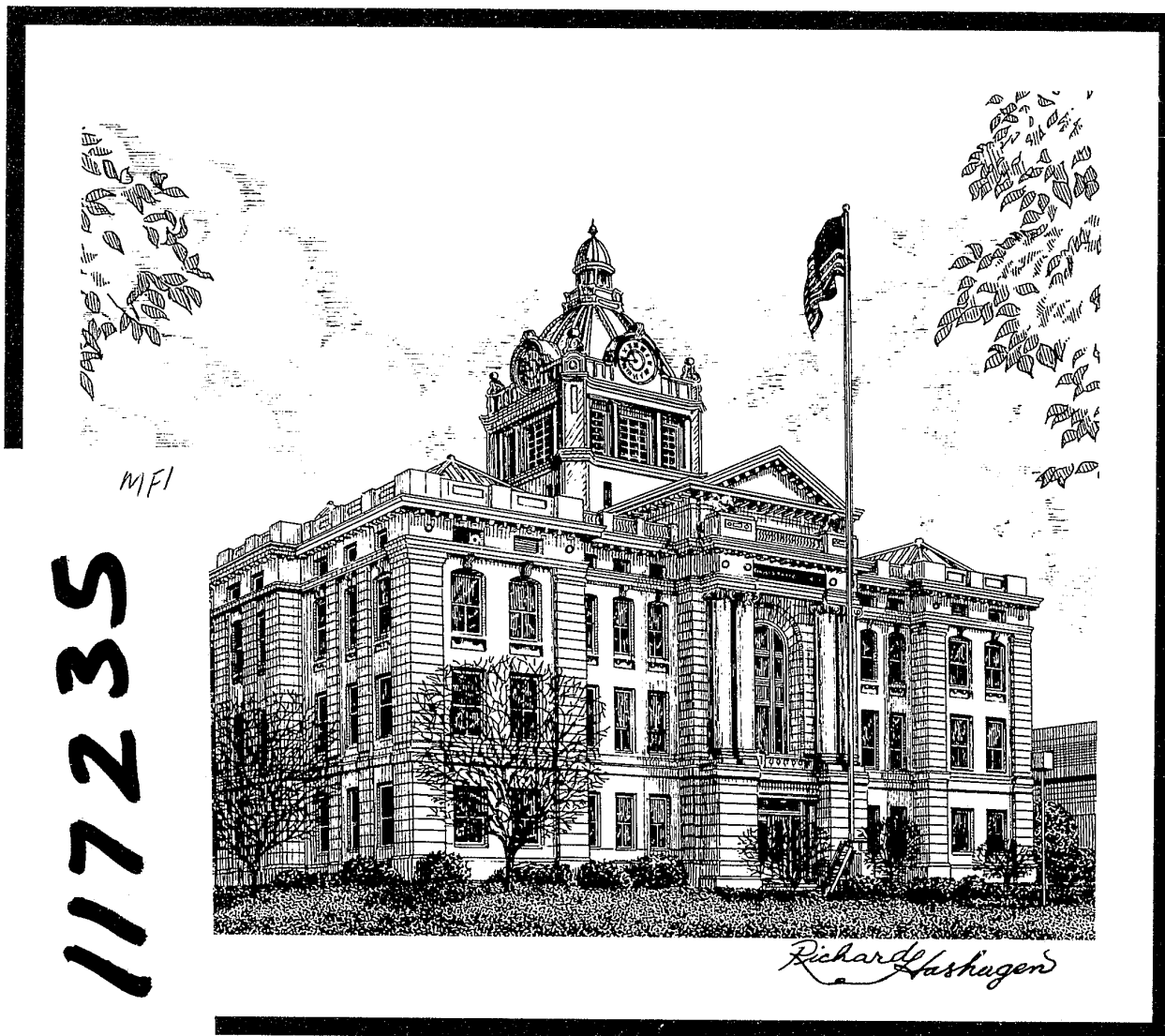


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1988 REPORT



of the
Courts of Washington

About the cover...

The Grays Harbor County Courthouse is on the Registry of National Historical Places. It remains a part of our past, and a visible record of our architectural achievements. Structures of our past stand along side gaunt modern monoliths--aging brick and stone blend with newly constructed steel and glass. The Grays Harbor Courthouse allows us to reflect on where we have been, and to plan the bright years ahead.

This pen and ink drawing is by author/illustrator Richard Hashagen and is included in his book, *Counties of the State of Washington*, published in 1986. The drawing as well as the above description are reproduced here with the permission of the author.

Acknowledgements:

Publication of this report would not be possible without the efforts of the appellate clerks, county clerks, and limited jurisdiction administrators, whose daily workload captures the statistical information herein.

The following judicial officers receive special recognition for providing "state of the judiciary" messages for their respective court levels, and graciously allowing us to use their photographs.

Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge,
Court of Appeals

Harold D. Clarke, President-Judge
Superior Court Judges' Association

Christine Cary, President
District and Municipal Court Judges
Association

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Geoffrey Crooks, Commissioner
Supreme Court Commissioners' Office

C. J. Merritt, Clerk
Supreme Court Clerks' Office

Richard D. Taylor, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division I

David Ponzoha, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division II

Joyce J. McCown, Clerk
Court of Appeals, Division III

Thomas R. Fallquist, Past-President
County Clerks' Association

Jackie Busse, President
County Clerks' Association

Pamela A. Shotwell, President
Association of Juvenile Court
Administrators'

Mark C. Oldenburg, President
Superior Court Administrators'
Association

Le Sanchez, President
Washington State Association for
Court Administration

Elaine M. McNally
Misdemeanant Corrections
Association

The new Court Management
Council's Task Force on Statistics
provided invaluable interpretation of
statistics from the court
professional's vantage point.

And finally, much thanks to the staff
of the Office of the Administrator for
the Courts who contributed time,
information, and written material on
legislation and court activities.

Office of the Administrator for the Courts Olympia, Washington

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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

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Annual Report The Courts of Washington 1988

117235

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MAY 15 1989

ACQUISITIONS



OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR FOR
THE COURTS

MARY CAMPBELL McQUEEN
Administrator

To: The Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme
Court of the State of Washington

The Honorable Governor of
Washington State

The Honorable President of the
Washington State Senate

The Honorable Speaker of the
Washington State House of Representatives

The 1988 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington serves as the "state of the judiciary" message of the judicial branch. The activities of judicial organizations and committees are documented to demonstrate the effective management of future, as well as current issues affecting justice in our state.

During 1988 judicial task forces initiated significant steps toward the improvement of justice in the following areas: gender and justice, minorities and justice, indigent defense, and further definition of the role of limited jurisdiction courts.

The work of the Board for Judicial Administration and the Court Management Council improved active case management in both appellate and trial courts. Increased demand for management reports from our automated systems is evidence of that shared commitment to case management.

Increased efforts to improve communication between the judicial branch and agencies such as the Department of Corrections and Department of Licensing further demonstrate the judiciary's leadership role in identifying appropriate, cost effective ways to share public information.

In conclusion, this report demonstrates the continuing commitment of the judicial branch to serve the public through the effective administration of justice.

Respectfully,

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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Table of Contents

Judicial Issues

Judiciary	1.4
Education	1.4
Publications	1.4
Performance Evaluation	1.5
Salaries	1.5
Retirement	1.5
Ethics	1.6
Judicial Conduct	1.6
Commission On Washington Courts	1.6
Court Rules	1.6

Judicial Administration 1.7

Judicial Council	1.7
Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	1.7
Court Interpreter Task Force	1.7
Gender and Justice Task Force	1.7
The Minority and Justice Task Force	1.8
Indigent Defense	1.8
Jury Management	1.9
Attorney Contingent Fees	1.9
Case Management	1.9
Technical Assistance	1.10

Courts and Community 1.11

The Public's Opinion of the Courts	1.11
Bench-Bar-Press	1.11
National Recognition	1.11
State Recognition	1.11
Centennial '89 Mock Trials	1.12
Temple of Justice	1.12

Technology in the Courts 1.12

Video Recording in the Courtroom	1.12
Bar Coding Applications	1.12
Judicial Information Systems (JIS)	1.12
JIS Committee Activities	1.13
Data Modeling Project	1.14
DISCIS Conversion	1.14
Mainframe: Software/Hardware	1.14
Training	1.14
Information Center	1.14
Personal Computer Support	1.14
Delay Reduction Technology	1.15
Bogle and Gates Access	1.15
Data Administration	1.15
Interagency Cooperation	1.15
JUVIS Detention	1.15
Desktop Publishing	1.15
Local Area Networks	1.15

Expenditures 1.16

Local Expenditures	1.16
State Court Expenditures	1.16
State Appropriations	1.16

Revenues 1.17

Public Safety and Education Assessment	1.17
1988 Legislative Impacts on Revenue	1.17
State Revenue Growth	1.17
1988 State Revenue	1.18
Seasonality in PSEA	1.18
PSEA Surcharge and More Contested Infraction Cases	1.18
Outstanding Balances Study	1.18
Limited Jurisdiction Court Receipts	1.18

The Supreme Court

Administrative Leadership	2.3
Clerks' Office	2.3
Commissioners' Office	2.3
Administration	2.3
Jurisdiction	2.3
Leadership	2.4
New Member	2.4
National Recognition	2.4
State Recognition	2.4
Education	2.4
Community Outreach	2.5
Centennial Celebration/Temple of Justice	2.5
Supreme Court Staffing	2.5
Caseload	2.5
General Trends	2.5
Direct Case Management	2.5
Indirect Case Management	2.5
Statistical Highlights	2.6
Statistical Tables	2.7
Glossary	2.17

The Court of Appeals

Administrative Leadership	3.4
Division I	3.4
Division II	3.4
Division III	3.4
Administration	3.5
Jurisdiction	3.5
Organization	3.5
Operation	3.5
Education	3.5
Technology	3.6
Local Area Networks	3.6
Courts and Community	3.6
Recognition of Judges	3.6
Media Project	3.6
Division II Reaching Out	3.6
Delay Reduction	3.6
Long-Range Planning Committee	3.6
Motion on the Merits	3.6
Settlement Conferences	3.7
No Oral Argument	3.7
Caseload	3.7
Caseload vs. Workload	3.7
Median, Not Average Time	3.7
Reduction of Time-in-Process	3.7
Future Concerns	3.8
Not-Ready-For-Setting Stress	3.8
Division I	3.8
Division II	3.8
Division III	3.8
Statistical Highlights	3.9
All Divisions	3.9
Division I	3.9
Division II	3.9
Division III	3.9
Statistical Highlights	3.9
Glossary	3.27

The Superior Courts

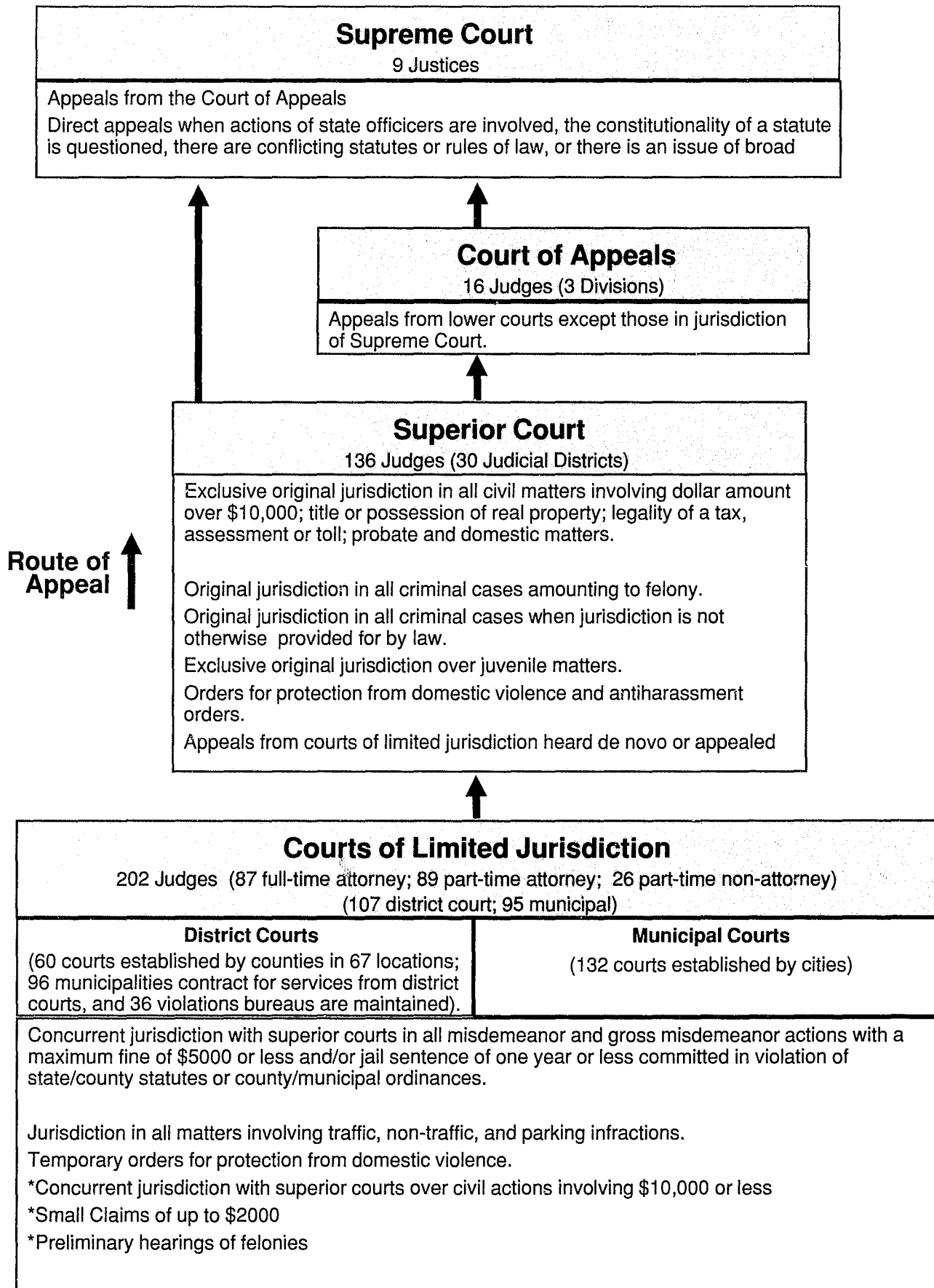
Administrative Leadership	4.4
County Clerks' Association	4.4
Superior Court Administrators	4.5
Juvenile Administrators	4.5
Jurisdiction	4.6
Judiciary	4.6
Education	4.6
Publications	4.7
Courts and the Community	4.7
Recognition of Judges	4.7
Administration	4.7
Technical Assistance	4.7
King County Delay Reduction	4.7
AIDS Legislation	4.7
Judicial Staffing	4.8
Judicial Positions	4.9
Filings/Population Ratios Support Weighted Caseload Approach In Assessing Superior Court Judicial Position Needs	4.10
Technology in the Courts	4.12
King County Delay Reduction	4.12
Pierce County Differentiated Case Management	4.12
Receipt Reporting System Sites	4.12
Bogle and Gates Access	4.12
Interagency Data Transfer	4.12
Video Recording in the Courtroom	4.12
Automatic Transfer of Caseload Data	4.12
Caseload Overview	4.13
Criminal Matters	4.15
Sentencing	4.15
Sexual Offender Presentence Reports	4.15
Indeterminant Sentencing Review Board	4.15
Criminal Matters Increase	4.15
War on Drugs: Judgeship Impact	4.15
Incarceration Rises, Probation Declines	4.15
Criminal Jury Trials Rise	4.16
Statistical Highlights	4.16
Civil Matters	4.18
Administrative Procedures	4.18
Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs	4.18
Arbitration	4.18
Enforcement of Judgments	4.18
Civil Filings Continue To Grow	4.19
Domestic Violence/Civil Harassment Caseload Increases	4.19
Statistical Highlights	4.22
Juvenile Matters	4.25
Education	4.25
Chapter 234, Laws of 1988:	4.25
Juvenile Court Salary Survey	4.25
Publications	4.25
Technical Assistance	4.25
Juvenile Detention Module	4.25
Adoption of a Presumptive Schedule for the Determination of Child Support	4.25
Child Support Schedule Commission	4.26
Driving Privilege Suspensions for Juveniles Involved in Drug/Alcohol Related Offenses	4.26
Chapter 232, Laws of 1988:	4.26
Chapter 194, Laws of 1988:	4.26
Foster Care Review Task Force	4.26
Fingerprinting and the Clerks	4.27
Statistical Highlights	4.27

Statistical Tables	4.31
Glossary	4.51
The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	
Administrative Leadership	5.2
Washington State Association for Court Administration	5.2
Misdemeanant Corrections Association	5.2
Judiciary	5.3
Jurisdiction	5.3
Education	5.3
Lay Judge/Commissioners	5.4
Administration	5.4
Technical Assistance	5.4
Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	5.4
Collections	5.5
Outstanding Balances Study	5.5
Technology	5.5
DISCIS Conversion	5.5
Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS)	5.6
Staffing	5.6
Judicial Positions	5.6
Population, Filings, and Judges	5.6
Per Capita Filings	5.8
Court Support Staffing	5.8
District Court Weighted Caseload	5.8
1988 Caseload	5.8
History of Limited Jurisdiction Courts Established Throughout Washington	5.8
Statistical Highlights	5.9
Court Effectiveness	5.10
Good Housekeeping	5.10
Charging Practices and Jurisdiction Discretion	5.12
Infractions	5.13
Infraction Enforcement Impact	5.13
Non-Traffic Infractions	5.13
Fewer Paid, More Contested Infraction Cases, and PSEA Surcharge	5.13
Misdemeanors	5.15
Decriminalization	5.15
Driving While Intoxicated/ Physical Control	5.16
DWI Ignition Interlock	5.17
DWI Supreme Court Decisions	5.17
Deferred Prosecution Successful	5.17
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	5.18
Civil/Small Claims	5.20
Civil Filing Location Change	5.20
Small Claims Jurisdiction Increased	5.20
Alternate Dispute Resolution	5.21
Felony Activity	5.22
Understanding Caseload Tables	5.23
Eighty Largest Courts	5.23
Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data	5.23
Court Statistical Tables	5.54
Glossary	5.54

Reference

Associations	6.2
County Clerks' Association	6.2
Court Administration, Washington State Association for	6.2
District and Municipal Court Judges Association	6.2
Juvenile Court Administrators, Association of	6.2
Misdemeanant Corrections Association	6.2
Superior Court Administrators' Association	6.3
Superior Court Judges' Association	6.3
Boards, Commissions, and Councils	6.3
Board for Judicial Administration	6.3
Board for Trial Court Education	6.3
Commission on Judicial Conduct	6.3
Commission on State Law Reports	6.3
Limited Practice Board	6.3
State/Federal Judicial Council	6.4
Standing Committees	6.4
Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington	6.4
Courts and Community Committee	6.4
Judicial Information System Committee	6.4
Pattern Forms Committee	6.4
Pattern Jury Instruction Committee	6.4
Reference Material	6.4
Audio-Visual Library	6.4
Benchbooks	6.5
Formbooks	6.5
Handbooks and Manuals	6.5
Supreme Court Offices	6.6
Administrator for the Courts	6.6
Clerk of the Supreme Court	6.6
Commissioner of the Supreme Court	6.6
Reporter of Decisions	6.6
State Law Librarian	6.7

Washington Court System, 1988



The Board for Judicial Administration 1988



Judicial Representatives from left to right

Robert R. Redman
Representative of the
Washington State
Bar Association

Jack P. Scofield
Judge
Court of Appeals
Division I

Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice
Washington State
Supreme Court

W. Daniel Phillips
Judge, President-Elect
District and Municipal
Court Judges Association

Thomas A. Swayze, Jr.
Judge, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges'
Association

Not Pictured - Christine Cary
Judge, President
District and Municipal
Court Judges Association

Patrick C. Comfort
Representative of the
Washington State
Bar Association

Harold D. Clarke
Judge, President
Superior Court Judges'
Association

Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals
Division II

Keith M. Callow
Acting Chief Justice
Washington State
Supreme Court

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) is chartered to develop statewide policy enhancing the administration of justice in Washington State. By unanimous vote, the Board's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting the overall judicial system;
- establishing a judicial position on legislation affecting a single court level, at the request of that court level;
- providing direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on legislative and other matters affecting the administration of justice;
- fostering the local administration of justice by improving communication within the judicial branch.

Membership on the BJA consists of the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Chief Judge and one Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the President and President-Elect of the Superior Court Judges' Association, the President and President-Elect of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, and two members of the Washington

State Bar Association appointed by the Board of Governors. The Administrator for the Courts serves as secretariat to the Board with no voting rights. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the meetings.

The Executive Committee of the BJA considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Board meetings, subject to ratification by the Board. Standing committees as well as ad hoc committees and task forces are established by unanimous vote with such authority as the Board deems appropriate. Committees report in writing to the Board as appropriate to their charge.

During 1988 the BJA coordinated the judiciary's efforts to reform the Judicial Retirement System (JRS). Working with the state actuary, the Department of Retirement Systems, and key legislative leaders, a comprehensive reform of the JRS was achieved that meets the needs of the judiciary and the requirements of the Legislature.

The BJA also reviewed numerous bills during the 1988 session and presented a cohesive position for the judiciary regarding judicial administration issues, including a reform of juror summoning and selection procedures and a review of the judiciary's role in foster care placement for children.

The Court Management Council 1988



Judicial Representatives from left to right

Carol K. Glover
President, Superior
Court Administrators'
Association

Pamela A. Shotwell
President, Juvenile
Court Administrators'
Association

Leland E. Fish
Vice President
Juvenile Court
Administrators' Assn.

Virgil G. Hulsey
President, Washington
State Association for
Court Administration

Richard D. Taylor
Clerk,
Court of Appeals
Division I

Mary C. McQueen
Administrator
Office of the Administrator
for the Courts

Jackie Busse
President-Elect
County Clerks'
Association

Cathleen M. Grindle
1st Vice President
Washington State
Association for Court
Administration

James R. Boldt
Superior Court
Administrators'
Association

David Ponzoha
Clerk
Court of Appeals
Division II

Thomas R. Fallquist
Past-President
County Clerks'
Association

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing the administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include the following:

- establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts;
- providing, by majority vote, direction to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on other matters affecting the administration of the courts;
- fostering communication among the various entities providing court administration.

Membership in the Court Management Council consists of the president and one executive board member from each of the following: Association of County Clerks, Association for Court Administration, Association of Superior Court Administrators, and Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the Council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from that office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between Council meetings, subject to ratification of the Council. Standing and ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

During 1988 the Court Management Council reviewed a comprehensive study prepared by a special Case Management Work Group which analyzed causes of trial court delay. The study recommended an action plan with specific techniques to promote delay reduction in large superior courts. The Council authorized the Work Group to continue to monitor the progress of the action plan.

Recognizing the purpose of the Council as a forum for improving the administration of the state's courts, members participated in a two day retreat to further define the Council's role and the processes for effectively addressing important issues. Members approved a court order for presentation to the Supreme Court, officially establishing the functions and authority of the Council.

Judicial Issues

Chapter Contents

Judiciary

- Education
- Publications
- Performance Evaluation
- Salaries
- Retirement
- Ethics
- Commission on Judicial Conduct
- Commission on Washington Courts
- Court Rules

Judicial Administration

- Judicial Council
- Judicial Council Task Force on CLJ
- Court Interpreter Task Force
- Gender and Justice Task Force
- Minority and Justice Task Force
- Indigent Defense
- Jury Management
- Attorney Contingent Fees
- Case Management
- Technical Assistance

Courts and Community

- The Public's Opinion of the Courts
- Bench-Bar-Press
- National Recognition
- State Recognition
- Centennial '89 Mock Trials
- Temple of Justice

Technology in the Courts

- Video Recording in the Courtroom
- Bar Coding Applications
- Judicial Information Systems
- JIS Committee Activities
- Data Modeling Project
- DISCIS Conversion
- Mainframe: Software/Hardware
- Training
- Information Center
- Personal Computer Support
- Delay Reduction Technology
- Bogle and Gates Access
- Data Administration
- Interagency Cooperation
- JUVIS Detention
- Desktop Publishing
- Local Area Networks

Expenditures

- Local Expenditures
- State Court Expenditures
- State Appropriations

Revenues

- Public Safety & Education Assess.
- 1988 Legislative Impacts on Revenue
- Legislation Directly Affecting Revenue
- State Revenue Growth
- 1988 State Revenue
- Seasonality in PSEA
- PSEA Surcharge
- Outstanding Balances Study
- Limited Jurisdiction Court Receipts

Judiciary

Education

The Board for Trial Court Education, chaired by the Honorable James M. Murphy, coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The thirteen members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

During calendar year 1988, the Board for Trial Court Education coordinated over 75 days of education programs for judges and court support personnel. These courses were attended by over 1300 individuals. The overall goal of the Board and the programs it sponsors is to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of the judicial branch.

To meet the individual needs of judges and court support personnel, the Board sponsored attendance at out-of-state seminars. Sixty-eight court employees benefited from this program during 1988. In addition, 19 individuals received tuition support to attend job-related programs conducted in-state.

Additional education opportunities were provided at the 1988 Washington Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Spring Conference. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The Conference provided 12 hours of education through a mixture of general sessions and choice sessions to meet the varied needs of judges throughout all court levels. General sessions included: CJC Canon 5 -- Off the Bench Activity; Judges as Managers; and AIDS: Vital Information for Judges. Choice sessions included: Indian Courts - Past, Present and Future; Insanity and Diminished Capacity; Experts in Indigent Defense - the Court's Role; and Evidence.

The Appellate Seminar in April focused on dispositional opinions, the future of the First Amendment and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of

constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

General programs are also sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education to meet the needs of multiple constituencies. The programs are planned by committees which are representative of the probable attendees. During 1988 the following general programs were held:

Court Revenue Distribution

Workshops: Six one-day sessions were held throughout the state to present new information on recoupment of criminal court costs and BARS code construction. The workshops also provided time for work groups for each court level. The programs were attended by court personnel and local government representatives responsible for court revenues.

Court Support Orientation: This program was designed for court support personnel with limited work experience in the court system. Topics included public image of the courts, role of courts, ethics in the court system, communication, and hostile client management.

Guardian Ad Litem: This program was implemented in 1987 to establish communication among the Guardian Ad Litem coordinators throughout the state. This year's program provided an opportunity for further identification of needs, sharing of resources, and showcasing successful programs. A network for further communication and interaction has been established.

Institute for Court Management: Two general programs were provided in-state by the Institute for Court Management (ICM). One program, Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction, is a week-long program which addresses key issues related to improving court management. The second program, Court Security, focuses on projects and programs to increase personal and facility security.

Orientation for New Jury Legislation:

This program was held twice during 1988 and focused on new jury legislation, jury selection, orientation, summoning, qualification, utilization, and jury questionnaires. It was especially designed to meet the needs of small courts.

Publications

Benchbooks, formbooks, handbooks, manuals, and booklets are compiled or revised periodically to provide complete

and up-to-date information in a readily accessible format to members of the judicial community. The Reference section of this report provides a synopsis of these publications.

A new benchbook and several new editions of benchbooks, handbooks, and directories have kept the courts and the public current on judicial issues and procedures in 1988.

The *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction* is a new volume which is a source of statutes, court rules, case law, and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Justice Court Civil Rules (JCR), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections.

The Supreme Court Committee on Pattern Instructions completed a third edition of Washington Practice-Pattern Instructions-Civil during 1988. This new edition was prepared to reflect changes in personal injury law brought about by the Tort Reform Act of 1986 as well as case law developments through April 1988.

The new edition of civil instructions features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, loss of consortium, medical malpractice and product liability. In addition, many of the damage instructions found in the second edition have been revised to meet the requirements of tort reform. A principal feature of the new edition is a set of new verdict forms which are tailored to cover a variety of factual patterns as to parties, entities and conduct which may be encountered in tort litigation under the 1986 Tort Reform Act.

Another major publication updated in 1988 was the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures*. This update was accomplished by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

Other publications which were updated in 1988 include the following:

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction;

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations;

County Clerks' Handbook;

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts;

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts;

Juvenile Court Administrator's Desk Manual;

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management;

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Performance Evaluation

Since its formation in early 1986, Washington's Judicial Performance Evaluation Task Force has been working toward the development of an evaluation program tailored to this state's needs. The primary goal is to develop a balanced process for providing performance feedback to judges as a sound basis for self-improvement. As a secondary goal, performance evaluation may lend insights to the design and content of judicial education programs.

Justice Robert F. Utter serves as Chair of Washington's Task Force. Members are individuals appointed from the judiciary at each court level, the Bar Association, and the lay public. Researchers provide technical support to the Task Force and the American Bar Association has contributed a small grant to cover a portion of member travel costs.

Policy governing uses and dissemination of evaluations has been developed. A methodology has been designed to maximize validity and reliability of information collected.

In 1988 the Superior Court Judges' Association Board of Trustees and the District and Municipal Court Judges

Board of Governors approved the basic program design and authorized a pretest with volunteering judges. The volunteers' assessments of the process will be shared with all judges.

Salaries

In 1987 the Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials filed a new salary schedule for statewide elected officials and all full-time judges. The schedule for judicial salaries meets two fundamental premises: 1) the federal judiciary should be used as a "standard" for the establishment of state judges' salaries, and 2) the salary differential between each level of state court should be equal and minimal to reflect the unique role of each court in the judicial system.

The schedule set in 1987 built in a two-step raise for the biennium ending in 1989. The Commission is meeting again in 1989 to set a new biennial schedule.

It is anticipated that the increase in judicial salaries ensure the continued high quality of the judiciary as greater numbers of qualified individuals compete in judicial elections.

Retirement

During the 1988 Legislative session, a number of improvements to the existing Judicial Retirement System (JRS) were implemented. In addition, a new retirement option for superior and appellate court judges was created. The improvements to the JRS include elimination of spousal remarriage restrictions, elimination of post-retirement private sector earnings limitations, and expansion of survivor benefit options.

As of July 1, 1988, newly appointed or elected judges in superior or appellate courts have the option of joining the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and the Judicial Retirement Account (JRA) plan. The combination retirement program was developed in recognition of the special circumstances of most members of the

Judicial Salaries

	September 1987	July 1988
Justices of the Supreme Court	\$75,900	\$82,700
Judges of the Court of Appeals	\$72,100	\$78,600
Judges of the Superior Court	\$68,500	\$74,600
Judges of the District Court	\$62,100	\$71,700

Judicial Issues

bar who ascend to the bench in mid-career. The JRA provides a defined contribution deferred compensation benefit to judges in addition to their benefits entitled by the PERS program.

The JRA plan stipulates that each participating judge contributes two and one-half percent of salary and the state matches this amount which is invested on behalf of the judge. The proceeds of this plan are available to the judge upon leaving service for any reason.

Ethics

The Ethics Advisory Committee was created in September 1983 by GR 10 as an outgrowth of the Rosellini Commission which reviewed the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Committee is composed of one court of appeals judge, two superior court judges, two district court judges, one attorney, and the Administrator for the Courts. It gives advisory opinions upon written request of judicial officers. Compliance with an opinion is considered evidence of good faith by the Supreme Court and by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

The full opinions issued by the Committee are published in the weekly Office of the Administrator for the Courts *Judicial Clippings*. A cumulative publication of the advisory opinions, the *Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions*, is published yearly and includes an index for locating opinions on specific issues.

In 1988 the Ethics Advisory Committee rendered 19 advisory opinions. The issues addressed included campaign activities, off the bench activities, part-time judges, and letters of recommendation.

Judicial Conduct

Established in 1980, Washington's Commission on Judicial Conduct protects the integrity of the judicial process and promotes public confidence in the courts. It also serves to strengthen the judiciary by creating a greater awareness of proper judicial behavior.

The Commission's function is to investigate and act on allegations of a judge's misconduct as defined by the Code of Judicial Conduct and to make decisions regarding allegations of a judge's disabilities which are permanent or seriously interfering with performance of judicial duties. Each year the Commission publishes a detailed annual report.

Commission on Judicial Conduct

Type of Activity	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Matters pending: Jan 1	11	16	11	12	6
Complaints received/reopened	89	102	69	90	117
Total	100	118	80	102	123
Complaints dismissed	81	102	66	92	95
Informal dispositions	3	4	1	3	1
Supreme Court recommendation	0	1	1	1	0
Total dispositions	84	107	68	96	96
Matters pending: Dec 31	16	11	12	6	27

The Commission consists of nine members who serve four-year terms, including three judge members, two lawyers and four non-lawyers. Commission rules were first adopted in 1981, revised in 1984, and most recently revised in 1987.

Anyone may make written or oral allegations of misconduct. If, after a preliminary review of the allegations, the Commission determines that further action is warranted, fact-finding hearings are held which are open to the public.

The Commission recommends the discipline or retirement of a judge upon affirmative vote of at least five members. Such recommendations are filed with the Supreme Court for final determination. If the Commission proceeds with informal disposition and the judge agrees to the proposal, the matter is closed upon issuance of a letter of admonishment or reprimand.

The table on judicial conduct matters reviewed by the Commission from 1984 to 1988 demonstrates the frequency of complaints filed with the Commission over the last five years.

Commission On Washington Courts

In response to complaints of insufficient action by the Commission on Judicial Conduct, particularly concerning the misconduct allegations against Judge Gary Little, the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) established the Commission on Washington Courts. The Commission's function is to review the Commission on Judicial Conduct procedures. The BJA broadened the scope of concern to include the determination of what, if any, changes are desirable in addressing the selection, appointment, election,

retention, and discipline of judges. The 13-member commission is chaired by Mr. William H. Gates, a Seattle attorney, and is comprised of four judges, two attorneys, and six lay persons with two additional appointments pending.

In December 1988 the Commission held its first public hearing, which focused on the issue of judicial discipline. A second public hearing is scheduled for January 1989, which is to focus on selection. The BJA has required that a final report be completed by July 1, 1989.

Court Rules

The purpose of court rules is to provide necessary governance of court procedure and practice. A "suggested rule change" is a recommendation to the Chief Justice for a rule change or a new rule; a "proposed rule" is a recommendation for a rule change made by the Washington State Bar Association to the state Supreme Court.

All suggestions for rule changes received by the Chief Justice are transmitted to the state Bar Association. Once a suggested rule has been approved by the Bar Association, it is transmitted as a proposed rule to the Chief Justice. All proposed rules must be received by the Supreme Court on or before October 31 to be effective on the succeeding September 1.

If a proposed rule is approved, the Supreme Court orders that it be published for comment. The Supreme Court may invite persons familiar with the rule to provide additional information. After the comment period, the Supreme Court will adopt, amend, or reject a proposed rule or take other appropriate action. All adopted rules

become effective the first day of September unless an emergency as determined by the Supreme Court necessitates a different effective date.

Rules of Court are subject to periodic review by the Supreme Court, which also may, at its discretion, adopt, amend, or rescind a rule independent of the previously described process.

In 1987 as part of the normal four-year cycle of reviewing Court Rules, the Bar Association proposed amendments to the Evidence Rules (ER), and amendments to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CR). Those changes became effective September 1, 1988. In 1988 the Washington State Bar Association addressed the issue of attorney advertising in proposing amendments to the Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 7.2, 7.3, and 7.5(d).

Also as part of the cycle of review, in 1989 the Supreme Court will be considering changes to the Superior Court Civil Rules (CR), Mandatory Arbitration Rules (MAR), Special Proceeding Rules (SPR), and a new set of Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (IRLJ).

Judicial Administration

Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination of issues of mutual concern between the Legislature, the Bar, and the Bench, the Legislature in 1987 reconvened the Judicial Council (Chapter 322, Laws of 1987), which had been inactive for the previous six years. The membership of the Council was reduced to include four legislative members, four judges, four Bar members, and the Attorney General. The Council, which is chaired by the Chief Justice, provides a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action.

Among the recommendations made by the Judicial Council in 1988 were the following:

- Legislation authorizing mental health commissioners in counties already having the maximum of three commissioners;
- Legislation removing the responsibility from the Supreme Court and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts for arranging for visiting judges in cases involving change-of-judge affidavits;

- A Supreme Court rule addressing the procedure for expunging court records;
- Court rules concerning juror examination;
- A pilot project on expanded juror source lists;
- Legislation regarding defense costs.

Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

In 1988 the Washington State Legislature requested that the Judicial Council study "the effects on the administration of justice of consolidating the district and municipal courts in a single level court of limited jurisdiction." The Task Force, chaired by Judge W. Edward Allan of the Grant County District Court, was composed of representatives from cities, counties, the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement, and the League of Women Voters.

A portion of the Task Force's final report contained minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction which were developed and approved by the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. The report, including a proposal for consolidation of courts of limited jurisdiction, was submitted to the Judicial Council and the Washington State Legislature.

(For specific recommendations contained in the report, please see the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction section of this report.)

Court Interpreter Task Force

The Court Interpreter Task Force was initially established by the Supreme Court in 1985 to study the status of interpreter services in courts. The Task Force submitted a report to the Washington State Supreme Court in 1986 that included a list of recommendations. The Supreme Court extended the tenure of the Task Force through 1988 to enable members to draft legislation that would set the standards for court interpreters and their availability to interpret for non-English speaking persons involved in a legal proceeding.

Under current legislation, an interpreter is appointed for non-English speaking persons in legal proceedings. The recommended legislation would set the standards for a "qualified interpreter" and a "certified interpreter." Furthermore, the procedures for the use of an interpreter are explained.

A report was completed during 1988 and the legislation will be introduced in the 1989 legislative session.

Gender and Justice Task Force

The Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts was appointed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson in 1987 in response to the legislative mandate to prevent gender bias in the courts. The Task Force, a thirty-four member group chaired by Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman, was given the following responsibilities:

- Studying the status of women as litigants, attorneys, judges, and court personnel;
- Making recommendations for reform;
- Providing attitude awareness training for judges and legal professionals.

The Task Force conducted its work through committees. The Committee on the Status of Women as Litigants targeted the following areas:

- Divorce
- Domestic violence
- Sexual assault
- Civil litigation involving wrongful death, loss of consortium, and attorney fee awards under RCW 49.60.

The Committee on the Status of Women as Judges, Attorneys, and Court Personnel focused on the following issues:

- Professional acceptance
- Credibility
- Peer and professional relationships
- Employment practices and procedures in the Washington State courts.

In order to identify the perceptions and experiences of the public, and of legal and judicial personnel, the Task Force initiated eleven information gathering projects during 1988. They sponsored seven public hearings; solicited written testimony from individuals and organizations; designed and sent out surveys to 4700 attorneys, 450 judicial officers, and 240 providers of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; reviewed 700 divorce case files; surveyed the courts for personnel policies and procedures; and analyzed verdict awards to men

Judicial Issues

and women in wrongful death and loss of consortium cases, and attorney fee awards in cases under RCW 49.60.

The Task Force is reviewing all data, analyses, and reports in order to provide a composite picture of gender-related behavior in the Washington State courts. The Task Force will present its report and recommendations to the Supreme Court in 1989.

Minority and Justice Task Force

The Minority and Justice Task Force was authorized by the state Legislature and comes under the auspices of the Washington State Supreme Court. The general intent of the legislation is to prevent minority bias in the state courts. More specifically, the law directs the Task Force to study the effects of the minority status of litigants, attorneys, judges, and court employees; to recommend possible reforms; and to provide awareness training.

The Chairperson of the Task Force is Washington State Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith. The Task Force consists of 22 appointed members and 12 technical support members.

In order to work effectively within its broad mandate, the Task Force is focusing on the following selected issues which fall within the purview of the legislation:

- The perceptions and treatment of minority litigants and minority attorneys in the Washington court system;
- The under-representation and treatment of minority judges, minority court officials, and minority court employees; and
- An educational program designed to increase cultural awareness and to prevent minority bias in the courts.

Throughout 1988 the Task Force has steadily pursued its mandate. During September and October, the Task Force held five public forums and heard testimony from attorneys, minority litigants, judges, other court officials, and interested citizens. This testimony provided valuable information on the treatment of minorities in the state courts. It will serve as the basis for the Task Force's interim report, along with written statements submitted to the Task Force by January 31, 1989. This information will also provide resource

material for empirical studies to be conducted in 1989.

During 1989 the Task Force will concentrate on the following projects and activities:

- Conduct a voluntary demographic survey of attorneys who are members of the Washington State Bar Association;
- Collect demographic information on court personnel;
- Request and review affirmative action programs implemented by Washington State courts, other state courts, and various public institutions;
- Collect and review the standards and guidelines used by prosecuting attorneys in filing criminal charges;
- Survey attorneys, judges, and other court officials regarding the treatment of minorities in the courts; and
- Design an awareness education program for the courts.

The Task Force expects to submit its final report with recommendations to the Supreme Court in early 1990.

Indigent Defense

During its 1988 session, the Legislature passed Substitute Senate Bill 6498 (Chapter 156, Laws of 1988) establishing a Task Force to study the current system of providing representation to persons who could not otherwise afford counsel. Judge Rosselle Pekelis, Court of Appeals, Division I, served as chair of the Task Force.

Membership consists of a superior court judge, a district court judge, a state representative, a senator, two public defenders, and representatives from the Governor's office, the Office of Financial Management, the Department of Community Development, the Washington State Bar Association and Washington's Association of Counties. Staff support was being provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The Indigent Defense Task Force was charged with:

- summarizing current methods of providing indigent services in the state, including their costs and caseloads;

- recommending standards and guidelines for determining appropriate levels of experience and caseload for attorneys under the program;
- establishing guidelines to determine who should be eligible to receive legal services;
- recommending alternatives to the current methods of providing and financing appellate and trial services;
- recommending levels of training and supervision of attorneys providing appellate and trial services;
- recommending appropriate levels of compensation and support staff; and
- recommending standards for determining indigency.

The newly established Task Force first convened in June 1988. Since that time, the Task Force:

- contracted with The Spangenberg Group, a nationally recognized research authority in matters pertaining to indigent defense, to study Washington's system;
- guided the research effort to assure representation of activities in all counties and all court levels; and
- reviewed research findings and deliberated alternative models for the provision of indigent defense services.

Task Force investigation revealed that Washington is among the top five states in terms of indigent cases per capita. Counties and municipalities throughout the state are concerned about growing costs. There are few written and uniformly applied standards addressing defender caseloads or eligibility for services.

The Task Force will submit a report to the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives in early 1989. The report describes indigent defense programs throughout the state, summarizes costs and caseloads, and makes recommendations including the following:

- state reimbursement of up to 50 percent of county costs for defense services provided in certain types of cases (such as aggravated homicide), to the extent state funds are available;
- state reimbursement to counties be contingent upon: (1) county adherence to indigency standards to

be promulgated by statute; (2) county development of, and demonstrated compliance with, caseload and experience standards, with due consideration to be given to standards approved by the Washington State Bar Association; and (3) county record keeping regarding indigent defense caseloads and costs;

- the Department of Community Development (DCD) administer the reimbursement program.

Legislation will be considered during the 1989 session. In addition to proposing implementation of Task Force recommendations, these bills would authorize continuation of the Task Force through June 1990. During that time the Task Force will examine appellate defense, oversee DCD's administration of public defense funds, and evaluate on-going cost recovery studies.

Jury Management

Joint Jury Management Standards: The Joint Jury Management Standards Committee considers methods for the improvement of the jury system and advocates improvements in jury management in the state. The Committee's membership consists of judges from the superior and limited jurisdiction courts, members of the county clerks' association, court administrators, and state bar members with staff support provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

During 1988 the Committee worked with the Legislature to enact legislation concerning jury selection and summoning. This legislation, developed by the Committee in 1987, is an outgrowth of the Committee's work on jury management standards and is the most complete revision to jury statutes for several decades. During 1988 several committee members became involved in a Judicial Council study of the jury source list. Other members instructed at orientation sessions covering the new jury legislation, jury use standards, and jury management. The Committee also prepared a draft second edition of the *Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management* and updated the *Juror's Handbook*.

The Committee drafted language which became Chapter 188, Laws of 1988, effective January 1, 1989. This law establishes uniform procedures for the selection and summoning of jurors for

all types of juries (grand, petit, and inquest). It also establishes new qualifications for jurors, sets out specific jury management responsibilities for judges and county clerks, provides employment protection for jurors, allows limited jurisdiction courts to select jurors from their jurisdiction, and provides that citizens need only serve on a jury once every two years. The legislation requires a study on the advisability of adding additional lists to the current jury source list. Also, it encourages joint management of jury activities within counties and is designed to make jury management more efficient.

Judicial Council Action on Juror Examination: The Judicial Council studied the methods used in federal courts and in other states' courts for juror examination (voir dire) and proposed changes for rules governing juror examination to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. The proposed rules changes would allow judges to limit the amount of time for voir dire examination in order to eliminate undue delay.

Judicial Council Jury Source List Study: In response to 1988 legislation, the Judicial Council conducted a study of the advisability of adding another list of names to the current jury source list, which by statute consists only of the list of registered voters. The *Jury Source List Study Report* recommends a pilot project be conducted to estimate the actual number of additional jurors that could be expected from merging of the voters and licensed driver lists. The pilot project would seek to estimate ethnic and other demographic benefits that may result from a merged list. The report also urges standardization of the types and format of information kept in the voters list and improvements in the driver list.

Judicial Council Action on Defense Costs: The Judicial Council proposed 1989 legislation to require that judges, rather than juries, determine the state's liability for defendants' court costs in criminal actions where self defense was raised as a defense.

Attorney Contingent Fees

During 1987 the Supreme Court created the "Novack Commission" to look into lawyer fee practices in Washington State. Named for its chairman, Edward J. Novack, the eight-member committee looked for problems in the attorney fee structure. Four organizations appointed advisors

to the Commission, including the Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association, the Washington Defense Trial Lawyers' Association, the Washington State Medical Association, and the Washington State Bar Association.

