



THE
15TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF FLORIDA

NOTICE OF APPEAL

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL
CIRCUIT IN AND FOR PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

_____,
Plaintiff(s),
vs.
_____,
Defendant(s).

Case No.: _____
Division: _____

Notice of Appeal

NOTICE IS GIVEN that _____,
Appellant, appeals to the 15th Judicial Circuit Court, the order of the County Court entered by the
Honorable _____ rendered _____.

The nature of the order is a Final / Non-Final Order entitled Order.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy hereof has been furnished by mail _____, 20__

By () regular mail () certified mail () hand delivered () served to:

Name and address of other party _____ and to: Attorney's name and address (if any)

Sign your name

Address _____

Telephone _____

**IF A NON-LAWYER HELPED YOU FILL OUT THIS FORM THEY MUST FILL IN THE
BLANKS BELOW:**

I, (name) _____, a non-lawyer, located at:

(street) _____

(city) _____ (state) _____ (phone) _____

Helped (name) _____ who is the

(check one) _____ Petitioner _____ Respondent, fill out this form.

The Mechanics for Filing an Appeal

CONSULTATION WITH AN ATTORNEY IS ALWAYS ADVISED.

Final Appeals —

The appeal of a final order is commenced by filing an original and one copy of a notice of appeal (attaching order being appealed) with the lower tribunal accompanied by the appropriate filing fee, which can vary from circuit to circuit.

The lower tribunal then forwards the notice to the reviewing court. The court's review will be based upon the record of the trial court proceedings which is called the "record on appeal."

The lower tribunal will prepare automatically a record for forwarding to the trial court consisting of all the original documents, pleadings, exhibits, and transcripts of proceedings already on file in the trial court, with the exception of discovery and routine documents such as notices of hearing.

The appellant has 10 days from the filing of the notice to direct the lower court clerk to include any additional documents in the record or to designate any trial court proceedings that should be transcribed and included in the record on appeal.

The appellee has 20 days from the filing of the notice to cross-designate any additional transcripts or documents for inclusion in the record.

It is the appellant's responsibility to ensure that the record is complete, and the appeal may be lost if the record is not adequate to support reversal.

Once the record is complete, the case proceeds to briefing (with the first brief coming 70 days after the notice of appeal), oral argument, and decision.

- ***Cross-appeal*** — The winning party may also file a notice of appeal if that party did not obtain all the relief sought. The most common example would be a plaintiff that prevailed but did not recover all the damages to which he or she was entitled. If the other side has already filed an appeal, the other party may file a cross-appeal which is due within 10 days of service of the appellant's notice or within 30 days of the rendition of the final order, whichever is later. No filing fee is necessary.

- ***Nonfinal Appeals*** — Appeals from nonfinal orders commence just as appeals from final orders with the filing of two copies of a notice of appeal in the lower tribunal within 30 days of the rendition of the order from which review is sought. There are two major differences between appeals from nonfinal orders and appeals from final orders. First, in appeals from nonfinal orders, the briefing schedule is accelerated. The appellant's initial brief is due 15 rather than 70 days from the filing of the notice. Second, unlike final appeals, in appeals from nonfinal orders, the lower tribunal does not prepare a record for the appellate court's review. Instead, the parties are responsible to provide relevant documents, exhibits, and transcripts from the lower court proceedings by way of an appendix filed along with the initial brief. The appendix should include any pleadings, documents, transcripts, or exhibits presented to the trial court that are relevant to the arguments being made in the brief. The parties then proceed to briefing and decision. Florida district courts of appeal rarely grant oral argument in nonfinal cases.

Once the appeal has been filed and the record is perfected, you are on your way. Now all you need to do is convince the court in your briefs and/or at oral argument that reversible error has been committed.