| **ITEM** | **TIME** |
| --- | --- |
| Notice of Appeal  (ORS 19.255(1) and (2)) | 30 days from **entry** of judgment, unless post-trial motions, e.g., motion for new trial or motion for judgment notwithstanding verdict, are timely filed and served, in which case notice is due either within 30 days from timely entry of an order disposing of a post-trial motion or within the time the motion is deemed denied under ORCP 63 D or 64 F, whichever is earlier.  ORS 19.255; ORCP 63 D; ORCP 64 F. However, when post-trial motions are filed and served, a notice of appeal is due 30 days from entry of judgment if that period is later than the period otherwise applicable when post-trial motions are filed and served. ORS 19.255 (2)(b) |
| Notice of Cross-Appeal (ORS 19.255(3)) | 10 days after the expiration of the time for filing a notice of appeal. |
| Appeal from Supplemental Judgments on Costs and Fees after Notice of Appeal Filed(ORS 19.255(1), ORS 20.220 and ORAP 2.20) | 30 days after entry of supplemental judgment for costs, disbursements and attorney fees under ORCP 68 C(5)(b), file and serve an amended notice of appeal from supplemental judgment. |
| Statutory Cost Bond / Supersedeas Undertaking / Restitution Bond  (ORS 19.300, ORS 19.305, ORS 19.310, ORS 19.345) | For a statutory cost bond, within 14 days after notice of appeal is filed. For a supersedeas undertaking, any time during an appeal unless stipulation has been filed within 14 days after the notice of appeal has been filed to dispense with the undertaking. For a restitution bond, respondent must file within 10 days after perfection of appeal in order to enforce judgment on a contract where appellant has filed supersedeas undertaking. |
| Respondent’s Objection to Sufficiency of Statutory Cost Bond / Supersedeas Undertaking / Restitution Bond (ORS 19.305, ORS 19.345; ORCP 82) | 14 days after statutory cost bond, supersedeas undertaking or restitution bond is served. |
| Appeal Transcript  (ORS 19.370(2), ORAP 3.30) | Unless extended by the Court of Appeals, the later of 30 days after notice of appeal is filed or 30 days after the expiration of any abeyance of appeal by referral to the appellate settlement program. |
| Transcript Settled  (ORS 19.370(5)-(7) and  ORAP 3.40) | Unless extended by the Court of Appeals, a party wishing to add or correct the transcript shall file a motion in the trial court within 15 days after either the certification of preparation is filed or any order holding the appeal in abeyance for the appellate settlement program expires. Absent such motion, the transcript is automatically settled 15 days after a certification of preparation is filed. If such motion is denied, the trial court shall enter an order settling the transcript. If granted, the trial court shall fix the time within any corrections and additions must be made. Upon receiving proof of service from all transcribers, the State Court Administrator shall issue notice that the transcript has been settled.  When portions of a transcript are filed by two persons working on the transcript, the time for moving to correct does not begin to run until the last portion of the transcript is filed. |
| Appellant’s Amended Designation of Record or Amended Points on Appeal (ORS 19.250(1)(e) and (f)) | For amended designation of record, within 35 days after transcript is filed unless extension of time is obtained from the Court of Appeals. For amended points on appeal, within 15 days after transcript is filed. |
| Designation of Additional Record (ORS 19.250(2)) | 14 days after the filing of notice of appeal or amended designation of record is filed, any other party may file a designation of additional records. |
| Appellant’s Opening Brief  (ORAP 5.80(1)) | If no transcript or narrative statement is designated, within 49 days after notice of appeal is filed. If transcript or narrative statement is designated, within 49 days after transcript has settled or narrative statement filed. |
| Respondent’s Answering Brief/Opening Brief on Cross-Appeal (ORAP 5.65 and 5.80(2)) | 49 days after appellant’s opening brief. If respondent has cross-appealed, the opening on cross-appeal must immediately follow the body of the answering brief. |