After one and a half years of study, the Commission concluded that percentage-ceiling controls on contingent fees are "arbitrary, without justification, and unnecessary considering other reasonable controls upon fees provided in this state..."

According to Commission members, existing controls, such as the reasonableness requirement of the Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 and judicial review, are sufficient to handle potential abuses. The Commission concluded that the major factor in determining reasonableness should be the "time and labor required" to litigate a case.

The Commission's report stated that most lawyer/client fee problems are caused by:

- the absence of an initial, clear agreement on fees and costs;
- an inadequately informed client;
- a failure on the lawyer's part to review the fee for reasonableness; and
- inadequate or unclear procedures for dispute resolution.

The Commission stressed lawyer/client communication as a means for ameliorating potential fee disputes.

The Commission did recommend, however, that contingency fees be based on the net, rather than the gross, recovery of damages.

The Commission recommended extensive amendments to Rule of Professional Conduct (RPC) 1.5 and an appendix to RPC 1.5 entitled "Statement of the Lawyer-Client Relationship and Information as to Fees and Costs." These proposals will be considered by the Supreme Court in 1989.

Case Management

The Work Group On Case Management was instituted in October 1987 by the Court Management Council to study issues relating to court congestion and delay. The Work Group, composed of superior court administrators, county clerks, and district court administrators, was given

Judicial Issues

authority to make recommendations to the Court Management Council. The objective of the Work Group was to develop procedures, organizational as well as automated, to support case management principles.

The Work Group conducted a pilot project in Snohomish County which indicated that the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) docketing subsystem is appropriate for recording case management event data, and that fourth generation languages can access that data to provide useful case management information.

The Work Group concluded that to use SCOMIS in caseload management requires establishing procedures that translate significant case management events into a limited number of docket codes that are consistently and solely used for these activities. The pilot project also indicated that courts must have internal procedures to track caseload events in order to record them. Court procedures as well as SCOMIS must evolve to implement caseload management.

Court Management Council: The Work Group recommendations, documented in the *Caseload Management Report*, were adopted by the Court Management Council.

Board for Judicial Administration: In response to the Court Management Council's recommendations the Board for Judicial Administration assigned the four trial court Board members to study the implementation of case processing time standards. The Work Group will support the efforts of these judges during 1989.

Judicial Council: The Judicial Council will be considering proposals stemming from the Court Management Council's work on case management as well as efforts being conducted in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.

King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties: In February 1987 judges from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties, a court administrator, two attorneys, and an Office of the Administrator for the Courts staff member attended a workshop on reducing trial court delay. As a result of this workshop, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the Washington State Bar Association hosted a seminar for judges, attorneys, and court administrators from King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. This

seminar resulted in the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force.

The King County Task Force's final report is expected in 1989. To date, the recommendations include:

- obtaining four additional judges;
- soliciting temporary assistance from superior court judges statewide;
- soliciting pro tem judges;
- assigning cases scheduled for longer jury trials to volunteer lawyer mediation;
- extending the court trial day by one hour;
- directing counsel to file a joint status report in all unresolved civil cases without a trial date and dismissing those cases which do not comply or no longer need a trial date.

The delay reduction effort in Pierce County includes a demonstration project funded by the Bureau for Justice Assistance. The project involves differentiated case management of drug related cases. Differentiated case management entails placing cases on one of three tracks depending on the complexity of the case. Each of the tracks has certain time standards and case events which aid in expediting case processing.

In Snohomish County the delay reduction effort has encompassed identification of dormant criminal cases and development of time-in-process statistics.

Technical Assistance

The Court Services Section of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts offers a technical assistance program designed to provide consulting services to state courts. The program includes a site visit (a maximum of two weeks) followed by recommendations in a confidential report. Court Services staff are available to assist in the implementation of recommendations.

The study areas of these consulting services include:

- **Calendar Management** - the examination of the case assignment and scheduling system used by the court, and the policies and procedures that affect the movement of cases through the court.
- **Personnel Management** - the examination of the processes of

recruitment, training and development, utilization, classification, and management of nonjudicial staff.

- **Records Management** - the examination of the methods for ensuring control, accessibility, security, retention, and destruction of the court's records.
- **Exhibits Management** - the examination of the processes for ensuring control, security, retention, and destruction of items entered as exhibits during court proceedings.
- **Facilities Management** - the examination of the design of existing or proposed facilities, and utilization of the court's facilities.
- **Workflow and Document Processing** - the examination of the organization of work and the administrative structure of the clerk's office. This may include examining staffing levels and utilization as well as the methods by which the court's paperwork and legal documents are processed.
- **Equipment Needs Assessment** - the examination of existing or proposed general office equipment, or electronic data/word processing.
- **Jury Management** - the examination of the methods used in selecting, notifying, orienting, utilizing, and paying jurors.
- **Fiscal Management** - the examination of the processes used in transacting, recording, reporting, and monitoring the court's cashflow activities, including cash transactions, trust funds, accounts receivable, disbursements, and cash control.
- **Court Organization** - the examination of the administrative and organizational structure of the court district-wide.

In 1988 technical assistance studies were provided to three superior courts, one juvenile court, and five district courts. Refer to the superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction sections for details of these studies.

Courts and Community

The Public's Opinion of the Courts

The judiciary is the smallest and least understood of the three branches of government. In order to investigate the

extent of the public's awareness of the judiciary, a statewide survey of citizens was completed in early February 1988. The poll had a two-fold purpose:

- To discover how much Washington's citizens knew about their court system (and where they learned it);
- To determine what effect personal knowledge had upon public confidence in the system.

Recommended by the advisory Washington Courts and Community Committee and supported by both private and state funds, the survey was conducted by a professional marketing analysis firm.

Survey results showed that despite an apparent high level of experience with the state court system, citizens had a low level of self-professed familiarity with it. Eighty-nine percent of the 800 who participated in the phone poll indicated they had had some kind of court experience. But 54 percent declared themselves not familiar with the way courts worked.

When asked to rate the system, nearly half (48 percent) of the respondents gave high marks to state courts. Neutral ratings were assigned by 28 percent and negative ones by 23 percent. One percent answered "don't know."

The final report concluded knowledge has a neutral or positive effect on public confidence in the court system.

Recommendations resulting from the poll will be a base on which the Board for Judicial Administration makes decisions regarding the overall deployment of public information/education resources.

Bench-Bar-Press

Founded in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington was one of many such groups organized in the wake of national concern over the media attention that had surrounded the Cleveland, Ohio murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard a decade before. The case was in legal process until 1966 when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Dr. Sheppard's conviction, calling news coverage of the trial a major threat to Sheppard's right to a fair trial. "Legal trials are not like elections, to be won through the use of the meeting hall, the radio and the newspaper," the Court said.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee is an informal and unofficial body, made up of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who gather annually to focus on the group's principal area of interest: the real and potential conflicts between the Constitutional guarantees of free press and fair trial.

At its 1988 meeting in November, the 38-member body voted to ask the Supreme Court to liberalize provisions of its Code of Judicial Conduct related to the media's use of tape recordings of court proceedings. With an addition to its bylaws, it also formalized its Liaison Committee or "Fire Brigade" function, a uniquely informal service available for many years to legal and media professionals needing advisory or intermediary help in the resolution of fair trial/free press disputes.

National Recognition

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recognition of contributions he made to the Washington judicial system during his term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Society cited Justice Pearson's pivotal roles in the strengthening of the state Board for Judicial Administration, the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force, and recent Judicial Information System Committee accomplishments. Justice Pearson joined the ranks of former President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Senators Sam Nunn and Howell Heflin, and Washington Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter as a recipient of this prestigious award.

King County Superior Court Judge James A. Noe was appointed chair of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association. It is the second time he has held this position. Also, Noe was named a director of the National Judicial College in Reno after a long association with the institution as both a student and faculty member. He was appointed by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Karen Wick, administrator of the Evergreen District Court, was given an "Award of Merit" by the National Association for Court Management (NACM), the first such honor ever bestowed by the organization. The 1988 NACM president-elect was given the award in recognition of her efforts to promote professionalism in the field of court management.

During 1988 Ms. Wick also completed the prestigious Institute for Court Management (ICM) fellowship program, a rigorous study-research regimen designed to increase the professionalism of those in court administrative work. ICM has awarded the hard-won fellowships for nearly 20 years, including eighteen to Washington residents.

Washington's ICM Honor Roll

1972	Lewis P. Stephenson, Jr.
1976	Sandra J. Knapp
1977	James R. Larsen
1978	June E. Sinn George W. Hogshead Lloyd W. Zook
1979	Judith Ann Lawrence
1980	George P. Holmes
1982	William E. Hewitt
1986	Beverly E. Bright Esther Garner Carol J. Wilson George J. Miller
1987	Michael A. Kilborn Neri Kirker Madelyn Botta Mays Kathy Moco
1988	Karen Wick

State Recognition

At its annual summer luncheon meeting, the Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association named Justice Robert F. Brachtenbach its "Judge of the Year," citing his "enduring dedication to justice and the rights of the individual." At a later ceremony, the association also honored retiring Justice William C. Goodloe.

Each year, UPS law students rate their instructors and for the 1988 school year they rated Justice Robert F. Utter, an adjunct professor at the law school, at the top of their list. It was the justice's first teaching assignment at the University.

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association honored retiring Judge J. Ben McInturff at a special luncheon in November in Spokane. The judge was a member of Division III Court of Appeals for 16 years, following 19 years as a Spokane County District Court Judge.

Judicial Issues

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association gave special recognition to seven superior court judges who announced their retirement during 1988. At special local recognition luncheons, the association honored Frank J. Eberharter and Frank H. Roberts, Jr., King County; Walter J. Deierlein, Jr., Skagit County; Walter A. Stauffacher, Yakima County; Howard A. Patrick, Island-San Juan Counties; Dennis J. Britt, Snohomish County; and John J. Ripple, Spokane County. Recognition of service was also given to former Superior Court Judge George T. Shields of Spokane County, who had been appointed to Division III Court of Appeals.

Solie M. Ringold, Division I Court of Appeals, who retired this year, was named "Outstanding Judge of the Year" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association. The 4200-member organization cited Judge Ringold for his "distinguished service to the legal profession, the judiciary, and the public in a profession-related activity." The same award was also given to Walter T. McGovern, Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court and a former member of the King County Superior Court and the Washington Supreme Court.

Centennial '89 Mock Trials

"Try This," a special state centennial mock trial competition program for high school students, was initiated in 1988 with a grant from the Washington Centennial Commission. Named one of the Commission's "projects of statewide significance," the effort is co-sponsored by bench and bar and is aimed at students in the state's 400 high schools.

The program will join judges, lawyers and educators in an educational effort to lead students through a practicum-like experience with the workings of trial courts. State finals are scheduled for April 28-30, 1989 in Olympia.

Temple of Justice

During 1988 the Supreme Court began planning its own centennial event, the rededication of its newly restored and remodeled Temple of Justice in Olympia. A special public open house is planned for the fall of 1989.

Technology in the Courts

Video Recording in the Courtroom

The videotape pilot project was expanded from one court to four in 1988. Initially installed in Judge John Skimas' courtroom in Clark County in 1987, this technology was installed this past year in Judge Ted Kolbaba's courtroom in Goldendale and in the courtrooms of both Judge James Murphy and Judge Harold Clarke in Spokane County. The additional sites were added to ensure sufficient experience with the system to conduct a valid evaluation. A temporary order from the Supreme Court governs all four courtrooms and provides that the videocassette will serve as the official record of a videotaped trial proceeding. The pilot project is scheduled to end December 31, 1989.

The National Center for State Courts will be conducting a national evaluation of videotaping in the trial courts, and has agreed to include Clark County in its study. This should aid the Supreme Court as it attempts to evaluate the use of videotape, particularly as it affects the appellate process. The Court will need to make a decision regarding the incorporation of videotaping into the rules of appellate procedure.

Bar Coding Applications

Bar code technology, used successfully in supermarkets and libraries, is finding its way into the courts. It provides a means of entering data into a computer which is three to four times faster than keypunching and virtually key-stroke error-free.

The Snohomish County Clerk's Office recently implemented a file management system using bar codes. Case files are checked in and out of the clerk's office by waving a laser scanner over bar code labels on the files, then uploading the scanned information into a personal computer. The computer can pinpoint the location of a file and list all the files checked out to a particular individual or location. It also enables a hold to be put on a file and identifies sealed files.

Future plans in Snohomish County include the issuance of bar code labels to attorneys and other individuals who frequently check out files, and the installation of a computer terminal which will allow the public to find out if a

file is available for check-out, to request it, or to put a hold on it. The county clerk's office is pleased with the application and anticipates that it will substantially reduce or eliminate lost files as well as saving labor.

King County Superior Court is planning to install a similar system during 1989.

Bellevue District Court is planning a pilot project to evaluate the use of bar coding for repetitive data entry. The project will involve creating a menu of bar codes which signify particular DISCIS entries. For example, a bar code might mean "Defendant failed to appear; Bench warrant issued." Rather than keypunching an entry on the DISCIS docket screen, the court clerk would wave a scanner over the appropriate bar code on the menu, and the entry would appear on the DISCIS screen. The project is scheduled for March 1989.

The experience of other states suggests that bar coding is a promising tool for decreasing data entry time, facilitating records management, and reducing the labor associated with jury management. However, more information is needed to assess whether, and in which ways, bar coding can be an asset in the Washington State courts.

Judicial Information Systems

JIS receives, processes, and produces information stemming from judicial activities in the courts.

Currently, each court level has its own unique automated Judicial Information System. These four systems, in combination, comprise the JIS:

- Appellate Court Records and Data System (ACORDS)
- Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS)
- Juvenile Court Information System (JUVIS)
- District/Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS)

ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JUVIS are located on an Amdahl computer at the Office of the Administrator for the Courts in Olympia. DISCIS currently is installed on seven Wang mini computers, four in Olympia, one at Seattle Municipal Court, one in Spokane, which serves both the Spokane District and Municipal courts, and one at Clark District Court. DISCIS has also been installed on a Wang mini

computer owned by Skagit District Court.

JIS Committee Activities

Judicial Information System Committee Rules (JISCR) were revised during 1987 to reflect the reorganization of the Judicial Information System Committee (JISC). JISC was reorganized to provide equal representation of all court levels and interested parties. The smaller number of members serving on the Committee was designed to benefit the decision-making process for implementing the JIS Long-Range Plan and to improve communication throughout the judiciary.

In 1987 the JIS Committee published a number of goals in the *JIS Long-Range Plan*. In 1988 a number of major steps were accomplished toward reaching these goals. The goals and 1988 accomplishments are listed below:

Goal: The system will be based on an effective and responsive policy and decision-making structure.

- The JIS Committee approved and secured a 1987-89 supplemental budget of \$2.1 million to restore funding omitted from the current biennium appropriation. The supplemental budget provides for Data Administration modeling, an Information Center, and Personal Computer (PC) support.
- The Committee evaluated and recommended to the Supreme Court a 1989-91 biennium budget request of \$30.8 million.
- Four User Advisory Committees were established to advise the JIS Committee of automation issues pertaining to individual jurisdictions.
- A Connectivity Subcommittee was established to explore the feasibility of sharing of JIS data with outside agencies.

Goal: Increase the number of functions automated at all court levels by designing and developing cost effective information systems.

- In early 1988, a contract was signed with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the District Court application, DISCIS, to a mainframe environment. The conversion incorporates the development of several major new DISCIS functions such as a parking subsystem, and includes many functional enhancements requested by DISCIS users. Work on the conversion is

scheduled to be completed in 1989 and will introduce to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts new, more productive application development technologies to accelerate development efforts in the future. Twelve new district court sites will receive DISCIS services for the first time as part of the conversion.

- Additional new JIS sites are provided for in the supplemental budget including an expansion in the number of court sites using the Superior Court Receipt Reporting System (RRS) and the District Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS).
- To provide for future growth in automated functions and expanded capabilities for local computing, planning for the 1989-91 budget included exploring several migration options for the existing SCOMIS, JUVIS, and ACORDS applications. A gradual conversion on a functional basis was selected and included in the 1989-91 budget request.

Goal: Provide individual courts with the ability to develop their own applications

- In the 1988 supplemental budget funds became available to establish an Information Center. This new Information Systems Division (ISD) section commenced operations in July 1988. Short-term objectives are to identify and install mainframe query software to facilitate end-user access to JIS data. Long term objectives will exploit personal computers attached to the JIS mainframe to provide the capability for courts to develop custom, local computer applications using JIS data. Specific projects supported in 1988 included Pierce County Superior Court's Differentiated Caseload Tracking and King County Superior Court's Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction efforts.
- The migration strategy adopted by the JIS Committee for ACORDS, SCOMIS, and JUVIS provides for "user-extendable" applications in the future. Funds to begin this migration were included by the JISC in the 1989/91 budget request.

Goal: Build flexibility into JIS to maximize responsiveness to internal and external information demands.

- In the 1988 supplemental budget, funds became available to establish a Personal Computer Support group. This new ISD section commenced operations in July 1988. The short term objective is to install and support approximately 170 personal computers in appellate, superior, and juvenile courts by June 1989. The group also supports existing court-owned PCs using JIS-supported software and JIS PC applications such as RRS and CORTS (see new sites above).
- Local Area Networks connecting PCs together were initiated for each of the appellate courts based upon the Supreme Court pilot project completed in 1987.
- The DISCIS conversion provides for a major technology upgrade in the JIS environment. The new system will implement IBM's relational database management system, DB2, and an advanced fourth generation language, NATURAL. When implemented, these tools will provide JIS with a significantly more flexible environment to respond to future information demands.

Goal: Share data among courts at all levels consistent with privacy and security policies.

- In the 1988 supplemental budget, funds became available for Data Administration to prepare a comprehensive functional and data model of the Washington State courts. This model will be used to facilitate development of sharable databases in the future. This project commenced operations in July 1988.
- The JIS mainframe was completely replaced in 1988 to accommodate the converted DISCIS application. The new mainframe triples the capacity of the old machine. DB2 and additional support software necessary for the new DISCIS was installed.
- Using DB2, the DISCIS Conversion Project takes the first step toward migrating all JIS data to a common database. When complete, all JIS data will reside on one machine, and the multiple independent DISCIS minicomputers that impede inter-court data sharing will be eliminated.

Goal: Support data sharing with outside groups, including state and

Judicial Issues

local agencies, when mutually beneficial.

- JIS Connectivity Committee began operation in 1988 to explore the feasibility of permitting outside groups to connect to JIS data.
- A pilot project to access superior court records was successfully conducted with Bogle and Gates, a Seattle law firm.
- Legislation was drafted for the 1989 legislative session to permit JIS to retain costs recovered from outside agencies that are provided JIS access services.
- An interagency work group was initiated with the Departments of Licensing, Corrections, and the State Patrol to develop common data definitions and permit data system interoperability in the future.

Data Modeling Project

The Data and Functional Modeling Project was initiated in 1988 to enrich and verify already existing court model drafts. The intent of this project is to support the JIS strategy to develop a comprehensive JIS data model that will guide the consolidation of JIS applications.

Specifically, the purpose of this project is to make recommendations to help the JIS Committee plan for the jurisdictionally-neutral development of data structures and applications that are to follow after completion of the DISCIS Conversion Project. These recommendations will be based on comprehensive and synthesized JIS cross-court data, functional models, and analyses that are:

- Jurisdictionally neutral, that is, bound by neither court level nor location;
- Expanded to more explicit, definitive or lower levels of detail than existing models; and
- Verified by the end-user community.

The Project Final Report will be issued on June 30, 1989.

DISCIS Conversion

In February 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts contracted with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the DISCIS system from Wang to an IBM-compatible mainframe using DB2. This project encompassed nearly every part of the OAC and dozens of court staff. It has

involved redesigning both the database and the screens of DISCIS to meet many outstanding requests for improvements. The DISCIS Conversion Project Committee, comprised of judges and administrative staff from limited jurisdiction courts, superior courts, and the OAC, has overseen the development.

By the end of 1988 a new system had been designed and programming was just beginning. Upon completion and successful pilot site installation, nearly 40 additional courts will receive the new DISCIS.

Mainframe: Software/Hardware

Anticipating the transfer of DISCIS from Wang minicomputers to a central mainframe, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts replaced its old Amdahl 470 with a new Amdahl 5890 Model 200E computer, effectively tripling JIS' mainframe capacity. Along with the new computer, a new operating system, MVS/XA, will help to meet the demands of DB2, the IBM relational database management system being used in the DISCIS Conversion Project.

Training

New computer technologies require continual training and updating of court staff in their use, and the Client Services Section, Information Systems Division has endeavored to fill that need.

During 1988 Client Services completed the Receipt Reporting System (RRS) User Manual, trained court staff in 13 courts in the use of RRS, and provided on-site assistance to these courts during implementation of the system. Also, user documentation for the new Detention Module was completed, and staff in 16 Juvenile Courts were trained in its use.

DISCIS overviews were conducted for six of the twelve originally proposed "new DISCIS courts" and preparations were begun for training and supporting court personnel in the use of the "New DISCIS." Training was also provided to familiarize new members of the project with the existing version of DISCIS. In addition, a program called "Automation and the Bench," which focused on the advantages of automation, was presented for judges from courts in which DISCIS is to be installed.

SCOMIS follow-up training was provided to five superior courts and RRS follow-up training to four superior courts.

Also, approximately 200 court personnel benefited from the quarterly training program, which covers all systems.

Information Center

The goal of the Information Center is to make JIS data accessible and usable by court staff on their own terms. End-user computing pilot projects conducted at representative courts in each jurisdiction have provided valuable insights into the kind of technology needed. The supplemental budget provides for development of methods to connect PCs to the JIS mainframe.

The first PC-mainframe connections occurred in 1988 at Pierce Superior and Spokane and Thurston Juvenile Courts. The primary task of the information center project is working to identify, evaluate, acquire, and install mainframe and microcomputer software products that work cooperatively and enable courts to select portions of JIS data and download the data for local use. These products will be installed in 1989 and training will begin in their use.

Personal Computer Support

The Personal Computer Support Unit was created by 1988 supplemental budget funds to install and support personal computers (PCs) throughout the court system.

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts established a "Help Desk" in May 1988, to be able to quickly respond to questions, both from court personnel and internally, regarding personal computers. The help desk staff also assists in resolving questions regarding use of the mainframe systems. Approximately 10,000 calls from JIS users were logged in 1988. Internal calls were not logged.

The PC Unit has also completed the development of the Receipt Reporting System for superior court and installed it in 13 county sites, developed plans for purchasing and installing personal computers in 86 district, municipal, superior and juvenile courts, and developed an *Introduction to PCs and DOS* class for courts that have, or are going to receive, PCs. The unit also developed a four-day class on the Court Receivables Tracking System, and trained court staff and implemented the CORTS warrant module in Grant County District Court.

Delay Reduction Technology

King County: Funded under the 1988 supplemental budget for the

Information Center, JIS is providing assistance to King County Superior Court to implement many of the recommendations of the Court Management Council's Delay Reduction Task Force. Exploiting the court's new capabilities as the Information Center's Superior Court End-User Computing Pilot site, the project will include PCs to provide case status and calendar information to judges, support for downloading JIS data, as well as several modifications to SCOMIS to assist in managing the court's enormous caseload.

Pierce County Differentiated Case Management: As a recipient of grant funding to expedite disposition of certain classes of cases, Pierce County Superior Court received assistance to connect local PCs to the JIS mainframe and streamline portions of its calendaring efforts.

Bogle and Gates Access

Over the past few years, JIS has noted increasing demand from many agencies and organizations for on-line access to JIS court records. Requests have been received from prosecutors, public defenders, private attorneys, police, corrections, and other private sector firms. As a first step to assess the feasibility and cost of such access, a pilot project was initiated with the Seattle law firm of Bogle and Gates. SCOMIS terminals with access to the King County Superior Court data were installed and usage has been monitored and recorded. Preliminary results have been favorable and a number of suggestions have been made to modify SCOMIS to make the access even more useful for law firms.

Data Administration

User Guides to Data: The Data Administration Section of ISD completed a User Guide to Data for the JUVIS Detention database to expedite access to data in answering ad hoc information requests.

Information Models: A primary responsibility of Data Administration is the continuing development of an enterprise-wide model for all court levels that will provide a blueprint for data structures that minimize redundancy and maximize their modularity, flexibility, extensibility, adaptability, and shareability.

DISCIS Conversion Project: In its planning capacity, Data Administration worked closely with the DISCIS

Conversion Project development team in two key areas:

- Quality control tasks were undertaken to guarantee adherence to established data administration standards such as data structure and data naming conventions.
- The person-organization subject area selected for pilot project development was supported and tracked through the analysis and design stages of development.

Quality Assurance: The development of data element naming standards and abbreviation lists, begun in 1987, was completed in 1988. A standard abbreviation list for DISCIS was developed and finalized to serve as input for the DISCIS Conversion Project.

In addition, all DISCIS data elements were mapped to the Data Model for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

Interagency Cooperation

During 1988 a project was launched to coordinate the collection, storage, and reporting of criminal history information in the state of Washington. Data Administration played a pivotal role in organizing and coordinating this effort by preparing a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the development of a high level Interagency Strategic Information Plan for Criminal History Information Systems.

The plan's scope is statewide and its purpose is to document multi-agency concerns about criminal history information. The goal of the plan is to provide a single, common reference for all criminal history information with particular focus on the electronic transfer of criminal judgment and sentence information between appropriate agencies.

This planning project will be completed on June 30, 1989.

JUVIS Detention

A new JUVIS detention module was completed and installed in all participating JUVIS courts in March 1988. This complete redesign added significant data collection capability. The system is now far better equipped to provide management information and provides tracking information on juveniles' detention history.

An effort to improve the system began immediately following implementation due to loose controls over the data entered and the need for additional operational reports. A codes and

procedures task force was developed, which met several times during the year and presented its findings at a November meeting of the JUVIS Users Advisory group. Work is now underway to finalize the needed system changes and to request resources from the JIS Committee to accomplish the changes.

Desktop Publishing

To produce the *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* in a more timely and cost-effective manner, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts acquired Ventura Desktop Publishing software by Xerox Corporation. This technology allows a more flexible publishing approach because control of revisions and the final product is kept in-house. This eliminates the need to hire a typesetting firm and graphic artist to produce a camera ready copy of the report for printing.

In addition, the acquisition of WordPerfect 5.0 during 1988 has provided some desktop publishing capabilities for other document preparation by the office.

Local Area Networks

LANs or Local Area Networks allow computer users to share software applications and data and to communicate via Electronic Mail (E-Mail). Sharing software reduces the expense of purchasing multiple single-user copies of the same application. Sharing data allows users to work efficiently together on projects which require several users to work on the same files. Communicating via E-Mail eliminates the need to guess when a person will be available for a phone call.

At the end of 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts had three operational LANs. The largest LAN with 100 users is located at Quince Street. All OAC personnel are connected to this LAN. Another LAN is located in the OAC Eastside Building and is utilized by the Weyerhaeuser and OAC personnel assigned to the DISCIS Project. The third LAN is located at the Supreme Court. This LAN is configured as a Token Ring LAN and is functioning at minimum capacity. It is scheduled to be reconfigured in March 1989. At that time the commissioners, Office of the Administrator for the Courts staff, justices, clerk's office, law clerks, and administrative assistants will be connected.

Judicial Issues

In the Appellate courts, Divisions I, II, and III are scheduled to install LANs in the spring of 1989. The Division I LAN will be installed in February for the clerk's office, commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The Division III LAN will be installed in late March for the commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The clerk's office will not be connected. The Division II LAN will be installed in April and will not include the clerk's office.

E-Mail will serve as a communication link between all of the LANs. This communication link creates a WAN or Wide Area Network. E-Mail not only transmits messages back and forth but allows users to transmit data back and forth. In addition to serving as a link between LANs, E-Mail serves as a link between individual users and the LANs.

To access E-Mail, individuals must purchase 3COM Remote Software and must be added to the Name Service on the LAN. Several court personnel as well as the JIS Committee members are linking to the LAN and to each other via Remote Software. Twenty-eight Juvenile Courts will be added by June 1989. It is anticipated that the number of remote users will continue to grow.

Expenditures

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local government. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local government are based on the calendar year.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state-supported functions listed in the State Court Expenditures section below, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violation bureaus are funded by the cities they serve.

Local governments are responsible for funding the following:

- half the salaries of superior court judges;

Local Government Expenditures (in millions)

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Expenditures for Judicial Services				
Superior Courts	\$27.9	\$30.9	\$35.8	\$38.2
District Courts	\$28.0	\$24.1	\$27.6	\$28.7
Municipal Courts/Violations Bureaus	\$17.5	\$18.4	\$19.2	\$21.3
Total Expenditures	\$73.4	\$73.4	\$82.6	\$88.2
Other Expenditures				
County Clerk	\$9.4	\$10.5	\$11.6	\$11.9
Juvenile Services	\$29.9	\$34.0	\$37.5	\$37.7
Total Expenditures	\$39.3	\$44.5	\$49.1	\$49.6
Total Local Government Expenditures	\$112.7	\$117.9	\$131.7	\$137.8

Source: Washington State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) data.

- salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators;
- indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations;
- all other expenses such as court-rooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc.

Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judges' salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

The accompanying table of local court operating expenditures are based as follows on the BARS coding system:

- Superior Courts BARS 512.00, 512.10, 512.20, 512.21 and 512.22;
- County Clerk BARS 512.30 and 512.70;
- District Court BARS 512.40;
- Municipal Court BARS 512.50 and 512.60; and
- Juvenile Court BARS 527.00 through 527.90.

State Court Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses:

- half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges;

- half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and criminal witness fees (except experts).

Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by the state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

During fiscal year 1988 the state expended approximately \$33.4 million, as shown in the table on the following page.

State Appropriations

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for the following:

- training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;
- programs to assist victims of crime;
- support for driver education in local school districts;
- administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Of the \$31.6 million fiscal year 1988 PSEA revenues, \$9 million (32.1 percent) is for Office of the Administrator for the Courts' programs to support the courts. JIS receive \$8.1 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system and court education receive \$.9 million.

State Expenditures (in millions)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Judicial Operations^a				
Supreme Court	\$4.3	\$4.4	\$5.1	\$5.2
Court of Appeals	\$5.1	\$5.0	\$5.5	\$5.7
Superior Court Judges	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$6.0	\$6.6
State Law Library	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$1.3
Commission on Judicial Conduct	\$.1	\$.2	\$.2	\$.2
Administrator for the Courts	\$8.3	\$10.2	\$10.5	\$12.2
Total Operating Expenditures	\$24.5	\$26.5	\$28.5	\$31.2
Judicial Retirement^b				
Judges' Retirement Fund	\$.3	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$.8
Judicial Retirement System	\$.4	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1.4
Total Retirement Expenditures	\$.7	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$2.2
Total Judicial Operations/Retirement	\$25.2	\$26.5	\$28.5	\$33.4

^a Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.

^b Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Revenues

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from these general sources:

- fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Public Safety and Education Assessments.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges, and assessments, and provisions for recoupment of costs, while the Supreme Court sets infraction penalties and bail schedules.

Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties including the crime victims penalty, assessments, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues.

This division of revenue was intended to be revenue-neutral, that is, neither increasing nor decreasing revenue.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 50 percent of the PSEA. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state. This surcharge is often referenced as the 30 percent surcharge because it is 50 percent of the 60 percent assessment.

Following are the statutory provisions relating to court revenue distributions.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts:

- RCW 3.46.120 - Revenue disposition municipal court departments
- RCW 3.50.100 - Revenue disposition independent municipal courts
- RCW 35.20.220 - Revenue disposition Seattle Municipal Court
- RCW 3.62.020 - Revenue disposition district courts
- RCW 3.62.040 - Revenue disposition district courts for contracting municipalities
- RCW 3.62.090 - Public Safety and Education Assessment amounts

Superior Courts:

- RCW 10.82.070 - Disposition of costs, fines, fees, penalties and forfeitures

- RCW 36.18.020 - Clerks fees
 - RCW 36.18.025 - Portion of filing fees to be remitted to state treasurer
 - RCW 7.68.035 - Crime victims penalty assessments
- Public Safety and Education Assessment
- RCW 43.08.250 - Public Safety and Education Account creation and use.

1988 Legislative Impacts on Revenue

During any legislative session there are a number of laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account in an indirect manner. The impact of these more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case-by-case basis. It cannot be over emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement, and judicial response.

Chronology of Legislation Directly Affecting Revenues

1984 - Court Improvement Act.

1985 - Provisions of Court Improvement Act effective July 1985.

Crime victims penalty assessment increased from \$50 to \$70 for felony/gross misdemeanor and from \$25 to \$45 for misdemeanor, effective July 1985.

1986 - State dedicated 50 percent surcharge added to PSEA for limited jurisdiction courts effective May 1986

1987 - Filing fee increases and fee added to modification of dissolution decrees.

1988 - Court cost recouped 100 percent locally retained.

State Revenue Growth

The table on the following page demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1984. The implementation of the 30 percent state assessment just prior to fiscal 1987 caused a 16.1 percent and 12.1 percent increase in state revenues from district and municipal courts respectively. The 50 percent increase in superior court revenue

Judicial Issues

State Revenues from Trial Courts (in millions)

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Superior Courts	\$1.8	\$2.0	11.1%	\$2.2	10.0%	\$3.3	50.0%	\$3.4	03.0%
District Courts	\$9.8	\$9.5	-3.1%	\$10.5	10.5%	\$14.3	36.2%	\$16.1	12.6%
Municipal Courts	\$7.9	\$7.4	-6.3%	\$7.5	01.4%	\$10.2	36.0%	\$12.1	18.6%
Total Revenues	\$19.5	\$18.9	-3.1%	\$20.2	06.9%	\$27.8^a	37.6%	\$31.6	13.7%

^a \$6.1 million from 30 percent state assessment effected by legislation, May 1986.

during fiscal 1987 is partially the result of \$0.4 million in filing fees associated with the 1986 Tort Reform Act that was implemented in July 1986 and increased filing fee revenues. The 1988 superior court revenue of \$3.4 million must be attributed to filings fees for civil cases and crime victim compensation penalties for criminal convictions.

1988 State Revenue

State revenues from trial courts for fiscal year 1988 was \$31.6 million. The following table provides more detail.

\$41.08 to \$47.52, a 16 percent increase.

In 1985, the year prior to the surcharge, 51 percent of infraction dispositions were "Paid." In 1988 42 percent of charges were disposed by "Paid." Since 1985 proceedings for infractions increased by 44.3 percent, with contested hearings having a substantial 61.7 percent increase since 1985. The ratio of proceedings per filing between 1985 (31 per 100) and 1988 (39 per 100) increased by 26 percent, demonstrating that more citations are being contested.

Trial Court Revenue (in millions)

Superior Courts	\$ 3.4
District Courts	\$16.1 = \$11.2 1984 PSEA + \$4.9 1986 PSEA
Municipal Courts	\$12.1 = \$ 8.6 1984 PSEA + \$3.5 1986 PSEA
District & Municipal Courts	\$28.2 = \$19.8 1984 PSEA + \$8.4 1986 PSEA

Seasonality in PSEA

Time series analysis revealed a distinct seasonal pattern to PSEA received by the state. Typically, the months of higher revenue include July through November, while lower revenues are generally reported for December through March. The months of April, May, and June fluctuate between these relatively high and low periods. This pattern corresponds to higher revenues during the summer and fall with lower revenues in the winter. Since traffic related revenues account for the major portion of the PSEA, this seasonal pattern corresponds to that for automotive travel.

PSEA Surcharge and More Contested Infraction Cases

A legislatively mandated surcharge on fines and penalties became effective in May 1986. This surcharge increased the 60 percent PSEA by 50 percent, increasing the total amount owed by approximately 19 percent. Since 1986 the receipt per filing has increased from

It appears that the increased dollar penalty resulted in fewer citations being paid, more being contested and a corresponding increase in contested and mitigation hearings in order to reduce the fine.

In conclusion, the PSEA surcharge has increased infraction receipts per committed infraction by 16 percent but not without the cost of increasing infraction proceedings per filing by 26 percent.

Outstanding Balances Study

Over the last two years, the development of informational resources designed to improve revenue collections in the courts of limited jurisdiction has been pursued. In February 1987 a comprehensive list of the various collection techniques and tools, developed by the courts and OAC, was created for the initial Court Collections Task Force report.

During 1988 research was conducted to address 1) the effectiveness of

existing standard collection methods, such as Time Pay programs, and 2) the estimation of annual statewide potential receivables. The research objective was to provide decision makers, at both the local and state government levels, with accurate information concerning the extent of the collections problem and the effectiveness of the current techniques employed.

(See Courts of Limited Jurisdiction section for further detail.)

Limited Jurisdiction Court Receipts

The table on the following page describes the receipts received by limited jurisdiction courts excluding parking receipts. Except for the criminal court costs recouped, these receipts are split between the state and local governments as specified in the PSEA description. There are three sections to this court receipt table: the first section describes the receipts history of district courts; the second section describes receipts of municipal courts including both contracting and independent municipal courts. The last section is the total receipts for all limited jurisdiction courts.

Traffic infractions account for nearly 50 percent of the receipts and district court receipts represent nearly 55 percent of the total receipts. Since 1984 district court receipts have increased by nearly 40 percent, while municipal court receipts grew by approximately 25 percent.

Judicial Issues

Receipts By Jurisdiction, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
District Court Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	14,247,373	16,334,869	14.6%	19,128,492	17.1%	19,619,735	2.5%	21,658,248	10.3%
Non-Traffic Infractions	7,228	12,535	73.4%	31,095	148.0%	28,483	-8.4%	54,155	90.1%
DWI/Physical Control	1,923,728	3,125,889	62.4%	3,842,846	22.9%	3,246,578	-15.5%	3,226,525	-0.6%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	6,365,279	4,839,557	-23.9%	5,000,431	3.3%	5,019,337	0.3%	5,536,036	10.2%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	3,313,965	3,534,775	6.6%	3,633,456	2.7%	3,279,100	-9.7%	3,639,488	10.9%
Civil	1,262,758	1,327,846	5.1%	1,413,365	6.4%	1,533,051	8.4%	1,908,489	24.4%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	22,368	---	16,765	-25.0%	16,352	-2.4%	18,052	10.3%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Subtotal	27,384,665	29,480,698	7.6%	33,368,213	13.1%	33,023,221	-1.0%	36,341,297	10.0%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	2,090,532	---	4,277,907	104.6%	5,431,031	26.9%
Total State/County	27,384,665	29,480,698	7.6%	35,458,745	20.2%	37,301,128	5.1%	41,772,328	11.9%
Criminal Court Costs	---	126,089	---	443,103	251.4%	631,128	42.4%	693,490	9.8%
Municipal Court Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	10,956,121	10,839,810	-1.0%	12,927,305	19.2%	13,482,146	4.2%	14,700,200	9.0%
Non-Traffic Infractions	7,607	30,928	306.5%	103,244	233.8%	62,022	-39.9%	67,888	9.4%
DWI/Physical Control	1,599,534	2,648,447	65.5%	2,595,013	-2.0%	2,510,275	-3.2%	2,460,322	-1.9%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	7,173,195	5,579,144	-22.2%	4,437,067	-20.4%	4,595,028	3.5%	4,861,170	5.7%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	3,555,468	4,139,434	16.4%	3,650,457	-11.8%	3,747,631	2.6%	3,625,365	-3.2%
Civil	64,222	59,416	-7.4%	46,226	-22.1%	58,818	27.2%	47,702	-18.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	13,327	---	16,564	24.2%	8,772	-47.0%	7,352	-16.1%
Subtotal	23,356,147	23,310,506	-0.1%	23,775,876	1.9%	24,464,692	2.8%	25,769,999	5.3%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	1,351,892	---	3,110,019	130.0%	3,854,821	23.9%
Total Municipal	23,356,147	23,310,506	-0.1%	25,127,768	7.7%	27,574,711	9.7%	29,624,820	7.4%
Criminal Court Costs	---	289,927	---	664,425	129.1%	941,388	41.6%	1,060,720	12.6%
Total Revenues									
Traffic Infractions	25,203,494	27,174,679	7.8%	32,055,797	17.9%	33,101,881	3.2%	36,358,448	9.8%
Non-Traffic Infractions	14,835	43,463	192.9%	134,339	209.0%	90,505	-32.6%	122,043	34.8%
DWI/Physical Control	3,523,262	5,774,336	63.8%	6,437,859	11.4%	5,756,853	-10.5%	5,686,847	-1.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	6,869,433	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.3%
Civil	1,326,980	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%	1,956,191	22.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	35,695	---	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Subtotal	50,740,812	52,791,204	4.0%	57,144,089	8.2%	57,487,913	0.6%	62,111,296	8.0%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	3,442,424	---	7,387,926	114.6%	9,285,852	25.6%
Total	50,740,812	52,791,204	4.0%	60,586,513	14.7%	64,875,839	7.0%	71,397,148	10.0%
Criminal Court Costs	---	416,016	---	1,107,528	166.2%	1,572,516	41.9%	1,754,210	11.5%

The Supreme Court



Vernon R. Pearson
Chief Justice
1987 - 1989

Nineteen-eighty-eight was a year for deep introspection for members of the judiciary. It was also a year for great pride.

No event in its history has given members of the state's judicial branch of government more cause for introspection and self-examination than the death of King County Superior Court Judge Gary M. Little and the attendant allegations of his sexual misconduct.

Within days after his mid-summer suicide, we began to look at problems his death had brought to light. Then, at a special meeting of the Board for Judicial Administration, a few days later, the state's judicial leaders agreed a study effort should be mounted to examine how judges in this state are, and should be, disciplined and perhaps more importantly, how they get to the bench in the first place.

Accordingly, the Board created the Commission on Washington Courts, a group of prominent lawyers, jurists, business and community people, and charged it to examine a broad spectrum of issues related to how judges are selected, retained, and disciplined. Headed by William H. Gates, a past president of the Washington State Bar Association, the Commission began immediately to consider these issues. By early December, Mr. Gates' group had already held its first public hearing and was making plans to deliver its first report to members of the Legislature in early 1989.

The pointedly harsh, often uninformed, and always critical remarks aimed at the judiciary by the press and certain public officials in response to the Little episode was discouraging, especially to judges and court employees accustomed to high levels of public confidence. But our branch of government can take pride in the fact its response to the situation was one of evenness rather than hysteria, fact-finding instead of demagoguery, thoughtfulness rather than emotion.

We can also take pride in a number of other solid accomplishments during 1988. Task forces were created and staffed to initiate investigations into a number of real and suspected problems, including lawyer fee abuses, gender and minority bias in the courts, a host of legislative issues and, of course, our continuing foe, court congestion and delay. The eight-member Novack Commission was established by the Court to search for possible lawyer fee abuses and to recommend ways they might be abolished. Finding that abuses were more the exception than the rule, the Commission, named for Everett attorney Edward Novack,

concluded existing controls in the Rules of Professional Conduct were sufficient and that a ceiling on fees was not necessary.

The Commission did suggest, however, that contingency fees be based on a net, rather than gross, recovery of damages and that the major factor in determining reasonableness should be the "time and labor required" to litigate a case. The Commission stressed that good lawyer/client communication is crucial to preventing potential fee disputes.

Task forces mandated by the Legislature in 1987 continued to investigate and make recommendations concerning gender and minority bias within the judicial system. The Gender and Justice Task Force will issue its final report in early 1989; the Minority and Justice Task Force will complete its work later in the year. Washington is one of only four state judicial systems willing to undertake an examination of minority bias, and joins just 17 other states in its work on the gender issue.

The question of whether municipal and district courts should, for reasons of economy and efficiency, be consolidated into single units was examined by the state Judicial Council, a joint judicial, legislative, and attorney group chartered to address legislative issues. The Council proposed a nine-point plan that presented financial incentives for municipal courts to join the district court system.

During 1988 the state's trial courts were forced to continue to face increased caseloads with limited resources. In response, they sought administrative changes to relieve these pressures. The Court Management Council recommended that the Board for Judicial Administration work on delay reduction in the state's largest trial courts, resulting in the establishment of a committee to recommend judicial actions. Some of these recommendations involve a more pro-active judicial role to speed up case flow, but the establishment of case processing time standards and measurements may, by their mere existence, stimulate the changes necessary to expedite the movement of cases through the system.

To better understand what the general public knows about its judicial system and to assess its level of confidence in it, a public opinion survey was completed in early 1988. Supported in part by private funds, the survey showed public confidence levels in the judiciary were as high or higher than those credited to the other two branches of government. Information gained from

The Supreme Court

this effort is helping us determine where knowledge gaps exist and how they might be filled.

Finally, we are proud of the support given the judiciary by the Washington State Bar Association for its active role in the judicial community. On Supreme Court committees alone, more than 150 attorneys voluntarily participated in efforts to study and investigate the problems facing this state's court system in a growing and changing world.

The unique challenges which confronted us during 1988 were met head-on without a loss in pace of the business of the courts. For Washington's judicial branch of government, it was a year of pride and accomplishment.

Vernon R. Pearson, Chief Justice
Washington State Supreme Court

The Supreme Court

Chapter Contents

Administrative Leadership

Clerk's Office
Commissioner's Office

Administration

Jurisdiction
Leadership
New Member
National Recognition
State Recognition
Education
Community Outreach
Centennial/Temple of Justice
Supreme Court Staffing

Caseload

General Trends
Direct Case Management
Indirect Case Management
Statistical Highlights

Statistical Tables

Glossary

Administrative Leadership

Clerk's Office

While renovation of the 77-year-old Temple of Justice continued throughout 1988, the Court traveled to sites across the state. Locations visited were: the University of Washington Law School, the U.S. Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Gonzaga University Law School, Washington State University, Redmond High School, Bellevue Community College, Pasco Community College, Clover Park High School, and Pierce Community College.

