

**YAKIMA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
LOCAL RULES FOR APPEAL OF DECISIONS
OF COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION
Effective September 1, 2022**

LOCAL RULES FOR APPEAL OF DECISIONS OF COURTS OF LIMITED
JURISDICTION.....
LRALJ 2.4 HOW TO INITIATE AN APPEAL.....
LRALJ 3.1 ASSIGNMENT AND SCHEDULING OF CASE.....
LRALJ 4.3 STAY OF ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT.....
LRALJ 7.2 TIME FOR FILING BRIEFS.....
LRALJ 9.2 ENTRY OF DECISION AND JUDGMENT.....
LRALJ 10.2 DISMISSAL OF APPEAL.....

**LRALJ 2.4
HOW TO INITIATE AN APPEAL**

(d) Designation of Nature of Case. The party appealing to Superior Court shall designate in the notice of appeal the nature of the case appealed; namely, criminal, civil or infraction. At the time that a notice of appeal is filed, a copy of the notice of appeal shall be provided to the Court Administrator.

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991; Amended effective September 1, 2020; September 1, 2021.]

**LRALJ 3.1
ASSIGNMENT AND SCHEDULING OF CASE**

When a notice of appeal is filed, the Court Administrator shall set the matter for oral argument. The case shall be set to be heard no less than 90 days, and no more than 120 days from the date the notice of appeal was filed. The Administrator shall designate on the notice of hearing the judge who will hear the case. The case shall be heard as scheduled unless otherwise ordered by the judge assigned to hear it. If a party does not appear at the time set for argument, the court will decide the case on the briefs submitted or dismiss the appeal.

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991; Amended effective September 1, 2020; September 1, 2021.]

**LRALJ 4.3
STAY OF ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT**

(a) Civil Case.

(1) The Superior Court, upon the application of a party, may stay the enforcement of any civil judgment upon the filing or posting by the applicant of a bond or other security approved by

the court; provided, however, the stay in a case involving an infraction shall be automatic and no bond shall be required in such cases. The application for stay of judgment must be filed with the notice of appeal and noted for hearing at the next timely date for hearing motions before the Superior Court according to its existing rules. If the application for stay of judgment is not filed with the notice of appeal, the appellant's right to obtain a stay of judgment is waived.

(2) The bond must be conditioned on the satisfaction of the judgment in full together with interest and costs and the satisfaction in full of any probable modification of the judgment by the Superior Court. If the stay applied for is for only part of a decision, the amount of the bond may be accordingly adjusted.

(3) If the judgment is for the recovery of money not wholly secured, the amount of the bond shall be fixed at such sum as will cover the whole amount of the judgment remaining unsatisfied and unsecured unless the Superior Court for good cause shown fixes a different amount.

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991.]

LRALJ 7.2 TIME FOR FILING BRIEFS

(a) Brief of Appellant. At the time the appellant's brief is filed, a copy shall be provided to the judge assigned to hear the matter.

(b) Brief of Respondent. At the time the respondent's brief is filed, a copy shall be provided to the judge assigned to hear the matter.

(c) Violation of Time Requirements. Upon the failure of either party to comply with the time requirements herein, the opposing party, or the court on its own initiative, may direct the defaulting party to show cause why the appeal should not be dismissed, the relief requested granted, or terms imposed.

(d) Computation of Time. Any computation of time mentioned herein, or the enlargement thereof, shall be made in accordance with [CR 6\(a\) and \(b\)](#).

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991.]

LRALJ 9.2 ENTRY OF DECISION AND JUDGMENT

(a) Within two weeks of the hearing, the prevailing party shall present a proposed order consistent with the judge's oral ruling, with at least three days' notice to the opposing party.

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991; Amended effective September 1, 2020.]

LRALJ 10.2
DISMISSAL OF APPEAL

(d) Effect of Dismissal. Any dismissal of an appeal under any of these rules by the Superior Court shall result in an automatic removal of the matter to the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction for enforcement of judgment or imposition of sentence.

[Adopted effective January 14, 1991; Amended effective September 1, 2020.]