

WAIVER OF RULES AND EXTENSION AND REDUCTION OF TIME

(a) Generally. The appellate court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, waive or alter the provisions of any of these rules and enlarge or shorten the time within which an act must be done in a particular case in order to serve the ends of justice, subject to the restrictions in sections (b) and (c).

Streamlined Extensions of Time for Filing Briefs in the Court of Appeals. If a party in the Court of Appeals has not previously filed a motion for an extension of time to file a brief authorized by RAP 10.2(a)-(c), that party may obtain a single streamlined extension of time to file that brief not to exceed 30 days. A party requesting a streamlined extension of time should file a written request as set forth in RAP Form 25. The clerk will approve requests that comply with this rule and will provide a new schedule. The clerk will inform parties not eligible for relief under this subsection as to the appropriate method to obtain relief. A streamlined extension of time to file a brief is not available if an appeal has been accelerated.

(b) Restriction on Extension of Time. The appellate court will only in extraordinary circumstances and to prevent a gross miscarriage of justice extend the time within which a party must file a notice of appeal, a notice for discretionary review, a motion for discretionary review of a decision of the Court of Appeals, a petition for review, or a motion for reconsideration. The appellate court will ordinarily hold that the desirability of finality of decisions outweighs the privilege of a litigant to obtain an extension of time under this section. The motion to extend time is determined by the appellate court to which the untimely notice, motion, or petition is directed.

(c) Restriction on Changing Decision. The appellate court will not enlarge the time provided in rule 12.7 within which the appellate court may change or modify its decision.

(d) Terms. The remedy for violation of these rules is set forth in rule 18.9. The court may condition the exercise of its authority under this rule by imposing terms or awarding compensatory damages, or both, as provided in rule 18.9.

[Adopted effective July 1, 1976; Amended effective July 2, 1976; October 1, 2024; October 28, 2025.]