat names of attorneys on both briefs and do not mention the reply brief separately. Just put all the names together and use the designation "on the briefs" (plural). (See Example below for case where there is an additional attorney on the reply brief).**

Adams, Brooks & Cole, attorneys for appellant  
(Joan J. Brooks, of counsel; Joan J. Brooks, Susan  
Carter, and William Barlow, on the briefs).

**A letter brief should be identified simply as a "brief," unless it is a statement in lieu of brief filed by a public body respondent pursuant to Rule 2:6-4(c) (see Example below). If a party captions its submission as "Letter Brief in Lieu of Brief on behalf of XYZ," it is still a letter brief and should be called "brief" in this section as in the example below.**

Matthew J. Platkin, Acting Attorney General, attorney  
for respondent State Board of Education (James  
Winter, Deputy Attorney General, on the statement in  
lieu of brief).



## **A20: JOINT BRIEFS AND JOINING IN ANOTHER'S BRIEF**

---

**When two or more parties file a joint brief, the attorney listing should be combined (see Examples 1). However, if that would be too cumbersome, the attorneys may be listed separately (see Examples 2).**

**When one party joins in or relies on the brief of another party, that should be noted (see Examples 3).**

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

1. Appel and Worthley, attorneys for appellant House Insurance Company; Robinson & Williams, attorneys for appellant Prudential Insurance Company; and John Forbes, attorney for appellant Aetna Insurance Company (Elizabeth Appel, Rose Williams, and John Forbes, on the joint brief).

2. Riesling and Graham, attorneys for respondent California Union Insurance Company (Thomas R. Carton, on the joint brief).

Hoag and Longo, attorneys for respondent Columbia Casualty Company (Michael Hoag, on the joint brief).

Katzman & Coley, attorneys for respondent Allstate Insurance Company (Robert Katzman, on the joint brief).

3. Miller & Rush, attorneys for respondent Zenith Inc. (James Rush, on the brief).

Norcross & Wang, attorneys for respondent Ajax Co., join in the brief of respondent Zenith Inc.

## **EXAMPLES (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

1. Elizabeth Appel and Rose Williams argued the cause for appellants (Appel and Worthley, attorneys for appellant House Insurance Company; Robinson & Williams, attorneys for appellant Prudential Insurance Company; and John Forbes, attorney for appellant Aetna Insurance Company; Elizabeth Appel, Rose Williams, and John Forbes, on the joint brief).

2. Thomas R. Carton argued the cause for respondents (Riesling and Graham, attorneys for respondent California Union Insurance Company; Thomas R. Carton, on the joint brief).

Hoag and Longo, attorneys for respondent Columbia Casualty Company (Michael Hoag, on the joint brief).

Katzman & Coley, attorneys for respondent Allstate Insurance Company (Robert Katzman, on the joint brief).

3. James Rush argued the cause for respondent Zenith Inc. (Miller & Rush, attorneys; James Rush, on the brief).

Howard Norcross argued the cause for respondent Ajax Co. (Norcross & Wang, attorneys, join in the brief of respondent Zenith Inc.).

## **A21: LAW GUARDIANS, GUARDIANS AD LITEM & PUBLIC GUARDIAN**

---

**In a DCPP case, where a Law Guardian represents a minor, that individual also should be identified as the attorney for the minor. See R. 5:8A. Guardians ad litem, however, are not included in the attorney appearance section because they do not act as attorneys. See R. 5:8B.**

### **EXAMPLE (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, Law Guardian,  
attorney for minor A.C. (Alan Jones, Designated  
Counsel, on the brief).

Helen C. Dodick, Acting Public Guardian, attorney for  
respondent Office of the Public Guardian for Elderly  
Adults (Jonathan A. Pfoutz, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

Alan Jones, Designated Counsel, argued the cause for  
minor A.C. (Joseph E. Krakora, Public Defender, Law  
Guardian, attorney; Alan Jones, on the brief).

## A22: AMICI CURIAE

---

**List all amici curiae who have filed briefs. Note: If added as amicus by the appellate court, do not include in the caption.**

### **EXAMPLES (for memos and for opinions without oral argument):**

Roth & Eisenberg, attorneys for amicus curiae American Insurance Association (Edward Matthews, of counsel and on the brief).

Zazzali, Fagella, Nowak, Kleinbaum & Friedman, attorneys for amicus curiae New Jersey Education Association (Richard A. Friedman, of counsel and on the brief; Craig A. Long, on the brief).

### **EXAMPLE (for opinions where cases were orally argued):**

Edward Matthews argued the cause for amicus curiae American Insurance Association (Roth & Eisenberg, attorneys; Edward Matthews, on the brief).