
APPEALS & APPELLATE DECISIONS

INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS

Appellate Rule 14

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Discretionary interlocutory appeals under [Appellate Rule 14\(B\)](#) are handled differently than appeals from final judgments or interlocutory appeals of right. In a discretionary interlocutory appeal, the appealing party must file a motion in the trial court asking the court to certify its order for interlocutory appeal. If that motion is granted, the party must file a motion to accept interlocutory appeal with the Court on Appeal. At the same time, the party must file a Notice of Appearance with the Court on Appeal.

[Ind. Appellate Rule 16\(H\)](#).

If the Court on Appeal grants the party's motion to accept interlocutory appeal, the appealing party must file a Notice of Appeal with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Tax Court within fifteen (15) days of the Court on Appeals' order.

Keep in mind:

- DO NOT file Notices of Completion before the appellant has filed a Notice of Appeal in the Appellate Court.
- **Extensions of time** in interlocutory appeals are disfavored. Beginning July 1, 2016, Indiana Appellate Rule 14 (G)(1) will no longer contain language addressing extensions of time to prepare Transcripts in interlocutory appeals. [Ind. Appellate Rule 14\(G\)](#).

Interlocutory Appeals under [Ind. Appellate Rule 14\(I\)](#), involving death penalty cases or questions of interpretation of [Ind. Code 35-50-2-9](#) (Life Without Parole), are heard by the Supreme Court.

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