The Clerk's Office successfully accomplished the coordination of schedules, sites, and transportation for the Supreme Court's expanded travel schedule in 1988, while maintaining the usual caseload.

An extensive reallocation of resources was required in 1988 to respond to the extraordinary number of death penalty cases being reviewed. The death penalty caseload will continue into 1989.

In 1988 the planning was substantially completed for the installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) in the Clerk's Office. IBM-compatible microcomputers will be connected together to permit uniform access to the JIS Appellate Court Records System (ACORDS) and other information systems useful to the Clerk's Office. WordPerfect word processing software

will be available to all users of the LAN. Installation of the LAN should occur in early 1989.

The Clerk's Office will start 1989 with a new Clerk, Jerry Merritt, who will fill the vacancy created by the death of long-time, highly-regarded Clerk, Reginald Shriver.

--Jerry Merritt, Clerk

Commissioner's Office

As the statistics elsewhere in this report show, only about ten percent of the cases which reach the Supreme Court can be afforded a full-scale hearing leading to a decision and published opinion on the merits. The remainder are disposed in various other ways. In many cases, a preliminary screening results in the denial of review or in dismissal. Other cases are transferred for decision by the Court of Appeals. The Court is assisted in this process by the Commissioner's Office. The Court has delegated to its Commissioner the authority to initially determine most types of motions, including motions for discretionary review. In addition, a staff of five lawyers, headed by the Chief Staff Attorney, prepare screening memoranda for the Court on petitions for review, direct appeals, and most other matters considered by the Court at its monthly departmental conferences.

These functions of the Commissioner's Office did not change in 1988, and are not apt to change substantially in the foreseeable future. The commitment of the office is to provide the Court with professional legal assistance of the highest quality, and to make sure, despite an inexorably increasing caseload, that each case receives the individual treatment and consideration it deserves. In 1988 more than 1100 matters received significant attention (in the form of rulings or legal memoranda) in the Commissioner's Office. This number, which has about doubled from ten years ago, does not tell the whole story. During the year the Court also sought and received the assistance of the office on several cases which were scheduled on an emergency basis, and on post-conviction petitions in several death penalty cases. These latter in particular require substantial investments of staff time as well as court time.

In early 1989 we expect to install a network linking the personal computers we obtained for each attorney and

secretary this year. The network will also eventually provide each staff member with access to the ACORDS system, and through ACORDS to Westlaw.

The move back to the Temple of Justice in 1989 will be welcome, if temporarily disruptive. The simple fact that the Court and its departments will have a totally new physical layout in the Temple will undoubtedly foster some changes in the way we all function.

--Geoffrey Crooks, Commissioner

Administration

Jurisdiction

Notice of Appeal: The Supreme Court has the authority to review decisions of the Court of Appeals and the superior court. Direct appeal of superior court decisions to the Supreme Court is appropriate in the following circumstances:

- the review is authorized statutorily;
- an issue of constitutionality is involved;
- conflicting appellate decisions are at issue;
- questions of public importance are raised;
- the death penalty is decreed.

In addition to notices of appeal specifying direct review, such cases can reach the Supreme Court by several other means, the most important of which are certifications from the Court of Appeals and motions to transfer from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Discretionary Review: The Supreme Court has discretion to review interlocutory orders of the Superior Court, i.e., orders made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departures from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the trial court. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply to appeals as stated above. Also, the Supreme Court has discretion to review matters brought originally before the Court of Appeals. These include matters denied review by the Court of Appeals, interlocutory decisions, and personal restraint petitions filed as a discretionary review to exhaust all state remedies.

The Supreme Court

Petition for Review: Petitions for review are filed by parties seeking Supreme Court review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions, that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure 13.4).

Personal Restraint Petition: A personal restraint petition may be filed in either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Other Reviews: Other matters that the Supreme Court may decide are original actions against state officers, petitions for expenditure of monies from the indigent defense fund, and questions certified by a federal court.

Leadership

Nearly a third of the Court's work involves tasks which are other than case related. Members of the Court lead or serve on a number of committees dedicated to the improvement of the administration of justice.

The Board for Judicial Administration is the policy-recommending body of the state's judicial branch of government. It is chaired by the Chief Justice; the Acting Chief Justice is also a member.

The Judicial Council is a 13-member group of lawyers, judges, legislators, and others, which exists to create communication between the bench, bar, and the Legislature. It is chaired by the Chief Justice.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington is a voluntary group of lawyers, judges, and representatives of the press which is also chaired by the Chief Justice. The committee works to assure that a balance is achieved between litigants' rights to a fair trial and the media's right to free speech. The Acting Chief Justice is also a member.

The Washington Courts and Community Committee is an ad hoc,

13-member group of media representatives, lawyers, judges and others, which was established to examine the public's perception of state courts. Also chaired by the Chief Justice, it initiated the state's first survey of public opinion about state courts.

Rules Committee: Much of the Court's non-case-related work derives from its general administrative responsibility for the entire state legal system. Because local court rules must be ratified by the Supreme Court, this six-member committee, chaired by the Acting Chief Justice, reviews all proposed and amended court rules. The Court also has final authority on matters related to attorney discipline and admission to practice.

The Novack Commission: The Court may, from time to time, establish commissions, committees and task forces of its own to explore and report on pressing issues of the moment. The "Novack Commission," named for the attorney who chaired it, and organized to examine lawyer fee practices in tort litigation, issued its final report in December 1988.

Task Forces: The Legislature also directs creation of study groups as it did in 1987 when it mandated the study of the effects of minority and gender status on the affairs of state courts. A Gender and Justice Task Force, chaired by Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman, and a Minority and Justice Task Force, led by Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith, were appointed by the Supreme Court. Both held public hearings in 1988 and initiated other study efforts which would lead to their respective reports to the Legislature.

New Member

Citing his desire to pursue other interests and stating his position should be filled by a minority, Justice William C. Goodloe resigned from the Court mid-way through the calendar year. He was originally elected to the Court in 1984 after serving twelve years on the King County Superior Court.

In August, Governor Booth Gardner announced he had appointed attorney Charles Z. Smith to the position, making him the first ethnic minority to serve on the high court. A former trial court judge and law professor, Justice Smith also chairs the state Minority and Justice Task Force.

National Recognition

Justice Vernon R. Pearson received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recognition of contributions he made to the Washington judicial system during his term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Society cited Justice Pearson's pivotal roles in the strengthening of the state Board for Judicial Administration, the formation of the King County Delay Reduction Task Force, and recent Judicial Information System Committee accomplishments. Justice Pearson joins the ranks of former President Jimmy Carter, U.S. Senators Sam Nunn and Howell Heflin, and Washington Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter as a recipient of this prestigious award.

State Recognition

At its annual summer luncheon meeting, the Washington Trial Lawyers' Association named Justice Robert F. Brachtenbach its "Judge of the Year," citing his "enduring dedication to justice and the rights of the individual." At a later ceremony, the association also honored retiring Justice William C. Goodloe.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Supreme Court at the Annual Judicial Conference and at the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1988 agenda included over 12 hours of education including CJC Canon 5 -- Off the Bench Activity; Judges as Managers; AIDS: Vital Information for Judges; Indian Courts; Insanity and Diminished Capacity; Experts in Indigent Defense: the Court's Role; and Evidence.

The Appellate seminar in April focused on opinions, the future of the First Amendment, and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

Community Outreach

One of only several state supreme courts that make "road trips," the Court continued its unique practice of holding

The Supreme Court

public hearings in locations away from its normal Olympia headquarters.

During 1988 the Washington Supreme Court heard cases in high schools in Redmond and Clover Park, and sat on the campuses of Bellevue Community College, Washington State University and Gonzaga University. While at these locations, the justices frequently lectured to classes and made other public appearances.

Centennial Celebration/Temple of Justice

The Supreme Court will have its own special centennial event when it opens the doors of its newly restored and remodeled Temple of Justice in Olympia in the fall of 1989. A special public open house is planned.

Supreme Court Staffing

There are 29 individuals providing direct support to the 9 justices of the Supreme Court. In addition, the Clerk's Office includes 14 individuals, the Commissioner's Office 9 staff, while the Reporter of Decisions Office includes 9 people. In total, there are 61 staff supporting the judicial operation of the Supreme Court. There are 102 staff supporting the 16 judges in all 3 divisions of the Court of Appeals. The staff to justice or judge ratio for both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals is approximately the same, being 9 staff per judicial officer.

Caseload

General Trends

After three years of intensive efforts to reduce the backlog at the appellate court level, the Supreme Court's 1988 statistics reflect its caseload as stable and current. The decline in filings, as well as the continued high level of dispositions, has helped to establish a declining pending caseload. Several key factors have helped the court to take control of its caseload. They have been separated into two groups: those matters that directly affected case processing and those that indirectly affected case processing.

Direct Case Management

Appellate Backlog Elimination:

Backlog and delay in the appellate courts have been reduced by direct efforts such as the Appellate Backlog Elimination (ABLE) Project and the Supreme Court's decision to allow the practice of procedures such as Motion

on the Merits and Non Oral Argument. In addition, the Court has directly requested cases from the Court of Appeals to relieve pressures on the intermediate appellate court.

The overall impact of these techniques is fairly easily quantified. However, the effectiveness of other efforts to reduce backlog and delay are somewhat harder to measure. These efforts, in the form of education, experience, and technology, are equally important to the process of case management.

Indirect Case Management

Traveling Court Impact: Education of the Bar maybe a indirect benefit of the "Traveling Court." As the Supreme Court has held sessions throughout the state, it has made an effort to meet the local Bar members in a social setting. In these informal discussions, the Court has tried to convey the importance of a thoroughly prepared case at the trial court level. By discouraging the attitude of "we can win it on appeal," the Court has provided direction which may result in a decrease of frivolous appeals.

The accompanying table of disposition percentages, by type of review, demonstrates the probability of cases being accepted for review and receiving opinions. Even the case type most often accepted for review, notices of appeal, results in an opinion for approximately one in three appeals. Additionally, nearly 90 percent of petitions for review (appeals originating in the Court of Appeals) failed to be accepted for review. This demonstrates the likelihood of an attorney altering the outcome of a case in the Supreme Court.

Trial Court Judge Experience At

Appellate Level: The opportunity for a trial court judge to gain experience as an appellate judge is often very rare. However, during the ABLE Project

many superior court judges sat pro tempore on those case panels. The experience allowed them to view their trial court work from a different vantage. One noted result of the experience has been a general realization of the importance of "keeping the record" on civil summary judgment cases. When placed in the position of having to review the record, it became apparent how certain information could clarify the process for reaching a decision of the issues in review.

Experienced Pro Tempore Appellate Judges:

A second aspect of the ABLE Project was that it created a ready pool of available pro tempore judges for the Court of Appeals. Prior to the project, it was difficult to keep a current list of pro tempore judges trained in the procedures associated with the position. However, through the routine developed for the project the Court of Appeals has been able to maintain and utilize a larger pool of experienced individuals available to serve as appellate pro tempore judges.

Technology: The Supreme Court was the first state court to utilize microcomputers connected through a Local Area Network (LAN). This technology provides a common text processing facility for justices, law clerks, and administrative assistants, to draft, review, amend, and eventually publish opinions and other documents. This environment permits uniform access to computer-assisted legal research resources, as well as the automated Appellate Court Records System (ACORDS). By establishing this medium for common information utilization, the Court has improved its ability to work efficiently and thereby decrease caseload backlog without hampering the quality of justice.

Summary: Each of the techniques and efforts identified above has contributed to the Court's ability to take control and manage its caseload. By continually

Disposition Percentages by Type of Review, 1988

Type of Dispositions	Notices of Appeals	Petitions for Review	Discretionary Reviews	Personal Restraint
Opinion Mandated	37%	11%	5%	3%
Dismissed/Terminated	19%	2%	7%	7%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	31%	0%	1%	87%
Review Not Accepted	13%	87%	87%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

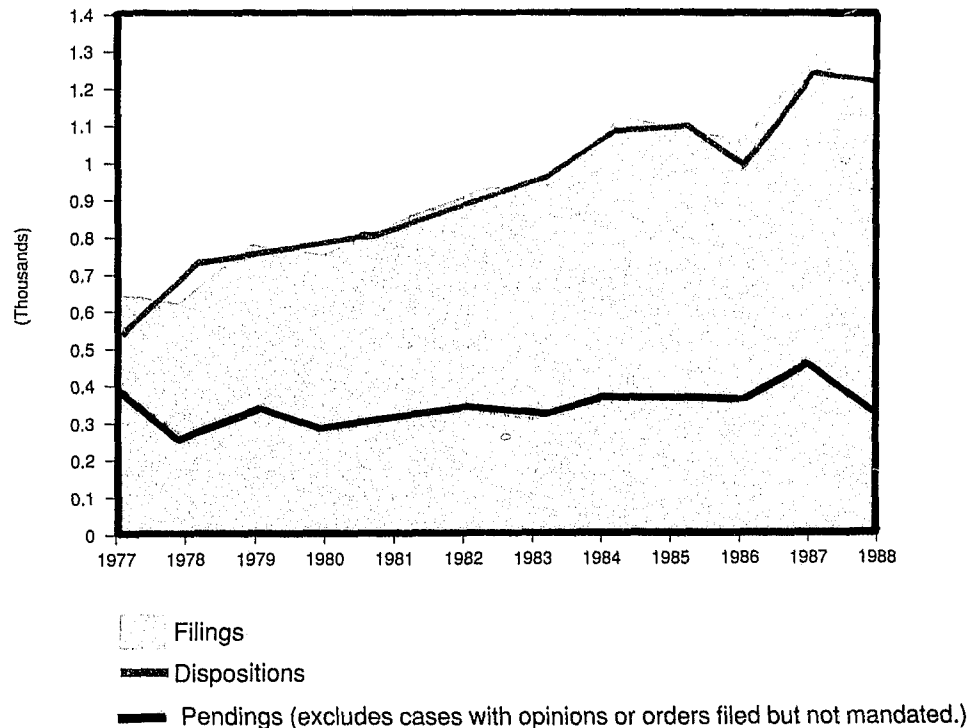
The Supreme Court

examining its environment, as well as staying abreast of innovation, the Supreme Court has demonstrated that a caseload can be managed from a position of control, as opposed to crisis.

Statistical Highlights

- Filings decreased by over 200 cases, or approximately 17 percent. More significantly, appeals declined for the fifth straight year, from 228 filings in 1984 to 117 filings in 1988.
- In general, dispositions remained high for the second year. As a result, the pending caseload declined by nearly 30 percent.
- Personal Restraint Petition filings continued to decline, returning to pre-1984 levels. The bulk of the impact of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, and the additional caseload it generated, seems to have finally moved through the court system.
- Criminal and civil petitions for review peaked, in terms of filings, during 1987. It is speculated that the additional caseload was generated by ABLE cases seeking final review. The Court has been highly successful in processing this general type of case, resulting in an approximate 30 percent decline in pending matters.
- The pending category, "Not Ready For Setting," identifies cases which have briefs outstanding. As a category, it depicts the next wave of caseload activity. In 1988 these pending matters declined by nearly 70 cases. This implies that 1989 will have a decline in matters ready for setting and in turn will result in a lighter workload.

Total Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1977-1988



The Supreme Court

Court Activity, 1988

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews			Cert			All
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO ^a	Exp.Pub Funds	Fed Court	Total	Reviews
Filed	14	103	117	284	276	560	51	266	8	62	6	393	1,070
Reviews Receiving Opinions	15	40	55	23	47	70	4	15	1	0	3	23	148
Disposed													
Opinion Mandated	12	43	55	27	41	68	2	14	0	0	2	18	141
Dismissed	1	23	24	2	3	5	4	14	5	0	0	23	52
Review Not Accepted	3	17	20	286	245	531	2	267	1	0	0	270	821
Transferred/Certified	4	42	46	1	0	1	60	2	0	0	0	62	109
Terminated	0	4	4	3	5	8	1	6	1	62	1	71	83
Total Disposed^b	20	131	151	321	294	615	69	307	7	62	3	448	1,214
Pending at Year End													
Case Stayed	2	4	6	4	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	14
Not Ready For Setting	10	46	56	1	1	2	6	40	0	10	0	56	114
Ready For Setting	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	9
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	44	46	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Set For Oral Argument	1	7	8	4	10	14	0	3	0	0	0	3	25
Total Awaiting Hearing	13	62	75	53	59	112	6	47	0	10	2	65	252
Opinion/Order In Process	3	24	27	11	20	31	0	5	0	0	3	8	66
Total Pending Decision	16	86	102	64	79	143	6	52	0	10	5	73	318
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	6	4	10	1	7	8	5	20	2	0	1	28	46

^a Original actions against state officers

^b Includes cases opened in error.

The Supreme Court

History of Filings, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	32	39	21.8%	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%	14	0%
Civil	196	155	-20.9%	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%	103	-14.8%
Total Appeals	228	194	-14.9%	162	-16.4%	135	-16.6%	117	-13.3%
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	284	216	-23.9%	228	5.5%	327	43.4%	284	-13.1%
Civil	242	262	8.2%	282	7.6%	324	14.8%	276	-14.8%
Total Petitions for Review	526	478	-9.1%	510	6.6%	651	27.6%	560	-13.9%
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	65	78	20.0%	74	-5.1%	101	36.4%	51	-49.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	247	278	12.5%	262	-5.7%	349	33.2%	266	-23.7%
Actions Against State Officers	10	23	130.0%	13	-43.4%	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%
Other	33	49	48.4%	38	-22.4%	44	15.7%	68	54.5%
Total Other Reviews	355	428	20.5%	387	-9.5%	500	29.1%	393	-21.4%
Total Filed	1,109	1,100	-0.8%	1,059	-3.7%	1,286	21.4%	1,070	-16.7%

The Supreme Court

History of Dispositions, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	35	28	-20.0%	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%	20	-16.6%
Civil	141	156	10.6%	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%	131	5.6%
Total Appeals	176	184	4.5%	209	13.5%	148	-29.1%	151	2.0%
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	311	224	-27.9%	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%	321	13.8%
Civil	234	271	15.8%	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%	294	0.3%
Total Petitions for Review	545	495	-9.1%	459	-7.2%	575	25.2%	615	6.9%
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	69	70	1.4%	68	-2.8%	96	41.1%	69	-28.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	249	278	11.6%	202	-27.3%	371	83.6%	307	-17.2%
Actions Against State Officers	8	17	112.5%	20	17.6%	9	-55.0%	7	-22.2%
Other	34	47	38.2%	37	-21.2%	42	13.5%	65	54.7%
Total Other Reviews	360	412	14.4%	327	-20.6%	518	58.4%	448	-13.5%
Total Disposed	1,081	1,091	0.9%	995	-8.7%	1,241	24.7%	1,214	-2.1%

The Supreme Court

History of Pending Cases^a, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Appeals									
Criminal	26	38	46.1%	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%
Civil	154	153	-0.6%	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%	86	-21.1%
Total Appeals	180	191	6.1%	134	-29.8%	134	-0.0%	102	-23.8%
Petitions For Review									
Criminal	39	31	-20.5%	36	16.1%	96	166.6%	64	-33.3%
Civil	50	38	-24.0%	49	28.9%	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%
Total Petitions for Review	89	69	-22.4%	85	23.1%	199	134.1%	143	-28.1%
Other Reviews									
Personal Restraint Petitions	9	17	88.8%	19	11.7%	13	-31.5%	6	-53.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	66	49	-25.7%	98	100.0%	86	-12.2%	52	-39.5%
Actions Against State Officers	3	8	166.6%	3	-62.5%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	7	9	28.5%	5	-44.4%	13	160.0%	15	15.3%
Total Other Reviews	85	83	-2.3%	125	50.6%	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%
Total Pending	354	343	-3.1%	344	0.2%	445	29.3%	318	-28.5%

^a Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated."

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	1,109	1,100	-0.8%	1,059	-3.7%	1,286	21.4%	1,070	-16.7%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	148	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	201	134	-33.3%	197	47.0%	134	-31.9%	141	5.2%
Dismissed	40	56	40.0%	61	8.9%	49	-19.6%	52	6.1%
Review Not Accepted	674	709	5.1%	589	-16.9%	852	44.6%	821	-3.6%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	102	112	9.8%	87	-22.3%	145	66.6%	109	-24.8%
Terminated	57	72	26.3%	56	-22.2%	55	-1.7%	83	50.9%
Total Disposed	1,081	1,091	0.9%	995	-8.7%	1,241	24.7%	1,214	-2.1%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	19	12	-36.8%	54	350.0%	17	-68.5%	14	-17.6%
Not Ready for Setting	160	131	-18.1%	127	-3.0%	182	43.3%	114	-37.3%
Ready for Setting	31	19	-38.7%	22	15.7%	3	-86.3%	9	200.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	51	28	-45.0%	40	42.8%	129	222.5%	90	-30.2%
Set for Oral Argument	63	60	-4.7%	43	-28.3%	42	-2.3%	25	-40.4%
Total Awaiting Hearing	324	250	-22.8%	286	14.4%	373	30.4%	252	-32.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	30	93	210.0%	58	-37.6%	72	24.1%	66	-8.3%
Total Pending Decision	354	343	-3.1%	344	0.2%	445	29.3%	318	-28.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	30	48	60.0%	42	-12.5%	65	54.7%	46	-29.2%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	32	39	21.8%	29	-25.6%	14	-51.7%	14	0%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	18	11	-38.8%	22	100.0%	11	-50.0%	12	9.0%
Dismissed	1	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%	1	0%
Review Not Accepted	3	2	-33.3%	0	0%	2	0%	3	50.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	12	12	0%	5	-58.3%	8	60.0%	4	0%
Terminated	1	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Total Disposed	35	28	-20.0%	29	3.5%	24	-17.2%	20	-16.6%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	2	1	-50.0%	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Not Ready for Setting	15	15	0%	23	53.3%	9	-60.8%	10	11.1%
Ready for Setting	2	1	-50.0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	6	8	33.3%	9	12.5%	4	-55.5%	1	-75.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	25	25	0%	32	28.0%	15	-53.1%	13	-13.3%
Opinion/Order in Process	1	13	1200.0%	5	-61.5%	10	100.0%	3	-70.0%
Total Pending Decision	26	38	46.1%	37	-2.6%	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	1	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	6	100.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	196	155	-20.9%	133	-14.1%	121	-9.0%	103	-14.8%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	71	67	-5.6%	113	68.6%	55	-51.3%	43	-21.8%
Dismissed	24	26	8.3%	26	-0.0%	11	-57.6%	23	109.0%
Review Not Accepted	12	14	16.6%	4	-71.4%	7	75.0%	17	142.8%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	32	39	21.8%	24	-38.4%	48	100.0%	42	-12.5%
Terminated	0	9	0%	12	33.3%	1	-91.6%	4	300.0%
Total Disposed	141	156	10.6%	180	15.3%	124	-31.1%	131	5.6%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	9	4	-55.5%	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	4	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	83	51	-38.5%	44	-13.7%	71	61.3%	46	-35.2%
Ready for Setting	11	13	18.1%	10	-23.0%	1	-90.0%	5	400.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	36	46	27.7%	10	-78.2%	11	10.0%	7	-36.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	141	114	-19.1%	66	-42.1%	87	31.8%	62	-28.7%
Opinion/Order in Process	13	39	200.0%	31	-20.5%	22	-29.0%	24	9.0%
Total Pending Decision	154	153	-0.6%	97	-36.6%	109	12.3%	86	-21.1%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	12	11	-8.3%	15	36.3%	10	-33.3%	4	-60.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	284	216	-23.9%	228	5.5%	327	43.4%	284	-13.1%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	50	16	-68.0%	14	-12.5%	16	14.2%	27	68.7%
Dismissed	0	1	0%	1	0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%
Review Not Accepted	248	205	-17.3%	185	-9.7%	260	40.5%	286	10.0%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Terminated	13	2	-84.6%	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	3	200.0%
Total Disposed	311	224	-27.9%	203	-9.3%	282	38.9%	321	13.8%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	4	100.0%	4	0%
Not Ready for Setting	2	2	0%	1	-50.0%	10	900.0%	1	-90.0%
Ready for Setting	6	2	-66.6%	5	150.0%	0	100.0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	22	14	-36.3%	19	35.7%	65	242.1%	44	-32.3%
Set for Oral Argument	4	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	9	125.0%	4	-55.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	35	23	-34.2%	31	34.7%	88	183.8%	53	-39.7%
Opinion/Order in Process	4	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	11	37.5%
Total Pending Decision	39	31	-20.5%	36	16.1%	96	166.6%	64	-33.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	2	3	50.0%	1	-66.6%	7	600.0%	1	-85.7%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	242	262	8.2%	282	7.6%	324	14.8%	276	-14.8%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	28	21	-25.0%	23	9.5%	29	26.0%	41	41.3%
Dismissed	1	1	0%	5	400.0%	4	-20.0%	3	-25.0%
Review Not Accepted	197	246	24.8%	225	-8.5%	260	15.5%	245	-5.7%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Terminated	6	3	-50.0%	2	-33.3%	0	-100.0%	5	0%
Total Disposed	234	271	15.8%	256	-5.5%	293	14.4%	294	0.3%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	1	0%	4	300.0%	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%
Not Ready for Setting	1	3	200.0%	0	100.0%	5	0%	1	-80.0%
Ready for Setting	9	2	-77.7%	5	150.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0%
Set for Motion Calendar	25	14	-44.0%	21	50.0%	64	204.7%	46	-28.1%
Set for Oral Argument	6	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	11	22.2%	10	-9.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	42	24	-42.8%	39	62.5%	81	107.6%	59	-27.1%
Opinion/Order in Process	8	14	75.0%	10	-28.5%	22	120.0%	20	-9.0%
Total Pending Decision	50	38	-24.0%	49	28.9%	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	4	7	75.0%	4	-42.8%	1	-75.0%	7	600.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	355	428	20.5%	387	-9.5%	500	29.1%	393	-21.4%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated	34	19	-44.1%	25	31.5%	23	-8.0%	18	-21.7%
Dismissed	14	26	85.7%	28	7.6%	29	3.5%	23	-20.6%
Review Not Accepted	214	242	13.0%	175	-27.6%	323	84.5%	270	-16.4%
Transferred to Court of Appeals	58	61	5.1%	58	-4.9%	89	53.4%	62	-30.3%
Terminated	37	57	54.0%	38	-33.3%	52	36.8%	71	36.5%
Total Disposed	360	412	14.4%	327	-20.6%	518	58.4%	448	-13.5%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	6	3	-50.0%	46	1433.0%	6	-86.9%	2	-66.6%
Not Ready for Setting	59	60	1.6%	59	-1.6%	87	47.4%	56	-35.6%
Ready for Setting	3	1	-66.6%	2	100.0%	2	0%	4	100.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Set for Oral Argument	11	0	0%	11	0%	7	-36.3%	3	-57.1%
Total Awaiting Hearing	81	64	-20.9%	118	84.3%	102	-13.5%	65	-36.2%
Opinion/Order in Process	4	19	375.0%	7	-63.1%	10	42.8%	8	-20.0%
Total Pending Decision	85	83	-2.3%	125	50.6%	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	11	27	145.4%	22	-18.5%	44	100.0%	28	-36.3%

The Supreme Court

Glossary

Filings

Notice of Appeal: A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or, the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review: A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews: The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews: A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party argues that the trial court has committed an error pursuant to [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition: A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme

Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State

Officers: Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other: Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions: Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed: An order, issued by the Court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The Court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the Court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.19).

Review Not Accepted: Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Rule 2 and Rule 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals: To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated: An order issued by the Court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to

terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Pending

Case Stayed: Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

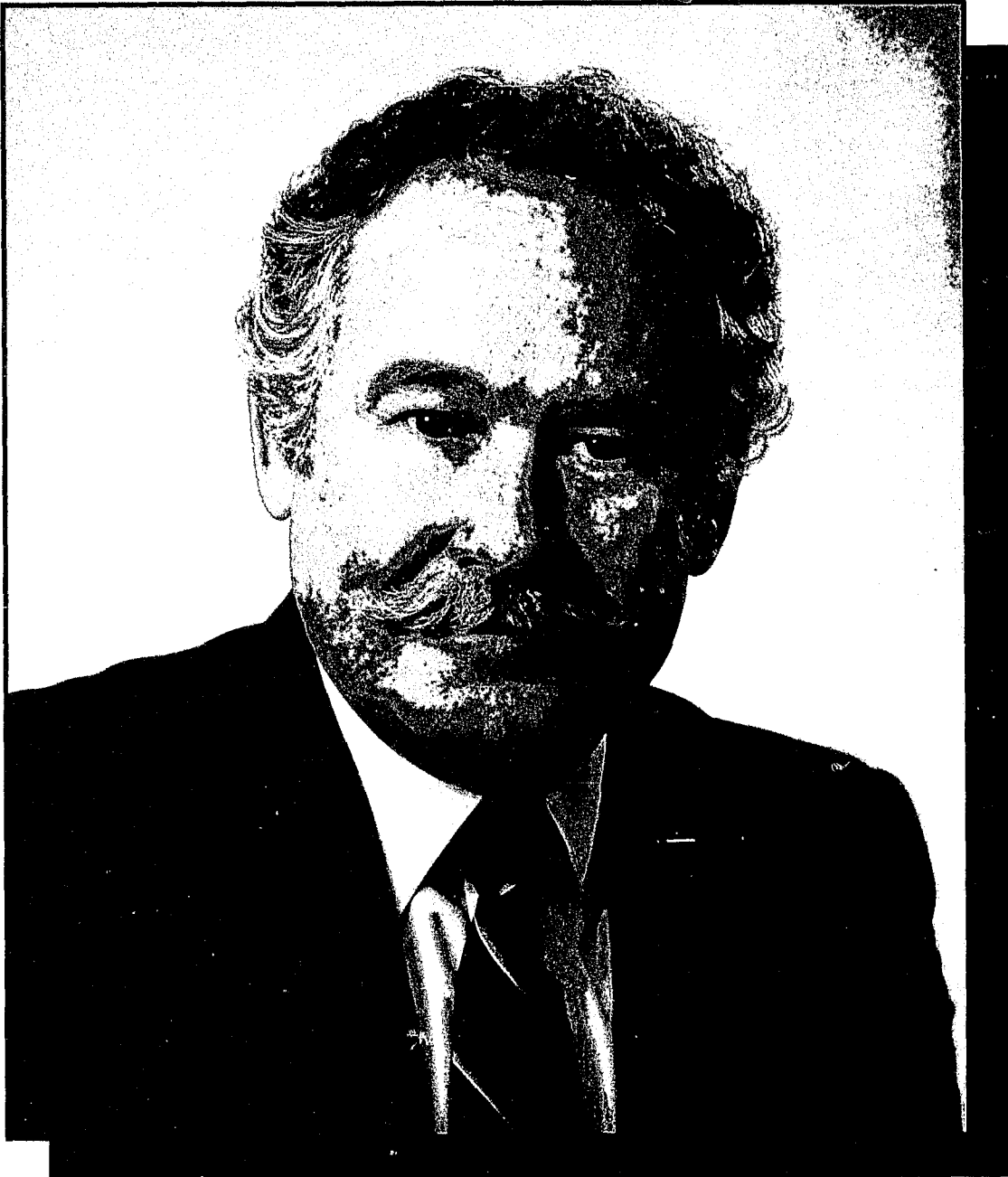
Ready for Setting: Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument: Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order in Process: Those cases which have been reviewed by the Court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated: Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.



Edward P. Reed
Presiding Chief Judge
1988 - 1989

The end of 1988 saw a change in faces on the Court of Appeals. Judge Ward Williams of Division I and Judge J. Ben McInturff of Division III retired after enjoying long and distinguished careers on the court. Their contributions to the court and to society were many. They will be missed.

Judge McInturff was replaced by Judge George T. Shields, an able and experienced trial judge from the Spokane County Superior Court. Judge Shields brings with him not only his many years of service to the profession and the community, but also an inquiring mind and an extensive font of legal knowledge. He is a scholar in the true sense of the word.

The same can be said for Judge Williams' replacement, Judge Marshall Forrest of the Whatcom County Superior Court. Over the years, he has given unstintingly of his time to other projects for improvement of the judicial system. He, too, brings with him a wealth of legal knowledge and a scholastic approach. Needless to say, Judges Shields and Forrest are welcome additions to the Court.

Since completion of the Appellate Backlog Elimination Project (ABLE) there has not been a dramatic change--either up or down--in the court's total filings.

Division I, utilizing the services of pro tem judges (retired Superior Court) from time to time, is now current. Division II continues to carry a backlog of approximately 180 "ready" cases. The delay between "ready" status and oral argument in Division II climbed back to approximately one year. Before ABLE it reached 18 months; immediately after ABLE, it fell to six to eight months. Division III remains current. "Current" essentially means that when a case is "ready," it can be docketed for the next term of court.

Division II historically has experienced more filings per judge than the other divisions and this accounts for more severe backlog problems in that division. However, during 1988 total filings in Division II (Notices of Appeal, Notices for Discretionary Review and Personal Restraint Petitions) fell approximately 13 percent. Inexplicably, Civil Notices of Appeal dropped 16.1 percent. One can speculate that civil litigants finally are beginning to feel the cost of pursuing an appeal. It is not unusual to see requests for

attorneys' fees of \$100 to \$200 per hour, nor is it uncommon for attorneys to request fees on appeal of between \$10,000 and \$30,000. It also may be that lawyers and litigants are becoming more aware of the fact that the chances of gaining a reversal are roughly 14 percent in criminal cases and 22 percent in the civil category. Thus, the costs are high and the chances of success uncertain, if not unlikely.

Division II has been fortunate enough to have the pro tem services of retired Judge Harold J. Petrie. On a rotating basis, he and two judges form a panel to process certain well-screened appeals without oral argument. Judge Petrie authored 70 such opinions in 1988.

Finally, judicious use of the Motion on the Merits by our court commissioners has helped considerably to increase the output of all divisions and control the backlog of this very busy court.

The Presiding Chief Judge and Chief Judges of each division continue to carry a full writing load while performing their administrative duties.

All three divisions of the court have agreed to participate in updating their computer capabilities. Aided by funds from the Judicial Information System (JIS), the court will soon embark upon a program for equipping many of the judges, court commissioners, staff attorneys, law clerks, and office staff with personal computers to form a Local Area Network (LAN) system. The network will include the Supreme Court and Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and will embrace certain facilities such as Westlaw, ACORDS, and other computer services.

Acting pursuant to temporary orders of the Supreme Court, a number of superior courts have been equipped with multi-camera videotaping systems. These courts and their respective divisions of the Court of Appeals will experiment with videotaped reports of proceedings to determine if such devices should replace the present court reporter system, which has left much to be desired in the past. Written records are very expensive and the court has experienced many delays in securing the record on appeal. Although a number of trials have been conducted in this fashion, and several appeals have been filed, none has been processed as yet.

The Court Of Appeals

Consequent upon the recent passage of legislation authorizing divisions of the court to hold hearings at any location in their respective district, the judges of Divisions II and III have been travelling more than in the past. These "circuit ridings" provide an excellent opportunity for the judges to meet with local Bar Associations and individual lawyers. In most cases, these encounters are planned as educational sessions, with lectures by the judges on appellate practice. Lawyers receive CLE credits and have been enthusiastic about the program. In addition, local media is apprised of the visits and, as the result of media coverage, students and other interested groups and citizens quite often attend court sessions. Usually one of the local superior courtrooms can be adapted to accommodate a panel of judges, and the local superior courts and staff have been most cordial and cooperative.

Largely as the result of the court's Long Range Planning Committee recommendations, 1988 saw Supreme Court adoption of several new rules of appellate procedure (RAP). Among these are: RAP 10.4(a) Typing and Filing Brief, amended to require double-spacing of lines; RAP 10.4(b) Length of Brief, amended to limit the opening brief to 50 pages; RAP 18.14(2) Motion on the Merits, amended to permit reversal, but only by a panel of judges. A single judge or court commissioner may deny such a motion or submit to a panel of judges with a recommendation. RAP 18.16, newly adopted on a temporary basis, permits expedited (accelerated) review on a short record upon joint petition of the parties.

The Court of Appeals also has proposed a rule to permit any regularly elected or retired judge of any court of record (Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Court) to sit as a pro tem judge of the Court of Appeals. Service would be limited to 90 days in any one year. The proposal is now being considered by the Judicial Council. Various other proposed rule changes are before the Washington State Bar Association's Court Rules and Procedures Committee and should soon find their way to the Judicial Council.

The courts' budgetary requests for the 1989-1991 biennium reflect Division I's request for an additional judge with staff (secretary and two law clerks) and five other staff positions; Division II's request for funds to lease an additional 3,000 square feet on the fifth floor of the Puget Sound

Law Center and for one junior staff attorney, one commissioner's law clerk, and one deputy court clerk; and Division III's request for one commissioner's law clerk. All three divisions have requested funds to implement the LAN system, after dedicating any funds appropriated and unspent from the current biennium.

Lawyers pride themselves on their pro bono work, and deservedly so. Judges, too, donate many hours of pro bono time. Only too seldom, however, are they recognized for this extra-curricular service. Judges of this court have always served and presently are serving on many boards, commissions, committees, and task forces dedicated to the improvement of the judiciary. Among them are:

- Board for Judicial Administration
- Judicial Council
- Gender and Justice Task Force
- Minority and Justice Task Force
- Indigent Defense Task Force
- Joint (with Supreme Court) Personnel Policy and Procedures Committee
- State Ethics Advisory Committee
- Judicial Information System
- Commission on Judicial Conduct (formerly Judicial Qualifications Commission)
- Legal Foundation of Washington
- Washington State Bar Association
- Court Rules and Procedures Committee
- State Bench-Bar-Press Committee
- Chief Justice's Committee on Courts and the Community
- Electronic Recording Task Force
- Supreme Court Task Force on Court Interpreters
- Numerous Court of Appeals standing and special committees.

The Court Of Appeals

In conclusion, the future for the Court of Appeals is difficult to predict. For now, we simply head into 1989, hoping we can continue to cope with the caseload and dedicated to producing well-considered, quality decisions. Although separated geographically, the three divisions of this Court enjoy a high degree of collegiality, helping each other when needed. The facial complexion of the court may have changed, but we fully expect this friendship and cooperation to continue. It can only bode well for those whom we serve.

Edward P. Reed

Presiding Chief Judge

The Court Of Appeals

Chapter Contents

Administrative Leadership

- Division I
- Division II
- Division III

Administration

- Jurisdiction
- Organization
- Operation
- Education

Technology

- Local Area Networks

Courts and Community

- Recognition of Judges
- Media Project
- Division II Reaching Out

Delay Reduction

- Long-Range Planning Committee
- Motion on the Merits
- Settlement Conferences
- No Oral Argument

Caseload

- Caseload vs. Workload
- Median, Not Average Time
- Reduction of Time-in-Process
- Future Concerns
- Not-Ready-For-Setting Stress
- Division I
- Division II
- Division III

Statistical Highlights

- All Divisions
- Division I
- Division II
- Division III

Statistical Tables

Glossary

Administrative Leadership

Responsibilities of the Clerk: A primary responsibility of the Clerk is to see that cases flow in a timely manner in accordance with the rules of the courts. The clerk is also responsible for maintenance of court records, consideration of procedural motions, orientation of new staff, and assistance to the Chief Judge in budget planning, financial management, preparing and setting court calendars. The Clerk serves as a spokesperson and administrator for the entire division and must advise the Chief Judge of significant changes that occur within that division.

Division I

Accomplishments & Issues in 1988:
The Appellate Backlog Elimination

Project (ABLE) was instituted in 1986 through June 1987 to dispose of court cases awaiting oral argument in Divisions I and II of the Court of Appeals. The appeals heard by ABLE panels were mandated in 1988. With the experience from ABLE, significant improvements have been made in the use of pro tempore judges by Division I. In response to the increasing caseload, pro tempore judges are now being used in Division I on a regular basis.

The Court reduced the median time for processing criminal appeals by 9.3 percent and civil appeals by 33.5 percent. An increase in motion on the merits heard by court commissioners was an additional factor in the Court's ability to stay current.

Another important and difficult function of the clerk is to stay abreast of new technology. Because training is difficult to obtain, in many cases employees must obtain hands-on training themselves. In spite of this, the Clerk's office has been successful in accommodating new technology.

Outlook for 1989: Division I is requesting a ninth judge from the legislature in the 1989 session. An additional judge would help meet the increasing caseload so another backlog does not develop. An additional judge would also decrease the use of pro tempore judges.

The conversion of the computers now in use to the Local Area Network (LAN) is an exciting prospect for 1989. The LAN system will improve the communication between employees within the Court of Appeals. The LAN system will also enable counsel to look at the docket to answer their own inquiries as to appeal status. Also with the LAN, opinions will be filed electronically with the court reporter, the media, and counsel.

--Richard Taylor, Clerk

Division II

Accomplishments: After several years of aggressive efforts to reduce both backlog and delay, e.g., the ABLE project, visits by Division III judges, and the administrative transfers of cases to the Supreme Court, 1988 was somewhat uneventful. It represented a year of transition from the additional administrative tasks of the above projects back to the traditional responsibilities of the clerk.

Other successful delay reduction techniques, e.g., Motion on the Merits and Non Oral Argument, continued to be practiced. Their influence on the growing caseload, however, is limited. Consequently, the court must continue to actively manage its caseload and, whenever possible, implement progressive delay reduction techniques.

The success of the Clerk's office is appropriately defined in terms of both quality and quantity. The balance between "getting it done," and "getting it done right," is a key issue in measuring that success. The development of review measures have provided a series of "fail safe" systems to reduce error. The costs associated with error can far outweigh the cost of reviewing a job done correctly.

Plan for 1989: A major change in 1989 will be the installation of a Local Area Network (LAN) in the Clerk's office. The LAN will increase the number of electronic functions available at each workstation. Each terminal will provide access to applications for word processing, spreadsheets, data management, and the ACORDS system.

Another aspect of the LAN will be the additional increase of administrative responsibilities needed to maintain the system. Furthermore, the issue of security, for both internal and external transfers of information, will need to be periodically revisited.

These issues of increased functionality and responsibility demonstrate that the role of the Clerk is being fundamentally changed by technology. More time must be devoted toward maintaining the information flow to take advantage of its ability to speed workflow.

--Dave Ponzoha, Clerk

Division III

Accomplishments: One of the main accomplishments of the Court for 1988 was its continued success in staying current with its caseload. The extensive usage of Motion on the Merits has been identified as a major part of this success. However, other unique factors have also helped the court to stay current. The use of interns to prepare write-ups of the facts and issues of each case has helped to speed the initial review of cases. In addition, the Clerk's role as a staff attorney allows the Court to operate with an additional quasi commissioner.

The Court Of Appeals

Another factor, unique to this division, is its extensive need to coordinate. The Court is responsible for traveling on a circuit of six cities. This extensive need to coordinate many schedules has built efficiencies into this Division's operations.

Other accomplishments in 1988 included the successful renovation of the building in which Division III is located; the retirement of a judge and the subsequent orientation process for a new judge; and the ongoing training of a fairly new staff in the Clerk's office.

Ongoing Issues: Because of the extensive geographic jurisdiction of Division III, the Clerk's office has the responsibility of communicating the Court's activities to many media sources. This problem has forced the Court into a highly proactive position for media notification. The solution is to provide a synopsis of each case to the local media prior to the hearing. Then, upon the release of the Court's decision, a follow-up notice of the outcome is circulated. This technique has hopefully resulted in a strong public awareness of the Court and its role in the judicial process.

--Joyce McCown, Clerk

Administration

Jurisdiction

Most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the Court of Appeals, with specific types of superior court cases going directly to the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals has authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of the lower court. Each case is decided only after the record on review in the superior court has been reviewed, and both oral and written arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard.

Notice of Appeal: The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in Rules of Appellate Procedure 2.2.

Discretionary Review: The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of

proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition: The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Organization

The Court of Appeals is divided into three divisions with 16 judges: Division I in Seattle has eight judges with 53 support staff; Division II in Tacoma and has four judges with 23 support staff; Division III in Spokane has four judges with 26 support staff. Approximately half the 102 staff are law clerk or staff attorney positions.

in the court is based on a pattern which revolves around hearing cases and writing opinions. There are three such cycles each year: winter term: sitting (January - March); opinion writing (April); spring term: sitting (May - June); opinion writing (July); fall term: sitting (September - October); opinion writing (December).

Staff: Commissioners, staff attorneys, and court clerks help to prepare and screen cases, and correspond with attorneys in the appeal process.

Education

Educational opportunities were provided to the Court of Appeals at the Annual Judicial Conference and the Appellate Judges' Seminar. The Judicial Conference is coordinated by the Chief Justice and planned by representatives of each court level. The 1988 agenda included 12 hours of

Division I

District 1	King County: six judges
District 2	Snohomish County: one judge
District 3	Island, San Juan, Skagit & Whatcom Counties: one judge

Division II

District 1	Pierce County: two judges
District 2	Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason & Thurston Counties: one judge
District 3	Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Pacific, Skamania & Wahkiakum Counties: one judge

Division III

District 1	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane & Stevens Counties: two judges
District 2	Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Walla Walla & Whitman Counties: one judge
District 3	Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat & Yakima Counties: one judge

The county of the superior court case determines the Division in which the review can be filed (see accompanying table of counties which constitute each appellate division).

Operation

Each division shares common tasks and procedures but is also able to tailor its case management techniques to fit its own division. For example, geographic distances have dictated that Division III use telephone conference calling and regular traveling to Yakima, Kennewick, Richland, Wenatchee, and Walla Walla.

