



“Test your formatting knowledge!”

Practice Tips

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NRAP 32 – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITH A SHORT QUIZ

The Supreme Court recently revised Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure (NRAP) 32¹, which deals, in part, with the formatting of appellate briefs and other papers. Test your formatting knowledge!

1. **The cover for an appellant’s opening brief must be:**
 - (a) Red
 - (b) White
 - (c) Blue
 - (d) Gray
2. **Margins on a brief must be:**
 - (a) At least one inch on all sides
 - (b) At least one inch on the top, left and bottom of the page
 - (c) At least one inch on the top and bottom of the page
 - (d) Whatever allows you to fit the most lines per page
3. **Pages in the brief preceding the statement of the case:**
 - (a) Do not have to be numbered
 - (b) Must be numbered in Arabic numerals
 - (c) Must be numbered in upper-case Roman numerals
 - (d) Must be numbered in lower-case Roman numerals
 - (e) What’s a statement of the case?²
4. **The typeface required for a brief must be:**
 - (a) Proportionally spaced
 - (b) Monospaced
 - (c) Either of the above³
 - (d) None of the above
5. **Footnotes must be the same size as the typeface used in the body of the brief.**
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
6. **If a proportionally spaced typeface is used, the size of the font must be at least:**
 - (a) 9-point or larger
 - (b) 10-point or larger
 - (c) 12-point or larger
 - (d) 14-point or larger
7. **If a monospaced typeface is used, the size of the font:**
 - (a) May not contain more than 14 ½ characters per inch
 - (b) May not contain more than 12 ½ characters per inch
 - (c) May not contain more than 10 ½ characters per inch
 - (d) Am I going to have to buy a ruler for this?
8. **In a non-capital case, the length of an opening or answering brief is acceptable if:**
 - (a) The brief does not exceed thirty (30) pages
 - (b) The brief does not contain more than 14,000 words
 - (c) There are no more than 1,300 lines of monospaced text
 - (d) All of the above
9. **Which of the following count towards a brief’s length limitation?**
 - (a) Table of contents
 - (b) Headings
 - (c) Footnotes
 - (d) Quotations
 - (e) NRAP 28.2 Certificate of compliance
 - (f) Certificate of service



10. The typeface requirements for an appellate brief also apply to a motion filed under NRAP 27.

- (a) True
- (b) False

11. Which of one the following is not a proportionally spaced typeface?

- (a) Century Schoolbook
- (b) Courier
- (c) CG Times
- (d) Times New Roman

12. The NRAP 28.2 certificate of compliance form provided by the Supreme Court requires that the attorney indicate which of the following?

- (a) The name and version of the word processing program used to draft the brief
- (b) The type style
- (c) The font size or the number of characters per inch
- (d) (b) and (c)
- (e) (a), (b) and (c)

ANSWER KEY:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. c (NRAP 32(a)(2)) | 7. c (NRAP 32(a)(5)(B)) |
| 2. a (NRAP 32(a)(4)) | 8. d (NRAP 32(a)(7)(A)) |
| 3. d (NRAP 32(a)(4)) | 9. b,c,d (NRAP 32(a)(7)(C)) |
| 4. c (NRAP 32(a)(5)) | 10. a (NRAP 27(d)(1)(E)) |
| 5. a (NRAP 32(a)(5)) | 11. b (NRAP 32(a)(5)(B)) |
| 6. d (NRAP 32(a)(5)(A)) | 12. e (NRAP Form 9) ■ |

1. The changes took effect on January 3, 2012.
2. Pursuant to NRAP 28(a)(6), a statement of the case is to briefly indicate the nature of the case, the course of the proceedings and the disposition below.
3. In case you're wondering about the difference between a proportional typeface and a monospaced typeface, a proportional typeface contains characters of varying widths, while a monospaced (non-proportional or fixed-width) typeface uses a single standard width for all characters in the font. See <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface>. Below is an example of the difference between the two:

Proportional
Monospace



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