| Reply Brief (if allowed) (ORAP 5.80(3) | 21 days after respondent’s brief is filed or after a motion to file a reply brief is allowed unless otherwise provided in the order allowing the motion. |
| Answering Brief on Cross-Appeal (ORAP 5.80(4) and (5)) | 49 days after opening brief on cross-appeal is filed. |
| Cross-Appellant’s Reply Brief (ORAP 5.80(6)) | If allowed, within 21 days after answering brief on cross-appeal is filed. |
| Statement of Costs / Attorney Fee Petition (ORAP 13.05(5)(a) and ORAP 13.10(2)) (Court of Appeals and Supreme Court) | 21 days after date of decision for statement of costs and 28 days after decision for attorney fee petition. (Note: filing a petition for review or reconsideration does not suspend the time for filing the statement of costs / attorney fee petition.) |
| Objections to Statement of Costs / Attorney Fee Petition (Court of Appeals and Supreme Court) (ORAP 13.05(5)(c) and ORAP 13.10(6)) | Objections to statement of costs and disbursement must be *filed* within 14 days after date of *service* of statement. Objections to a fee petition must be *served and filed* within 14 days after the fee petition is *filed*. |
| Petition for Reconsideration of Decision of Court of Appeals (ORAP 6.25(2)) | 14 days after decision. |
| Response to Petition for Reconsideration of Decision of Court of Appeals (ORAP 6.25(4)) | 7 days after the petition for reconsideration is filed. |
| Petition for Review  (ORAP 9.05(2); *see also* ORAP 6.25(4), (5) and accompanying note). | 35 days after decision by Court of Appeals unless timely petition for reconsideration is filed or extension of time is obtained from the Supreme Court. If timely petition for reconsideration is filed, 35 days after reconsideration decision unless extension of time is obtained from the Supreme Court. If no timely petition for reconsideration is filed after extension is obtained, 35 days from the day the extension expires. |
| Response to Petition for Review (ORAP 9.10) | 14 days after petition for review is filed unless extension of time is obtained from the Supreme Court. |
| Petitioner’s Brief on the Merits (ORCP 9.17 (2)) | 28 days after the Supreme Court allows review unless extension of time is obtained from the Supreme Court. |
| Respondent’s Brief on the Merits (ORCP 9.17 (3)) | 28 days after petitioner’s brief on the merits was filed; if petitioner gives notice of intent to file brief on the merits but ultimately does not do so or does not do so timely, 28 days after the date petitioner’s brief was due; or if petitioner fails to give notice of intent to file a brief on the merits, 28 days after review is allowed. |
| Petition for Reconsideration of Decision of Supreme Court (ORAP 9.25) | 14 days after decision. |
| Amicus (ORAP 8.15(3)-(6)) | In Court of Appeals, amicus brief is due within 7 days after the brief is due with whom amicus is aligned, or if not aligned, 7 days after the opening brief is due in the Court of Appeals.  In Supreme Court, the amicus brief must be filed at the same time as the application to appear amicus curiae. When appearing amicus curiae in support or in opposition to a petition for review, 14 days after the filing of a petition for review. When appearing amicus curiae on the merits, (1) on the date the brief is due of the party with whom amicus is aligned, (2) on the date the petitioner’s brief on the merits on review is due, if not aligned with any party, or (3) within 28 days after review is allowed if petitioner fails to give notice of intent to file brief on the merits. |

**NOTES:**

Motion for Extension of Time

The deadlines could be extended by the appropriate court. Other than the first motion for an extension of time of 28 days or less to file a brief, a motion for extension of time must contain a statement as to opposing counsel’s position. ORAP 7.05 (1)(d); 7.25.

Electronic Filing (Generally):

See ORAP 16, “Filing and Service by Electronic Means”, for rules and information on becoming an “eFiler” regarding matters in the Oregon Court of Appeals or the Oregon Supreme Court. **Be aware that “initiating documents” must still be served via conventional means.** Further, conventional service must be used for all parties who do not qualify for “eService”. ORAP 16.45 (3).

**IMPORTANT NOTICES**

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