Annual terms: Although opinion writing is performed year around, work

education including issues such as CJC Canon 5 -- Off the bench activity; judges as managers; AIDS: vital information for judges; Indian Courts; insanity and diminished capacity; experts in indigent defense: the court's role; and evidence.

The Appellate Seminar in April focused on opinions, the future of the First Amendment and the video record on appeal. Judges from Hawaii and Oregon shared their experience of writing abbreviated opinions, and judges from Kentucky explained how the appellate process is affected by a video record. Experts in the field of constitutional law led a discussion on First Amendment issues.

The Court Of Appeals

In addition to educational programs within the state, Court of Appeals Judges and staff attend national educational programs on an individual basis.

Technology

Local Area Networks

LANs or Local Area Networks allow court personnel to share software applications and information and to communicate via E-Mail. Sharing software reduces the expense of purchasing multiple copies of the same application. Sharing information allows personnel to work efficiently on joint projects. Communicating via E-Mail eliminates the need to guess when a person will be available for a phone call.

Divisions I, II, and III are scheduled to install LANs in the spring of 1989. The Division I LAN will be installed in February for the clerk's office, commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The Division III LAN will be installed in late March for the commissioners, judges and administrative assistants. The clerk's office will not be connected. The Division II LAN will be installed in April and will not initially include the clerk's office.

Courts and Community

Recognition of Judges

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association honored retiring Judge J. Ben McInturff at a special luncheon in November in Spokane. The judge was a member of Division III of the Court of Appeals for 16 years, following 19 years as a Spokane County District Court Judge.

Media Project

Relatively few of the more than 4000 annual dispositions of the Court of Appeals are reported to the public by the press. So that the public might become more aware of its work, the court instituted a pilot project to better inform the media about the cases it schedules and the decisions it hands down.

Using information supplied by the Appellate Court Records and Data System (ACORDS), hard copy information was supplied to selected media outlets. Recipients agreed to report back on their use of the

information and its practical utility as a news source.

Division II Reaching Out

Immediately after obtaining legislative approval in 1987 to expand the number of locations in which it could hear cases, Division II began to "take its show on the road," hearing oral arguments in several cities and towns within its 13-county jurisdictional area. Continuing that practice in 1988, the division heard cases in Shelton, Chehalis, Port Townsend, and Port Orchard.

Delay Reduction

Long-Range Planning Committee

At its April 1988 meeting, the Court of Appeals reviewed a report from the Long-Range Planning Committee. The court adopted several recommendations in the report that were aimed at expediting the appellate process.

Motion on the Merits: During the remainder of 1988 the court has worked on developing procedures to implement many of these recommendations. The Supreme Court, based on proposals from the Court of Appeals, adopted rules to expand motion on the merits, to provide for an expedited appeal program, and to limit the length of appellate briefs.

Before these rules were adopted the appellate court could, on its own decision or on motion of a party, affirm

the lower court's decision based on the merits of the case. As a result of additions to RAP 18.14, a motion on the merits can now *reverse* the lower court's decision based on the same evaluation of the merits.

Expedited Appeal Review: A new rule was passed termed the Expedited Appeal Review. The purpose of this rule is to reduce the time between filing of an appeal and the rendering of an opinion in those cases where the parties and the court agree that the case can be handled in an accelerated manner. This is a temporary rule in which the parties must jointly file a Petition for Expedited Review. The briefs under this procedure can be no longer than ten pages long. This rule has not been applied as of yet.

Briefs: All briefs filed with the court must now be double spaced. In addition, the maximum lengths of criminal briefs have been reduced. These reductions will help to alleviate the amount of time a judge now spends reading briefs. It should not affect the quality of the brief.

It is expected that during 1989 these rules will have an impact on the appellate system. Furthermore, the idea of writing summary opinions will be discussed in the spring of 1989.

Motion on the Merits

As specified in the Rules of Appellate Procedure 18.14, a motion on the merits may be made by the court or a party after the appellant's brief is filed. This allows a single judge or

Motion on the Merits Cases	1985	1986	1987	1988
Criminal				
Granted	51	78	152	198
Denied	9	24	41	58
Total	60	102	193	256
Civil				
Granted	108	89	100	143
Denied	72	62	56	75
Total	180	151	156	218
Total				
Granted	159	167	252	341
Denied	81	86	97	133
Total	240	253	349	474

The Court Of Appeals

commissioner to quickly determine if the court's review is merited. Motions that are granted terminate the review unless a panel of the court grants a motion to modify. Motions that are denied go on to be heard by the court.

Case Qualifications: A motion on the merits is granted in whole or in part if the relevant issues on review (1) are clearly controlled by settled law, (2) are factual and supported by evidence, or (3) are matters of judicial discretion with the decision clearly within the discretion of the trial court. The 1985 Supreme Court decision in *State v. Rolax*, 104 Wn.2d 129, 702 p.2d 1185 (1985), upheld the constitutionality of the procedure for criminal appeals.

With regard to the four year history of motion on the merits, two interesting trends have developed. First, usage has continued to grow in both criminal and civil casetypes. Second, the proportion of motions granted, and thereby terminated, has remained constant over the years for both casetypes.

Growth In Usage: It is likely that both experience and education have played major roles in the growth-in-usage trend. The Court and attorneys have become more proactive in identifying cases which qualify for motion on the merits. In addition, because either the Court or the attorneys can initiate a motion on the merits, there is a higher likelihood that qualifying cases will utilize the procedure.

Proportion of Motions Denied: The four-year trend demonstrating a constant proportion between motions granted and denied, by casetype, implies stability in both the decision process and its subsequent outcome throughout the Court. An inference verifying the need for the procedure can also be derived from these statistics. During 1988 the motion on the merits procedure enabled the judicial system to initiate termination of some 340 reviews, or 72 percent of those cases which were identified as being based on questionable merit. Without endangering one's right to appeal, the procedure has effectively and efficiently met its goal of reducing backlog and delay.

Settlement Conferences

A settlement conference is a pre-argument meeting to discuss the settlement or a limitation of issues in a pending civil appeal. The Chief Judge

of the Court of Appeals' Division determines if one or more settlement conferences are appropriate. Once scheduled, attendance is mandatory and both attorneys should be ready to seriously consider the possibility of settlement, limitation of issues, and other matters which may promote the prompt and fair disposition of the appeal. If agreement is reached, an order consistent with that agreement is entered and sanctions or dismissal of the appeal is possible if there is failure to comply with the order.

Settlement conference usage depends upon the workload and existence of other delay reduction techniques in each division. Division II utilized settlement conferences for several years, but currently holds settlement conferences when requested. Division III, which is able to keep current with its workload, holds settlement conferences when requested. Division I holds settlement conferences for all civil appeals where parties are represented by counsel.

No Oral Argument

The appellate court has the authority, on its own initiative or on a motion of all parties, to decide a case without oral argument (RAP 11.6). Division II utilizes a pro tempore judge to decide single or simple issue cases with No Oral Argument (NOA). A judge pro tempore works with two other Division II judges to decide these cases.

Caseload

Caseload vs. Workload

In general, the relationship between filings and dispositions defines the growth, or decline, in a court's caseload. In turn, a change in caseload implies a subsequent and equal change in workload. However, caseload is not always a good estimator of workload. In the Court of Appeals, workload is often determined by the complexity of its cases. Because of the nature of an appeal, and the procedures which govern the process of perfecting the review, criminal and civil appeals typically generate the largest portion of an appellate court's workload. One way of measuring workload is to monitor the amount of time required to process these cases. Therefore, to develop an understanding of the relationship between caseload and workload, it is necessary to analyze how a changing

caseload affects the time requirements needed to dispose of appeals.

The change in caseload is measured by adding the net difference between filings and dispositions, for an annual period, to the existing pending caseload. On the other hand, the collection of workload data, in the form of time-in-process statistics, requires both a detailed system to record the date of each stage of perfection and a level of communication between divisions to confirm consistency in data collection. Through the ACORDS system and its user advisory group, both requirements have been met.

Median, Not Average Time

Statistics describing appeal time in process measures are reported in the tables entitled "Median Days Between Events," on pages 3.20 and 3.21 at the end of this chapter. The figures in these tables represent the middle number of days between events, based on the range of total days reported. That is, 50 percent of the cases required fewer or equal number of days between events and the remaining 50 percent required an equal number or more. This statistic, and not the arithmetic average, was selected because it reduces the bias created by the cases which are stayed for extremely long periods of time.

Reduction of Time-in-Process

Within these two tables, the first describing criminal and the second civil matters, three key pieces of information can be found. First, since 1986, the Court of Appeals has experienced a reduction in case processing time, for civil and criminal appeals, by 41 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Second, the time frame between the filing of the respondent's brief and actual oral argument has consistently represented the longest period in the process of perfection. Third, since 1986, the time required from the filing of the respondent's brief to oral argument, for civil and criminal matters, has declined by 66 percent and 37 percent, respectively.

The significance of using 1986 as the base year is to demonstrate the impact of a series of delay reduction programs which were implemented during that year. Although projects such as ABLE, Motion on the Merits, No Oral Argument, and Division III Opinion Writing in Division II were under way during 1986, their statewide impact did

The Court Of Appeals

not register until 1987. Therefore, in many respects 1986 represents the pinnacle of the delay problem in the Court of Appeals.

Future Concerns

The decrease in time-in-process statistics indicates that delay reduction programs have been highly successful. This was especially true for civil matters. However, now that the ABLE Project has ended, there is some concern that the remaining programs may not be able to keep the problem of delay in check. Caseload statistics are just beginning to show signs of renewed stress on the judicial system.

Not-Ready-For-Setting Stress

At first glance, the 1988 statistics describe a judicial system which has a growing caseload and the apparent capacity to process it. However, a closer examination provides signs of stress. Between 1986 and 1988 criminal appeal filings grew by 23 percent and exceeded dispositions for the fifth straight year. Although total pending matters increased by only 1.5 percent, for the same two-year period pending matters that were awaiting a hearing jumped by more than 8 percent. In addition, matters not ready for setting grew by 300 cases, or 52 percent. This statistic is highly significant because this group is commonly thought of as the next wave of caseload activity.

For civil appeals, the problem does not seem to be as extensive. Although filings did increase over the two-year period, they actually decreased from last year's figure. In addition, dispositions have exceeded filings for the past four years. However, from 1986 to 1988, matters not ready for setting have jumped 30 percent. Again, this denotes a rise in next year's wave of caseload activity.

Finally, it is important to note that civil matters, in proportion to criminal, are declining. In 1984 civil matters represented 59 percent of all appeals. Today, civil and criminal matters are proportionately equal. Therefore, the threat of the growth of criminal matters that are not ready for setting is compounded by the fact that these matters are increasing in proportion to total workload.

Division I

Three significant shifts occurred in Division I's data for 1988. First,

criminal appeals rose by more than 25 percent. Second, personal restraint petitions declined by 28 percent. Finally, case processing time for criminal and civil appeals declined by 8 percent and 38 percent, respectively or jointly by 25 percent.

The unprecedented increase in criminal appeals has apparently been fuelled by a five-year trend in criminal filings in the superior courts. Since 1984 superior court criminal matters have increased by 63 percent. Controlled substance cases alone have grown by 250 percent over the five-year period and 230 percent since 1986. These cases now represent one-fourth of all criminal filings in superior court. If the caseload of the Court of Appeals is influenced by lagged filing trends in superior court, criminal appeals are likely to continue to grow.

Personal restraint petitions have fallen for the past two years. This is a clear indication that the impact of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 has finally passed through the appellate court system. With dispositions exceeding filings over the last two years, the pending caseload has declined by approximately 50 percent for each year. The lack of any new legislation aimed at altering the sentencing guidelines reinforces the assumption that the filing trend will continue to decline, or essentially remain flat.

Good Case Processing Times: Since 1985 case processing time for appeals filed in Division I has declined considerably. Civil appeals alone have dropped by approximately 50 percent. In 1985 the typical civil appeal required essentially 2.5 years to move from filing to opinion. Today, the same appeal requires only 1.3 years. For criminal matters, case processing time has not dropped as much. However, in 1988 the typical criminal appeal required only 1.5 years to reach opinion.

The decline in case processing time is a direct result of the delay reduction programs which were implemented in late 1985 and mid-1986. The largest of the programs, ABLE, is credited with the significant and immediate turnaround in these time-in-process statistics. With the completion of ABLE in early 1988, it is widely anticipated that the problem of delay was only temporarily resolved. Statistics for 1989 should indicate a rise in case processing time if the problem still exists.

Division II

Progress: Because of the many delay reduction programs at work during 1987, that year's statistics represented the high-water mark for dispositions. During the following year dispositions declined from a lack of on-going, disposition intensive, programs. However, Division II still represented a year of progress in reducing both its backlog and delay problems for 1988.

Because dispositions outpaced filings, the general pending caseload declined in 1988. A key factor in this decline was the drop in personal restraint petition filings. Having fallen to pre-1984 levels, personal restraint petitions now represent only 16 percent of Division II's caseload. Another key factor was the 14 percent decline in civil appeal filings. Even with the increase in criminal appeals, total appeal filings declined by over 4 percent.

Good Case Processing Times: The progress made in reducing delay was highly significant for both criminal and civil appeals. From 1986 to the present the time required to process a typical criminal appeal from filing to opinion has declined by over 330 days, or about 30 percent. Over the same period, civil appeals' filing to opinion time requirements declined by over 35 percent. At the end of 1988 a typical criminal or civil appeal required only one and one-half years to reach opinion.

Future: As with Division I, the 1989 time-in-process statistics for Division II appeals will indicate if the delay problem has been effectively and permanently controlled, or temporarily reduced. After the steep drop in pending matters in 1987, the leveling effect seen in 1988 may be an indication of stability in workload. However, as noted above, it is still too early to predict the course of this division's caseload.

Division III

Division III, much like the Court of Appeals as a whole, has experienced a steady growth in criminal appeals. Currently, Division III is in its fifth year of this pattern. Nineteen eighty-eight recorded a jump of more than 16 percent in new filings for these matters. The superior court criminal filing five-year growth rate of over 250 percent is identified as the main contributor to the appellate court trend.

The Court Of Appeals

Pending Criminal Review: As criminal appeal filings continue to grow, criminal dispositions grow as well. However, since 1986 filings have outpaced dispositions. As a result, this review type represents the only portion of Division III's pending caseload which is growing. Each of the other review types experienced a decline in their pending caseload. As a consequence, total pending matters dropped by a single percentage in 1988.

In respect to case processing time, both criminal and civil appeals demonstrated a drop in time required to reach opinion. This represented the third consecutive year in which a decline was recorded. Since 1985 the typical criminal and civil appeal has experienced a 13 percent and 23 percent decline, respectively. This would indicate that with respect to criminal matters, a rising caseload does not always foretell a problem in delay.

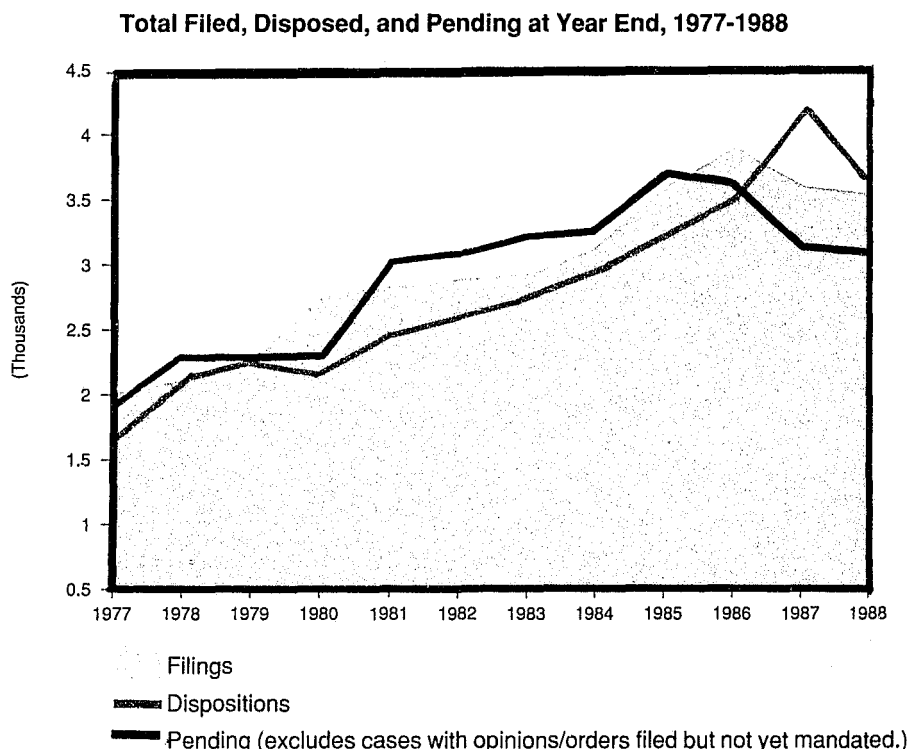
Statistical Highlights

All Divisions

- Total appeals jumped by nearly 200 additional cases. Criminal matters made up 100 percent of the increase.
- Personal restraint petitions dropped by nearly 300 cases. Since 1986 PRP filings have declined by 750 cases. Filing figures now are at pre-1984 levels.
- Criminal appeal dispositions remained extremely high for the second year. The approximate 1200 case dispositions represented a 300 case increase over 1986 levels.
- Total pending matters declined by a mere 1.2 percent. Pending total appeals, however, increased by over 3 percent.

Division I

- Criminal appeal filings shot up by over 25 percent.
- Personal restraint petition filings fell by 28 percent, resulting in a drop of over 300 cases, or 50 percent, in the last two years.
- Total pending matters were unchanged in 1988. While most matters declined, pending criminal appeals grew by 80 cases.



Division II

- The overall time requirements for processing civil appeals declined for the second year by approximately 20 percent. The largest reduction occurred in the time frame between the filing of the respondent's brief and the hearing of oral argument. This time frame was reduced by five and one-half months, for a typical case.
- Criminal appeals experienced a similar decline in case processing time; however, because of their inherent higher priority in the judicial system their declines were somewhat less. Between 1986 and 1988 criminal appeal time-in-process statistics demonstrated a total reduction of nearly eight months in case processing time.

Division III

- As with each of the other divisions, criminal appeal filings increased in 1988. This represents the fourth straight annual increase.
- Unlike the other divisions, criminal appeal dispositions increased in

1988, jumping by more than 50 percent.

- Personal restraint petition filings declined by 64 percent over the last two years.
- Case processing time for both criminal and civil appeals continued to decline even though the division is current.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division I, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews		Total	All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review		
Filed	717	735	1,452	310	199	509	1,961
Reviews Receiving Opinions	332	295	627	17	18	35	662
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	347	308	655	20	21	41	696
Opinion Published	83	110	193	11	10	21	214
Opinion Unpublished	264	198	462	9	11	20	482
Dismissed	164	333	497	357	58	415	912
Review Not Accepted	10	7	17	0	113	113	130
Transferred/Certified ^a	1	8	9	1	3	4	13
Terminated	109	60	169	0	1	1	170
Unpublished Ruling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed ^b	638	718	1,356	379	196	575	1,931
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	6	32	38	4	6	10	48
Not Ready For Setting	557	409	966	71	65	136	1,102
Ready For Setting ^c	64	35	99	8	0	8	107
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Set For Motion On The Merits	23	21	44	0	0	0	44
Set For Oral Argument	104	116	220	4	1	5	225
Total Awaiting Hearing	758	613	1,371	87	72	159	1,530
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Opinion/Order In Process	44	69	113	3	7	10	123
Total Pending Decision	802	684	1,486	90	79	169	1,655
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	124	109	233	3	20	23	256

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division II, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews		Total	All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review		
Filed	338	327	665	144	65	209	874
Reviews Receiving Opinions	153	159	312	4	5	9	321
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	180	196	376	7	4	11	387
Opinion Published	26	47	73	0	2	2	75
Opinion Unpublished	154	149	303	7	2	9	312
Dismissed	68	142	210	182	6	188	398
Review Not Accepted	1	3	4	0	46	46	50
Transferred/Certified ^a	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Terminated	0	2	2	1	9	10	12
Unpublished Ruling	94	33	127	1	1	2	129
Total Disposed ^b	344	381	725	191	66	257	982
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	0	10	10	0	4	4	14
Not Ready For Setting	178	145	323	30	7	37	360
Ready For Setting ^c	137	133	270	29	1	30	300
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	14	13	27	0	8	8	35
Set For Motion On The Merits	15	3	18	0	0	0	18
Set For Oral Argument	40	55	95	1	0	1	96
Total Awaiting Hearing	384	359	743	60	20	80	823
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	24	35	59	1	1	2	61
Total Pending Decision	408	395	803	61	21	82	885
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	64	60	124	46	12	58	182

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, Division III, 1988

	Appeals			Personal Restraint	Other Reviews		All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total		Discr. Review	Total	
Filed	226	276	502	84	108	192	694
Reviews Receiving Opinions	116	144	260	2	20	22	282
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	109	161	270	2	20	22	292
Opinion Published	37	73	110	1	14	15	125
Opinion Unpublished	72	88	160	1	6	7	167
Dismissed	15	80	95	104	25	129	224
Review Not Accepted	3	7	10	0	70	70	80
Transferred/Certified ^a	5	10	15	1	3	4	19
Terminated	1	0	1	5	3	8	9
Unpublished Ruling	83	50	133	1	4	5	138
Total Disposed ^b	216	309	525	113	126	239	764
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	1	7	8	2	3	5	13
Not Ready For Setting	173	145	318	17	5	22	340
Ready For Setting ^c	19	43	62	10	3	13	75
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	0	1	1	0	24	24	25
Set For Motion On The Merits	10	15	25	1	1	2	27
Set For Oral Argument	20	20	40	2	1	3	43
Total Awaiting Hearing	223	231	454	32	37	69	523
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	19	21	40	1	2	3	43
Total Pending Decision	243	252	495	33	39	72	567
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	42	45	87	14	8	22	109

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, 1988

	Appeals			Other Reviews		Total	All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review		
Filed	1,281	1,338	2,619	538	372	910	3,529
Reviews Receiving Opinions	601	598	1,199	23	43	66	1,265
Disposed							
Opinion Mandated	636	665	1,301	29	45	74	1,375
Opinion Published	146	230	376	12	26	38	414
Opinion Unpublished	490	435	925	17	19	36	961
Dismissed	247	555	802	643	89	732	1,534
Review Not Accepted	14	17	31	0	229	229	260
Transferred/Certified ^a	6	21	27	2	6	8	35
Terminated	110	62	172	6	13	19	191
Unpublished Ruling	177	83	260	2	5	7	267
Total Disposed ^b	1,198	1,408	2,606	683	388	1,071	3,677
Pending at Year End							
Case Stayed	7	49	56	6	13	19	75
Not Ready For Setting	908	699	1,607	118	77	195	1,802
Ready For Setting ^c	220	211	431	47	4	51	482
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	18	14	32	0	32	32	64
Set For Motion On The Merits	48	39	87	1	1	2	89
Set For Oral Argument	164	191	355	7	2	9	364
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,365	1,203	2,568	179	129	308	2,876
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	3	4	0	0	0	4
Opinion/Order In Process	87	125	212	5	10	15	227
Total Pending Decision	1,453	1,331	2,784	184	139	323	3,107
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	230	214	444	63	40	103	547

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Filings, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	535	562	5.0%	568	1.0%	573	0.8%	717	25.1%
Civil Appeals	725	662	-8.6%	577	-12.8%	704	22.0%	735	4.4%
Total Appeals	1,260	1,224	-2.8%	1,145	-6.4%	1,277	11.5%	1,452	13.7%
Personal Restraint Petitions	256	448	75.0%	625	39.5%	432	-30.8%	310	-28.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	133	144	8.2%	188	30.5%	173	-7.9%	199	15.0%
Total Filings, Division I	1,649	1,816	10.1%	1,958	7.8%	1,882	-3.8%	1,961	4.1%
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	267	339	26.9%	303	-10.6%	316	4.2%	338	6.9%
Civil Appeals	340	352	3.5%	352	-0.0%	380	7.9%	327	-13.9%
Total Appeals	607	691	13.8%	655	-5.2%	696	6.2%	665	-4.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	202	315	55.9%	426	35.2%	219	-48.5%	144	-34.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	60	79	31.6%	102	29.1%	87	-14.7%	65	-25.2%
Total Filings, Division II	869	1,085	24.8%	1,183	9.0%	1,002	-15.3%	874	-12.7%
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	119	150	26.0%	174	16.0%	194	11.4%	226	16.4%
Civil Appeals	287	287	-0.0%	277	-3.4%	269	-2.8%	276	2.6%
Total Appeals	406	437	7.6%	451	3.2%	463	2.6%	502	8.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	135	155	14.8%	233	50.3%	151	-35.1%	84	-44.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	70	97	38.5%	81	-16.4%	86	6.1%	108	25.5%
Total Filings, Division III	611	689	12.7%	765	11.0%	700	-8.4%	694	-0.8%
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	921	1,051	14.1%	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%	1,281	18.2%
Civil Appeals	1,352	1,301	-3.7%	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.1%	1,338	-1.1%
Total Appeals	2,273	2,352	3.4%	2,251	-4.2%	2,436	8.2%	2,619	7.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	593	918	54.8%	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%	538	-32.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	263	320	21.6%	371	15.9%	346	-6.7%	372	7.5%
Total Filings, Court of Appeals	3,129	3,590	14.7%	3,906	8.8%	3,584	-8.2%	3,529	-1.5%

The Court of Appeals

History of Dispositions, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	543	479	-11.7%	430	-10.2%	665	54.6%	638	-4.0%
Civil Appeals	673	746	10.8%	687	-7.9%	826	20.2%	718	-13.0%
Total Appeals	1,216	1,225	0.7%	1,117	-8.8%	1,491	33.4%	1,356	-9.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	241	319	32.3%	512	60.5%	594	16.0%	379	-36.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	151	121	-19.8%	132	9.0%	229	73.4%	196	-14.4%
Total Dispositions, Division I	1,608	1,665	3.5%	1,761	5.7%	2,314	31.4%	1,931	-16.5%
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	216	232	7.4%	321	38.3%	397	23.6%	344	-13.3%
Civil Appeals	326	337	3.3%	345	2.3%	449	30.1%	381	-15.1%
Total Appeals	542	569	4.9%	666	17.0%	846	27.0%	725	-14.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	129	246	90.6%	317	28.8%	360	13.5%	191	-46.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	62	81	30.6%	92	13.5%	91	-1.0%	66	-27.4%
Total Dispositions, Division II	733	896	22.2%	1,075	19.9%	1,297	20.6%	982	-24.2%
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	130	166	27.6%	143	-13.8%	141	-1.3%	216	53.1%
Civil Appeals	334	333	-0.2%	294	-11.7%	245	-16.6%	309	26.1%
Total Appeals	464	499	7.5%	437	-12.4%	386	-11.6%	525	36.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	132	136	3.0%	189	38.9%	193	2.1%	113	-41.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	57	81	42.1%	93	14.8%	68	-26.8%	126	85.2%
Total Dispositions, Division III	653	716	9.6%	719	0.4%	647	-10.0%	764	18.0%
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	889	877	-1.3%	894	1.9%	1,203	34.5%	1,198	-0.4%
Civil Appeals	1,333	1,416	6.2%	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%	1,408	-7.3%
Total Appeals	2,222	2,293	3.1%	2,220	-3.1%	2,723	22.6%	2,606	-4.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	502	701	39.6%	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.6%	683	-40.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	270	283	4.8%	317	12.0%	388	22.3%	388	-0.0%
Total Dispositions, Court of Appeals	2,994	3,277	9.4%	3,555	8.4%	4,258	19.7%	3,677	-13.6%

The Court of Appeals

History of Pending Cases ^a, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Criminal Appeals	603	744	23.3%	790	6.1%	716	-9.3%	802	12.0%
Civil Appeals	972	941	-3.1%	698	-25.8%	709	1.5%	684	-3.5%
Total Appeals	1,575	1,685	6.9%	1,488	-11.6%	1,425	-4.2%	1,486	4.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	93	222	138.7%	331	49.0%	157	-52.5%	90	-42.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	57	70	22.8%	78	11.4%	72	-7.6%	79	9.7%
Total Pending, Division I	1,725	1,977	14.6%	1,897	-4.0%	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.0%
Division II									
Criminal Appeals	407	503	23.5%	451	-10.3%	380	-15.7%	408	7.3%
Civil Appeals	488	515	5.5%	485	-5.8%	408	-15.8%	395	-3.1%
Total Appeals	895	1,018	13.7%	936	-8.0%	788	-15.8%	803	1.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	81	158	95.0%	230	45.5%	108	-53.0%	61	-43.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	21	24	14.2%	28	16.6%	24	-14.2%	21	-12.5%
Total Pending, Division II	997	1,200	20.3%	1,194	-0.5%	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%
Division III									
Criminal Appeals	180	166	-7.7%	190	14.4%	230	21.0%	243	5.6%
Civil Appeals	325	277	-14.7%	260	-6.1%	253	-2.6%	252	-0.3%
Total Appeals	505	443	-12.2%	450	1.5%	483	7.3%	495	2.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	25	50	100.0%	61	22.0%	45	-26.2%	33	-26.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	28	38	35.7%	32	-15.7%	45	40.6%	39	-13.3%
Total Pending, Division III	558	531	-4.8%	543	2.2%	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%
Court of Appeals, Total									
Criminal Appeals	1,190	1,413	18.7%	1,431	1.2%	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.5%
Civil Appeals	1,785	1,733	-2.9%	1,443	-16.7%	1,370	-5.0%	1,331	-2.8%
Total Appeals	2,975	3,146	5.7%	2,874	-8.6%	2,696	-6.1%	2,784	3.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	199	430	116.0%	622	44.6%	310	-50.1%	184	-40.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	106	132	24.5%	138	4.5%	141	2.1%	139	-1.4%
Total Pending, Court of Appeals	3,280	3,708	13.0%	3,634	-1.9%	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.2%

^a Does not include "Opinion/Order Filed but not yet Mandated."

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, All Reviews, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	3,129	3,590	14.7%	3,906	8.8%	3,584	-8.2%	3,529	-1.5%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,265	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	381	421	10.4%	429	1.9%	481	12.1%	414	-13.9%
Unpublished	859	858	-0.1%	766	-10.7%	1,164	51.9%	961	-17.4%
Dismissed	1,290	1,386	7.4%	1,745	25.9%	1,850	6.0%	1,534	-17.0%
Review Not Accepted	188	180	-4.2%	183	1.6%	308	68.3%	260	-15.5%
Transferred/Certified ^a	126	82	-34.9%	79	-3.6%	54	-31.6%	35	-35.1%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	128	333	160.1%	341	2.4%	391	14.6%	458	17.1%
Total Disposed ^b	2,994	3,277	9.4%	3,555	8.4%	4,258	19.7%	3,677	-13.6%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	67	232	246.2%	143	-38.3%	70	-51.0%	75	7.1%
Not Ready for Setting	1,290	1,603	24.2%	1,622	1.1%	1,637	0.9%	1,802	10.0%
Ready for Setting ^c	1,264	1,105	-12.5%	712	-35.5%	655	-8.0%	482	-26.4%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	9	6	-33.3%	1	-83.3%	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	51	141	176.4%	156	10.6%	174	11.5%	153	-12.1%
Set for Oral Argument	453	407	-10.1%	564	38.5%	337	-40.2%	364	8.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	3,134	3,494	11.4%	3,198	-8.4%	2,873	-10.1%	2,876	0.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%
Opinion/Order in Process	145	210	44.8%	432	105.7%	268	-37.9%	227	-15.2%
Total Pending Decision	3,280	3,708	13.0%	3,634	-1.9%	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.2%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	547	442	-19.1%	815	84.3%	636	-21.9%	547	-13.9%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	921	1,051	14.1%	1,045	-0.5%	1,083	3.6%	1,281	18.2%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	601	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	151	145	-3.9%	143	-1.3%	196	37.0%	146	-25.5%
Unpublished	469	443	-5.5%	354	-20.0%	593	67.5%	490	-17.3%
Dismissed	206	198	-3.8%	231	16.6%	218	-5.6%	247	13.3%
Review Not Accepted	6	3	-50.0%	9	200.0%	5	-44.4%	14	180.0%
Transferred/Certified ^a	22	10	-54.5%	16	60.0%	6	-62.5%	6	-0.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	27	74	174.0%	137	85.1%	181	32.1%	287	58.5%
Total Disposed ^b	889	877	-1.3%	894	1.9%	1,203	34.5%	1,198	-0.4%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	11	15	36.3%	18	20.0%	4	-77.7%	7	75.0%
Not Ready for Setting	564	716	26.9%	599	-16.3%	690	15.1%	908	31.5%
Ready for Setting ^c	342	447	30.7%	332	-25.7%	309	-6.9%	220	-28.8%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	5	2	-60.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	6	44	633.3%	78	77.2%	85	8.9%	66	-22.4%
Set for Oral Argument	218	113	-48.1%	234	107.0%	119	-49.1%	164	37.8%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,146	1,337	16.6%	1,261	-5.6%	1,207	-4.2%	1,365	13.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	1	-0.0%	3	200.0%	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%
Opinion/Order in Process	43	75	74.4%	167	122.6%	116	-30.5%	87	-25.0%
Total Pending Decision	1,190	1,413	18.7%	1,431	1.2%	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	202	159	-21.2%	281	76.7%	243	-13.5%	230	-5.3%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	1,352	1,301	-3.7%	1,206	-7.3%	1,353	12.1%	1,338	-1.1%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	598	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	204	244	19.6%	255	4.5%	263	3.1%	230	-12.5%
Unpublished	348	390	12.0%	388	-0.5%	533	37.3%	435	-18.3%
Dismissed	640	524	-18.1%	491	-6.2%	557	13.4%	555	-0.3%
Review Not Accepted	22	12	-45.4%	9	-25.0%	9	-0.0%	17	88.8%
Transferred/Certified ^a	85	60	-29.4%	56	-6.6%	20	-64.2%	21	5.0%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	30	179	496.6%	124	-30.7%	134	8.0%	145	8.2%
Total Disposed ^b	1,333	1,416	6.2%	1,326	-6.3%	1,520	14.6%	1,408	-7.3%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	51	39	-23.5%	39	-0.0%	42	7.6%	49	16.6%
Not Ready for Setting	552	617	11.7%	538	-12.8%	653	21.3%	699	7.0%
Ready for Setting ^c	835	596	-28.6%	250	-58.0%	262	4.8%	211	-19.4%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	1	-0.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	29	71	144.8%	47	-33.8%	66	40.4%	53	-19.7%
Set for Oral Argument	222	275	23.8%	317	15.2%	201	-36.5%	191	-4.9%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,690	1,599	-5.3%	1,191	-25.5%	1,224	2.7%	1,203	-1.7%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	3	---	1	-66.6%	8	700.0%	3	-62.5%
Opinion/Order in Process	95	131	37.8%	251	91.6%	138	-45.0%	125	-9.4%
Total Pending Decision	1,785	1,733	-2.9%	1,443	-16.7%	1,370	-5.0%	1,331	-2.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	237	182	-23.2%	316	73.6%	261	-17.4%	214	-18.0%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	593	918	54.8%	1,284	39.8%	802	-37.5%	538	-32.9%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	4	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%	8	60.0%	12	50.0%
Unpublished	30	13	-56.6%	10	-23.0%	19	90.0%	17	-10.5%
Dismissed	389	621	59.6%	956	53.9%	1,055	10.3%	643	-39.0%
Review Not Accepted	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Transferred/Certified ^a	12	9	-25.0%	5	-44.4%	19	280.0%	2	-89.4%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	62	48	-22.5%	39	-18.7%	46	17.9%	8	-82.6%
Total Disposed^b	502	701	39.6%	1,018	45.2%	1,147	12.6%	683	-40.4%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	1	158	---	79	-50.0%	12	-84.8%	6	-50.0%
Not Ready for Setting	120	212	76.6%	406	91.5%	212	-47.7%	118	-44.3%
Ready for Setting ^c	67	44	-34.3%	123	179.5%	77	-37.3%	47	-38.9%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	3	3	-0.0%	1	-66.6%	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	1	5	400.0%	1	-80.0%	1	---	1	---
Set for Oral Argument	6	8	33.3%	7	-12.5%	5	-28.5%	7	40.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	198	430	117.1%	617	43.4%	307	-50.2%	179	-41.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order in Process	1	0	---	5	---	3	-40.0%	5	66.6%
Total Pending Decision	199	430	116.0%	622	44.6%	310	-50.1%	184	-40.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	59	46	-22.0%	116	152.1%	80	-31.0%	63	-21.2%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices of Discretionary Review, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	263	320	21.6%	371	15.9%	346	-6.7%	372	7.5%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	22	24	9.0%	26	8.3%	14	-46.1%	26	85.7%
Unpublished	12	12	-0.0%	14	16.6%	19	35.7%	19	-0.0%
Dismissed	55	43	-21.8%	67	55.8%	20	-70.1%	89	345.0%
Review Not Accepted	160	165	3.1%	165	-0.0%	294	78.1%	229	-22.1%
Transferred/Certified ^a	7	3	-57.1%	2	-33.3%	9	350.0%	6	-33.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	9	32	255.5%	41	28.1%	31	-24.3%	18	-41.9%
Total Disposed ^b	270	283	4.8%	317	12.0%	388	22.3%	388	-0.0%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	4	20	400.0%	7	-65.0%	12	71.4%	13	8.3%
Not Ready for Setting	54	58	7.4%	79	36.2%	82	3.7%	77	-6.0%
Ready for Setting ^c	20	18	-10.0%	7	-61.1%	7	-0.0%	4	-42.8%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	15	21	40.0%	30	42.8%	22	-26.6%	33	50.0%
Set for Oral Argument	7	11	57.1%	6	-45.4%	12	100.0%	2	-83.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	100	128	28.0%	129	0.7%	135	4.6%	129	-4.4%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order in Process	6	4	-33.3%	9	125.0%	6	-33.3%	10	66.6%
Total Pending Decision	106	132	24.5%	138	4.5%	141	2.1%	139	-1.4%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	49	55	12.2%	102	85.4%	52	-49.0%	40	-23.0%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Criminal Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	41	-10.8%	42	2.4%	34	-19.0%	28	-17.6%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	49	52	6.1%	55	5.7%	54	-1.8%	50	-7.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	106	107	0.9%	133	24.2%	131	-1.5%	122	-6.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	99	93	-6.0%	94	1.0%	96	2.1%	98	2.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	116	132	13.7%	211	59.8%	180	-14.6%	152	-15.5%
Oral Argument - Opinion	74	76	2.7%	83	9.2%	102	22.8%	91	-10.7%
Opinion - Mandate	66	51	-22.7%	42	-17.6%	65	54.7%	78	20.0%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	510	510	-0.0%	619	21.3%	608	-1.7%	561	-7.7%
Division II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	47	43	-8.5%	44	2.3%	46	4.5%	49	6.5%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	48	42	-12.5%	44	4.7%	44	-0.0%	44	-0.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	85	77	-9.4%	71	-7.7%	77	8.4%	88	14.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	91	90	-1.0%	107	18.8%	113	5.6%	113	-0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	447	506	13.1%	473	-6.5%	218	-53.9%	186	-14.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	42	28	-33.3%	43	53.5%	35	-18.6%	33	-5.7%
Opinion - Mandate	65	48	-26.1%	63	31.2%	71	12.6%	100	40.8%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	772	808	4.6%	809	0.1%	603	-25.4%	575	-4.6%
Division III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	38	42	10.5%	45	7.1%	44	-2.2%	47	6.8%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	51	57	11.7%	51	-10.5%	62	21.5%	55	-11.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	70	76	8.5%	79	3.9%	74	-6.3%	91	22.9%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	45	68	51.1%	69	1.4%	72	4.3%	72	-0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	228	265	16.2%	227	-14.3%	195	-14.0%	156	-20.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	57	63	10.5%	56	-11.1%	46	-17.8%	48	4.3%
Opinion - Mandate	68	67	-1.4%	57	-14.9%	77	35.0%	83	7.7%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	517	597	15.4%	540	-9.5%	531	-1.6%	519	-2.2%
Court of Appeals, Total									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	42	-6.6%	42	-0.0%	37	-11.9%	35	-5.4%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	49	50	2.0%	49	-2.0%	51	4.0%	50	-1.9%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	90	84	-6.6%	89	5.9%	97	8.9%	104	7.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	93	87	-6.4%	96	10.3%	99	3.1%	98	-1.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	166	203	22.2%	259	27.5%	188	-27.4%	162	-13.8%
Oral Argument - Opinion	62	62	-0.0%	65	4.8%	77	18.4%	70	-9.0%
Opinion - Mandate	66	51	-22.7%	49	-3.9%	67	36.7%	85	26.8%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals	562	575	2.3%	667	16.0%	600	-10.0%	561	-6.5%

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Civil Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Division I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	47	2.1%	46	-2.1%	45	-2.1%	47	4.4%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	51	63	23.5%	65	3.1%	62	-4.6%	62	-0.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	59	68	15.2%	58	-14.7%	61	5.1%	87	42.6%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	63	69	9.5%	62	-10.1%	59	-4.8%	63	6.7%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	569	612	7.5%	548	-10.4%	437	-20.2%	152	-65.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	71	76	7.0%	97	27.6%	112	15.4%	105	-6.2%
Opinion - Mandate	46	58	26.0%	44	-24.1%	105	138.6%	83	-20.9%
Filing-Opinion, Division I	867	910	4.9%	875	-3.8%	767	-12.3%	474	-38.2%
Division II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	48	43	-10.4%	44	2.3%	43	-2.2%	46	6.9%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	45	45	-0.0%	32	-28.8%	48	50.0%	49	2.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	66	69	4.5%	65	-5.7%	74	13.8%	78	5.4%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	50	51	2.0%	63	23.5%	65	3.1%	67	3.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	511	569	11.3%	619	8.7%	428	-30.8%	265	-38.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	46	51	10.8%	54	5.8%	52	-3.7%	62	19.2%
Opinion - Mandate	57	78	36.8%	50	-35.8%	88	76.0%	83	-5.6%
Filing-Opinion, Division II	832	853	2.5%	873	2.3%	692	-20.7%	565	-18.3%
Division III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	47	45	-4.2%	49	8.8%	45	-8.1%	46	2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	55	54	-1.8%	57	5.5%	59	3.5%	44	-25.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	71	56	-21.1%	63	12.5%	54	-14.2%	60	11.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	53	49	-7.5%	55	12.2%	52	-5.4%	56	7.6%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	303	301	-0.6%	237	-21.2%	200	-15.6%	176	-12.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	65	75	15.3%	62	-17.3%	49	-20.9%	63	28.5%
Opinion - Mandate	64	53	-17.1%	62	16.9%	71	14.5%	70	-1.4%
Filing-Opinion, Division III	583	594	1.8%	526	-11.4%	495	-5.8%	456	-7.8%
Court of Appeals, Total									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	46	-0.0%	45	-2.1%	45	-0.0%	46	2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	50	55	10.0%	54	-1.8%	57	5.5%	49	-14.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	65	64	-1.5%	60	-6.2%	66	10.0%	73	10.6%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	59	63	6.7%	60	-4.7%	58	-3.3%	62	6.8%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	501	560	11.7%	532	-5.0%	328	-38.3%	182	-44.5%
Oral Argument - Opinion	67	71	5.9%	79	11.2%	87	10.1%	83	-4.5%
Opinion - Mandate	57	63	10.5%	49	-22.2%	88	79.5%	79	-10.2%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals	798	852	6.7%	836	-1.8%	658	-21.2%	493	-25.0%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division I, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	1,649	1,816	10.1%	1,958	7.8%	1,882	-3.8%	1,961	4.1%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	662	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	208	196	-5.7%	224	14.2%	263	17.4%	214	-18.6%
Unpublished	473	483	2.1%	396	-18.0%	621	56.8%	482	-22.3%
Dismissed	732	736	0.5%	973	32.2%	1,036	6.4%	912	-11.9%
Review Not Accepted	100	71	-29.0%	54	-23.9%	204	277.7%	130	-36.2%
Transferred/Certified ^a	60	31	-48.3%	40	29.0%	29	-27.5%	13	-55.1%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	31	137	341.9%	65	-52.5%	152	133.8%	170	11.8%
Total Disposed ^b	1,608	1,665	3.5%	1,761	5.7%	2,314	31.4%	1,931	-16.5%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	43	111	158.1%	70	-36.9%	43	-38.5%	48	11.6%
Not Ready for Setting	798	994	24.5%	969	-2.5%	952	-1.7%	1,102	15.7%
Ready for Setting ^c	606	449	-25.9%	211	-53.0%	255	20.8%	107	-58.0%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	4	4	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	0	41	---	57	39.0%	77	35.0%	48	-37.7%
Set for Oral Argument	226	244	7.9%	344	40.9%	166	-51.7%	225	35.5%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,677	1,843	9.8%	1,651	-10.4%	1,493	-9.5%	1,530	2.4%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	7	---	2	-71.4%
Opinion/Order in Process	48	134	179.1%	246	83.5%	154	-37.3%	123	-20.1%
Total Pending Decision	1,725	1,977	14.6%	1,897	-4.0%	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	273	180	-34.0%	416	131.1%	221	-46.8%	256	15.8%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division II, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	869	1,085	24.8%	1,183	9.0%	1,002	-15.3%	874	-12.7%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	521	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	78	93	19.2%	101	8.6%	102	0.9%	75	-26.4%
Unpublished	209	212	1.4%	242	14.1%	455	88.0%	312	-31.4%
Dismissed	323	416	28.7%	501	20.4%	534	6.5%	398	-25.4%
Review Not Accepted	46	56	21.7%	64	14.2%	65	1.5%	50	-23.0%
Transferred/Certified ^a	36	35	-2.7%	30	-14.2%	18	-40.0%	3	-83.3%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	27	78	188.8%	135	73.0%	122	-9.6%	141	15.5%
Total Disposed ^b	733	896	22.2%	1,075	19.9%	1,297	20.6%	982	-24.2%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	10	79	690.0%	56	-29.1%	14	-75.0%	14	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	278	345	24.1%	371	7.5%	371	-0.0%	360	-2.9%
Ready for Setting ^c	490	571	16.5%	393	-31.1%	332	-15.5%	300	-9.6%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	4	1	-75.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set for Motion Calendar	23	70	204.3%	62	-11.4%	51	-17.7%	53	3.9%
Set for Oral Argument	150	102	-32.0%	194	90.1%	96	-50.5%	96	-0.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	955	1,168	22.3%	1,076	-7.8%	864	-19.7%	823	-4.7%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---
Opinion/Order in Process	42	32	-23.8%	118	268.7%	56	-52.5%	61	8.9%
Total Pending Decision	997	1,200	20.3%	1,194	-0.5%	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	175	161	-8.0%	270	67.7%	256	-5.1%	182	-28.9%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division III, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filed	611	689	12.7%	765	11.0%	700	-8.4%	694	-0.8%
Reviews Receiving Opinions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	282	---
Disposed									
Opinion Mandated									
Published	95	132	38.9%	104	-21.2%	116	11.5%	125	7.7%
Unpublished	177	163	-7.9%	128	-21.4%	88	-31.2%	167	89.7%
Dismissed	235	234	-0.4%	271	15.8%	280	3.3%	224	-20.0%
Review Not Accepted	42	53	26.1%	65	22.6%	39	-40.0%	80	105.1%
Transferred/Certified ^a	30	16	-46.6%	9	-43.7%	7	-22.2%	19	171.4%
Terminated/Unpublished Rulings	70	118	68.5%	141	19.4%	117	-17.0%	147	25.6%
Total Disposed ^b	653	716	9.6%	719	0.4%	647	-10.0%	764	18.0%
Pending at Year End									
Case Stayed	14	42	200.0%	17	-59.5%	13	-23.5%	13	-0.0%
Not Ready for Setting	214	264	23.3%	282	6.8%	314	11.3%	340	8.2%
Ready for Setting ^c	168	85	-49.4%	108	27.0%	68	-37.0%	75	10.2%
Remanded to Trial Court for Action	1	1	-0.0%	1	-0.0%	0	-0.0%	0	-0.0%
Set for Motion Calendar	28	30	7.1%	37	23.3%	46	24.3%	52	13.0%
Set for Oral Argument	77	61	-20.7%	26	-57.3%	75	188.4%	43	-42.6%
Total Awaiting Hearing	502	483	-3.7%	471	-2.4%	516	9.5%	523	1.3%
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	4	300.0%	4	-0.0%	4	-0.0%	1	-75.0%
Opinion/Order in Process	55	44	-20.0%	68	54.5%	53	-22.0%	43	-18.8%
Total Pending Decision	558	531	-4.8%	543	2.2%	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	99	101	2.0%	129	27.7%	159	23.2%	109	-31.4%

^a Includes both those matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

^b Includes cases opened in error.

