

# OVERVIEW ON APPEALS

If you're pursuing an appeal from Superior Court to the Court of Appeals, you'll want to get familiar with the Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP).

1. Do you have the right to appeal?

If you have the right to appeal, you may file a Notice of Appeal.

If your case falls under discretionary review, you may file a Notice of Discretionary Review.

RAP Title 2

See RAP 5.2 for timing requirements for notice.

If you're seeking discretionary review, you must also file a motion within 15 days after filing the notice.

2. File notice

3. "Designation of Clerk's Papers" & "Statement of Arrangements" due within 30 days of filing notice.

4. "Report of Proceedings" due within 45 days of Clerk's Papers.

These items make up the "Record for Review" RAP Title 9

5. Appellant brief must be filed within 45 days of the Report of Proceedings.

Fail to file? The appeal will be dismissed.

RAP Title 10

6. Respondent brief must be filed within 30 days of service of the appellant brief.

Fail to file? Lose your chance at oral argument.

RAP Title 10

(6.5) Appellant may choose to write a reply brief to the respondent's brief. This is optional, but recommended (and due within 30 days of service).

Oral Argument

7. Clerks will schedule a hearing if your case needs oral argument. RAP Title 11

Need to appeal further? You have 30 days to petition the Supreme Court for review...

8. Opinion/ Ruling

RAP Title 12