

Rule 11. The record on appeal.

(a) **Composition of the record on appeal.** The record on appeal consists of the documents and exhibits filed in or considered by the trial court, including the presentence report in criminal matters, and the transcript of proceedings, if any.

(b) **Preparing, paginating, and indexing the record.**

(1) **Preparing the record.** On the appellate court's request, the trial court clerk will prepare the record in the following order:

(A) all original documents in chronological order;

(B) all published depositions in chronological order;

(C) all transcripts prepared for appeal in chronological order;

(D) a list of all exhibits offered in the proceeding;

(E) all exhibits; and

(F) in criminal cases, the presentence investigation report.

(2) **Pagination.**

(A) Using Bates numbering, the entire record must be paginated.

(B) If the appellate court requests a supplemental record, the same procedures as in (b)(2)(A) apply, continuing Bates numbering from the last page number of the original record.

(3) **Index.** A chronological index of the record must accompany the record on appeal. The index must identify the date of filing and starting page of the document, deposition, or transcript.

(4) **Examining the record.** Appellate court clerks will establish rules and procedures for parties to check out the record after pagination.

(c) **The transcript of proceedings; duty of appellant to order; notice to appellee if partial transcript is ordered.**

(1) **Request for transcript; time for filing.** Within ~~21~~¹⁴ days after filing the ~~notice of appeal~~^{docketing statement}, ~~or within 30 days of the notice of appeal where an indigent appellant has a statutory or constitutional right to counsel,~~ the appellant must order the transcript(s) online at www.utcourts.gov, specifying the entire proceeding or parts of the proceeding to be transcribed that are not already on file. The appellant must serve on the appellee a designation of those parts of the proceeding to be transcribed. If no such parts of the proceedings are to be requested, within the same period the appellant must file a certificate to that effect with the appellate court clerk and serve a copy on the appellee.

(2) **Transcript required of all evidence regarding challenged finding or conclusion.** If the appellant intends to argue on appeal that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by or is contrary to the evidence, the appellant must include in the record a transcript of all evidence relevant to such finding or conclusion. Neither the court nor the appellee is obligated to correct appellant's deficiencies in providing the relevant portions of the transcript.

(3) **Statement of issues; cross-designation by appellee.** If the appellant does not order the entire transcript, the appellee may, within 14 days after the appellant serves the designation or certificate described in paragraph (c)(1), order the transcript(s) in accordance with (c)(1), and serve on the appellant a designation of additional parts to be included.

~~(d) **Agreed statement as the record on appeal.** In lieu of the record on appeal as defined in paragraph (a) of this rule, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case, showing how the issues presented by the appeal arose and were decided in the trial court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the issues presented. If the court deems the statement accurate, it, together with such additions as the trial court may consider necessary fully to present the issues raised by the appeal, will be approved by the trial court. The trial court clerk will transmit the statement to the appellate court clerk within the time~~

54 ~~prescribed by Rule 12(b)(2). The trial court clerk will transmit the record to the appellate~~
55 ~~court clerk on the trial court's approval of the statement.~~

56 ~~(e) Statement of evidence or proceedings when no report was made or when transcript~~
57 ~~is unavailable. If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made,~~
58 ~~or if a transcript is unavailable, or if the appellant is impecunious and unable to afford a~~
59 ~~transcript in a civil case, the appellant may prepare a statement of the evidence or~~
60 ~~proceedings from the best available means, including recollection. The statement must be~~
61 ~~served on the appellee, who may serve objections or propose amendments within 14 days~~
62 ~~after service. The statement and any objections or proposed amendments must be~~
63 ~~submitted to the trial court for resolution, and the trial court clerk will conform the record~~
64 ~~to the trial court's resolution.~~

Commented [AG1]: The removal of paragraphs (d) and (e) is currently out for public comment.

65 **(d) Supplementing or modifying the record.**

66 (1) If any dispute arises as to whether the record is complete and accurate, the dispute
67 may be submitted to and resolved by the trial court. The trial court will ensure that
68 the record accurately reflects the proceedings before the trial court, including by
69 entering any necessary findings to resolve the dispute.

70 (2) If anything material to either party is omitted from or misstated in the record by
71 error of the trial court or court personnel, by accident, or because the appellant did
72 not order a transcript of proceedings that the appellee needs to respond to issues
73 raised in the appellant's brief, the omission or misstatement may be corrected and a
74 supplemental record may be created and forwarded:

75 (A) on stipulation of the parties;

76 (B) by the trial court before or after the record has been forwarded; or

77 (C) by the appellate court on a motion from a party. The motion must state the
78 position of every other party on the requested supplement or modification or why
79 the movant was unable to learn a party's position.

80 (3) The moving party, or the court if it is acting on its own initiative, must serve on
81 the parties a statement of the proposed changes. Within 14 days after service, any
82 party may serve objections to the proposed changes.

83 ~~(e)~~ **Accessing sealed records.** Any portion of the record properly designated as sealed
84 in the trial court remains sealed on appeal. A party may file a motion or petition to access
85 the sealed portion of the record in accordance with [Rule 4-202.04](#) of the Utah Code of
86 Judicial Administration.

87 *Effective ~~January 22, 2025~~*