^c Includes those personal restraint petition classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

Glossary

Filings

Notice of Appeal

The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in RAP 2.2.

Discretionary Review

The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition

The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Dispositions

The appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision being reviewed and take any other action as the merits of the case and the interest of justice may require (RAP 12.2). Each review is counted as being disposed only after its jurisdiction has been returned to the appropriate court. Reviews mandated, the written notification to all parties terminating the review, is required, when appropriate, for recognizing the final disposition of the review.

Opinion

The statement by the court of the decision reached in regards to a cause argued before it, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgment is based.

Opinion Published: The published written opinion terminating the review.

Opinion Unpublished: The unpublished written opinion terminating the review.

Dismissed

An order issued by the court dismissing the review prior to the point where case merit is determined. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review for want of prosecution, if the review is frivolous, moot or solely for the purpose of delay, or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.9).

Review Not Accepted

Reviews may not be accepted if they do not meet the conditions governing the acceptance of review (RAP 2.2, 2.3, and 16.4).

Transferred/Certified

The Supreme Court, to promote orderly administration of justice may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court or from one division to another within the Court of Appeals.

Terminated

An order issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Unpublished Ruling

An unpublished written decision granting or denying, in full or in part, a motion before the court.

Pending Cases

Case Stayed

Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready For Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the review filed but have yet to file the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief.

Ready For Setting

Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Remanded To Trial Court

Those cases whose jurisdiction has been temporarily returned to the trial court of origination.

Set For Motion Calendar

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set For Motion on the Merits

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because a motion to affirm a decision, or any part thereof, on the merits has been made, these cases are set for Motion on the Merits.

Set For Oral Argument

Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order Stayed

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court and then, for various reasons, were removed from judicial processing before a decision was rendered.

Opinion/Order In Process

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated

Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

Time in Process Statistics

Notice of Appeals

Filing

The date the appeal is filed in the trial court.

Statement of Arraignments

The date of the first occurrence when the Statement of Arraignments has either been "Received" or "Filed."

Report of Proceedings

The date of the first occurrence when the Report of Proceedings has either

The Court of Appeals

been "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Appellant's Brief

The date of the last occurrence for the Appellant's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers." Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Respondent's Brief

The date of the last occurrence for the Respondent's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Oral Argument

The date of the first occurrence that the oral argument received a status of "Heard."

Opinion

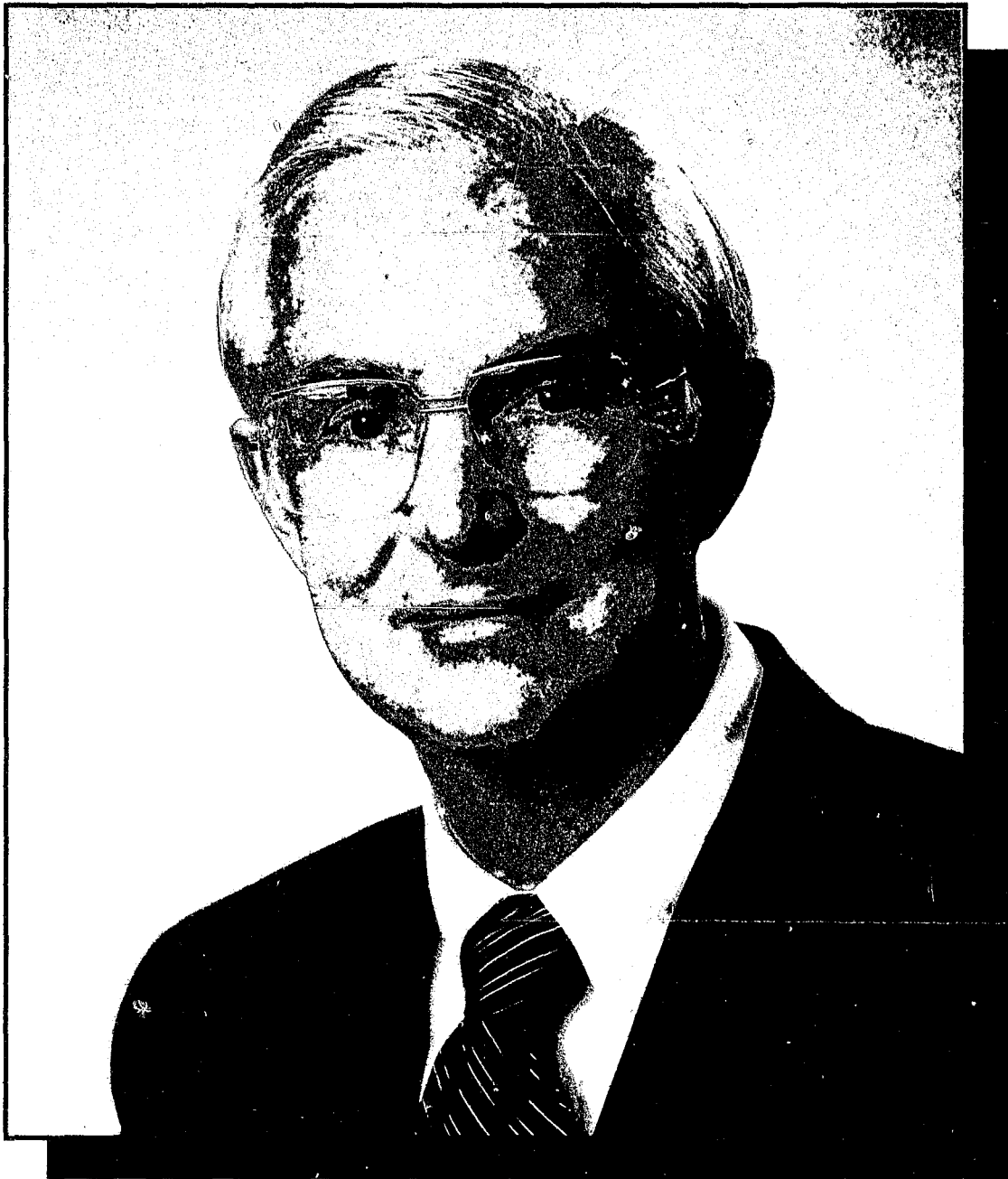
The date of the first occurrence of the opinion being filed.

Mandate

A written notification by the clerk of the appellate court to the trial court and to the parties of an appellate court decision terminating review.

The Court of Appeals

The Superior Courts



Harold D. Clarke
President-Judge, Superior Court Judges' Association
1988 - 1989

The numerical workload of the superior courts continues to grow, particularly in larger metropolitan areas. In addition, the complexity and length of a number of cases also appear to be growing in conjunction with numbers mentioned. This creates difficulties in many of the counties of this state which have been met partially through the addition of new judicial positions. The Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) has taken various steps to meet what is often times an almost overwhelming caseload problem. The superior court has received excellent assistance through the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and various other associations. Through joint efforts it is hoped the caseload problem can be alleviated, if not eliminated, in the next few years. Some of the steps taken to address these issues are better tracking and assignment procedures, the use of pro tem and active judges on a temporary basis in a particular county where the problem is most serious, and extending court hours.

While problems of this sort can absorb a great amount of the thinking of those involved in the judicial process, it is well to pause and not be swept up with the need to handle a certain number of cases within a particular time frame. The judges of the superior court of this state are committed to a standard of excellence. It is not the intent of any of the steps mentioned in the previous paragraph to diminish that standard. It is the continuing goal of the superior court judges to ensure every litigant receives full, fair, and careful consideration of his or her case regardless of the length, complexity, or dollar amount involved. Arbitration and mediation also continue to play an important part in assisting the courts in processing disputes. It is foreseeable that these areas will continue to expand and become more important as the demands upon the courts increase in the future.

It has been the expressed intent of the Association since the 1988 Washington Judicial Conference to move toward a more proactive stance regarding the Legislature. The Association is very cognizant of the need to interact with the Legislature in an appropriate manner. The proactive stance developed by the Association is basically a procedure where contact can be maintained with legislators and/or their staff for the exchange of information. It is felt that judges who are working with problems on a daily basis are in the best position to convey pertinent and helpful information to the legislators. It also is believed that if open lines of communication can be maintained, judges

can easily and readily approach legislators when they see an area that deserves legislative attention and vice versa. In this connection, a meeting was held in November 1988 with legislative staff from the committees that would work most directly with those committees having SCJA legislative charges. After that meeting there was follow-up contact between the President-Judge and various key legislators to establish the lines of communication presently contemplated. These meetings have been successful, and the judges, staff from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and the legislators involved all feel it is proper for judges to become appropriately active in the legislative arena, and that benefits can flow in both directions.

The Superior Court Judges' Association is governed by a Board of Trustees and Officers designated as President-Judge, President-Elect, Immediate Past President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven trustees. In addition, six committees perform functions internal to the operation of the Association: Auditing Committee; Conference Arrangements Committee; Employment Benefits Committee; Judicial Ethics Committee; Nominating Committee; and the Trust and Endowment Committee. Five committees are involved in the legislative arena: Civil Law and Rules Committee; Criminal Law and Rules Committee; Family and Juvenile Law Committee; Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee; and Institutions Committee. These committees review state laws; monitor, report and recommend changes on proposed legislation and court rules; consider increased use of constitutional SCJA superior court rule making power; provide membership to the Washington State Bar Association Committee; improve and work toward greater consistency in local rules and procedures as appropriate; maintain liaison with other judicial committees and task forces; improve liaison with Legislature and government departments; and, recommend methods to improve judicial administration and intercounty procedures for more effective utilization of judicial time.

The Courts and Community Committee strives to enhance the "judicial image" in the community and the relationship with the community through publications, news releases, and press conferences. It assists judges in meeting unjust criticism through coordination with state and local bar associations.

The Superior Courts

The Committee also maintains and fosters judges' relationships with organized bar associations, lawyers' associations, and in-state law schools. The Committee also works closely with the Bar Association and other organizations in developing and sponsoring a meaningful law day program throughout the state. Finally, the Committee maintains liaison with other community-oriented associations and groups. During 1988 the Committee discussed the possibility of producing a video of "The Trial of John Peter Zenger," and members are trying to locate funding.

One of the most active committees of the Association is the Judicial Education Committee, which promotes and presents education programs for the judges and court commissioners, and generally functions to create and carry on the program of the Washington Judicial College. The overwhelming majority of superior court judges in the state receive continuing education on a regular basis far in excess of that required by the Bar Association of its members. One of the unique programs the Committee sponsors is the Experienced Judges' Symposium held each spring. This program provides an opportunity for in-depth study in areas that are designed to enhance and broaden the perspective of judges in areas that are beneficial to them from a judicial standpoint, but are often times a luxury endeavor that they are unable to undertake because of the constraints of their duties. The 1988 Spring Conference was held in Port Angeles, at which time a joint conference was conducted in Victoria with the British Columbia judges.

The Family and Juvenile Law Committee, in an attempt to become more proactive with the Legislature, met with the Seattle-King County Bar Association's Family Law Committee and with the Washington state juvenile administrators. Uniform child support guidelines and parenting plans were major issues studied.

The Civil Law and Rules Committee formed a subcommittee to propose legislation for 1989 which will clarify the contempt statutes. Presently there are 141 statutes which contain the words contempt, contempts, or contemptuous. The Committee also referred to the Association changes in CR 47(a) and CrR 6.4(b) relative to voir dire examination as well as changes to CR 56, summary judgments. Finally, the Committee reviewed proposed amendments to the Washington Rules of Court as

submitted by the Washington State Bar Association Court Rules and Procedures Committee.

On study and recommendation by the Criminal Law and Rules Committee, the Association requested the Judicial Council to change RCW 9.01.200 since it is combined with *State v. Manual*. In criminal trials where an issue of self defense was raised, if the defendant prevails, the defendant may ask the state for indemnification or reimbursement of expenses. The insanity subcommittee of the Criminal Law and Rules Committee, at the request of the legislature, also studied commitment procedures for persons with developmental disabilities.

The Institutions Committee conducted visitations to state institutions and juvenile facilities. The Committee also polled the superior court judges in an attempt to obtain their individual feelings regarding Washington's escalating crime rate and the sentencing reform act. A questionnaire was developed to determine the interest level in the Association regarding sentencing, punishment, and other related issues.

The Trust and Endowment Committee bestowed \$4000 to the National Judicial College Endowment Fund and \$3000 to the Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts. The Committee also circulated proposed language for general and specific bequests to the Nevins Memorial Fund.

The Joint Jury Management Standards Committee was active and is attempting to utilize sources for prospective jurors to supplement voter registration lists. The Benchbook Committee completed the juvenile benchbook and continued revision of the domestic relations and criminal benchbooks.

A concern of the Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee was court congestion and delay. A special program is being developed by King County to lessen its load. Due to the study and recommendation by the Improvement of Judicial Administration Committee, the Association requested the Judicial Council to study the use of videotapes in superior court industrial insurance hearings.

The Superior Courts

The SCJA places representatives on the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA), and this body has become increasingly more effective as a voice of all levels of the court. The success of the BJA in obtaining an appropriate salary level and a retirement plan that is designed to meet the need of all judges, can be attributed in part, to the efforts of the officers of the Association that served on the BJA in past years. It is not demeaning to the position of the judges to discuss money matters since reasonable levels of compensation and benefits will continue to attract and hold the high caliber of judges presently sitting on the superior court bench.

Finally, two King County judges deserve special recognition for their national achievements. Judge James A. Noe is the chairman of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association (ABA). This division consists of six conferences (appellate judges, federal trial judges, administrative law judges, special courts, state trial judges, and lawyers). Judge Noe also serves on the ABA Special Committee for Evaluation of Judicial Performance and as a member of the ABA Judicial Code Subcommittee. He also is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Judicial College. Judge Warren Chan is the Immediate Past-Chairman of the National Conference of State Trial Judges (a division of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association). Also, by virtue of that office, he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Administration Division Counsel. Additionally, Judge Chan is the Chairman of the Annual Meeting Program Committee of the Judicial Administration Division and member of the ABA Committee on Judicial Section, Tenure, and Compensation.

Thus the judges of the superior court have been deeply involved in many other activities besides their in-court duties, and they will continue to do so, recognizing that they are responsible members of their respective communities. Held in high esteem by the citizens of their counties and state, they will continue to do everything necessary to preserve and enhance that reputation.

Harold D. Clarke

President Judge, Superior Court Judges'
Association

The Superior Courts

Chapter Contents

Administrative Leadership

- County Clerk's Association
- Superior Court Administrators
- Juvenile Administrators

Jurisdiction

Judiciary

- Education
- Publications

Courts and the Community

- Recognition of Judges

Administration

- Technical Assistance
- King County Delay Reduction
- AIDS Legislation

Judicial Staffing

- Judicial Positions
- Superior Court Staffing
- Filings/Population Ratios

Technology in the Courts

- King County Delay Reduction
- Pierce County Case Management
- Receipt Reporting System Sites
- Bogle/Gates Access
- Interagency Data Transfer
- Video Recording in the Courtroom
- Automatic Transfer of Data

Caseload Overview

Criminal Matters

- Sentencing
- Sexual Offender Presentence
- Indeterminant Sentencing Review Brd
- Criminal Matters Increase
- War on Drugs/Judgeship Impact
- Incarceration Rises/Probation Declines
- Criminal Jury Trials Rise
- Statistical Highlights

Civil Matters

- Administrative Procedures
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Arbitration
- Enforcement of Judgments
- Civil Filings Continue to Grow
- Domestic Viol./Civil Harass. Increase
- Statistical Highlights

Juvenile Matters

- Education
- Chapter 234, Laws of 1988
- Juvenile Court Salary Survey
- Publications
- Technical Assistance
- Juvenile Detention Module
- Presumptive Schedule/Child Support
- Child Support Schedule Commission
- Juvenile Driving Privilege Suspension
- Chapter 232, Laws of 1988
- Chapter 194, Laws of 1988
- Foster Care Review Task Force
- Fingerprinting and the Clerks
- Statistical Highlights

Statistical Tables

Glossary

Administrative Leadership

County Clerks' Association

The original intent of the court clerk's office is still the intent in most courts today. The superior court clerks are, in most cases, the public's elected officials responsible for records, financial management, and other quasi-judicial duties. Each of the clerks serves as an administrative spokesperson for the public in the superior court.

Court clerk responsibilities vary depending upon the policies of the court served. Generally, the clerk collects fees, maintains court records, draws and maintains jury panels, docket judgments, acts as trustee of court monies, and issues writs and certifications. At all court proceedings, the clerk must be present to take court minutes, to mark and safeguard exhibits, and to otherwise assist the judge.

1988 Review: Jury management is an important responsibility that was a significant issue in 1988. The Washington State Legislature passed amendments to the laws on juries and jurors during the 1988 session. The purpose of these changes and additions is to promote "efficient jury administration and the opportunity for widespread citizen participation in the jury system." To accomplish this, all courts and juries of inquest in the state of Washington are intended to select, summon, and compensate jurors uniformly.

The superior court clerks have been responsible for much of the implementation of this legislation. Clerks and the courts worked together to reach a compromise that cleared up uncertainties within the statutes by clarifying responsibilities that were assumed, but not expressly stated. Therefore, better understanding of the intention of the laws on juries and jurors has given all who are involved with court administration a better understanding of their duties in managing the jury. The work required to accommodate these new laws is worth the end result.

In 1988 the Jury Source List Study Committee was developed by the Judicial Council to determine the advisability of using other lists in addition to the jury source list to expand the source for potential jurors. An

important factor that must be considered is that of determining the cost of implementation and maintenance of expanding the list compared to the benefits. This study will be presented to the House Committee on Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Law and Justice by January 1989. The study results may significantly affect the role of superior court clerks in all counties.

Outlook for 1989: The Court Management Council is a policy-driven group composed of county clerks, superior court administrators, appellate clerks, and limited jurisdiction court administrators that strives to achieve success in improving the administration of justice within the Washington State court system. This council makes legislative recommendations from the information shared within the forum of representatives.

The Case Management Work Group was founded in 1987, and seeks to reduce court delay and congestion in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. In 1989 the scope of the problem recognized by this group may expand from the larger counties to all counties. An additional area of careful consideration may be the development of time standards created to reduce the length of litigation for any one case.

In 1989 it will be brought to the Legislature's attention that the courts can no longer be handed increased mandatory duties without increased revenue. Legislation concerning antiharassment, domestic violence, tort reform, and other recent issues are creating a substantial burden on the court. The court must receive resources to help deal with increased caseload due to legislation. Legislation to reduce delay and high cost in the court system will be the foci. An increase in fees to achieve more revenue for the courts is an example of an item that may be proposed to help the court work more effectively.

The need for more consistent use of the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS) among the courts is evident. Varying practices among counties lessen the comparability of caseload statistics, a useful tool in the management and administration of superior courts. County clerks will be participating with other administrative groups to improve caseload statistics.

The Superior Courts

A major problem area is the absence of a uniform accounting system. The current system makes the tracking of millions of dollars through the court system very difficult. An improved automated calendaring system is another need to promote efficient court operation. Both of these functions are needed on SCOMIS. The solution of developing these functions on personal computers is only a temporary one and should be incorporated into a uniform system.

In the 1989 legislative session, a non-controversial bill to increase various fees will be sought. This slight fee increase should partially mitigate the existing court revenue problem.

More efficiency in the superior courts could result from the use of new technology. The use of Fax technology and increased research into bar coding could be a significant start. In addition to bar coding for general file information, there should be research conducted on bar coding for document information. The vast accumulation of legal documents from one hundred years of court business requires a more efficient retrieval system.

Thomas Fallquist, President 7/87-7/88,
County Clerks' Association

Jackie Busse, President 7/88-7/89,
County Clerks' Association

Superior Court Administrators

The functions of the superior court administrators vary depending on the policies of the courts they serve. Generally, assuring smooth case flow, trial calendaring, jury management, budget planning and administration, mandatory arbitration, dealing with personnel issues, and many other administrative functions are the responsibility of administrators.

Education: Personnel issues and jury management were the main foci of the fall and spring educational conferences. In addition, application of new technology to court functions was the subject of a fall workshop. Technological solutions that will likely receive further exploration in 1989 include videotape recording of court proceedings, bar coding and optical scanning.

The Case Management Work Group was instituted by the Court Management Council in 1987. The main role of this group is to make recommendations and assist the efforts

of King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties in reducing court delay and congestion. In 1989 the scope of the group's work will expand to include counties other than those originally targeted. The group's recommendations are being reviewed by the Board for Judicial Administration and the Judicial Council.

The Jury Source List Study Committee was created in 1988 by the Judicial Council to analyze and make recommendations concerning the use of other lists in addition to the voter registration list as a source of potential jurors. Although a report is due to the legislature in January 1989, efforts will continue through 1989 to assess the impact of merging source lists for potential jurors.

Personal computers (PCs) and a common case tracking application will be installed in 13 superior courts in early 1989 as part of a PC project under the direction of the Judicial Information System (JISC) committee. This will give many courts their first exposure to PC technology as well as support effectively managed caseload.

The Professional Development Program, sponsored by the Board for Trial Court Education, will support continuing efforts to professionalize the administration of the courts in Washington in 1989.

Mark Oldenburg, President, 8/87-8/88,
Superior Court Administrators' Association

Juvenile Administrators

Interagency collaboration, the networking of ideas and resources to the mutual advantage of agencies and clients, has developed as a response to the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) evolving role in the court and youth-serving arenas. Linkages to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, Department of Social and Health Services' (DSHS) divisions of Juvenile Rehabilitation and Children and Family Services, Court Management Council, and Criminal Justice Training Commission as well as to legislative committees and other private and public youth-serving agencies increase the coordination of responsibilities and services.

Detention Standards: During the 1986 session the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Senate Bill 4738, requiring the Juvenile

Disposition Standards Commission to propose detention standards to the Legislature by November 1, 1987. WAJCA supported this legislation in 1986, and in 1987 played an integral role in the development of the standards proposed to the legislature.

Detention standards were an area of continued consideration during 1988. A workshop with the Washington Association of County Councils helped focus areas of agreement and concern in the specifics of implementation of standards. Furthermore, managers from 18 detention facilities met throughout the year to discuss issues surrounding detention standards. From these meetings a list of issues for training has been created, and ongoing dialogue ensues. While detention standards have not yet been legislatively adopted, WAJCA has elected to support use of the standards as guidelines for detention facilities.

Juvenile Information System: Efforts of previous years and new initiatives brought three major accomplishments of the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) Advisory Committee to fruition in 1988.

The JUVIS Advisory Committee was reactivated and restructured during 1988, and in cooperation with JIS guidelines, developed and presented a long-range plan for future JUVIS operations. The plan includes priorities for improvement of JUVIS and an office automation component.

A project to create a new detention module for JUVIS began in 1987 and continued throughout 1988. The system was created to capture detention facility information including time of entry and departure, activities while in detention, reasons for detention and release, and alerts about the juvenile's behavior. Training for detention staff was initiated in February 1988, and the detention module was installed in March. The module was modified throughout the year for clarification of application and ease of on-site use. The system provides the detention staff with better information for immediate operational decisions, and as modified will capture data for management statistics.

The detention module is now operational for 18 hours each day, with six hours a day designated for system maintenance.

Late in 1988 juvenile courts received notification and began installation of

The Superior Courts

personal computers as part of the long-range plan for office automation. Twenty-eight personal computers have been distributed to juvenile courts as a result of this project.

Consolidated Juvenile Services: In 1988 WAJCA continued the development of its 1987 proposals to expand the Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) Program. CJS had its beginnings in 1980 as an outgrowth of the state Probation Subsidy Program of the 1970s. Due to the success achieved by the three counties where CJS was initially piloted, the program was modified and expanded in the early 1980s.

The foci on providing accountability and rehabilitation of offenders in their own community while providing for community safety continues to be a goal of expansion of CJS services.

CJS monies fund a vast array of locally planned programs including, but not limited to, diagnostic evaluation, parole supervision, intensive supervision, restitution programs, diversion programs, prevention programs, and local commitment (2-2-2) programs.

It is anticipated the eventual outcome of these initiatives will be a juvenile justice system providing a full continuum of service at the local level, resulting in community protection, increased accountability of youth and continuity of services to youth in their own communities.

Education: The Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators' 1988 education programs were highlighted by presentations from nationally recognized experts. Court and program trends, programs that "work" according to the research, a theory/practice model of personal responsibility, and aggressive behavior were all discussed in detail by the specialists. Additionally, the Criminal Justice Training Commission provided technical assistance to WAJCA in organizational and program areas of the educational agenda.

Pam Shotwell, President, 9/87-9/89, Juvenile Court Administrators' Association

Jurisdiction

Superior courts are referred to as general jurisdiction trial courts because there is no limit on the types of civil or criminal cases heard. Civil cases in

superior court include torts, commercial matters, property rights, domestic relations, paternity, adoption, probate, mental illness, domestic violence, administrative law reviews, and various other petitions. Superior courts also have authority to hear cases appealed from courts of limited jurisdiction. Most superior court proceedings are recorded so that there is a written record if a case is appealed. The appellate court can then properly review the proceedings. Appeals are usually made to the Court of Appeals, though in some cases they go directly to the Supreme Court.

A superior court is located in each of Washington's 39 counties. However, all superior courts are grouped into 30 judicial districts in the state. Counties with large populations usually comprise one district, while in less populated areas two or more counties comprise a district. In multi-county districts, judges rotate between or among counties as needed. Each county courthouse has separate staff.

Juvenile court is a division of the superior court established by law. Juvenile courts deal with youths under the age of 18 who commit offenses, or who are abused or neglected (dependent). Like adults, juvenile offenders are sentenced according to a uniform set of guidelines. Taking into account the seriousness of the offenses committed and the history of the subject's prior offenses, the guidelines establish a range of sentences which may include terms of confinement and/or community supervision.

Dependent children are usually placed under the care of the state's Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The court frequently places such children outside the home for varying periods of time.

Judiciary

Education

The judges, clerks, and administrators of the superior courts utilize education committees to plan seminars and conferences to meet the needs of each association. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education to ensure quality programming.

Superior Court Judges: The 1988 SCJA Spring Conference provided several options for the judges and

commissioners in attendance. One program segment was a 12-hour seminar on evidence. The other segment provided a variety of sessions including child support, permanency planning, court security, and computer simulated evidence. In addition, the participants toured Victoria judicial and legislative facilities and participated in an orientation session given by representatives of British Columbia's court system. Regional seminar topics included the 1987 Parenting Act and Family Law. The Experienced Judges' Symposium was conducted in March, and focused on the linkage between law and literature. A new program, the Faculty Development Seminar, provided an opportunity to improve instructional and presentation skills.

County Clerks: The education programs planned by the county clerks during 1988 targeted key managerial and procedural concerns of the superior courts. The SCJA Spring Conference focused on jury management, court security, and personnel issues. The Washington Judicial Conference and Deputy Clerks' Workshop topics included central support registry, women in justice, conflict management, court revenue, escheating, adoption and paternity procedures, the Criminal Justice Information Network, garnishment procedures, court rules, jury management and jury legislation, judgment procedures, and statistical aspects of juvenile documents.

Superior Court Administrators: The Fall and Spring Conferences of the superior court administrators focused on personnel issues, security, permanency planning, and jury system administration. The Fall Workshop investigated topics related to court technology including videotaping, court reporting, connectivity, electronic confinement, and scanning technologies. The workshop included several on-site tours to observe technologies in use.

Juvenile Court Administrators: The 1988 Spring Conference of the juvenile court administrators examined issues relating to the current trend of deinstitutionalization. Sessions focused on juvenile detention standards and models for funding. The Fall Conference, "Understanding and Treating Antisocial Behavior," provided an opportunity for administrators to interact with national authorities in this substantive area. One session of the

The Superior Courts

program addressed skills needed to deal with difficult situations.

Publications

Washington State Judges'

Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures:

The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms benchbook. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Courts and the Community

Recognition of Judges

The Washington State Trial Lawyers' Association gave special recognition to seven superior court judges who announced their retirement during 1988.

At special local recognition luncheons, the association honored Frank J. Eberharter and Frank H. Roberts, Jr., King County; Walter J. Deierlein, Jr., Skagit County; Walter A. Stauffacher, Yakima County; Howard A. Patrick, Island/San Juan Counties; Dennis J. Britt, Snohomish County; and John J. Ripple, Spokane County.

Recognition of service was also given to former Superior Court Judge George T. Shields of Spokane County, who had been appointed to Division III of the Court of Appeals.

King County Superior Court Judge James A. Noe was appointed chair of the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association. It is the second time he has held this position.

Administration

Technical Assistance

Several technical assistance studies were conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during

1988 at the request of the superior and juvenile courts.

Calendar and jury management were the foci of a study conducted for Island/San Juan Superior Court. The study produced recommendations for use of a consolidated jury management system and enhancements to current calendar management procedures.

Another study focused on workflow procedures in the Lewis County Juvenile Court. Recommendations included redesign of forms used and reallocation of workload within the court.

In Ferry County a technical assistance study related to facilities management. Recommendations included a separate clerk's office for the district court and continued sharing of the courtroom between the superior and district courts.

An evaluation of the combined functions of the county clerk and the superior court administrator was the focus of study in Whatcom County. The evaluation produced recommendations to continue the combined functions and reallocation of other duties within the system.

King County Delay Reduction

The massive delay, congestion, and backlog of over 70,000 undisposed cases in King County Superior Court has prompted a six-point plan to reduce the pending inventory of cases and to develop the standards and tools necessary for better caseload management. This progressive plan is comprised of the following steps.

Joint Status Report Project: This is a Department of Judicial Administration effort to determine the status of all pending cases, and to enable the court to set a dispositional track for active pending matters.

Criminal Department: This project assigns 15 judges exclusively to criminal matters, allowing the court to ascertain management information on the time demands for criminal cases.

Individual Calendar Project: This project assigns a mix of new cases and old cases to specific judges for the individual management of these cases. This pilot is meant to evaluate whether individual judges managing a set of cases is feasible, efficient, and fosters accountability, or if, as some judges argue, the current "master calendar system" is superior.

Pending Inventory Reduction

Project: This project was originally intended to double the court's dispositional capacity for one year, thereby eliminating the pending inventory in 12 to 18 months. This backlog elimination would allow implementation of the desired 12 months-to-disposition rule by the middle of 1989. At a diminished funding level, this program will make a 20 percent reduction in the pending inventory in 1989. Project efforts in 1989 will include:

- a one hour extension of the trial day;
- judge pro tem use equivalent to an increase over the 1988 level of three judges;
- many administrative programs to further analyze and project the demands on judicial resources from these pending cases.

Adoption of Standards and Court Rules to Implement Case Management:

These standards and rules are vital in reducing delay permanently. Maintaining speedy caseload will depend on the allocation of adequate judicial and administrative resources. Successful implementation of these rules depends on the completion and analysis of the results of the other programs. Although the development of these rules is near completion, information regarding implementation is uncertain at this time.

Caseload Monitoring and System Performance Reporting:

The Department of Judicial Administration is developing and shall implement an automated monitoring and reporting system funded jointly by the Judicial Information System (JIS) and King County by the middle of 1989. Regardless of all other system components, this system shall be implemented to track and analyze caseload, and monitor the programs described above in addition to other superior court programs.

AIDS Legislation

In Washington, as of January 1988, there were 735 persons diagnosed with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and estimates of 15,000 to 19,000 persons with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Although Washington ranks 19th in population nationally, it ranks 12th in the number of AIDS cases. It is estimated that by the end of 1991 the

The Superior Courts

number of AIDS cases will approach 5000 in Washington. The number with HIV will be approximately 30,000.

While at present over 75 percent of the AIDS cases are in the Seattle/King County area, the epidemic is rapidly spreading to other parts of the state. Two years ago only four counties reported any AIDS cases. Presently, 27 counties have reported at least one case.

Due to the newness of the disease there has been no state policy on AIDS. Services are mostly limited to the Seattle/King County area. There has been state policy on AIDS education for students, health workers, and both private and public employees. Further, the state laws dealing with sexually transmitted diseases have not been significantly amended in modern times and do not meet contemporary standards. Therefore, during the 1988 legislative session, legislation was enacted which includes the following provisions.

- A list of known sexually transmitted diseases (STD) including AIDS and HIV were added to statute in Chapter 206, Laws of 1988.
- An office on AIDS was established within the Department of Social and Health Services which coordinates AIDS related activities and administers all state and federal AIDS related funding.
- The state public board of health was mandated to establish reporting requirements for sexually transmitted diseases.
- AIDS testing and counseling were defined. Judges must now order persons convicted of sex offenses, persons convicted of crimes involving the use of hypodermic needles, and those convicted of promoting, soliciting, or performing acts of prostitution to be tested and counseled upon sentencing.
- It is unlawful for any individual who knows he or she is infected with a sexually transmitted disease, when that individual has been informed that the disease may be communicated through sexual intercourse, to have sexual intercourse with any person who has not been informed of the presence of the STD.

- The STD status of a person detained in a jail shall be made available by the local public health officer to a jail administrator as necessary for disease prevention or control, and for protection of the safety and security of the staff, offenders, and the public. The information may be disseminated to transporting officers and receiving facilities.
- Administrators of jails and Department of Corrections' facilities may order counseling and HIV testing for those detained if actual or threatened behavior presents a possible risk to staff, the public, or other persons.
- A law enforcement officer, fire fighter, health care provider, health care facility staff person, or other person in an employment category deemed to be at substantial exposure to HIV, who has experienced substantial exposure to another person's bodily fluids in the course of his or her employment, may request the state or local public health officer to order counseling and HIV testing for the person to whom he or she has been exposed.
- If an individual contests an order for counseling and HIV testing, he or she may appear at a judicial hearing on the enforceability of the order, to be held in superior court. If the superior court dismisses the order, the fact that the order was issued shall be expunged from the records of the state or local department of health.
- HIV testing for employment cannot be made mandatory unless the absence of HIV infection is a bona fide occupational qualification for the job in question.
- No person may discharge, refuse to hire, segregate or classify any individual in any way that would tend to deprive that individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his or her status as an employee on the basis of the results of an HIV test unless the absence of the HIV infection is a bona fide occupational qualification of the job in question.

Judicial Staffing

Judgeships: Judgeships for each superior court district are established by legislation and are subject to

approval by the county governments in the judicial district. Superior court judges are elected to four year terms. Vacancies between elections are filled by appointment of the Governor, and the newly-appointed judge serves until the next general election. To qualify for the position, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice in Washington.

There is a presiding judge in each county or judicial district who handles specific administrative functions and acts as spokesperson for the court. Duties of the presiding judge vary from county to county.

Commissioners: Some courts employ court commissioners to ease the judges' caseload. Court commissioners are usually attorneys licensed to practice in Washington. Working under the direction of the presiding judge, the court commissioner assumes many of the same powers and duties of a superior court judge. The commissioner does not, however, preside over criminal cases or jury trials. Matters heard by the court commissioner include probate, uncontested marriage dissolutions, the signing of court orders for non-contested matters, and other judicial duties as required by the judge.

Court Reporters: Court reporters take stenographic notes in court to be later transcribed as the record of the proceeding. In addition, some court reporters assume additional duties as secretary to one or more judges.

Bailiffs: Responsibilities and designation of a court bailiff vary from one court to another, depending upon the needs of the court served. The bailiff's primary duties are to call the court to order, to maintain order in the courtroom, and to attend to the needs and guidance of jurors. In some counties, bailiffs with legal training serve as legal assistants to the judge.

County Clerk: The county clerk is a constitutional officer with administrative, financial, and quasi-judicial duties. The clerk, who is elected and in some charter counties appointed, collects fees, maintains court records, draws and maintains jury panels, docket judgments, acts as trustee of court monies, and issues writs and certifications. At all court proceedings, the clerk must be present to take court minutes, to mark and safeguard exhibits, and to otherwise assist the judge. The clerk uses the statewide

The Superior Courts

Judicial Positions Needs Analysis Statewide Summary

Casetype	Filing Weight	1985 Filings	Judicial Needs	1986 Filings	Judicial Needs	1987 Filings	Judicial Needs	1988 Filings	Judicial Needs
Criminal									
Person	394.8	4,347	25.6	4,455	26.2	4,376	25.8	4,783	28.2
Property	113.0	7,086	11.9	7,904	13.3	7,470	12.6	8,530	14.4
Other Criminal	82.1	6,452	7.9	7,334	9.0	9,225	11.3	12,163	14.9
Criminal Appeals	87.0	1,017	1.3	1,070	1.4	1,277	1.7	1,317	1.7
Total Criminal		18,902	46.7	20,763	49.9	22,348	51.4	26,793	59.2
Civil									
Tort	172.0	9,747	25.0	19,515	50.0	8,007	20.5	8,746	22.4
Commercial	76.1	14,996	17.0	15,571	17.7	14,352	16.3	13,970	15.9
Property/Condemn	42.3	12,161	7.7	12,203	7.7	13,719	8.7	15,107	9.5
Civil Appeals	144.9	610	1.3	635	1.4	656	1.4	732	1.6
Admin Law Review	217.4	966	3.1	868	2.8	1,102	3.6	1,245	4.0
Other Civil	42.1	11,699	7.3	15,460	9.7	17,532	11.0	21,837	13.7
Domestic/Paternity	50.5	43,757	32.9	43,647	32.9	46,114	34.7	44,251	33.3
Probate	13.2	13,368	2.6	13,594	2.7	13,419	2.6	13,828	2.7
Guardianship	36.7	2,394	1.3	2,425	1.3	2,518	1.4	2,603	1.4
Adoption	12.4	2,714	0.5	2,792	0.5	2,698	0.5	2,723	0.5
Mental Illness	24.0	10,093	3.6	9,223	3.3	9,725	3.5	9,138	3.3
Total Civil		122,505	102.3	135,933	130.0	129,842	104.2	134,180	108.3
Juvenile									
Offender	47.2	17,525	12.3	17,701	12.5	17,670	12.4	18,776	13.2
Dependency	119.6	4,767	8.5	4,813	8.6	5,002	8.9	5,471	9.8
Total Juvenile		22,292	20.8	22,514	21.1	22,672	21.3	24,247	23.0
State Total		163,699	169.8	179,210	201.0	174,862	176.9	185,220	190.5

Judicial Information System for case indexing, for docketing, and for accounting information.

Court Administrator: Court administrator functions vary depending upon the policies of the court served. Generally, the court administrator is responsible for notification of jurors, supervision of court staff, assistance to the presiding judge in budget planning for the court, assignment of cases, and implementation of general court policies.

Judicial Positions

The Legislature, in response to superior court requests, has the authority to increase the maximum number of superior court judges in

each judicial district. The addition of these judicial positions is conditional upon the county's legislative authority documenting its approval to assume the expenses associated with the positions, including court facilities. Each county has the option of phasing in the additional positions, usually within two years.

The 1988 Legislature set the maximum number of superior court judges to one in Lincoln, Whitman, and Adams Counties, two in Skagit and Walla Walla Counties, and three in Whatcom County. In Yakima County the maximum number of superior court judges was set to six, an increase of one judicial full time equivalent (FTE) over the previous authorization.

Yakima County has the option of phasing in this additional position on or before January 1, 1990.

King County authorized funding for three judges in 1988. The remaining four FTEs allocated by the 1987 Legislature will be lost if not authorized by the county before the January 1, 1990 deadline.

Judicial Needs by Casetype: The accompanying table presents a comparison of the statewide judicial position needs for 1985 through 1988 inclusively. For each casetype, the weighted caseload estimate of the minutes to process that casetype (i.e., the filing weight), the filings, and finally, the judicial positions needed to process each casetype are given.

The Superior Courts

A review of this table shows that statewide the superior court workload increased in 1988, after declining in 1987 due to the prior year's influx of tort filings. Among criminal matters, the rise in filings for controlled substances and crimes against persons best accounts for the 7.8 FTE increase needed to resolve these cases. Among civil cases, the 4.1 FTE increase needed statewide results principally from a rise in tort, property and other civil filings. Judicial FTE needs increased marginally for juvenile offender and dependency matters in 1988.

It is important to note that a rise in overall filings from one year to the next does not necessarily result in an equal increase in needed judicial positions. While the number of each court's filings is used in computing position needs, recognition of the demands on judicial time from differing case categories is central to a weighted caseload system. In Washington a superior court judge spends, on average, more than 394 minutes on each criminal case involving crimes against persons; tort matters average 172 minutes of judge time per case. Thus, an increase in filings for a casetype involving substantial judge time has a proportionately greater impact on position needs than do the filings from a case category which entails comparatively little judicial time.

This is evident in examining the increase in judicial position needs for 1988. Although 739 more tort cases were filed in 1988 than the prior year, the impact on judicial needs was greater for the 407 increase in filings involving crimes against persons. This is due to the larger weight (i.e., average amount of judicial time) necessary to process this class of criminal cases than is needed for tort cases.

Growth History: The accompanying table presents the history of judicial position needs for all superior courts based on the weighted caseload methodology. The growth in position needs is a direct function of the increase in superior court filings. It should be noted the estimate for 200 judicial positions in 1986 is inflated due to the large increase in tort filings that resulted from the implementation of the Tort Reform Act on August 1, 1986. Specific county position need estimates based on the weighted caseload methodology can be found in the detail tables at the end of this chapter.

Statewide Judicial Positions Needs History, 1976-1988

Year	Districts	Judges	Needs
1976	28	101	111
1977	28	111	117
1978	28	111	120
1979	28	120	141
1980	28	117	156
1981	28	126	150
1982	29	128	149
1983	29	128	145
1984	29	128	148
1985	29	128	170
1986	29	129	200 ^a
1987	30	133	177
1988	30	136	190

^a Inflated by tort filing bulge.

In reviewing the Statewide Judicial Position Needs History table, it is interesting to examine the discrepancy between needed positions and actual allocations since 1976. Using estimated need as the base, actual judicial staffing was only 9 percent below needed staffing in 1976. In 1978 allocations were only 7.5 percent below needs. In 1980 the disparity between actual FTEs and needed FTEs increased to 25 percent, though the difference abated until 1985 due to diminished case filings. Since that time actual judicial staffing has been appreciably lower than need estimates arising from weighted caseload analyses. In 1988 judicial staffing was over 28 percent below the number of FTEs needed to resolve incoming cases in a timely manner.

Superior Court Staffing

A survey for 1988 year-end staffing levels was conducted to provide a statewide perspective of staffing for superior courts and county clerk offices. Except for judgeships, the staffing levels are full time equivalents based on a 35-hour workweek. Staffing information for juvenile probation and detention services, because of the range of possible functions provided, was not included in the survey.

Each court divides the functions needed to support its operation according to its resources and organizational structure. For example, in smaller courts the court reporter functions as administrative staff to the judge. Another example is that court administration may provide some functions performed by the county

Statewide Superior Court Staffing, 1988

Judgeships	136.0
Court Commissioners	31.5
Judgeships and Court Commissioners	167.5
Court Reporters	126.6
Court Administrators	21.1
Administrative Staff	235.5
Total Administration	256.6
Clerk's Office Staff	535.0

Ratio of Staffing FTEs to Judge and Judges Plus Commissioners, 1988

Staffing	Judges	Judges + Comm.
Court Commissioners	0.23	N/A
Court Reporters	0.93	N/A
Court Administration	1.89	1.53
Clerk's Office	4.23	3.43
Admin. & Clerks	6.12	4.97

clerk's office in other courts. No attempt was made to allocate FTEs by function; rather, the FTEs were allocated by organization. The County Statistical Tables section contains staffing for each county and judicial district.

Review of the staffing tables show that there is almost a one-to-one correspondence between judges and court reporters in the superior courts. This ratio has diminished slightly since 1987, indicating a somewhat greater reliance on electronic recording in lieu of court reporters. For every judge statewide there are 1.89 administrative FTEs and 4.23 clerk's office FTEs. For judges and commissioners combined these ratios are slightly lower; there are 1.53 administrative FTEs and 3.43 clerk's office FTEs.

Filings/Population Ratios Support Weighted Caseload Approach to Assessing Superior Court Judicial Position Needs

Population Insufficient: The notion that judicial FTEs could be properly allocated to courts on the basis of a jurisdiction's population has been recognized as overly simplistic. While population equations may be the least expensive means for assessing a jurisdiction's need for judicial positions, reliance on such approaches is not sufficient for allocating FTEs. Additional support for this conclusion

The Superior Courts

Filings Per 1000 Residents, 1988

County	Population	Civil	Rank	Other Civil	Rank	Mental	Rank	Juv. Offen.	Rank	Juv. Depen.	Rank	Crim.	Rank
Adams	14,000	13.5	36	4.5	18	1.7	13	1.6	38	0.2	37	12.2	2
Asotin	17,400	19.7	21	6.3	3	2.2	7	2.9	29	1.3	13	6.7	16
Benton	104,100	18.9	26	3.2	38	2.1	9	3.7	21	0.9	22	5.3	24
Chelan	49,700	26.0	4	4.5	16	1.4	16	6.6	2	1.4	12	7.2	14
Clallam	54,400	20.5	18	5.8	9	1.9	11	3.3	26	4.3	1	2.9	36
Clark	214,500	23.8	8	3.5	34	1.1	22	3.5	24	1.3	14	7.0	15
Columbia	4,100	17.8	33	7.3	2	0.7	27	2.6	33	0.2	36	5.8	20
Cowlitz	80,500	22.2	14	3.6	32	1.6	15	5.2	9	1.2	17	8.6	12
Douglas	24,100	10.9	38	3.0	39	0.4	33	6.6	1	0.7	32	3.9	31
Ferry	6,100	24.2	6	3.2	37	0.0	36	4.9	13	1.8	9	6.0	17
Franklin	35,500	18.1	31	3.4	35	2.3	6	5.9	6	1.5	11	12.2	1
Garfield	2,400	11.6	37	6.2	4	2.9	3	1.6	37	0.0	39	2.5	37
Grant	52,600	18.4	29	3.7	29	2.5	5	4.7	14	0.9	24	5.9	19
Grays Harbor	63,400	24.1	7	4.2	22	0.7	26	5.3	8	2.2	6	5.5	21
Island	53,400	18.1	32	5.5	11	0.7	25	1.8	36	0.7	34	1.7	38
Jefferson	18,600	21.2	15	6.0	6	1.2	20	4.6	16	3.0	2	9.0	10
King	1,413,900	23.6	10	4.2	20	1.7	14	4.5	18	1.1	19	5.2	25
Kitsap	177,300	20.8	17	4.5	15	0.6	29	4.7	15	0.8	28	3.4	33
Kittitas	25,000	17.6	34	4.7	14	0.0	36	5.0	11	0.8	30	9.7	6
Klickitat	16,600	20.9	16	4.0	25	0.6	28	6.2	4	2.0	8	9.5	8
Lewis	57,400	22.5	13	4.4	19	1.8	12	4.6	17	2.8	3	5.5	23
Lincoln	9,700	147.6	1	7.4	1	0.8	23	1.9	35	0.1	38	4.8	28
Mason	36,800	18.4	30	5.3	12	0.0	35	6.2	3	0.8	27	5.1	26
Okanogan	31,700	19.0	23	4.0	24	0.0	36	4.9	12	1.0	21	8.7	11
Pacific	17,600	19.8	20	6.1	5	1.3	19	5.9	7	1.3	16	9.7	7
Pend Oreille	8,800	22.6	11	3.7	27	0.7	24	3.0	27	2.7	4	3.5	32
Pierce	547,700	30.0	2	3.9	26	4.8	1	2.7	31	1.1	20	8.1	13
San Juan	9,600	18.9	25	5.9	8	0.2	34	2.7	32	0.7	33	4.7	29
Skagit	70,800	22.5	12	5.0	13	1.3	17	2.1	34	1.2	18	4.9	27
Skamania	8,000	27.7	3	3.7	27	1.3	18	2.8	30	2.6	5	10.7	5
Snohomish	409,500	23.7	9	3.4	36	0.5	31	3.6	23	0.8	31	4.2	30
Spokane	354,100	19.7	22	4.5	17	3.4	2	3.6	22	1.3	15	3.2	35
Stevens	30,200	16.6	35	3.6	31	1.9	10	3.4	25	2.1	7	3.4	34
Thurston	149,300	24.8	5	4.1	23	1.2	21	5.9	5	0.9	25	5.9	18
Wahkiakum	3,500	18.8	27	5.7	10	0.0	36	4.5	19	0.8	29	12.0	4
Walla Walla	48,300	20.2	19	6.0	7	2.2	8	3.0	28	1.6	10	9.0	9
Whatcom	119,100	18.7	28	3.6	33	0.6	30	3.8	20	0.6	35	5.5	22
Whitman	39,000	8.0	39	3.6	30	0.4	32	0.4	39	0.8	26	1.6	39
Yakima	186,300	18.9	24	4.2	21	2.6	4	5.0	10	0.9	23	12.0	3
State	4,565,000	23.2		4.2		2.0		4.1		1.2		5.9	

was found in examining the relationship between case filings and population among all Washington counties.

The accompanying table lists for each county the ratio of 1988 filings per 1000 county residents for various case categories, and the respective ranking per county for each such ratio. The variation in these ratios for 1988 data show that the rate of filings per population for each casetype is definitely not equal across counties. Further, there is no simple relationship between the ratio of filings-to-population and the ranking of counties by population.

For example, there were 12.2 criminal case filings per 1000 residents in both Adams County (31st in population rank) and Franklin County (22nd in population rank). Only 1.7 criminal filings per 1000 residents were found for Whitman County (20th in population rank). In King County, with the largest population, the rate of criminal filings was only 5.2 per 1000 residents. These findings support the evidence against the use of population equations in allocating judicial FTEs.

The Filing Per 1000 Resident table, in concert with other data presented in this chapter, also show each county has considerable variation in the

proportion of filings across casetypes. While the volume of annual filings and active pending cases is a better estimator for judicial needs than are population equations, it is widely recognized that attention must also be given to the types of cases in each court's workload. Since not all casetypes consume judicial time equally, it is necessary to measure the workload by accounting for the volume of cases and judicial time required per type of case; this rationale is central to weighted caseload methods. Thus, weighted caseload systems provide significantly greater sensitivity to estimating needed judicial resources

The Superior Courts

than is possible with simplistic population models.

Civil Cases in Lincoln County: It is interesting to note that the Filings Per 1000 Residents table shows an abnormally high rate of civil filings for Lincoln County: over 147 filings per 1000 county residents. The majority of these filings are Domestic Relations/Paternity cases, involving filings for dissolutions from out-of-county residents. It is speculated that many nonresidents file in Lincoln County since the court in adjacent Spokane County is more congested, and Lincoln's local court rules do not require a court appearance. Such anomalies further support the measurement of specific workloads at each court in lieu of less precise methods such as population models.

Technology in the Courts

King County Delay Reduction

Funded under the 1988 supplemental budget for the Information Center, JIS is providing assistance to implement at King County Superior Court many of the recommendations of the Court Management Council's Delay Reduction Task Force. Exploiting the court's new capabilities as the Information Center's Superior Court End-User Computing Pilot Site, the project will include PCs to provide case status and calendar information to judges, support for downloading JIS data, as well as several modifications to SCOMIS to assist in managing the court's enormous caseload.

Pierce County Differentiated Case Management

As a recipient of grant funding to expedite disposition of certain classes of cases, Pierce County Superior Court received assistance from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts to connect local PCs to the JIS mainframe and streamline portions of their calendaring efforts.

Receipt Reporting System Sites

During 1988 the development of the Receipt Reporting System (RRS) for superior courts was completed and installed in 13 county sites: Pierce, King, Whatcom, Snohomish, Kitsap, Yakima, Thurston, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lincoln, Mason, Skagit and Spokane. Island County, initially scheduled to receive RRS in December

1988, has requested that the installation date be revised to March 1989.

Bogle and Gates Access

Over the past few years, JIS has noted increasing demand from many agencies and organizations for on-line access to JIS court records. Requests have been received from prosecutors, public defenders, private attorneys, police, corrections, and other private sector firms. As a first step to assess the feasibility and cost of such access, a pilot project was initiated with the Seattle law firm of Bogle and Gates. SCOMIS terminals with access to the King County Superior Court data were installed, and usage has been monitored and recorded. Preliminary results have been favorable and a number of suggestions have been made to modify SCOMIS to make the access even more useful for law firms.

Interagency Data Transfer

During 1988 a project was launched to coordinate the collection, storage, and reporting of criminal history information in the state of Washington. Data Administration played a pivotal role in organizing and coordinating this effort by preparing a request for proposal for the development of a high-level interagency Strategic Information Plan for Criminal History Information Systems.

The plan's scope is statewide and its purpose is to document multi-agency concerns about criminal history information. The goal of the plan is to provide a single, common reference for all criminal history information with particular focus on the electronic transfer of criminal judgment and sentence information between and among appropriate agencies. This planning project will be completed on June 30, 1989.

Video Recording in the Courtroom

The Supreme Court signed a temporary order allowing Clark County Superior Court to act as a pilot site/program to utilize videotape in creating the official court record. The system, currently implemented in Judge John Skimas' Vancouver, Washington courtroom, involves five voice-activated cameras. Two tapes are produced: one for the file and the other for creating videotape copies.

This Washington pilot project is fashioned after a similar 1985 experiment conducted in the state of Kentucky which resulted in the installation of videotaping systems in numerous Kentucky courts.

The project's goal is to evaluate the speed and cost effectiveness of videotaping in relation to traditional transcription for review. Transcript production for one trial can cost thousands of dollars and can take months to produce. A copy of the videotape can be produced within 24-48 hours and can cost as little as \$15.00 for a six-hour tape.

During 1988 the videotape pilot project was expanded from one court to four. Videotaping technology was installed this past year in Judge Ted Kolbaba's courtroom in Goldendale and in the courtrooms of both Judge James Murphy and Judge Harold Clarke in Spokane County. The additional sites were added to ensure sufficient experience with the system to conduct a valid evaluation. A temporary order from the Supreme Court governs all four courtrooms and provides that the videocassette will serve as the official record of a videotaped trial proceeding. The pilot project is scheduled to end December 31, 1989.

The National Center for State Courts will include Clark County as one of the states to be evaluated in a national evaluation of videotaping in the trial courts.

Automatic Transfer of Caseload Data

Prior to the implementation of SCOMIS, reporting caseload data involved manually counting information on the various types of filings, proceedings, and dispositions. These aggregate counts were transcribed onto a reporting form, and mailed to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) for manual input. Following the implementation of SCOMIS, courts have enjoyed its ability to compute monthly caseload data, thus eliminating manual counting procedures except for active older cases not stored electronically since SCOMIS came on-line.

A minority of courts have historically used the mainframe computer on which SCOMIS resides to electronically transfer caseload data to OAC. This obviates both the need for transcribing caseload counts to the report forms at

The Superior Courts

the court each month, and manual data input at the OAC.

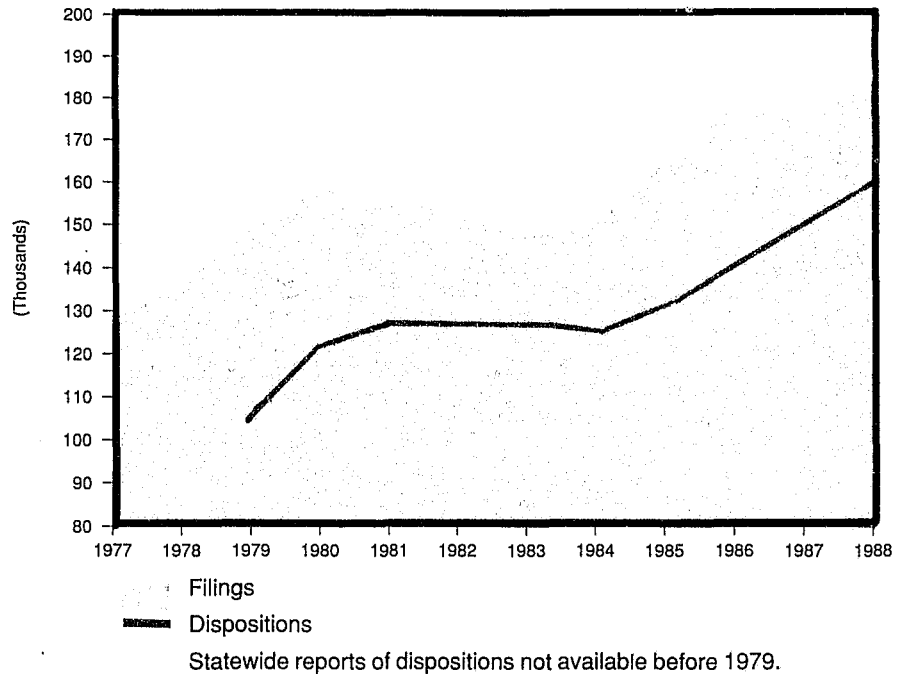
In the fall of 1988 efforts were made to increase participation in the electronic transfer of caseload data. These successful efforts resulted in more than doubling the number of courts using this facility; at the year's end, almost 85 percent of the superior courts agreed to employ this time-saving tool in transferring all SCOMIS originated caseload data.

Caseload Overview

The following changes in caseload statistics are highlighted:

- Total statewide filings increased by 5.9 percent in 1988.
- Criminal filings increased in all caseload reporting categories, with a 19.8 percent gain in total criminal filings statewide. Most notably, increases were found among controlled substance, homicide, motor vehicle theft, larceny/theft, and sex crimes cases.
- Other civil filings, including those related to probate, guardianship, and adoption, increased minutely in 1988.
- Mental illness filings declined by 6 percent during the year.
- Juvenile offender filings increased by 6.2 percent, while dependency filings jumped 9.3 percent in 1988.
- Although total statewide dispositions increased by only 7 percent in 1988, there was an appreciable rise of 17.4 percent in criminal matters, a 15.8 percent increase in juvenile dependency cases, and a 68.8 percent rise in guardianship cases.
- Juvenile offender dispositions increased by 6.8 percent in 1988.
- Total trial activity increased significantly in 1988, up 15.9 percent statewide. The greatest number of trial increases were for juvenile offender cases (+42.3 percent) and adult criminal cases (+26.8 percent). Criminal non-jury trials increased by only 3.4 percent during the year.
- Civil jury trials rose by 9.1 percent in 1988, while civil non-jury trials increased by 4.5 percent.

Total Filings and Dispositions, Superior Courts, 1977-1988



- Probate trials increased by 38 percent, though the number of these proceedings is still very small statewide. These increases reverse the 10-year decreasing trend in trial activity.

The Superior Courts

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Civil	86,020	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%
Criminal	16,437	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.8%
Probate	13,136	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%	13,828	3.0%
Guardianship	2,418	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.3%
Adoption	2,822	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%	2,723	0.9%
Mental Illness	7,906	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%
Juv. Offender	15,884	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%	18,776	6.2%
Juv. Dependency	5,088	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.3%
Total Filings	149,711	163,699	9.3%	179,211	9.4%	174,862	-2.4%	185,220	5.9%
Dispositions									
Civil	74,895	75,215	0.4%	82,968	10.3%	92,807	11.8%	97,096	4.6%
Criminal	14,621	16,343	11.7%	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.2%	22,792	17.4%
Probate	9,121	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%	10,163	6.7%
Guardianship	526	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%
Adoption	2,430	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%
Mental Illness	5,617	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%	5,707	0.9%
Juv. Offender	13,613	15,244	11.9%	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.8%
Juv. Dependency	4,641	4,903	5.6%	5,195	5.9%	4,740	-8.7%	5,491	15.8%
Total Dispositions	125,464	131,988	5.1%	140,625	6.5%	150,038	6.6%	160,608	7.0%
Trials									
Civil Jury	918	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%	736	9.1%
Civil Non-Jury	4,163	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%
Criminal Jury	1,199	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%	1,494	26.8%
Criminal Non-Jury	784	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%	386	3.4%
Probate	73	54	-26.0%	42	-22.2%	42	0.0%	58	38.0%
Guardianship	20	29	45.0%	18	-37.9%	27	50.0%	26	-3.7%
Adoption	13	8	-38.4%	17	112.5%	24	41.1%	15	-37.5%
Mental Illness	28	167	496.4%	9	-94.6%	18	100.0%	19	5.5%
Juv. Offender	1,654	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%
Total Trials	8,852	8,438	-4.6%	7,793	-7.6%	7,272	-6.6%	8,430	15.9%

Criminal Matters

Sentencing

On July 1, 1984 the state of Washington implemented the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1981. Offenders who have committed crimes on or after SRA implementation are sentenced according to a uniform set of sentencing guidelines. If substantial and compelling circumstances exist, judges can depart from the guidelines and impose an exceptional sentence.

Community Placement: Prior to the enactment of Chapter 153, the Sentencing Reform Act provided for determinate sentencing of felons without post-release supervision by eliminating parole. Chapter 153 amends the Sentencing Reform Act by mandating community placement.

Effective July 1, 1988 any person convicted of a sex offense, a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, any crime against a person in which it is determined that the defendant or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon when the crime was committed, or any felony drug offense is required to be sentenced to community placement by the sentencing court.

The new provision defines community placement as a one-year period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or post-release supervision. Placement begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (post-release supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release.

Community Custody: Community custody is defined as that portion of an inmate's sentence of confinement which is served in the community in lieu of earned early release time. It is subject to controls placed on the inmate's movement and activities by the Department of Corrections. Post-release supervision is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.

Home Detention: Some defendants convicted of certain felonies may be ordered to serve sentences of one year or less in partial confinement in a facility operated by, or under contract with, the state or local government. Work release is a type of partial confinement. A person sentenced to a term of partial confinement may spend portions of each day in the community

but is required to report to the facility at designated times and be confined at least eight hours a day.

Chapter 154 amends the Sentencing Reform Act by authorizing partial confinement to include home detention. Home detention means a program of partial confinement under which a person is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance. Home detention may not be imposed for persons convicted of a violent offense, any sex offense, an offense involving certain controlled substances, third degree assault, second degree burglary, harassment, or several other offenses. Participation in home detention is contingent upon the person obtaining or maintaining current employment or attending school, abiding by the rules of the home detention program, and compliance with court-ordered restitution.

Sexual Offender Presentence Reports

The 1988 Legislature amended RCW 9.94A.110 to require the court to order the Department of Corrections to complete a presentence report prior to imposing a sentence upon a defendant convicted of a felony sexual offense. In doing so, the department must give priority to the presentence investigations for sexual offenders.

It is unknown what impact this amendment will have on the superior courts. Although for good cause the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing beyond the 40-day standard, the department is mandated to prioritize sexual offender investigations. It remains to be seen whether these presentence reports are provided in a timely manner or whether sentencing delays shall be experienced.

Indeterminant Sentencing Review Board

Current state law requires the Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB), formerly the Board of Prison Terms and Parole, to cease to exist on June 30, 1992. At that time all the powers, duties, and functions of the ISRB will be transferred to superior court judges. A committee worked throughout 1988 to develop a plan to transfer ISRB duties to judges and to estimate the cost of the transfer. A report to the Legislature was developed which offers three transfer models:

- the judicial model, as contemplated by present statutes;
- the determinate model, which involves assigning determinate sentences to prison inmates who have indeterminate sentences;
- the executive agency model, where the duties of the ISRB would be retained in the executive branch of government.

The 1989 Legislature shall decide which of these models is preferable given the costs, security, impacts on local courts, and management of the new system.

Criminal Matters Increase

Criminal filings increased in all caseload reporting categories, with a 19.8 percent gain in total criminal filings statewide. Most notably, controlled substance filings burgeoned by 56.6 percent over 1987 filings. Also significant was the 39.6 percent rise in homicide filings, a 22.1 percent increase in motor vehicle theft cases, an 18.3 percent growth in larceny/theft filings, and a 10.5 percent increase in filings for sex crimes.

War on Drugs: Judgeship Impact

The significant upturn in controlled substance filings is an obvious reflection of strengthened efforts by law enforcement to impact illicit drug use. Caseload data reveal that while the trend for increased controlled substance filings has been evident over the past four years, 1988 filings are almost two and one-half times 1986 filing levels. As a result, it is estimated that an additional 5.9 judicial FTEs are needed statewide just to meet the increased workload since 1986 from this weighted caseload category. While this estimate also includes the judicial resources needed to resolve filings from the "Other Felonies" statistical reporting category, it does highlight one impact on the judiciary as a result of an increased emphasis on ameliorating illicit drug use in Washington State.

Incarceration Rises, Probation Declines

Although the total number of criminal defendants sentenced rose by 15.3 percent during the year, there was a sharp reduction in sentences without incarceration. While sentences for jail and jail with probation increased by 20.8 percent, and state institution sentences rose by 29.6 percent,

The Superior Courts

probation only sentences declined by 27.7 percent. The increasing severity of a large number of criminal cases, such as controlled substance matters, accounts for stricter outcomes under SRA guidelines.

Criminal Jury Trials Rise

Criminal jury trials rose sharply in 1988, up 26.8 percent over last year. Although these trial activities are widely distributed throughout the state, there were some noteworthy gains in specific counties.

Among these counties with large gains in jury trials are King (+30.8 percent), Pierce (+40.9 percent), Snohomish (+19.5 percent), Spokane (+22.7 percent), Clark (+30.4 percent), Thurston (+45.5 percent), Kitsap (+36.1 percent), Franklin (+48.3 percent) and Benton (+40.0 percent). Non-jury trials rose slightly this year, the first increase in several years.

Statistical Highlights

- Among Washington's four largest counties, the growth in 1988 criminal filings was Spokane (+36.8 percent), Pierce (+24.2 percent), King (+23.0 percent), and Snohomish (+11.1 percent).
- Lower court appeals filings rose only 3.1 percent in 1988 after a 19.3 percent increase in 1987.
- Total trial court criminal dispositions increased by 17.4 percent, due primarily to a 17.1 percent rise in convictions, a 13.2 percent jump in dismissed or deferred cases, and a 48.2 percent increase in lower court appeal decisions.
- The volume of criminal proceedings statewide has increased each year during the 1980s. In 1988 the 15.2 percent increase was most influenced by 17 percent more pre-disposition hearings, 10.6 percent more disposition hearings, and a 14.2 percent rise in post-disposition hearings.

The Superior Courts

Criminal Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Homicide	258	258	0.0%	243	-5.8%	247	1.6%	345	39.6%
Sex Crimes	1,441	1,701	18.0%	1,682	-1.1%	1,545	-8.1%	1,708	10.5%
Robbery	689	712	3.3%	677	-4.9%	788	16.3%	825	4.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,387	1,676	20.8%	1,853	10.5%	1,796	-3.0%	1,905	6.0%
Burglary	2,735	3,281	19.9%	3,653	11.3%	3,288	-9.9%	3,553	8.0%
Larceny/Theft	2,911	3,243	11.4%	3,614	11.4%	3,488	-3.4%	4,129	18.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	388	562	44.8%	637	13.3%	694	8.9%	848	22.1%
Controlled Substances	2,128	2,630	23.5%	3,121	18.6%	4,772	52.8%	7,474	56.6%
Other Felonies	3,532	3,822	8.2%	4,213	10.2%	4,453	5.6%	4,689	5.2%
Total Felony Filings	15,469	17,885	15.6%	19,693	10.1%	21,071	6.9%	25,476	20.9%
Lower Court Appeals	968	1,017	5.0%	1,070	5.2%	1,277	19.3%	1,317	3.1%
Total Criminal Filings	16,437	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.8%
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	111	143	28.8%	199	39.1%	206	3.5%	256	24.2%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	741	664	-10.3%	741	11.5%	675	-8.9%	1,001	48.2%
Dismissal/Deferred	2,703	2,846	5.2%	2,848	0.0%	3,115	9.3%	3,528	13.2%
Acquittal	245	250	2.0%	198	-20.8%	184	-7.0%	171	-7.0%
Not Guilty-Insanity	38	27	-28.9%	43	59.2%	27	-37.2%	35	29.6%
Conviction	10,515	12,377	17.7%	13,099	5.8%	15,191	15.9%	17,801	17.1%
Not Specified	268	36	-86.5%	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	14,621	16,343	11.7%	17,128	4.8%	19,398	13.2%	22,792	17.4%
Sentences									
Probation Only	2,390	2,212	-7.4%	2,090	-5.5%	2,143	2.5%	1,549	-27.7%
Jail/Jail and Probation	6,735	8,421	25.0%	9,069	7.6%	10,261	13.1%	12,404	20.8%
State Institution	1,882	1,813	-3.6%	1,963	8.2%	2,498	27.2%	3,239	29.6%
Total Defendants Sentenced	11,007	12,446	13.0%	13,122	5.4%	14,902	13.5%	17,192	15.3%
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	784	693	-11.6%	554	-20.0%	373	-32.6%	386	3.4%
Jury Trial	1,199	1,351	12.6%	1,310	-3.0%	1,178	-10.0%	1,494	26.8%
Arraignment	14,296	15,962	11.6%	17,416	9.1%	19,355	11.1%	22,210	14.7%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	33,491	42,563	27.0%	47,695	12.0%	56,569	18.6%	66,232	17.0%
Disposition Hearing	12,162	13,931	14.5%	15,129	8.5%	17,107	13.0%	18,924	10.6%
Post-Disposition Hearing	15,492	17,447	12.6%	19,978	14.5%	23,297	16.6%	26,617	14.2%
Total Proceedings	77,424	91,947	18.7%	102,082	11.0%	117,879	15.4%	135,863	15.2%

The Superior Courts

Civil Matters

Administrative Procedures

Chapter 288, Laws of 1988, the Administrative Procedure Act, substantially revises administrative procedure in the state of Washington. Of particular importance to superior courts is Part V of Chapter 288 which amends the procedures for judicial review of agency action. Two major objectives underlying the enactment of Part V were the consolidation of all procedures relating to judicial review in one section of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), and the codification of common law principles which have evolved concerning judicial review. The new statute sets forth what agency actions are reviewable, the standards for review, the relief available on review, and various procedural requirements for obtaining review. The impact of Chapter 288 on the superior courts remains to be seen. The statement of legislative intent accompanying Chapter 288 states that a purpose of the Act is to clarify existing law. However, the potential for judicial review is increased due to the broad definition of "agency action" in Section 101(3) of the Act.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

Five alternative dispute resolution centers in Everett, Seattle, Spokane and Walla Walla are currently authorized under RCW 7.75. While each program is unique, they all offer dispute resolution services such as mediation and conciliation to the public at little or no cost. The types of cases handled by the programs include landlord/tenant disputes, neighborhood conflicts, parenting plans, consumer/merchant cases, and juvenile property offenses.

In December 1989 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts will report on the two-year demonstration project funded by the Legislature in 1987.

Arbitration

Chapter 212, Laws of 1987, defines the dollar limitations for cases to be eligible for arbitration. As of July 1, 1988 the mandatory arbitration minimum for superior court cases was increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and the maximum for eligible arbitration cases was raised from \$25,000 to \$35,000. The statute which required counties to have implemented a mandatory

arbitration program to obtain additional superior court judicial positions was repealed.

Judicial District Arbitration Limit	
Chelan/Douglas	\$25,000
Clark	\$25,000
King	*\$35,000
Kitsap	*\$35,000
Pierce	\$25,000
Snohomish	\$25,000
Spokane	*\$35,000
Thurston	\$25,000
Whatcom	*\$35,000
Yakima	*\$35,000
* Effective July 1, 1988.	

The implementation of arbitration in a superior court is authorized by a two-thirds vote of a county's judges. The accompanying chart lists judicial districts currently utilizing mandatory arbitration and the locally determined monetary limit in effect.

Enforcement of Judgments

The 1988 Legislature enacted a major revision of the law relating to the enforcement of judgments (Chapter 231, Laws of 1988). For the most part, the changes removed obsolete language or clarified the relationship of the various methods of enforcing judgments with one another. A number of additional issues requiring resolution have been uncovered since that measure's enactment. The following is a summary of salient features.

- The duty of the plaintiff to notify the sheriff that the plaintiff has had a writ of attachment issued is deleted. The sheriff must notify the plaintiff when he or she receives notice that the debtor has filed for bankruptcy after a writ of execution or attachment has been issued.
- A security interest in a mobile home is not subject to the homestead exemption.
- If a judgment of the district court is transferred to the superior court, the judgment does not become a lien on the property of the judgment debtor until a certified abstract of the district court judgment is filed with the recording officer.
- A creditor exercises due diligence in determining the amount of non-exempt personal property of a debtor if the creditor has examined the debtor in supplemental proceedings.
- The sheriff levies on a vendee's interest in a real property contract in the same manner as he or she levies on real property. If the writ of execution is directed to a vendor's interest in a real property contract, the sheriff must also send a copy of the writ to the vendee.
- The judgment creditor must file an affidavit with the court that he or she has complied with the requirement to provide notice to the debtor of the pending sale of personal property under a writ of execution.
- A plaintiff may have multiple writs of garnishment issued under the same procedures and limitations as apply to multiple writs of attachment.
- The bond filed by a plaintiff seeking garnishment must be in an amount double the amount of the debt claimed by the plaintiff, unless the court fixes a different amount.
- The writ of garnishment directed to a financial institution must identify either the financial institution or a branch as the garnishee defendant. The head office of the financial institution may also be considered as a separate branch. Service on the financial institution must be either to the head office or the place designated by the financial institution for receipt of service. A writ served on the financial institution may only attach deposits or accounts of the debtor in the financial institution. A writ served on a branch must name the branch as the garnishee defendant and will only attach the accounts, credits or other personal property of the debtor in the possession or control of the branch. Property of the debtor may be garnished only through a writ of garnishment directed to a branch.
- The garnishee defendant must withhold the amount of the judgment remaining unsatisfied, including taxable costs, or if before judgment, the amount claimed by the plaintiff plus estimated taxable costs. In addition, the garnishee defendant must withhold estimated garnishment costs. These estimated costs include the filing fee, postage, answer fees and a

garnishment attorney fee. The garnishment attorney fee may be the greater of \$50 or 10 percent of the judgment unpaid or claimed. The maximum garnishment attorney fee is \$250.

Civil Filings Continue To Grow

Total civil filings statewide increased 4.3 percent in 1988, after a slight reduction in 1987 filings. The volume of total incoming trial court cases has actually been steadily increasing in recent years, but the annual growth has been masked somewhat by the large influx of 1986 filings resulting from the Tort Reform Act.

Domestic Violence/Civil Harassment Caseload Increases

The 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act created a civil remedy for persons abused by family or household members. The Antiharassment Act of 1987 was enacted to provide victims of harassment "with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil antiharassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator." Both temporary 14-day and one-year protection orders can be granted. Although these are reported with other cases in the civil "Other Petitions and Complaints" caseload category, the time-consuming nature of these matters requires some inquiry into the incidence of filings and whether additional judicial time is expended beyond issuance of the temporary order.

Filing Growth: The accompanying table documents the growth in filings for both domestic violence and civil harassment cases since 1984. Since implementation of the 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act was not effective until late that year, 1985 provides the first full year of activity for which to make comparisons. While the volume of 1985 cases involved 4628 filings, a 66.3 percent increase in filings was experienced in 1986. In 1987, these case filings rose an additional 23.1 percent. During 1988, domestic violence and civil harassment filings increased by 41 percent over those received in 1987, in excess of 14,500 cases. This growth has obvious impact on the judicial resources needed to process cases before the bench, but also involves a significant amount of court clerk time in assisting petitioners with case paperwork.

Permanent Order Hearings: In reviewing the proportion of filings which result in a permanent order, it is useful to note that only those cases for which disposition data were available are included; this results in a somewhat smaller number of 1988 cases than previously discussed. Although considerable variance exists among counties, it is surprising to observe such a high rate of permanent order hearings for the combined domestic violence and civil harassment filings. Statewide, in excess of 45 percent of 1988 filings resulted in a permanent order hearing.

The Superior Courts

Domestic Violence And Civil Harassment Filings By Year, 1984-1988

County	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Adams	0	8	9	11	26	54
Asotin	0	9	24	20	44	97
Benton	15	131	167	224	322	859
Chelan	16	81	95	138	158	488
Clallam	21	100	160	200	263	744
Clark	111	554	598	644	799	2,706
Columbia	0	0	0	1	16	17
Cowlitz	48	171	215	219	299	952
Douglas	0	13	46	44	51	154
Ferry	0	0	0	12	40	52
Franklin	7	29	45	71	89	241
Garfield ^a	---	---	---	---	0	2
Grant	24	107	149	164	204	648
Grays Harbor	17	144	194	285	434	1,074
Island	7	35	74	90	98	304
Jefferson	17	43	84	80	98	322
King	114	855	1,450	1,766	2,422	6,607
Kitsap	41	220	283	400	562	1,506
Kittitas	3	10	24	49	53	139
Klickitat	0	0	0	9	69	78
Lewis	45	163	251	264	299	1,022
Lincoln	6	13	11	16	24	70
Mason	9	46	78	100	148	381
Okanogan	6	28	77	70	72	253
Pacific	11	38	54	60	81	244
Pend Oreille	3	20	15	34	43	115
Pierce	87	692	1,209	1,511	2,362	5,861
San Juan	0	0	0	4	25	29
Skagit	20	113	182	201	266	782
Skamania	.	19	35	30	48	132
Snohomish	62	365	1,125	1,475	2013	5,040
Spokane	158	683	860	799	1,313	3,815
Stevens	9	22	49	55	81	216
Thurston	32	156	313	426	604	1,531
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	19	19
Walla Walla	0	21	97	141	170	429
Whatcom	7	116	174	179	343	819
Whitman	0	7	9	14	50	80
Yakima	72	299	400	467	564	1,802
State^b	968	5,311	8,556	10,273	14,574	39,684

^a Breakdown of filings not available by year.

^b Statewide total does not equal the sum of yearly totals since one county reported filings in aggregate form.

The Superior Courts

Domestic Violence And Civil Harassment Permanent Order Hearings, 1988

County	Filings		Total	Permanent Orders Hearings	Percentage
	Civil Harassment	Domestic Violence			
Adams	0	26	26	4	15.3%
Asotin	8	36	44	26	59.0%
Benton	68	254	322	149	46.2%
Chelan	18	140	158	38	24.0%
Clallam	63	200	263	82	31.1%
Clark	78	721	799	362	45.3%
Columbia	1	15	16	5	31.2%
Cowlitz	36	263	299	172	57.5%
Douglas	2	49	51	12	23.5%
Ferry	14	26	40	9	22.5%
Franklin	23	66	89	47	52.8%
Garfield	0	0	0	0	---
Grant	33	171	204	68	33.3%
Grays Harbor	98	336	434	150	34.5%
Island	36	62	98	53	54.0%
Jefferson	17	81	98	42	42.8%
King	640	1,782	2,422	1,238	51.1%
Kitsap ^a	90	472	562	NR	---
Kittitas	9	44	53	8	15.0%
Klickitat	10	59	69	12	17.3%
Lewis ^a	38	261	299	NR	---
Lincoln	8	16	24	7	29.1%
Mason	36	112	148	65	43.9%
Okanogan ^a	14	58	72	NR	---
Pacific	19	62	81	39	48.1%
Pend Oreille	10	33	43	25	58.1%
Pierce	553	1,809	2,362	1,177	49.8%
San Juan	9	16	25	6	24.0%
Skagit	58	208	266	131	49.2%
Skamania	6	42	48	25	52.0%
Snohomish	560	1,453	2,013	1,060	52.6%
Spokane	409	906	1,315	502	38.2%
Stevens	23	58	81	43	53.0%
Thurston	112	492	604	244	40.3%
Wahkiakum ^a	3	16	19	NR	---
Walla Walla	28	142	170	56	32.9%
Whatcom	103	240	343	6	1.7%
Whitman	26	24	50	19	38.0%
Yakima	123	441	564	309	54.7%
State^b	3,237	10,359	13,596	6,187	45.5%

^a NR indicates that no data were available for reporting.

^b State totals include only those counties where both filing and permanent hearing data were available.

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1988

	Tort	Commercial	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Administrative Law Review	Other Petitions/ Complaints	Subtotals	Appeals From Lower Courts	Totals
Filings	8,746	13,970	15,107	44,251	1,244	21,837	105,155	733	105,888
Proceedings									
Pre-Disposition Hearings	6,851	5,803	3,494	24,708	423	8,894	50,173	314	50,487
Non-Jury Trials	199	401	301	2,255	221	223	3,600	78	3,678
Jury Trials	501	51	19	13	102	34	720	16	736
Disposition Hearings	2,278	2,717	5,977	26,683	157	11,959	49,771	281	50,052
Post Disposition Hearings	842	1,884	814	13,781	92	1,608	19,021	44	19,065
Total Proceedings	10,671	10,856	10,605	67,440	995	22,718	123,285	733	124,018
Dispositions									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	78	91	16	175	1	37	398	0	398
Lower Court Appeal Decisions	4	0	1	0	71	46	122	206	328
Default Judgments/Uncontested	544	3,709	7,258	17,472	15	6,157	35,155	13	35,168
Dismissals	5,729	5,878	3,505	3,527	386	9,905	28,930	250	29,180
Settlements/Agreed Judgments	3,854	2,381	1,021	14,059	118	722	22,155	32	22,187
Summary Judgments	195	537	239	48	17	108	1,144	0	1,144
Judgments After Trial	484	641	1,152	3,280	221	2,868	8,646	45	8,691
Total Dispositions	10,888	13,237	13,192	38,561	829	19,843	96,550	546	97,096

Statistical Highlights

- Tort filings increased for the first time since implementation of the Tort Reform Act, though to pre-1984 levels.
- Other Petitions and Complaints rose 24.5 percent statewide this year due to the increasing number of domestic violence and civil harassment filings.
- Civil filings outpaced dispositions statewide by almost 9000 cases in 1988, indicating (1) a growing cumulative backlog, (2) clerks are not notified when cases are disposed, and/or (3) potential counting problems.
- Other civil case filings declined slightly due to a drop statewide in mental illness filings.
- The modest rise in other civil proceedings results largely from a 4.8 percent rise in mental illness hearings.

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Torts	9,009	9,747	8.1%	19,515	100.2%	8,007	-58.9%	8,746	9.2%
Commercial	13,916	14,996	7.7%	15,571	3.8%	14,352	-7.8%	13,970	-2.6%
Property Rights	10,270	12,161	18.4%	12,203	0.3%	13,719	12.4%	15,107	10.1%
Domestic Relations	44,053	43,757	-0.6%	43,647	-0.2%	46,114	5.6%	44,251	-4.0%
Admin Law Review	988	966	-2.2%	868	-10.1%	1,102	26.9%	1,244	12.8%
Other Petitions/Complnts	7,154	11,699	63.5%	15,460	32.1%	17,532	13.4%	21,837	24.5%
Lower Courts Appeals	630	610	-3.1%	635	4.0%	656	3.3%	733	11.7%
Total Filings	86,020	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	455	462	1.5%	410	-11.2%	383	-6.5%	398	3.9%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	435	268	-38.3%	333	24.2%	279	-16.2%	328	17.5%
Default Judgment/Uncontested	23,715	29,756	25.4%	29,590	-0.5%	33,679	13.8%	35,168	4.4%
Dismissal	16,669	16,072	-3.5%	19,177	19.3%	27,815	45.0%	29,180	4.9%
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	19,519	17,016	-12.8%	20,791	22.1%	22,147	6.5%	22,187	0.1%
Summary Judgment	1,406	1,255	-10.7%	1,222	-2.6%	1,199	-1.8%	1,144	-4.5%
Judgment after Trial	4,419	4,476	1.2%	5,037	12.5%	7,305	45.0%	8,691	18.9%
Not Specified ^a	8,277	5,911	-28.5%	6,408	8.4%	572	-91.0%	0	-100.0%
Total Dispositions	74,895	75,216	0.4%	82,968	10.3%	93,379	12.5%	96,943	3.8%
Proceedings									
Non-Jury Trial	4,163	3,709	-10.9%	3,595	-3.0%	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%
Jury Trial	918	795	-13.3%	705	-11.3%	674	-4.3%	736	9.1%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	42,736	44,975	5.2%	46,189	2.6%	47,703	3.2%	50,487	5.8%
Disposition Hearing	36,197	41,888	15.7%	44,708	6.7%	46,840	4.7%	50,052	6.8%
Post-Disposition Hearing	14,917	15,311	2.6%	17,292	12.9%	18,886	9.2%	19,065	0.9%
Total Proceedings	98,931	106,678	7.8%	112,489	5.4%	117,621	4.5%	124,018	5.4%

^a Includes 933 paternity cases in 1984 which were disposed as "Closed by Court Order," revised from figures reported in the 1985 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington.

The Superior Courts

Other Case Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Probate	13,136	13,368	1.7%	13,594	1.6%	13,419	-1.2%	13,828	3.0%
Guardianship	2,418	2,394	-0.9%	2,425	1.2%	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.3%
Adoption	2,822	2,714	-3.8%	2,792	2.8%	2,698	-3.3%	2,723	0.9%
Mental Illness	7,906	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%
Total Filings	26,282	28,569	8.7%	28,034	-1.8%	28,360	1.1%	28,292	-0.2%
Dispositions									
Probate	9,121	10,918	19.7%	9,551	-12.5%	9,524	-0.2%	10,163	6.7%
Guardianship	526	529	0.5%	577	9.0%	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%
Adoption	2,430	2,203	-9.3%	2,348	6.5%	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%
Mental Illness	5,617	6,633	18.0%	6,967	5.0%	5,651	-18.8%	5,707	0.9%
Total Dispositions	17,694	20,283	14.6%	19,443	-4.1%	17,981	-7.5%	19,075	6.0%
Proceedings									
Trial	134	258	92.5%	86	-66.6%	111	29.0%	118	6.3%
Probate Hearing	10,170	9,244	-9.1%	8,939	-3.2%	8,662	-3.0%	8,702	0.4%
Guardianship Hearing	4,025	3,617	-10.1%	4,110	13.6%	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.8%
Adoption Hearing	2,675	2,560	-4.2%	2,687	4.9%	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.0%
Mental Illness Hearing	9,471	9,326	-1.5%	12,598	35.0%	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%
Total Proceedings	26,475	25,005	-5.5%	28,420	13.6%	30,154	6.1%	31,176	3.3%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Matters

Education

The 1988 Spring Conference of the Juvenile Court Administrators examined issues relating to the current trend of deinstitutionalization. Sessions focused on juvenile detention standards and models for funding. The Fall Conference, "Understanding and Treating Antisocial Behavior," provided an opportunity for administrators to interact with national authorities in this substantive area. One session of the program addressed skills needed to deal with difficult situations.

Chapter 234, Laws of 1988:

Development of a Child Abuse and Neglect Curriculum for Juvenile Court Judges and Personnel.

This legislation adds to the list of duties of the Administrator for the Courts the responsibility for the development of a curriculum for a general understanding of child development, legal skills and knowledge of relevant statutes and court rules, and special needs of the abused or neglected child.

A subcommittee made up of representatives from DSHS, public defenders, the Attorney General's Office, juvenile court administrators, the OAC, and the judiciary has developed a training proposal pursuant to this legislation. Input for the curriculum development was obtained by distributing over 400 surveys to various affected populations throughout the state. It is planned to offer the training during the Superior Court Judges' Spring Conference scheduled for April 1989.

Juvenile Court Salary Survey

During 1988 the Juvenile Court Administrator's Association requested that a formal salary survey be conducted for all juvenile courts in Washington. The survey provides a comparative basis for the determination of appropriate salaries for juvenile court personnel.

To obtain comparable information seven functional areas and eight generic position levels were defined in the survey. The seven functional areas included administration, administrative support, casework, detention, food service, facilities, and judicial. The eight position levels included administrator, deputy administrator,

manager, supervisor, senior staff, staff, part-time, and clerical positions.

For each position within a functional category, FTEs, salary, and working hour information was obtained. In addition, benefit package information was also included on the survey. The survey results were presented in the report *1988 Juvenile Court Administrators' Salary Survey*. During 1989 improvements in the survey process are planned.

Publications

Washington State Judges'

Benchbook, Juvenile Procedures:

The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee, with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland, to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983.

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms benchbook. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance efforts conducted by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during 1988 included a study which focused on workflow procedures in the Lewis County Juvenile Court. Recommendations included redesign of forms used and reallocation of workload within the court.

Juvenile Detention Module

In 1987 a project to create a new detention module for the Juvenile Information System (JUVIS) was initiated. The new JUVIS detention module was completed and installed in all participating JUVIS courts in March 1988. This complete redesign added significant data collection capability. The system is now far better equipped to provide management information and tracking information on juveniles' detention history.

Following implementation, an effort to improve the system began immediately

due to loose controls over the data entered and the need for additional operational reports. A codes and procedures task force was developed. They met several times during the year and presented their findings at a November 1988 meeting of the JUVIS Users Advisory Group. Work is now underway to finalize the needed system changes and to request resources from the JIS Committee to accomplish the changes.

Adoption of a Presumptive Schedule for the Determination of Child Support

Chapter 275, Laws of 1988 adopts as a presumptive child support schedule the child support schedule proposed by the Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission. The schedule is to be used in all matters involving the establishment or modification of child support and is to be followed by superior court judges, commissioners and administrative law judges.

Deviations from a support amount determined using the standard calculation are only allowable when specific reasons for deviation are set forth in the written findings of fact or order, and are supported by the evidence.

The law provides local judicial districts with conditional authority to adopt by local rule an alternative economic table.

The sunset date of the Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission was extended and the commission was mandated to submit a report to the Legislature not later than January 10, 1989, examining methods for verifying the expenditure of child support payments and criteria for determining when verification is appropriate.

The child support schedule became effective July 1, 1988. Since the effective date, the Office of the Administrator for the Courts has distributed over 1000 copies of the schedule. Pursuant to section 3(b) of the legislation, seven judicial districts have adopted local court rules providing for an alternative economic table. Due to the short length of time the schedule has been in effect, it is too early to fully examine its impact on the judiciary. However, preliminary indications are that the impact is negligible.

The Superior Courts

Child Support Schedule Commission

Upon adoption of the child support schedule by the Legislature, the commission made final corrections to the schedule instructions and worksheets, and prepared the final document for distribution prior to its July 1, 1988 effective date. Commission members were also involved in continuing legal education presentations in Spokane, the Tri-Cities, Yakima, Seattle, and Olympia. After a summer recess and delays in new commissioner appointments, a reconstituted Child Support Schedule Commission commenced meeting in October to prepare its November 1 report to the Legislature.

The report addressed issues with regard to "clean-up and clarification" of the new schedule adopted through Substitute House Bill 1465. The commission also began preliminary work on the child support expenditure verification report due January 1989.

Driving Privilege Suspensions for Juveniles Involved in Drug/Alcohol Related Offenses

Chapter 148, Laws of 1988 requires juvenile courts to notify the Department of Licensing (DOL) when a juvenile between the ages of 13 to 18 has been diverted or adjudicated for a drug or alcohol related offense. Upon notification DOL will suspend a juvenile's driving privilege for up to one year or to age 17 (whichever is greater) for a first time notification, and up to two years or until age 18 (whichever is greater) for a second or subsequent notification.

The legislation does provide for early reinstatement of a juvenile's driving privilege under certain conditions; however, there is still a minimum 90-day suspension for a first time notification and a one-year suspension for a second or subsequent notification.

When initially introduced there was concern that House Bill 1482 would have a significant impact on the juvenile courts. These concerns focused on the potential for an increase in the number of juveniles with minor in possession (MIP) referrals refusing diversion. This could result in either an increased number of informations being filed or, alternatively, an increase in the number of MIP cases being dismissed due to staffing limitations of the

prosecuting attorneys' offices. There was also concern about the administrative support required for the reporting procedure.

To assess the new law's impact on court processing, the juvenile court administrators are evaluating JUVIS data. Meanwhile, efforts to automate the reporting procedure through use of JUVIS have been sidelined. However, the "manual" reporting system developed through the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the Department of Licensing has not been as cumbersome as originally feared.

Chapter 232, Laws of 1988:

Guardian Ad Litem Appointments and Expanded Family Court Commissioner Jurisdiction

This legislation requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem for a child in all contested dependency matters and provides for exceptions to this requirement. The legislation also authorizes family court commissioners to preside over juvenile dependency matters.

The legislation originally was intended to provide uniformity between RCW 13.34 and RCW 26.44 with regard to the appointment of guardians ad litem (GAL). The legislation as passed did not accomplish this goal. It did amend RCW 13.34 to identify when a GAL appointment was mandatory; however, the included exceptions to the mandatory requirement for GAL appointments opened avenues to potentially nullify any impact.

The portion of the legislation extending family court commissioners' jurisdiction to juvenile dependency actions was intended to provide larger counties with a "relief valve" for the ever increasing number of dependency cases being reviewed by the courts.

Chapter 194, Laws of 1988:

Increasing Dependency Hearing Time Frames, Establishing Requirements for Continuances, and Establishing Maximum Lengths for Maintaining Dependencies.

This legislation mandates DSHS planning for children removed from their home to include the goal of achieving permanence for the child and to set time limits for each service plan and parental requirement. The legislation also:

- extends from 45 to 75 days the required time limit for a hearing on a dependency petition;
- requires courts to hear dependency matters on an expedited basis;
- requires a party requesting a continuance beyond the 75-day time limit to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that exceptional circumstances exist for the granting of a continuance. Additionally, the legislation requires that a dependency may only be maintained for a maximum period of two years, but provides for exceptions to extend a dependency beyond the two-year time period.

The goal of the legislation was to achieve permanency planning for a dependent child as quickly as possible. The proposal focused on case processing and delay reduction for dependency fact finding hearings. It was believed by increasing the time available for case preparation while placing strict regulations on continuances, overall dependency case processing time would be reduced.

While most juvenile courts had little trouble meeting the 45-day time limit of the old law, it was believed the larger courts with their greater volumes of dependency actions would benefit from this proposal. The two-year limitation on a dependency action was also included to facilitate permanency planning by establishing a target date for completion of a case plan.

Foster Care Review Task Force

This task force was created by the Department of Social and Health Services after a legislative proposal for citizen review of foster care placements failed during the 1988 legislative session. The task force, made up of representatives from the judiciary, juvenile court administrators, attorney general's office, public defenders, legislative staff, and DSHS. It was co-chaired by DSHS and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

After evaluating the three alternatives for foster care review (administrative, judicial, and citizen) the task force developed legislation proposing the use of citizen review boards in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Clark, Yakima, and Kitsap Counties. Citizen review would be optional in the other counties. The review boards would review the

The Superior Courts

cases of all children in a placement other than their home.

The citizen reviews would replace 6-month and 12-month judicial reviews. A court review would still be required at 18 months of placement; however the following 6-month review would again be a citizen review. Citizen review and court review would then alternate at 6-month intervals until the child was in a permanent placement.

Fingerprinting and the Clerks

Pursuant to Chapter 486, Laws of 1987 the Supreme Court amended Superior Court Civil Rule (CR) 52(a) and adopted Juvenile Court Rule (JuCR) 3.7(d). These changes became effective January 1, 1988.

Both rules require the court to direct the clerk of the court to notify the state patrol when the court makes specific findings of physical or sexual abuse, or exploitation of a child. By statute the state patrol requires the notification to include identifying information and the fingerprints of the person found to be the perpetrator of the abuse.

The legislation was in response to the lack of information being submitted by the courts to the state patrol, pursuant to Chapter 201, Laws of 1985. This legislation required the "court having jurisdiction over the dependency action" to "cause the fingerprinting of" and furnish to the state patrol dependency record information of any individual over the age of 18 who had been found by the court to have been the perpetrator in a juvenile dependency action involving sexual abuse.

When the changes to Chapter 201 became effective in 1985 most juvenile departments of the superior courts assumed this additional fingerprinting/reporting responsibility. Many had already been involved with fingerprinting due to prior legislation requiring the juvenile courts to furnish to the state patrol identifying information and fingerprints of adjudicated juvenile offenders. The responsibility for furnishing dependency record information (though constitutionally questionable) appeared to fit in with the offender reporting responsibilities.

Between 1985 and the 1987 legislative session, dependency record information for not more than six cases was furnished to the state patrol. Although testimony was presented by

the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators identifying the low referral rate being due to the unusual nature for a court in a dependency action to make a finding that a specific individual was the perpetrator of the abuse, the legislative response to this concern was to focus on the referral process.

It should be noted that not only did the legislature require the Supreme Court, by rule, to require the courts of the state to notify the state patrol, but it also expanded the reporting requirement to include not only cases involving sexual abuse but also cases involving physical abuse.

Statistical Highlights

- Total statewide proceedings rose sharply in 1988, with the greatest proportional gain in separate disposition hearings, fact finding only hearings, and pre-fact finding hearings.
- Juvenile offender filings rose 6.2 percent in 1988, the first sizeable increase since 1985.
- Jurisdictional declines increased substantially for the second consecutive year. Counties with the greatest proportion of declines of jurisdiction include Clark, Pierce, Chelan, Douglas, King, and Thurston.
- Juvenile acquittals rose dramatically in 1988, up 67.3 percent over last year. The three counties contributing the most to this increase are Clark (+ 685.0 percent), Spokane (+ 108.7 percent), and King (+63.0 percent).
- Juvenile convictions increased by 8.0 percent and reached a five year high.
- The total number of defendants sentenced increased by 10 percent in 1988. Less than 15 percent of these defendants were sentenced to a state institution.
- The 42.3 percent increase in juvenile trials is an inflated value due to misclassified guilty plea hearings in King County.
- Juvenile dependency filings increased by 9.3 percent and reached a five-year high.
- The 15.8 percent rise in dependency dispositions is due exclusively to the 37.8 percent leap in approved petitions. This marked rise in petitions approved can be attributed to a 237.6 percent increase in King County, and a 185.5 percent increase in Pierce County.

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	15,884	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%	18,776	6.2%
Dispositions									
Decline of Jurisdiction	185	191	3.2%	134	-29.8%	175	30.5%	214	22.2%
Dismissal	2,841	3,166	11.4%	3,943	24.5%	3,847	-2.4%	3,825	-0.5%
Acquittal	254	324	27.5%	240	-25.9%	230	-4.1%	385	67.3%
Conviction	10,333	11,543	11.7%	11,574	0.2%	10,860	-6.1%	11,730	8.0%
Not Specified	0	20	---	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	13,613	15,244	11.9%	15,891	4.2%	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.8%
Sentences									
Community Sentence	9,561	10,022	4.8%	10,247	2.2%	9,029	-11.8%	9,836	8.9%
State Institution	1,589	1,568	-1.3%	1,828	16.5%	1,451	-20.6%	1,701	17.2%
Total Defendants Sentenced	11,150	11,590	3.9%	12,075	4.1%	10,480	-13.2%	11,537	10.0%
Proceedings									
Trial	1,654	1,632	-1.3%	1,543	-5.4%	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	12,776	17,565	37.4%	17,184	-2.1%	18,453	7.3%	23,633	28.0%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	2,131	2,233	4.7%	2,478	10.9%	2,090	-15.6%	1,816	-13.1%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	5,854	4,997	-14.6%	4,606	-7.8%	4,249	-7.7%	4,527	6.5%
Separate Disposition Hearing	4,858	7,179	47.7%	7,813	8.8%	7,222	-7.5%	7,659	6.0%
Post-Disposition Hearing	7,944	8,901	12.0%	9,104	2.2%	9,166	0.6%	9,324	1.7%
Total Proceedings	35,217	42,507	20.7%	42,728	0.5%	42,598	-0.3%	48,977	14.9%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1984 - 1988									
	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	5,088	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.3%
Dispositions									
Change of Venue	58	107	84.4%	50	-53.2%	79	58.0%	76	-3.7%
Dismissal	2,492	2,630	5.5%	2,605	-0.9%	2,255	-13.4%	2,099	-6.9%
Petition Approved	2,029	2,133	5.1%	2,533	18.7%	2,406	-5.0%	3,316	37.8%
Not Specified	62	33	-46.7%	7	-78.7%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Total Dispositions	4,641	4,903	5.6%	5,195	5.9%	4,740	-8.7%	5,491	15.8%
Proceedings									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	3,404	3,952	16.0%	3,724	-5.7%	4,143	11.2%	5,475	32.1%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	775	794	2.4%	717	-9.6%	846	17.9%	1,200	41.8%
Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing	1,147	1,255	9.4%	1,365	8.7%	1,186	-13.1%	1,365	15.0%
Separate Disposition Hearing	951	961	1.0%	885	-7.9%	915	3.3%	1,460	59.5%
Post Disposition Hearing	9,939	11,446	15.1%	11,864	3.6%	11,873	0.0%	12,537	5.5%
Total Proceedings	16,216	18,408	13.5%	18,555	0.7%	18,963	2.1%	22,037	16.2%

County Statistical Tables

The Superior Courts

Cases Filed, 1988

County/District	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Dependency	Probate	Guard- ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1988 Total	1987 Total	Percent Change
Adams	190	171	23	3	54	7	2	25	475	385	23.4%
Asotin	344	118	51	24	61	38	11	39	686	588	16.7%
Columbia	73	24	11	1	24	5	1	3	142	144	-1.4%
Garfield	28	6	4	0	12	2	1	7	60	60	-0.0%
..Judicial District	445	148	66	25	97	45	13	49	888	792	12.1%
Benton	1,972	556	391	99	222	47	70	224	3,581	3,585	-0.1%
Franklin	646	434	212	56	83	16	25	84	1,556	1,495	4.1%
..Judicial District	2,618	990	603	155	305	63	95	308	5,137	5,080	1.1%
Chelan	1,295	359	332	72	176	25	24	73	2,356	2,179	8.1%
Douglas	264	94	161	19	58	8	7	10	621	564	10.1%
..Judicial District	1,559	453	493	91	234	33	31	83	2,977	2,743	8.5%
Clallam	1,118	161	181	238	265	20	32	106	2,121	1,952	8.7%
Clark	5,113	1,517	759	292	474	125	156	252	8,688	8,614	0.9%
Cowlitz	1,791	700	424	100	205	43	42	135	3,440	3,251	5.8%
Ferry	148	37	30	11	13	4	3	0	246	237	3.8%
Pend Oreille	199	31	27	24	26	3	4	7	321	324	-0.9%
Stevens	502	105	103	65	84	8	17	59	943	892	5.7%
..Judicial District	849	173	160	100	123	15	24	66	1,510	1,453	3.9%
Grant	973	312	252	49	140	27	28	134	1,915	1,947	-1.6%
Grays Harbor	1,528	352	337	142	202	31	35	47	2,674	2,501	6.9%
Island	968	92	101	38	203	34	57	42	1,535	1,488	3.2%
San Juan	182	46	26	7	53	3	1	2	320	327	-2.1%
..Judicial District	1,150	138	127	45	256	37	58	44	1,855	1,815	2.2%
Jefferson	396	168	87	57	85	14	14	24	845	759	11.3%
King	33,449	7,363	6,475	1,671	4,406	789	884	2,487	57,524	54,865	4.8%
Kitsap	3,695	619	845	156	597	104	103	117	6,236	5,553	12.3%
Kittitas	442	244	127	21	92	12	15	0	953	885	7.7%
Klickitat	347	159	103	34	48	8	11	11	721	654	10.2%
Skamania	222	86	23	21	24	1	5	11	393	398	-1.3%
..Judicial District	569	245	126	55	72	9	16	22	1,114	1,052	5.9%
Lewis	1,292	316	268	162	182	26	45	107	2,398	2,403	-0.2%
Lincoln	1,432	47	19	1	66	3	3	8	1,579	1,317	19.9%
Mason	678	190	230	33	163	15	20	1	1,330	1,207	10.2%
Okanogan	604	277	157	32	105	11	12	0	1,198	1,165	2.8%
Pacific	350	171	104	23	87	9	13	23	780	762	2.4%
Wahkiakum	66	42	16	3	12	2	6	0	147	109	34.9%
..Judicial District	416	213	120	26	99	11	19	23	927	871	6.4%
Pierce	16,478	4,468	1,496	616	1,388	436	363	2,661	27,906	23,794	17.3%
Skagit	1,599	352	151	86	271	45	44	99	2,647	2,590	2.2%
Snohomish	9,737	1,735	1,480	340	1,043	212	174	245	14,966	14,820	1.0%
Spokane	6,998	1,140	1,306	470	1,212	189	196	1,214	12,725	12,900	-1.4%
Thurston	3,706	893	893	138	453	74	90	186	6,433	5,993	7.3%
Walla Walla	978	437	147	79	233	30	27	108	2,039	1,972	3.4%
Whatcom	2,238	656	459	77	299	54	76	77	3,936	3,791	3.8%
Whitman	314	66	17	35	113	13	15	17	590	591	-0.2%
Yakima	3,533	2,249	948	176	594	110	91	493	8,194	7,801	5.0%
State	105,888	26,793	18,776	5,471	13,828	2,603	2,723	9,138	185,220	174,862	5.9%

The Superior Courts

History Of Judicial Position Needs Based On Weighted Caseload Methodology

County/District	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Adams	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Benton/Franklin	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4
Chelan	1.4	2.6									
Chelan/Douglas			2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Clallam					2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
Clallam/Jefferson	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.0							
Clark	5.0	5.9	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6	9.7
Cowlitz	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8
Douglas/Grant	2.3										
Ferry/Okanogan	1.6	2.1	1.7								
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille				1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Grant			2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
Grays Harbor	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6
Island/San Juan	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Jefferson					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
King	34.6	40.1	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4	58.8
Kitsap	3.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8
Kittitas	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Klickitat/Skamania	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lewis	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5
Lincoln	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Mason										1.5	1.7
Mason/Thurston	4.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3		
Okanogan				1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Pacific/Wahkiakum	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.1	1.2	1.3								
Pierce	14.6	19.4	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3	26.7
Skagit	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7
Snohomish	7.5	9.4	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.6
Spokane	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8	11.4
Thurston										6.1	6.9
Walla Walla	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Whatcom	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2
Whitman	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Yakima	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.3
State Total	120	141	156	150	149	145	148	170	200	177	191

The Superior Courts

Superior Courts Staffing, 1988

County/District	Commissioners			Court Reporter		Administrative			County Clerks Office		
	Judges	FTEs	Work Week	FTEs	Work Week	Full Time Administrator	Staff FTEs	Work Week	Clerk FTEs	Staff FTEs	Work Week
Adams	1	0.0	35.0	0.2	35.0	0.0	0.6	22.5	1.0	1.6	35.0
Asotin									1.0	1.5	35.0
Columbia									1.0	0.4	35.0
Garfield									1.1	0.2	40.0
..Judicial District	1	0.1	35.0	1.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	3.1	2.1	
Benton									1.1	17.1	40.0
Franklin									1.1	6.4	37.5
..Judicial District	5	1.5	38.7	5.5	38.7	1.1	6.9	40.0	2.2	23.5	
Chelan									1.1	10.3	40.0
Douglas									1.1	2.9	40.0
..Judicial District	2	1.3	40.0	2.3	40.0	0.0	2.3	40.0	2.2	13.2	
Clallam	2	0.1	40.0	2.0	35.0	0.0	0.6	40.0	1.0	4.6	35.0
Clark	6	1.1	40.0	4.6	40.0	1.1	12.5	40.0	1.1	28.0	40.0
Cowlitz	3	0.1	37.5	3.2	37.5	1.1	0.0	37.5	1.1	11.9	37.5
Ferry									1.1	1.7	40.0
Pend Oreille									1.1	2.1	37.5
Stevens									1.1	2.4	37.5
..Judicial District	2	0.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	37.5	3.3	6.2	
Grant	2	1.1	40.0	2.3	40.0	0.0	1.1	40.0	1.1	8.0	40.0
Grays Harbor	2	0.3	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.1	1.0	40.0	1.1	8.6	40.0
Island									1.0	4.0	35.0
San Juan									1.1	2.3	40.0
..Judicial District	2	1.2	35.0	1.0	35.0	1.0	2.6	35.0	2.1	6.3	
Jefferson	1	0.2	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	35.0	0.5	4.1	35.0
King	42	6.0	35.0	39.0	35.0	1.0	115.0	35.0	1.0	168.0	35.0
Kitsap	5	1.1	37.5	5.4	37.5	1.1	11.6	37.5	1.1	21.9	38.7
Kittitas	1	0.1	40.0	1.1	40.0	1.1	0.0	40.0	1.0	2.9	40.0
Klickitat									1.0	2.0	35.0
Skamania									1.1	2.3	40.0
..Judicial District	1	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	40.0	2.1	4.3	
Lewis	2	0.8	40.0	2.1	37.5	1.1	0.9	40.0	1.1	9.7	40.0
Lincoln	1	0.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Mason	1	0.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	40.0	0.6	4.6	40.0
Okanogan	1	0.3	37.5	0.0	37.5	1.1	1.1	37.5	1.1	4.6	40.0
Pacific									1.1	3.4	40.0
Wahkiakum									1.0	1.6	35.0
..Judicial District	1	0.1	35.0	1.1	37.5				2.1	5.0	
Pierce	15	4.0	35.0	15.0	35.0	1.0	25.0	35.0	1.0	35.0	35.0
Skagit	2	1.0	35.0	2.0	35.0	1.0	2.5	35.0	1.0	8.1	35.0
Snohomish	9	2.3	40.0	9.1	40.0	1.1	13.6	40.0	1.1	45.1	37.5
Spokane	10	4.3	37.5	10.7	37.5	1.1	18.2	37.5	1.1	41.8	37.5
Thurston	5	0.9	40.0	5.7	40.0	1.1	7.4	40.0	1.1	21.1	40.0
Walla Walla	2	0.3	35.0	2.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.5	35.0
Whatcom	3	1.3	35.0	3.0	35.0	0.6	1.9	40.0	0.6	13.2	40.0
Whitman	1	0.0	40.0	0.6	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	1.1	2.3	40.0
Yakima	5	1.2	37.5	5.4	37.5	1.1	7.8	37.5	1.1	22.6	37.5
State	136	31.5	---	126.6	---	21.1	235.5	---	40.1	562.9	---

^a Clerk's Office supports court administration

^b Court Reporter supports court administration

^c Superior Court staff supports clerk office functions

^d Juvenile Court staff supports juvenile clerk functions

^e Judges reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs

Full Time Equivalency based on 35-hour work week.

The Superior Courts

History of Criminal Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	57	83	45.6%	77	-7.2%	88	14.2%	171	94.3%
Asotin	87	116	33.3%	91	-21.5%	90	-1.0%	118	31.1%
Columbia	36	26	-27.7%	22	-15.3%	16	-27.2%	24	50.0%
Garfield	9	8	-11.1%	14	75.0%	14	0.0%	6	-57.1%
..Judicial District	132	150	13.6%	127	-15.3%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%
Benton	264	330	25.0%	412	24.8%	454	10.1%	556	22.4%
Franklin	216	232	7.4%	299	28.8%	360	20.4%	434	20.5%
..Judicial District	480	562	17.0%	711	26.5%	814	14.4%	990	21.6%
Chelan	205	244	19.0%	244	0.0%	271	11.0%	359	32.4%
Douglas	67	63	-5.9%	67	6.3%	133	98.5%	94	-29.3%
..Judicial District	272	307	12.8%	311	1.3%	404	29.9%	453	12.1%
Clallam	139	114	-17.9%	119	4.3%	133	11.7%	161	21.0%
Clark	1,012	1,205	19.0%	1,179	-2.1%	1,332	12.9%	1,517	13.8%
Cowlitz	538	608	13.0%	628	3.2%	733	16.7%	700	-4.5%
Ferry	31	31	0.0%	38	22.5%	41	7.8%	37	-9.7%
Pend Oreille	38	23	-39.4%	32	39.1%	44	37.5%	31	-29.5%
Stevens	71	75	5.6%	97	29.3%	103	6.1%	105	1.9%
..Judicial District	140	129	-7.8%	167	29.4%	188	12.5%	173	-7.9%
Grant	240	217	-9.5%	258	18.8%	291	12.7%	312	7.2%
Grays Harbor	236	323	36.8%	252	-21.9%	348	38.0%	352	1.1%
Island	65	81	24.6%	90	11.1%	83	-7.7%	92	10.8%
San Juan	36	32	-11.1%	28	-12.5%	26	-7.1%	46	76.9%
..Judicial District	101	113	11.8%	118	4.4%	109	-7.6%	138	26.6%
Jefferson	92	102	10.8%	133	30.3%	112	-15.7%	168	50.0%
King	4,230	4,870	15.1%	5,803	19.1%	5,986	3.1%	7,363	23.0%
Kitsap	463	688	48.5%	604	-12.2%	611	1.1%	619	1.3%
Kittitas	147	112	-23.8%	133	18.7%	162	21.8%	244	50.6%
Klickitat	74	69	-6.7%	101	46.3%	153	51.4%	159	3.9%
Skamania	53	99	86.7%	71	-28.2%	91	28.1%	86	-5.4%
..Judicial District	127	168	32.2%	172	2.3%	244	41.8%	245	0.4%
Lewis	271	320	18.0%	304	-5.0%	332	9.2%	316	-4.8%
Lincoln	45	51	13.3%	52	1.9%	60	15.3%	47	-21.6%
Mason	172	187	8.7%	186	-0.5%	153	-17.7%	190	24.1%
Okanogan	136	178	30.8%	176	-1.1%	232	31.8%	277	19.3%
Pacific	137	128	-6.5%	144	12.5%	137	-4.8%	171	24.8%
Wahkiakum	24	27	12.5%	20	-25.9%	20	0.0%	42	110.0%
..Judicial District	161	155	-3.7%	164	5.8%	157	-4.2%	213	35.6%
Pierce	2,339	2,557	9.3%	3,110	21.6%	3,595	15.5%	4,468	24.2%
Skagit	153	264	72.5%	254	-3.7%	308	21.2%	352	14.2%
Snohomish	1,073	1,322	23.2%	1,400	5.9%	1,561	11.5%	1,735	11.1%
Spokane	1,017	1,197	17.6%	1,023	-14.5%	833	-18.5%	1,140	36.8%
Thurston	558	651	16.6%	662	1.6%	665	0.4%	893	34.2%
Walla Walla	261	312	19.5%	315	0.9%	380	20.6%	437	15.0%
Whatcom	540	597	10.5%	706	18.2%	603	-14.5%	656	8.7%
Whitman	66	60	-9.0%	65	8.3%	54	-16.9%	66	22.2%
Yakima	1,239	1,300	4.9%	1,555	19.6%	1,740	11.8%	2,249	29.2%
State	16,437	18,902	14.9%	20,764	9.8%	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.8%

The Superior Courts

Criminal Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1988

County/ Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substance	Other	Sub- Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	3	4	0	14	10	16	2	107	12	168	3	171
Asotin	0	9	0	13	30	20	1	23	22	118	0	118
Columbia	0	2	0	2	4	6	1	6	3	24	0	24
Garfield	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	6	0	6
...Judicial District	0	11	0	16	35	26	4	29	27	148	0	148
Benton	1	40	7	28	124	79	19	134	112	544	12	556
Franklin	5	19	18	21	58	28	8	234	40	431	3	434
...Judicial District	6	59	25	49	182	107	27	368	152	975	15	990
Chelan	6	23	3	13	66	47	15	115	44	332	27	359
Douglas	0	2	0	14	14	8	1	27	27	93	1	94
...Judicial District	6	25	3	27	80	55	16	142	71	425	28	453
Clallam	4	19	1	16	23	8	4	36	34	145	16	161
Clark	10	135	37	154	243	352	35	276	251	1,493	24	1,517
Cowlitz	5	38	13	51	108	105	40	213	127	700	0	700
Ferry	1	1	0	7	6	6	0	6	8	35	2	37
Pend Oreille	1	6	0	7	6	6	0	0	3	29	2	31
Stevens	3	10	2	1	27	30	2	14	15	104	1	105
...Judicial District	5	17	2	15	39	42	2	20	26	168	5	173
Grant	4	10	11	41	46	52	7	84	46	301	11	312
Grays Harbor	7	21	6	24	57	60	17	61	58	311	41	352
Island	3	12	1	2	22	14	3	15	7	79	13	92
San Juan	0	2	0	5	8	5	1	18	1	40	6	46
...Judicial District	3	14	1	7	30	19	4	33	8	119	19	138
Jefferson	2	15	1	14	20	14	2	43	45	156	12	168
King	91	435	357	420	803	997	251	2,452	817	6,623	740	7,363
Kitsap	6	56	11	53	70	110	25	89	167	587	32	619
Kittitas	2	16	7	33	35	26	12	81	29	241	3	244
Klickitat	0	15	1	14	20	26	4	53	24	157	2	159
Skamania	0	8	0	11	9	13	2	30	13	86	0	86
...Judicial District	0	23	1	25	29	39	6	83	37	243	2	245
Lewis	6	32	1	41	47	74	6	25	73	305	11	316
Lincoln	1	2	1	3	9	3	5	17	3	44	3	47
Mason	4	16	5	20	38	46	8	16	37	190	0	190
Okanogan	10	17	9	27	23	44	12	96	39	277	0	277
Pacific	5	11	1	9	12	16	7	19	69	149	22	171
Wahkiakum	0	1	0	3	12	1	5	11	6	39	3	42
...Judicial District	5	12	1	12	24	17	12	30	75	188	25	213
Pierce	66	253	155	236	529	766	96	1,301	983	4,385	83	4,468
Skagit	11	19	9	19	43	66	13	73	62	315	37	352
Snohomish	17	159	44	166	265	267	70	430	239	1,657	78	1,735
Spokane	19	93	37	49	203	179	49	151	329	1,109	31	1,140
Thurston	6	86	14	69	114	205	18	209	137	858	35	893
Walla Walla	4	22	2	37	52	84	13	118	102	434	3	437
Whatcom	11	32	22	62	97	113	28	105	158	628	28	656
Whitman	1	0	0	7	7	11	3	5	18	52	14	66
Yakima	30	67	49	198	292	226	61	781	527	2,231	18	2,249
State	345	1,708	825	1,905	3,553	4,129	848	7,474	4,689	25,476	1,317	26,793

The Superior Courts

Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1988

County/District	Dispositions								Sentences						
	Chg of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism. Prosec Defer.	Acquit	Not Guilty Insanity	Convicted Guilty Plea	Court Decisn	Jury Verdict	Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	15	1	31	0	0	80	0	1	81	128	7	70	4	81	0
Asotin	3	0	37	0	0	43	0	1	44	84	10	26	3	39	0
Columbia	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	9	16	0	9	0	9	0
Garfield	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	4	1	5	0
..Judicial District	3	0	45	0	0	59	0	1	60	108	10	39	4	53	0
Benton	0	24	37	13	0	406	3	38	447	521	5	351	89	445	3
Franklin	0	2	24	4	0	323	2	29	354	384	12	233	107	352	0
..Judicial District	0	26	61	17	0	729	5	67	801	905	17	584	196	797	3
Chelan	0	9	23	1	5	258	2	6	266	304	17	181	36	234	0
Douglas	0	1	6	1	2	121	2	1	124	134	3	60	6	69	0
..Judicial District	0	10	29	2	7	379	4	7	390	438	20	241	42	303	0
Clallam	0	5	8	0	0	75	2	10	87	100	18	53	16	87	0
Clark	0	0	433	1	0	1,018	6	30	1,054	1,488	23	896	144	1,063	11
Cowlitz	0	0	235	12	0	395	13	38	446	693	20	336	91	447	4
Ferry	0	2	3	0	0	33	0	0	33	38	1	30	3	34	0
Pend Oreille	1	1	19	0	0	19	0	0	19	40	5	12	2	19	0
Stevens	3	2	18	2	0	72	0	1	73	98	5	61	8	74	0
..Judicial District	4	5	40	2	0	124	0	1	125	176	11	103	13	127	0
Grant	16	18	51	10	1	206	3	22	231	327	2	178	44	224	3
Grays Harbor	7	42	23	2	0	235	0	25	260	334	0	0	0	0	6
Island	6	3	4	0	0	62	1	0	63	76	2	48	12	62	0
San Juan	0	5	4	1	0	28	2	0	30	40	7	19	4	30	0
..Judicial District	6	8	8	1	0	90	3	0	93	116	9	67	16	92	0
Jefferson	7	3	28	0	0	79	3	5	87	125	2	58	27	87	0
King	1	652	553	36	11	4,594	131	392	5,117	6,370	479	3,463	1,165	5,107	64
Kitsap	12	40	32	0	2	398	3	33	434	520	17	327	90	434	5
Kittitas	0	2	57	1	0	136	7	7	150	210	30	94	23	147	0
Klickitat	1	4	45	1	0	60	1	8	69	120	15	40	9	64	0
Skamania	0	0	48	0	0	37	1	1	39	87	2	33	5	40	2
..Judicial District	1	4	93	1	0	97	2	9	108	207	17	73	14	104	2
Lewis	21	21	27	3	0	222	5	11	238	310	8	203	43	254	11
Lincoln	3	2	9	2	0	37	0	2	39	55	5	31	3	39	1
Mason	1	1	20	2	0	109	0	5	114	138	4	84	25	113	1
Okanogan	0	0	24	0	0	154	0	1	155	179	8	118	27	153	0
Pacific	12	15	24	6	0	49	1	5	55	112	4	40	7	51	6
Wahkiakum	4	3	5	1	0	26	0	1	27	40	3	28	5	36	8
..Judicial District	16	18	29	7	0	75	1	6	82	152	7	68	12	87	14
Pierce	0	14	603	17	5	2,909	5	53	2,967	3,606	600	1,830	400	2,830	56
Skagit	6	28	97	3	0	151	6	8	165	299	2	131	25	158	1
Snohomish	2	68	257	30	1	1,103	27	79	1,209	1,567	89	757	281	1,127	16
Spokane	4	0	8	1	0	647	2	23	672	685	21	537	120	678	0
Thurston	0	4	106	1	4	551	3	18	572	687	17	455	93	565	0
Walla Walla	53	0	161	11	0	175	2	9	186	411	23	131	26	180	2
Whatcom	23	12	25	1	1	348	8	13	369	431	13	293	56	362	0
Whitman	7	2	7	0	2	35	0	1	36	54	5	21	10	36	3
Yakima	48	15	428	8	1	1,393	41	39	1,473	1,973	65	1,163	229	1,457	4
State	256	1,001	3,528	171	35	16,603	282	916	17,801	22,792	1,549	12,404	3,239	17,192	207

The Superior Courts

Criminal Proceedings, 1988

County/District	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Total Trials	Arraignments	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post Disp. Hearing	Total Hearing
Adams	1	0	1	107	119	120	49	396
Asotin	1	3	4	81	259	49	37	430
Columbia	0	0	0	22	44	18	6	90
Garfield	0	0	0	9	5	0	3	17
..Judicial District	1	3	4	112	308	67	46	537
Benton	70	9	79	522	1,125	480	537	2,743
Franklin	43	4	47	424	1,404	395	370	2,640
..Judicial District	113	13	126	946	2,529	875	907	5,383
Chelan	8	3	11	234	974	268	615	2,102
Douglas	2	1	3	35	237	75	68	418
..Judicial District	10	4	14	269	1,211	343	683	2,520
Clallam	20	1	21	73	926	95	270	1,385
Clark	60	11	71	1,344	3,943	1,491	2,262	9,111
Cowlitz	53	7	60	568	2,286	567	1,108	4,589
Ferry	1	0	1	31	67	34	39	172
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	21	57	24	37	140
Stevens	2	0	2	73	81	78	53	287
..Judicial District	4	0	4	125	205	136	129	599
Grant	42	8	50	275	663	240	644	1,872
Grays Harbor	40	8	48	231	1,140	337	461	2,217
Island	3	6	9	58	123	71	96	357
San Juan	3	1	4	33	108	38	25	208
..Judicial District	6	7	13	91	231	109	121	565
Jefferson	19	3	22	132	681	126	461	1,422
King	556	148	704	5,778	20,361	5,933	6,552	39,328
Kitsap	49	11	60	495	2,120	478	1,930	5,083
Kittitas	25	4	29	234	439	172	148	1,022
Klickitat	8	4	12	122	197	70	59	460
Skamania	4	2	6	70	182	39	80	377
..Judicial District	12	6	18	192	379	109	139	837
Lewis	14	3	17	259	876	286	1,205	2,643
Lincoln	2	1	3	36	95	49	27	210
Mason	13	2	15	76	509	116	291	1,007
Okanogan	3	0	3	171	224	133	22	553
Pacific	15	3	18	87	552	79	103	839
Wahkiakum	3	11	14	35	119	41	119	328
..Judicial District	18	14	32	122	671	120	222	1,167
Pierce	93	22	115	3,456	7,714	1,216	720	13,221
Skagit	10	7	17	260	1,234	193	327	2,031
Snohomish	135	39	174	1,811	6,596	1,301	1,523	11,405
Spokane	54	6	60	1,332	3,075	1,263	2,283	8,013
Thurston	32	7	39	795	1,900	624	689	4,047
Walla Walla	24	1	25	511	861	242	248	1,887
Whatcom	26	8	34	398	1,757	592	925	3,706
Whitman	3	0	3	41	214	48	55	361
Yakima	56	42	98	1,970	2,965	1,543	2,170	8,746
State	1,494	386	1,880	22,210	66,232	18,924	26,617	135,863

The Superior Courts

History of Civil Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	183	200	9.2%	191	-4.5%	200	4.7%	190	-5.0%
Asotin	401	427	6.4%	429	0.4%	330	-23.0%	344	4.2%
Columbia	80	80	0.0%	63	-21.2%	71	12.6%	73	2.8%
Garfield	46	26	-43.4%	32	23.0%	31	-3.1%	28	-9.6%
..Judicial District	527	533	1.1%	524	-1.6%	432	-17.5%	445	3.0%
Benton	2,036	2,170	6.5%	2,202	1.4%	1,998	-9.2%	1,972	-1.3%
Franklin	750	722	-3.7%	741	2.6%	731	-1.3%	646	-11.6%
..Judicial District	2,786	2,892	3.8%	2,943	1.7%	2,729	-7.2%	2,618	-4.0%
Chelan	1,141	1,188	4.1%	1,259	5.9%	1,280	1.6%	1,295	1.1%
Douglas	198	223	12.6%	308	38.1%	226	-26.6%	264	16.8%
..Judicial District	1,339	1,411	5.3%	1,567	11.0%	1,506	-3.8%	1,559	3.5%
Clallam	867	898	3.5%	1,062	18.2%	990	-6.7%	1,118	12.9%
Clark	4,188	4,986	19.0%	5,152	3.3%	5,144	-0.1%	5,113	-0.6%
Cowlitz	1,601	1,663	3.8%	1,721	3.4%	1,624	-5.6%	1,791	10.2%
Ferry	113	122	7.9%	127	4.0%	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%
Pend Oreille	154	201	30.5%	168	-16.4%	179	6.5%	199	11.1%
Stevens	458	525	14.6%	566	7.8%	488	-13.7%	502	2.8%
..Judicial District	725	848	16.9%	861	1.5%	787	-8.5%	849	7.8%
Grant	995	1,121	12.6%	1,138	1.5%	1,025	-9.9%	973	-5.0%
Grays Harbor	1,428	1,313	-8.0%	1,455	10.8%	1,342	-7.7%	1,528	13.8%
Island	885	820	-7.3%	871	6.2%	972	11.5%	968	-0.4%
San Juan	190	156	-17.8%	179	14.7%	192	7.2%	182	-5.2%
..Judicial District	1,075	976	-9.2%	1,050	7.5%	1,164	10.8%	1,150	-1.2%
Jefferson	327	371	13.4%	441	18.8%	371	-15.8%	396	6.7%
King	28,160	30,411	7.9%	36,554	20.1%	32,299	-11.6%	33,449	3.5%
Kitsap	2,893	3,108	7.4%	3,286	5.7%	3,169	-3.5%	3,695	16.5%
Kittitas	445	403	-9.4%	430	6.6%	487	13.2%	442	-9.2%
Klickitat	304	413	35.8%	347	-15.9%	321	-7.4%	347	8.0%
Skamania	189	204	7.9%	247	21.0%	236	-4.4%	222	-5.9%
..Judicial District	493	617	25.1%	594	-3.7%	557	-6.2%	569	2.1%
Lewis	1,120	1,243	10.9%	1,348	8.4%	1,229	-8.8%	1,292	5.1%
Lincoln	670	975	45.5%	988	1.3%	1,147	16.0%	1,432	24.8%
Mason	583	668	14.5%	698	4.4%	683	-2.1%	678	-0.7%
Okanogan	814	673	-17.3%	687	2.0%	569	-17.1%	604	6.1%
Pacific	390	348	-10.7%	379	8.9%	370	-2.3%	350	-5.4%
Wahkiakum	54	61	12.9%	59	-3.2%	45	-23.7%	66	46.6%
..Judicial District	444	409	-7.8%	438	7.0%	415	-5.2%	416	0.2%
Pierce	10,845	12,684	16.9%	15,078	18.8%	14,356	-4.7%	16,478	14.7%
Skagit	1,231	1,419	15.2%	1,596	12.4%	1,572	-1.5%	1,599	1.7%
Snohomish	6,770	7,556	11.6%	9,209	21.8%	9,778	6.1%	9,737	-0.4%
Spokane	6,320	6,708	6.1%	8,171	21.8%	7,136	-12.6%	6,998	-1.9%
Thurston	2,898	3,135	8.1%	3,634	15.9%	3,703	1.8%	3,706	0.0%
Walla Walla	852	852	0.0%	901	5.7%	961	6.6%	978	1.7%
Whatcom	1,886	2,081	10.3%	2,178	4.6%	2,154	-1.1%	2,238	3.8%
Whitman	337	386	14.5%	344	-10.8%	325	-5.5%	314	-3.3%
Yakima	3,218	3,396	5.5%	3,660	7.7%	3,628	-0.8%	3,533	-2.6%
State	86,020	93,936	9.2%	107,899	14.8%	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Filed By Type of Case, 1988

County/District	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	12	22	24	94	5	33	0	190	44
Asotin	12	31	16	222	5	57	1	344	98
Columbia	0	9	5	37	0	22	0	73	12
Garfield	4	7	0	16	0	1	0	28	2
..Judicial District	16	47	21	275	5	80	1	445	112
Benton	128	289	139	1,001	19	383	13	1,972	250
Franklin	48	71	80	279	12	153	3	646	104
..Judicial District	176	360	219	1,280	31	536	16	2,618	354
Chelan	63	133	61	771	10	250	7	1,295	128
Douglas	15	31	26	108	2	79	3	264	56
..Judicial District	78	164	87	879	12	329	10	1,559	184
Clallam	55	94	70	522	15	351	11	1,118	175
Clark	333	494	800	2,401	38	1,030	17	5,113	796
Cowlitz	123	113	196	901	24	380	54	1,791	221
Ferry	3	7	9	80	1	47	1	148	28
Pend Oreille	16	17	15	92	1	56	2	199	36
Stevens	20	44	39	262	7	120	10	502	120
..Judicial District	39	68	63	434	9	223	13	849	184
Grant	62	127	106	387	27	257	7	973	180
Grays Harbor	56	116	157	622	23	542	12	1,528	377
Island	51	118	82	547	2	159	9	968	108
San Juan	9	27	11	66	0	69	0	182	43
..Judicial District	60	145	93	613	2	228	9	1,150	151
Jefferson	26	36	27	154	2	141	10	396	73
King	4,232	6,011	6,204	11,599	367	4,836	200	33,449	2,383
Kitsap	216	362	460	1,830	4	781	42	3,695	522
Kittitas	43	44	48	199	9	94	5	442	112
Klickitat	12	35	20	188	0	90	2	347	68
Skamania	9	11	33	103	0	63	3	222	42
..Judicial District	21	46	53	291	0	153	5	569	110
Lewis	56	72	106	669	19	361	9	1,292	253
Lincoln	6	15	4	1,369	0	37	1	1,432	28
Mason	34	76	75	285	6	186	16	678	3
Okanogan	6	7	28	367	4	185	7	604	112
Pacific	29	14	32	147	5	118	5	350	70
Wahkiakum	7	2	7	30	1	19	0	66	13
..Judicial District	36	16	39	177	6	137	5	416	83
Pierce	1,158	1,596	2,752	6,927	75	3,904	66	16,478	1,002
Skagit	124	144	201	726	34	363	7	1,599	271
Snohomish	673	1,198	1,567	3,603	116	2,510	70	9,737	862
Spokane	426	1,254	607	2,860	176	1,629	46	6,998	734
Thurston	229	394	470	1,429	177	975	32	3,706	678
Walla Walla	70	83	55	493	4	260	13	978	97
Whatcom	163	271	231	999	8	537	29	2,238	160
Whitman	16	48	20	137	8	79	6	314	31
Yakima	201	547	324	1,729	38	680	14	3,533	499
State	8,746	13,970	15,107	44,251	1,244	21,837	733	105,888	10,791

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Disposed By Type of Case, 1988								
County/District	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions Complaints	Appeals Lower Courts	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	17	34	22	77	5	20	2	177
Asotin	12	24	19	224	2	51	3	335
Columbia	1	3	1	84	1	18	0	108
Garfield	0	14	0	12	1	0	0	27
..Judicial District	13	41	20	320	4	69	3	470
Benton	237	318	177	1,030	21	439	16	2,238
Franklin	91	65	101	267	12	157	1	694
..Judicial District	328	383	278	1,297	33	596	17	2,932
Chelan	94	85	35	631	8	205	5	1,063
Douglas	12	20	13	48	1	59	5	158
..Judicial District	106	105	48	679	9	264	10	1,221
Clallam	57	69	65	319	6	248	1	765
Clark	297	289	412	1,956	18	1,018	2	3,992
Cowlitz	174	120	153	791	18	408	31	1,695
Ferry	5	9	8	62	4	23	2	113
Pend Oreille	14	18	12	84	1	63	2	194
Stevens	27	40	36	209	4	122	3	441
..Judicial District	46	67	56	355	9	208	7	748
Grant	46	108	74	344	19	249	3	843
Grays Harbor	129	151	172	578	18	484	16	1,548
Island	45	102	69	462	2	136	7	823
San Juan	7	25	18	58	0	35	2	145
..Judicial District	52	127	87	520	2	171	9	968
Jefferson	32	35	20	126	0	132	4	349
King	4,977	5,921	5,944	10,618	296	3,992	216	31,964
Kitsap	188	313	303	1,524	0	729	21	3,078
Kittitas	34	40	36	145	5	51	2	313
Klickitat	5	29	13	151	1	36	2	237
Skamania	9	16	25	104	1	72	2	229
..Judicial District	14	45	38	255	2	108	4	466
Lewis	79	98	107	629	7	354	8	1,282
Lincoln	7	14	5	1,245	1	32	3	1,307
Mason	39	66	51	315	3	177	4	655
Okanogan	8	10	14	182	2	42	2	260
Pacific	29	19	21	128	5	118	3	323
Wahkiakum	7	0	3	17	0	2	0	29
..Judicial District	36	19	24	145	5	120	3	352
Pierce	1,632	1,468	2,272	5,787	57	4,293	39	15,548
Skagit	174	191	186	777	22	366	12	1,728
Snohomish	867	1,166	1,588	3,658	80	2,348	58	9,765
Spokane	763	1,116	329	2,304	21	1,326	9	5,868
Thurston	249	420	377	1,263	142	834	18	3,303
Walla Walla	60	70	42	354	6	244	4	780
Whatcom	166	119	73	497	3	146	12	1,016
Whitman	37	50	18	154	0	65	13	337
Yakima	261	582	378	1,347	36	749	13	3,366
State	10,888	13,237	13,192	38,561	829	19,843	546	97,096

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Activity, 1988

County/District	Dispositions By Type								Proceedings By Type				
	Chg Of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgment Uncont	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgment	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Pre-Disp Hearing	Disp Hearing	Post Disp Hearing
Adams	8	1	70	72	10	1	15	177	2	8	58	74	12
Asotin	1	0	214	93	14	0	13	335	0	14	141	148	29
Columbia	0	0	82	19	3	1	3	108	2	6	45	37	9
Garfield	1	0	21	4	0	0	1	27	0	0	5	0	3
..Judicial District	2	0	317	116	17	1	17	470	2	20	191	185	41
Benton	8	6	481	1,023	540	18	162	2,238	21	170	1,005	1,243	219
Franklin	4	4	224	305	127	18	12	694	7	79	233	489	188
..Judicial District	12	10	705	1,328	667	36	174	2,932	28	249	1,238	1,732	407
Chelan	8	4	508	282	180	10	71	1,063	7	103	551	671	413
Douglas	3	2	74	65	3	4	7	158	2	8	56	103	26
..Judicial District	11	6	582	347	183	14	78	1,221	9	111	607	774	439
Cllallam	1	0	269	284	171	4	36	765	12	74	1,706	568	168
Clark	1	1	1,606	1,157	774	5	448	3,992	32	176	2,314	2,759	726
Cowlitz	4	12	578	458	328	11	304	1,695	22	119	1,222	820	554
Ferry	2	0	60	37	3	2	9	113	4	1	52	87	39
Pend Oreille	6	0	70	70	24	0	24	194	3	8	104	81	28
Stevens	8	3	117	133	132	6	42	441	5	22	127	211	55
..Judicial District	16	3	247	240	159	8	75	748	12	31	283	379	122
Grant	5	1	292	267	189	17	72	843	10	69	802	524	578
Grays Harbor	10	4	525	666	209	24	110	1,548	20	71	997	574	253
Island	6	4	460	199	68	11	75	823	5	55	448	537	174
San Juan	3	0	36	31	55	1	19	145	1	13	112	78	32
..Judicial District	9	4	496	230	123	12	94	968	6	68	560	615	206
Jefferson	3	2	123	106	59	6	50	349	1	36	580	377	163
King	98	125	9,530	6,945	12,540	513	2,213	31,964	212	863	13,194	15,661	4,639
Kitsap	8	1	1,767	822	453	17	10	3,078	15	120	2,411	1,722	768
Kittitas	7	2	121	167	5	2	9	313	11	36	293	206	60
Klickitat	2	0	155	41	13	2	24	237	0	12	89	160	35
Skamania	0	1	108	79	23	2	16	229	2	8	72	124	25
..Judicial District	2	1	263	120	36	4	40	466	2	20	161	284	60
Lewis	5	7	443	506	252	6	63	1,282	7	41	749	717	376
Lincoln	14	0	1,153	126	3	2	9	1,307	2	7	49	119	40
Mason	6	1	229	225	168	8	18	655	6	28	418	302	91
Okanogan	0	0	184	68	3	2	3	260	7	29	177	217	56
Pacific	1	5	142	92	43	4	36	323	3	27	361	172	109
Wahkiakum	0	1	7	12	1	3	5	29	0	21	105	42	36
..Judicial District	1	6	149	104	44	7	41	352	3	48	466	214	145
Pierce	44	3	7,462	5,570	1,569	94	806	15,548	89	272	321	3,797	5
Skagit	10	5	678	516	314	17	188	1,728	21	124	817	849	274
Snohomish	51	64	3,339	2,935	2,549	125	702	9,765	46	308	4,654	4,739	1,893
Spokane	22	1	678	2,758	5	59	2,345	5,868	78	283	9,292	6,639	4,904
Thurston	24	52	1,424	1,098	242	60	403	3,303	23	157	2,739	1,929	762
Walla Walla	6	5	307	263	147	11	41	780	9	46	449	454	135
Whatcom	6	2	456	368	159	5	20	1,016	15	177	1,246	959	635
Whitman	3	3	94	147	71	4	15	337	10	18	203	181	37
Yakima	9	6	1,081	1,171	738	69	292	3,366	24	69	2,290	1,682	516
State	398	328	35,168	29,180	22,187	1,144	8,691	97,096	736	3,678	50,487	50,052	19,065

The Superior Courts

History of Probate, Guardianship and Adoption Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	46	68	47.8%	54	-20.5%	54	0.0%	63	16.6%
Asotin	81	86	6.1%	73	-15.1%	63	-13.6%	110	74.6%
Columbia	27	44	62.9%	26	-40.9%	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%
Garfield	24	30	25.0%	20	-33.3%	11	-45.0%	15	36.3%
..Judicial District	132	160	21.2%	119	-25.6%	99	-16.8%	155	56.5%
Benton	382	404	5.7%	350	-13.3%	347	-0.8%	339	-2.3%
Franklin	106	127	19.8%	99	-22.0%	107	8.0%	124	15.8%
..Judicial District	488	531	8.8%	449	-15.4%	454	1.1%	463	1.9%
Chelan	226	247	9.2%	207	-16.1%	236	14.0%	225	-4.6%
Douglas	95	82	-13.6%	90	9.7%	87	-3.3%	73	-16.0%
..Judicial District	321	329	2.4%	297	-9.7%	323	8.7%	298	-7.7%
Clallam	307	254	-17.2%	288	13.3%	289	0.3%	317	9.6%
Clark	719	746	3.7%	727	-2.5%	737	1.3%	755	2.4%
Cowlitz	249	258	3.6%	269	4.2%	272	1.1%	290	6.6%
Ferry	27	24	-11.1%	28	16.6%	16	-42.8%	20	25.0%
Pend Oreille	37	50	35.1%	34	-32.0%	39	14.7%	33	-15.3%
Stevens	110	104	-5.4%	119	14.4%	112	-5.8%	109	-2.6%
..Judicial District	174	178	2.2%	181	1.6%	167	-7.7%	162	-2.9%
Grant	201	202	0.4%	194	-3.9%	180	-7.2%	195	8.3%
Grays Harbor	257	284	10.5%	282	-0.7%	253	-10.2%	268	5.9%
Island	173	224	29.4%	259	15.6%	275	6.1%	294	6.9%
San Juan	47	52	10.6%	44	-15.3%	60	36.3%	57	-5.0%
..Judicial District	220	276	25.4%	303	9.7%	335	10.5%	351	4.7%
Jefferson	96	93	-3.1%	107	15.0%	106	-0.9%	113	6.6%
King	5,929	5,979	0.8%	6,166	3.1%	6,107	-0.9%	6,079	-0.4%
Kitsap	715	683	-4.4%	712	4.2%	670	-5.8%	804	20.0%
Kittitas	130	133	2.3%	134	0.7%	106	-20.8%	119	12.2%
Klickitat	68	67	-1.4%	84	25.3%	62	-26.1%	67	8.0%
Skamania	28	24	-14.2%	27	12.5%	30	11.1%	30	0.0%
..Judicial District	96	91	-5.2%	111	21.9%	92	-17.1%	97	5.4%
Lewis	270	263	-2.5%	257	-2.2%	273	6.2%	253	-7.3%
Lincoln	75	90	20.0%	76	-15.5%	78	2.6%	72	-7.6%
Mason	186	178	-4.3%	201	12.9%	175	-12.9%	198	13.1%
Okanogan	132	134	1.5%	133	-0.7%	127	-4.5%	128	0.7%
Pacific	92	91	-1.0%	96	5.4%	104	8.3%	109	4.8%
Wahkiakum	16	26	62.5%	18	-30.7%	13	-27.7%	20	53.8%
..Judicial District	108	117	8.3%	114	-2.5%	117	2.6%	129	10.2%
Pierce	1,869	2,016	7.8%	1,982	-1.6%	2,090	5.4%	2,187	4.6%
Skagit	342	347	1.4%	346	-0.2%	334	-3.4%	360	7.7%
Snohomish	1,290	1,326	2.7%	1,376	3.7%	1,349	-1.9%	1,429	5.9%
Spokane	1,874	1,513	-19.2%	1,681	11.1%	1,680	0.0%	1,597	-4.9%
Thurston	556	516	-7.1%	525	1.7%	529	0.7%	617	16.6%
Walla Walla	283	322	13.7%	395	22.6%	293	-25.8%	290	-1.0%
Whatcom	438	400	-8.6%	413	3.2%	385	-6.7%	429	11.4%
Whitman	122	147	20.4%	144	-2.0%	147	2.0%	141	-4.0%
Yakima	751	842	12.1%	775	-7.9%	814	5.0%	795	-2.3%
State	18,376	18,476	0.5%	18,811	1.8%	18,635	-0.9%	19,154	2.7%

The Superior Courts

History of Mental Illness Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	32	30	-6.2%	16	-46.6%	24	50.0%	25	4.1%
Asotin	18	20	11.1%	33	65.0%	35	6.0%	39	11.4%
Columbia	3	3	0.0%	5	66.6%	6	20.0%	3	-50.0%
Garfield	3	8	166.6%	5	-37.5%	1	-80.0%	7	600.0%
..Judicial District	24	31	29.1%	43	38.7%	42	-2.3%	49	16.6%
Benton	276	345	25.0%	253	-26.6%	253	0.0%	224	-11.4%
Franklin	66	83	25.7%	78	-6.0%	82	5.1%	84	2.4%
..Judicial District	342	428	25.1%	331	-22.6%	335	1.2%	308	-8.0%
Chelan	93	92	-1.0%	83	-9.7%	65	-21.6%	73	12.3%
Douglas	2	6	200.0%	10	66.6%	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%
..Judicial District	95	98	3.1%	93	-5.1%	70	-24.7%	83	18.5%
Clallam	56	88	57.1%	70	-20.4%	69	-1.4%	106	53.6%
Clark	136	240	76.4%	148	-38.3%	255	72.2%	252	-1.1%
Cowlitz	125	141	12.8%	202	43.2%	155	-23.2%	135	-12.9%
Ferry	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	4	3	-25.0%	3	0.0%	8	166.6%	7	-12.5%
Stevens	30	35	16.6%	35	0.0%	43	22.8%	59	37.2%
..Judicial District	34	38	11.7%	38	0.0%	51	34.2%	66	29.4%
Grant	99	107	8.0%	123	14.9%	173	40.6%	134	-22.5%
Grays Harbor	44	75	70.4%	41	-45.3%	58	41.4%	47	-18.9%
Island	32	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	38	-2.5%	42	10.5%
San Juan	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	-33.3%
..Judicial District	32	41	28.1%	39	-4.8%	41	5.1%	44	7.3%
Jefferson	30	42	40.0%	39	-7.1%	24	-38.4%	24	0.0%
King	2,283	2,446	7.1%	2,598	6.2%	2,732	5.1%	2,487	-8.9%
Kitsap	227	139	-38.7%	165	18.7%	189	14.5%	117	-38.0%
Kittitas	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	12	0.0%	18	50.0%	17	-5.5%	11	-35.2%
Skamania	8	12	50.0%	11	-8.3%	9	-18.1%	11	22.2%
..Judicial District	9	24	166.6%	29	20.8%	26	-10.3%	22	-15.3%
Lewis	82	90	9.7%	79	-12.2%	99	25.3%	107	8.0%
Lincoln	13	10	-23.0%	8	-20.0%	3	-62.5%	8	166.6%
Mason	21	22	4.7%	27	22.7%	0	22.7%	1	22.7%
Okanogan	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	16	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
..Judicial District	16	14	-12.5%	24	71.4%	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%
Pierce	1,651	3,151	90.8%	2,026	-35.7%	2,165	6.8%	2,661	22.9%
Skagit	144	107	-25.6%	96	-10.2%	93	-3.1%	99	6.4%
Snohomish	524	625	19.2%	641	2.5%	547	-14.6%	245	-55.2%
Spokane	1,218	1,344	10.3%	1,493	11.0%	1,581	5.8%	1,214	-23.2%
Thurston	178	184	3.3%	204	10.8%	178	-12.7%	186	4.4%
Walla Walla	124	93	-25.0%	74	-20.4%	101	36.4%	108	6.9%
Whatcom	53	45	-15.0%	39	-13.3%	62	58.9%	77	24.1%
Whitman	30	30	0.0%	35	16.6%	26	-25.7%	17	-34.6%
Yakima	282	410	45.3%	502	22.4%	602	19.9%	493	-18.1%
State	7,906	10,093	27.6%	9,223	-8.6%	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption and Mental Illness Cases, 1988

County/District	Filings					Dispositions					Trial Total	Hearings				
	Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total	Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total		Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total Hearing
Adams	54	7	2	25	88	30	2	3	12	47	0	65	18	6	0	89
Asotin	61	38	11	39	149	37	31	8	19	95	0	22	41	5	0	68
Columbia	24	5	1	3	33	29	0	1	0	30	0	4	11	0	0	15
Garfield	12	2	1	7	22	10	2	1	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	4
..Judicial District	97	45	13	49	204	76	33	10	19	138	0	26	56	5	0	87
Benton	222	47	70	224	563	213	18	74	230	535	5	52	69	78	84	283
Franklin	83	16	25	84	208	53	6	19	66	144	0	19	17	6	18	60
..Judicial District	305	63	95	308	771	266	24	93	296	679	5	71	86	84	102	343
Chelan	176	25	24	73	298	117	10	21	34	182	0	175	53	24	0	252
Douglas	58	8	7	10	83	26	3	8	0	37	1	36	15	11	0	62
..Judicial District	234	33	31	83	381	143	13	29	34	219	1	211	68	35	0	314
Clallam	265	20	32	106	423	25	0	13	8	46	1	246	64	53	11	374
Clark	474	125	156	252	1,007	410	30	101	2	543	15	306	203	198	25	732
Cowlitz	205	43	42	135	425	147	13	30	76	266	0	123	75	33	89	320
Ferry	13	4	3	0	20	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	7	3	0	12
Pend Oreille	26	3	4	7	40	24	3	6	7	40	0	4	4	2	0	10
Stevens	84	8	17	59	168	62	4	17	43	126	1	43	21	16	0	80
..Judicial District	123	15	24	66	228	87	7	25	50	169	1	49	32	21	0	102
Grant	140	27	28	134	329	92	6	13	133	244	0	101	74	22	0	197
Grays Harbor	202	31	35	47	315	178	7	30	43	258	2	91	35	37	0	163
Island	203	34	57	42	336	182	9	53	20	264	1	114	67	68	15	264
San Juan	53	3	1	2	59	34	4	2	1	41	0	26	6	2	0	34
..Judicial District	256	37	58	44	395	216	13	55	21	305	1	140	73	70	15	298
Jefferson	85	14	14	24	137	95	5	13	4	117	2	113	45	24	10	192
King	4,406	789	884	2,487	8,566	3,791	529	741	2,346	7,407	28	4,202	1,395	1,052	4,932	11,581
Kitsap	597	104	103	117	921	322	32	91	50	495	7	207	143	129	319	798
Kittitas	92	12	15	0	119	52	2	8	0	62	0	15	18	8	0	41
Klickitat	48	8	11	11	78	19	2	8	0	29	0	6	9	5	0	20
Skamania	24	1	5	11	41	15	3	5	1	24	0	7	5	4	0	16
..Judicial District	72	9	16	22	119	34	5	13	1	53	0	13	14	9	0	36
Lewis	182	26	45	107	360	160	10	40	3	213	1	40	15	9	1	65
Lincoln	66	3	3	8	80	55	2	3	8	68	0	11	2	3	0	16
Mason	163	15	20	1	199	124	3	20	0	147	0	51	18	22	0	91
Okanogan	105	11	12	0	128	3	2	7	0	12	1	61	17	15	0	93
Pacific	87	9	13	23	132	49	3	13	1	66	1	79	18	15	3	115
Wahkiakum	12	2	6	0	20	12	5	0	0	17	0	26	24	10	0	60
..Judicial District	99	11	19	23	152	61	8	13	1	83	1	105	42	25	3	175
Pierce	1,388	436	363	2,661	4,848	709	59	250	477	1,495	2	17	5	25	6,978	7,025
Skagit	271	45	44	99	459	256	18	41	109	424	14	50	48	40	8	146
Snohomish	1,043	212	174	245	1,674	853	65	172	173	1,263	7	187	238	208	1	634
Spokane	1,212	189	196	1,214	2,811	723	19	145	1,267	2,154	16	1,648	1,216	408	2,089	5,361
Thurston	453	74	90	186	803	395	15	73	184	667	4	177	108	95	207	587
Walla Walla	233	30	27	108	398	225	14	20	0	259	1	33	16	12	54	115
Whatcom	299	54	76	77	506	151	4	31	1	187	5	108	105	32	86	331
Whitman	113	13	15	17	158	93	2	8	5	108	0	109	20	15	9	153
Yakima	594	110	91	493	1,288	391	86	86	384	947	3	126	65	76	332	599
State	13,828	2,603	2,723	9,138	28,292	10,163	1,028	2,177	5,707	19,075	118	8,702	4,314	2,771	15,271	31,058

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	12	35	191.6%	9	-74.2%	16	77.7%	23	43.7%
Asotin	32	64	100.0%	49	-23.4%	57	16.3%	51	-10.5%
Columbia	25	3	-88.0%	16	433.3%	25	56.2%	11	-56.0%
Garfield	2	5	150.0%	3	-40.0%	3	0.0%	4	33.3%
..Judicial District	59	72	22.0%	68	-5.5%	85	25.0%	66	-22.3%
Benton	442	437	-1.1%	497	13.7%	421	-15.2%	391	-7.1%
Franklin	154	151	-1.9%	137	-9.2%	160	16.7%	212	32.5%
..Judicial District	596	588	-1.3%	634	7.8%	581	-8.3%	603	3.7%
Chelan	164	245	49.3%	235	-4.0%	274	16.5%	332	21.1%
Douglas	88	76	-13.6%	90	18.4%	91	1.1%	161	76.9%
..Judicial District	252	321	27.3%	325	1.2%	365	12.3%	493	35.0%
Clallam	214	230	7.4%	251	9.1%	233	-7.1%	181	-22.3%
Clark	814	962	18.1%	949	-1.3%	812	-14.4%	759	-6.5%
Cowlitz	360	374	3.8%	409	9.3%	369	-9.7%	424	14.9%
Ferry	8	29	262.5%	21	-27.5%	42	100.0%	30	-28.5%
Pend Oreille	59	36	-38.9%	30	-16.6%	26	-13.3%	27	3.8%
Stevens	66	63	-4.5%	104	65.0%	89	-14.4%	103	15.7%
..Judicial District	133	128	-3.7%	155	21.0%	157	1.2%	160	1.9%
Grant	253	256	1.1%	253	-1.1%	230	-9.0%	252	9.5%
Grays Harbor	434	473	8.9%	423	-10.5%	394	-6.8%	337	-14.4%
Island	85	68	-20.0%	63	-7.3%	76	20.6%	101	32.8%
San Juan	28	21	-25.0%	20	-4.7%	34	70.0%	26	-23.5%
..Judicial District	113	89	-21.2%	83	-6.7%	110	32.5%	127	15.4%
Jefferson	75	67	-10.6%	47	-29.8%	103	119.1%	87	-15.5%
King	4,902	5,415	10.4%	5,887	8.7%	6,222	5.6%	6,475	4.0%
Kitsap	684	897	31.1%	842	-6.1%	758	-9.9%	845	11.4%
Kittitas	88	69	-21.5%	112	62.3%	94	-16.0%	127	35.1%
Klickitat	69	72	4.3%	47	-34.7%	75	59.5%	103	37.3%
Skamania	36	29	-19.4%	43	48.2%	22	-48.8%	23	4.5%
..Judicial District	105	101	-3.8%	90	-10.8%	97	7.7%	126	29.8%
Lewis	223	310	39.0%	286	-7.7%	305	6.6%	268	-12.1%
Lincoln	14	19	35.7%	28	47.3%	25	-10.7%	19	-24.0%
Mason	172	202	17.4%	193	-4.4%	168	-12.9%	230	36.9%
Okanogan	144	209	45.1%	171	-18.1%	213	24.5%	157	-26.2%
Pacific	121	88	-27.2%	84	-4.5%	97	15.4%	104	7.2%
Wahkiakum	14	39	178.5%	27	-30.7%	24	-11.1%	16	-33.3%
..Judicial District	135	127	-5.9%	111	-12.5%	121	9.0%	120	-0.8%
Pierce	1,292	1,168	-9.5%	1,170	0.1%	1,186	1.3%	1,496	26.1%
Skagit	217	334	53.9%	216	-35.3%	216	0.0%	151	-30.0%
Snohomish	1,406	1,326	-5.6%	1,306	-1.5%	1,210	-7.3%	1,480	22.3%
Spokane	1,077	1,323	22.8%	1,311	-0.9%	1,242	-5.2%	1,306	5.1%
Thurston	676	815	20.5%	761	-6.6%	802	5.3%	893	11.3%
Walla Walla	109	101	-7.3%	153	51.4%	149	-2.6%	147	-1.3%
Whatcom	546	550	0.7%	497	-9.6%	518	4.2%	459	-11.3%
Whitman	23	38	65.2%	34	-10.5%	29	-14.7%	17	-41.3%
Yakima	756	926	22.4%	927	0.1%	860	-7.2%	948	10.2%
State	15,884	17,525	10.3%	17,701	1.0%	17,670	-0.1%	18,776	6.2%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions and Sentences, 1988

County/District	Dispositions							Sentencing			
	Filings	Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty Plea	Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentence	State Instit	Total Sent
Adams	23	3	0	0	22	0	22	25	21	1	22
Asotin	51	5	3	0	37	0	37	45	31	6	37
Columbia	11	1	2	0	7	1	8	11	4	4	8
Garfield	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
..Judicial District	66	6	5	0	48	1	49	60	35	10	45
Benton	391	6	98	6	239	30	269	379	247	22	269
Franklin	212	0	11	4	100	16	116	131	106	10	116
..Judicial District	603	6	109	10	339	46	385	510	353	32	385
Chelan	332	26	61	0	177	5	182	269	164	18	182
Douglas	161	14	8	0	98	5	103	125	65	38	103
..Judicial District	493	40	69	0	275	10	285	394	229	56	285
Clallam	181	0	25	1	78	17	95	121	65	15	80
Clark	759	37	80	55	515	80	595	767	471	52	523
Cowlitz	424	12	14	6	214	39	253	285	228	54	282
Ferry	30	1	4	0	30	5	35	40	25	9	34
Pend Oreille	27	3	4	0	23	0	23	30	20	3	23
Stevens	103	2	15	1	71	0	71	89	57	14	71
..Judicial District	160	6	23	1	124	5	129	159	102	26	128
Grant	252	0	63	2	156	4	160	225	156	4	160
Grays Harbor	337	4	73	3	199	13	212	292	189	23	212
Island	101	0	12	0	81	1	82	94	73	9	82
San Juan	26	1	5	2	21	3	24	32	20	4	24
..Judicial District	127	1	17	2	102	4	106	126	93	13	106
Jefferson	87	1	35	2	43	3	46	84	38	8	46
King	6,475	14	1,956	163	2,797	686	3,483	5,616	2,934	549	3,483
Kitsap	845	1	32	13	451	101	552	598	492	56	548
Kittitas	127	10	11	0	65	10	75	96	58	17	75
Klickitat	103	0	18	0	43	1	44	62	30	14	44
Skamania	23	1	1	0	7	0	7	9	6	1	7
..Judicial District	126	1	19	0	50	1	51	71	36	15	51
Lewis	268	8	64	10	198	22	220	302	169	51	220
Lincoln	19	7	3	0	5	0	5	15	5	0	5
Mason	230	1	36	0	140	0	140	177	62	78	140
Okanogan	157	0	16	1	101	9	110	127	125	14	139
Pacific	104	2	17	3	64	14	78	100	37	41	78
Wahkiakum	16	2	1	0	15	0	15	18	13	11	24
..Judicial District	120	4	18	3	79	14	93	118	50	52	102
Pierce	1,496	27	75	10	798	59	857	969	666	151	817
Skagit	151	4	41	0	111	5	116	161	99	20	119
Snohomish	1,480	0	226	29	954	165	1,119	1,374	1,000	115	1,115
Spokane	1,306	5	230	48	913	65	978	1,261	803	98	901
Thurston	893	11	215	5	533	20	553	784	448	56	504
Walla Walla	147	2	41	0	74	15	89	132	83	6	89
Whatcom	459	0	58	0	302	16	318	376	306	16	322
Whitman	17	1	0	0	22	0	22	23	5	16	21
Yakima	948	2	271	21	542	70	612	906	515	97	612
State	18,776	214	3,825	385	10,250	1,480	11,730	16,154	9,836	1,701	11,537

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1988

County/District	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Proceed
Adams	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Asotin	20	0	0	0	40	0	60
Columbia	16	3	1	0	7	1	28
Garfield	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
..Judicial District	36	3	5	0	47	1	92
Benton	250	58	176	36	189	156	865
Franklin	232	0	0	21	137	87	477
..Judicial District	482	58	176	57	326	243	1,342
Chelan	385	14	1	14	256	227	897
Douglas	104	13	30	1	69	39	256
..Judicial District	489	27	31	15	325	266	1,153
Clallam	266	26	49	19	26	81	467
Clark	1,737	30	537	41	157	1,189	3,691
Cowlitz	667	53	209	47	80	256	1,312
Ferry	38	8	22	7	16	12	103
Pend Oreille	19	2	11	0	13	11	56
Stevens	16	4	14	0	56	12	102
..Judicial District	73	14	47	7	85	35	261
Grant	253	74	71	9	16	226	649
Grays Harbor	196	7	47	1	206	450	907
Island	93	3	18	8	63	40	225
San Juan	38	0	19	7	5	27	96
..Judicial District	131	3	37	15	68	67	321
Jefferson	202	8	0	0	86	146	442
King	5,139	0	0	1,022	3,783	2,270	12,214
Kitsap	1,099	6	438	143	18	324	2,028
Kittitas	59	0	0	22	85	53	219
Klickitat	42	3	33	0	16	30	124
Skamania	9	0	0	0	8	7	24
..Judicial District	51	3	33	0	24	37	148
Lewis	196	9	117	17	72	210	621
Lincoln	14	0	0	0	13	1	28
Mason	420	3	4	11	176	60	674
Okanogan	120	71	10	12	116	64	393
Pacific	120	11	29	17	57	70	304
Wahkiakum	32	4	5	2	8	51	102
..Judicial District	152	15	34	19	65	121	406
Pierce	2,817	299	506	73	378	506	4,579
Skagit	345	69	29	7	91	47	588
Snohomish	1,880	82	821	226	140	620	3,769
Spokane	3,030	825	62	79	930	268	5,194
Thurston	1,294	59	471	38	31	394	2,287
Walla Walla	185	0	0	0	98	96	379
Whatcom	619	22	303	33	42	298	1,317
Whitman	31	14	21	0	2	6	74
Yakima	1,650	36	469	105	148	989	3,397
State	23,633	1,816	4,527	2,018	7,659	9,324	48,977

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1984 - 1988

County/District	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Adams	8	11	37.5%	14	27.2%	3	-78.5%	3	0.0%
Asotin	16	37	131.2%	30	-18.9%	13	-56.6%	24	84.6%
Columbia	8	6	-25.0%	6	0.0%	1	-83.3%	1	0.0%
Garfield	1	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
..Judicial District	25	43	72.0%	37	-13.9%	14	-62.1%	25	78.5%
Benton	109	100	-8.2%	115	15.0%	112	-2.6%	99	-11.6%
Franklin	30	24	-20.0%	64	166.6%	55	-14.0%	56	1.8%
..Judicial District	139	124	-10.7%	179	44.3%	167	-6.7%	155	-7.1%
Chelan	57	75	31.5%	55	-26.6%	53	-3.6%	72	35.8%
Douglas	27	23	-14.8%	11	-52.1%	22	100.0%	19	-13.6%
..Judicial District	84	98	16.6%	66	-32.6%	75	13.6%	91	21.3%
Clallam	151	155	2.6%	203	30.9%	238	17.2%	238	0.0%
Clark	300	228	-24.0%	251	10.0%	334	33.0%	292	-12.5%
Cowlitz	141	144	2.1%	141	-2.0%	98	-30.4%	100	2.0%
Ferry	6	8	33.3%	10	25.0%	18	80.0%	11	-38.8%
Pend Oreille	18	17	-5.5%	25	47.0%	28	12.0%	24	-14.2%
Stevens	45	36	-20.0%	58	61.1%	57	-1.7%	65	14.0%
..Judicial District	69	61	-11.5%	93	52.4%	103	10.7%	100	-2.9%
Grant	44	46	4.5%	37	-19.5%	48	29.7%	49	2.0%
Grays Harbor	61	92	50.8%	110	19.5%	106	-3.6%	142	33.9%
Island	72	53	-26.3%	42	-20.7%	44	4.7%	38	-13.6%
San Juan	9	8	-11.1%	9	12.5%	12	33.3%	7	-41.6%
..Judicial District	81	61	-24.6%	51	-16.3%	56	9.8%	45	-19.6%
Jefferson	19	18	-5.2%	34	88.8%	43	26.4%	57	32.5%
King	1,476	1,346	-8.8%	1,371	1.8%	1,519	10.7%	1,671	10.0%
Kitsap	140	177	26.4%	152	-14.1%	156	2.6%	156	0.0%
Kittitas	35	33	-5.7%	26	-21.2%	34	30.7%	21	-38.2%
Klickitat	37	31	-16.2%	32	3.2%	26	-18.7%	34	30.7%
Skamania	24	10	-58.3%	13	30.0%	10	-23.0%	21	110.0%
..Judicial District	61	41	-32.7%	45	9.7%	36	-20.0%	55	52.7%
Lewis	127	161	26.7%	191	18.6%	165	-13.6%	162	-1.8%
Lincoln	1	4	300.0%	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%	1	-75.0%
Mason	37	32	-13.5%	37	15.6%	28	-24.3%	33	17.8%
Okanogan	23	28	21.7%	16	-42.8%	24	50.0%	32	33.3%
Pacific	22	22	0.0%	22	0.0%	32	45.4%	23	-28.1%
Wahkiakum	10	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%	7	-30.0%	3	-57.1%
..Judicial District	32	27	-15.6%	32	18.5%	39	21.8%	26	-33.3%
Pierce	648	532	-17.9%	474	-10.9%	402	-15.1%	616	53.2%
Skagit	67	56	-16.4%	84	50.0%	67	-20.2%	86	28.3%
Snohomish	433	370	-14.5%	392	5.9%	375	-4.3%	340	-9.3%
Spokane	415	440	6.0%	382	-13.1%	428	12.0%	470	9.8%
Thurston	82	102	24.3%	110	7.8%	116	5.4%	138	18.9%
Walla Walla	77	77	0.0%	40	-48.0%	88	120.0%	79	-10.2%
Whatcom	72	56	-22.2%	57	1.7%	69	21.0%	77	11.5%
Whitman	5	19	280.0%	25	31.5%	10	-60.0%	35	250.0%
Yakima	235	185	-21.2%	155	-16.2%	157	1.2%	176	12.1%
State	5,088	4,767	-6.3%	4,813	0.9%	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.3%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1988

County/District	Filings	Chg Of Venue	Dismissed	Petit. Approved	Total Disposed	Fact Finding	Pre- Finding & Only	Fact Finding Disposition	Fact Separate Disposition	Post Disposition	Total Hearing
Adams	3	0	4	2	6	1	0	1	5	23	30
Asotin	24	0	4	7	11	41	0	0	7	62	110
Columbia	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	9	11
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Judicial District	25	0	6	7	13	43	0	0	7	71	121
Benton	99	0	88	73	161	26	33	18	73	349	499
Franklin	56	2	30	0	32	10	35	10	38	208	301
..Judicial District	155	2	118	73	193	36	68	28	111	557	800
Chelan	72	0	13	33	46	24	3	3	52	223	305
Douglas	19	0	5	8	13	3	0	4	6	42	55
..Judicial District	91	0	18	41	59	27	3	7	58	265	360
Clallam	238	1	134	73	208	55	12	66	8	310	451
Clark	292	0	31	249	280	352	2	6	55	1,309	1,724
Cowlitz	100	4	20	71	95	64	24	66	21	360	535
Ferry	11	3	3	1	7	4	0	0	2	30	36
Pend Oreille	24	4	8	23	35	15	0	0	24	24	63
Stevens	65	0	22	38	60	21	2	1	21	16	61
..Judicial District	100	7	33	62	102	40	2	1	47	70	160
Grant	49	0	7	31	38	140	15	2	36	197	390
Grays Harbor	142	0	20	91	111	115	0	22	127	400	664
Island	38	0	15	24	39	11	4	6	9	99	129
San Juan	7	0	0	4	4	1	3	1	3	27	35
..Judicial District	45	0	15	28	43	12	7	7	12	126	164
Jefferson	57	0	9	49	58	175	20	18	27	203	443
King	1,671	20	882	574	1,476	2,474	81	55	524	894	4,028
Kitsap	156	0	7	78	85	268	40	41	62	582	993
Kittitas	21	1	16	8	25	10	18	0	12	116	156
Klickitat	34	0	12	0	12	19	2	7	22	64	114
Skamania	21	0	6	9	15	19	2	3	6	52	82
..Judicial District	55	0	18	9	27	38	4	10	28	116	196
Lewis	162	2	62	95	159	23	10	50	43	155	281
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	33	0	15	10	25	127	0	2	20	146	295
Okanogan	32	4	8	21	33	10	1	26	4	81	122
Pacific	23	0	6	22	28	7	9	3	14	69	102
Wahkiakum	3	0	3	0	3	14	16	5	2	9	46
..Judicial District	26	0	9	22	31	21	25	8	16	78	148
Pierce	616	6	277	728	1,011	605	415	440	42	2,228	3,730
Skagit	86	4	10	50	64	15	40	8	4	6	73
Snohomish	340	9	76	131	216	471	0	33	67	1,164	1,735
Spokane	470	11	215	476	702	29	284	149	45	1,487	1,994
Thurston	138	0	50	109	159	99	3	106	15	367	590
Walla Walla	79	0	8	67	75	27	13	17	7	70	134
Whatcom	77	5	9	63	77	80	26	55	35	341	537
Whitman	35	0	12	10	22	37	85	25	0	1	148
Yakima	176	0	10	88	98	81	2	116	22	814	1,035
State	5,471	76	2,099	3,316	5,491	5,475	1,200	1,365	1,460	12,537	22,037

The Superior Courts

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges -- The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count, but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) -- The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the last quarter of the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE -- The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or by visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE -- The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE -- The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category.

Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed County Clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE -- The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the

clerk's office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE -- The hours worked by the elected/appointed County Clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort -- Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial -- Cases involving business and personal contracts, and disputes between businesses not involving contracts.

Property Rights -- Cases involving rights to land and to things attached to land.

Domestic Relations -- Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews -- Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints -- Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk -- Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing -- All hearings for cases unresolved that do not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing -- A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples in-

The Superior Courts

clude hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, and change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing -- A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearings -- Civil cases with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one

disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings -- Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues come up later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions -- Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial -- Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for

each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials -- Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals -- All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested -- (1) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (2) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (3) Cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs, (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category) or (4) Cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without contested hearing. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals -- Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements -- Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the

agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments -- Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgments After Trial -- The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide -- Cases involving a charge of murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes -- Cases involving a charge of sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault -- Cases involving a charge of assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary -- Cases involving a charge of burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft -- Cases involving a charge of theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft -- Cases involving a charge of taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances -- Cases involving a charge of violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes -- Cases involving any other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts -- Cases involving the appeal of a judgment

The Superior Courts

rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopenings -- A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearings -- A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear

evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearings -- A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals -- Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review should be eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution -- Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred Prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals -- Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity -- Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial -- Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only -- Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentences.

Jail or Jail and Probation -- Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution -- A sentencing given whereby the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocations of Sentence -- A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate -- Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship -- Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption -- Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness -- Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trials -- Contested proceedings in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearings -- An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals -- Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion -- Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other

disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court -- Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearings -- Proceedings that occur before adjudication, i.e., before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearings -- Proceedings at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trials -- A contested proceeding in open court at which both parties are present or represented for the purpose of resolving the original issue of the case. A trial is further characterized by the presentation of evidence, the calling of witnesses, and the opening and/or closing arguments. For statistical purposes, a trial is counted as

having occurred with the swearing of the first witness, presentation of the first piece of evidence, or the start of the opening statement, whichever comes first. If a trial has commenced and the sentence immediately follows the trial, it is considered a trial and not a separate disposition hearing.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals -- Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals -- Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea -- The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision -- Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence -- A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, jail, etc.

Institution -- A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they

The Superior Courts

have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing -- Proceedings that occur before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearings -- Hearings on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

Post-Disposition Hearings -- Proceedings which occur after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction -- Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for sub-

sequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals -- Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved -- Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction



Christine Cary
President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association
1988 - 1989

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The district and municipal courts have jurisdiction over criminal matters and civil matters where the sum claimed does not exceed \$10,000. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts over all misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors committed in their respective counties. Because of their jurisdiction, these courts have a high volume of cases. Therefore, district and municipal courts are the courts most likely to be the first contact the public has with the judicial system. Currently there are 60 district courts and 132 independent municipal courts in the state of Washington.

An association has been established by statute, and is known as the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. Membership includes all duly elected or appointed and qualified judges of the courts of limited jurisdiction. Pursuant to RCW 3.70.040 the District and Municipal Court Judges Association continuously surveys the operation of the courts served by its membership, studies the volume and condition of business of the courts, promulgates suggested rules for the administration of the courts of limited jurisdiction, and reports annually to the Supreme Court as well as the Governor and the Legislature on the condition of business in the courts of limited jurisdiction.

In 1988 the courts of limited jurisdiction were requested to embark upon a study of the role and function of courts of limited jurisdiction, and to make recommendations to the Washington State Judicial Council. A task force was selected representing each segment of the Association's

membership. The task force completed a comprehensive study including a review of staffing of the courts, necessary support services, facilities and equipment, and standards. The study resulted in a report that was approved by the Association membership and accepted by the Judicial Council.

The limited jurisdiction judges actively participate in the effort to convert the existing computer system (District and Municipal Court Information System) to one that will better meet the challenges of an ever changing and growing court system statewide. The primary goal in the conversion is to implement better case management.

The municipal and district court judges are involved in ongoing judicial educational programs designed to inform judges on issues raised by increasing caseloads and responsibilities faced by them and their court staff. The District and Municipal Court Judges Association supports an energetic and dedicated committee of judges committed to providing education that ensures the continued high-level performance of judicial and administrative duties required of limited jurisdiction courts.

Christine Cary

President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Chapter Contents

Administrative Leadership

WA State Assn for Ct Administration
Misdemeanant Corrections Assn

Judiciary

Jurisdiction
Education
Lay Judge/Commissioners

Administration

Technical Assistance
Judicial Council Task Force on CLJ

Collections

Outstanding Balances Study

Technology

DISCIS Conversion
Court Receivables Tracking System

Staffing

Judicial Positions
Population Filings and Judges
Per Capita Filings
Court Support Staffing
District Court Weighted Caseload

1988 Caseload

History of CLJ Throughout WA
Statistical Highlights
Court Effectiveness
Good Housekeeping
Charging Practices and Jurisdiction

Infractions

Infraction Enforcement Impact
Non-Traffic Infractions
Fewer Pads/More Contested & PSEA

Misdemeanors

Decriminalization
DWI/Physical Control
DWI Ignition Interlock
DWI Supreme Court Decisions
Deferred Prosecution Successful

Other Traffic Misdemeanors

Civil/Small Claims

Civil Filing Location Change
Small Claims Jurisdiction Increased
Alternate Dispute Resolution

Felony Activity

Understanding Caseload Tables

Eighty Largest Courts

Policy on Partial Reporting

Court Statistical Tables

Glossary

Administrative Leadership

Washington State Association for Court Administration

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance the knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, to improve court administration, and to cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to improving court procedures. Membership is extended to persons employed by courts of limited jurisdiction as court clerk, court administrator, or in any other administrative capacity.

These administrative roles vary depending on the size of the court served. Generally the role of a court administrator is to manage all the non-judicial functions of a court of limited jurisdiction, freeing the judge to handle judicial matters. Ideally the judge and administrator work together as a team for the smooth running of the court.

Policies and procedures needed as a result of legislation are written and implemented by the administrative team. As the population and law enforcement increase, it becomes a challenge to manage the caseload without increase in resources for the courts. It is, therefore, the hope of court personnel that the legislature will continue to ask for impact statements from the courts before legislation is passed.

The Washington State Association for Court Administration played an active role in 1988. There were representatives on the:

- Senate Judiciary Committee on Decriminalization
- Judicial Weighted Caseload study
- Court Management Council
- Washington District and Municipal Court Judges Association's Legislative Committee
- Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
- JIS/DISCIS Advisory Committee.

The Washington State Association for Court Administration had a very productive 1988 and is looking forward to an even better 1989.

Le Sanchez
President (9/87-9/88)
Aukeen District Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation services in Washington State is a county or municipal function. As designated representatives of the court, most misdemeanor probation departments are under the direction and control of the respective court--17 departments are under the judicial branch and 7 departments are under the executive branch.

Misdemeanant probation provides a wide variety of services to the court. Primary services include the following:

- Probation supervision
- Pre-sentence reports/sentencing recommendations
- Treatment planning, coordination, and implementation
- Substance abuse evaluations
- Deferred prosecution evaluation and monitoring
- Restitution programs

At the request of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Misdemeanant Corrections Association (MCA) worked with the judges in outlining the level of probation services which should be available to all courts. The position paper completed by the judges entitled *The Minimum Services for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction* in part recommends: There should be adequate probation services for all courts handling criminal cases based upon a weighted caseload system and taking into consideration the extent of services provided.

Probation departments are included in the DISCIS plan. This will enable probation departments to have a direct computer link with the limited jurisdiction courts.

A Risk Assessment Classification System was introduced to three major probation departments--King County, Pierce County, and Seattle Municipal. Through their combined efforts, these departments have secured technical assistance through the National Institute of Justice for the implementation phase of the project. Additionally, material has been provided to the Criminal Justice Training Commission in hopes of securing training on a statewide basis.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court consolidation, as recommended by the Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, would be a positive accomplishment which could provide consistent probation services through-out the state. Also, the continuing implementation of DISCIS will facilitate the communications network.

Finally, there is the ongoing hope that the legislature will provide financial resources consistent with the demands placed upon the criminal justice system.

Elaine McNally
President (6/87-6/88)
Pierce County District Court

Judiciary

Jurisdiction

District courts have jurisdiction over infractions, criminal, and civil matters. Criminal matters include misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and criminal traffic cases such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DWI), hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended driver's license. Preliminary hearings for felony cases are also within the jurisdiction of these courts. With the exception of DWI and some game violations, those convicted of criminal offenses may be sentenced up to \$5000 in fines, a year in jail, or both.

Jurisdiction in civil cases includes damages for injury to individuals or personal property, penalty or contract disputes in amounts of up to \$10,000, and other matters. District courts also have jurisdiction over infractions, both traffic and non-traffic, for which the maximum penalty is \$250 and for which no jail penalty may be imposed.

SSB 6402 amended RCW 3.66.040 to allow most civil actions to be brought in the district in which the defendant's place of actual physical employment is located if the defendant's residence is not ascertained by reasonable efforts.

Small claims cases are filed and heard in district court. Attorneys are not permitted except with the permission of the judge. Generally, each party is self-represented and witnesses may not be subpoenaed. Examples of cases heard include neighborhood disputes, consumer problems, and small collections.

In 1988 legislation amended the jurisdictional amount and the appeals process for small claims actions. The jurisdictional amount was raised from

\$1000 to \$2000. An appeal from a judgment of a small claims court was changed so that the plaintiff may appeal only when the amount claimed is more than \$1000; the defendant may appeal any amount over \$100. In addition, a few courts have implemented arbitration procedures in small claims actions. The district court clerk's office in each county can provide specific information about filing a claim.

District courts have concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil matters, misdemeanors, and gross misdemeanors committed within the respective county.

Municipal courts: Municipal courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over traffic infractions arising under city ordinances and original criminal jurisdiction of all violations of city ordinances.

Violations of municipal or city ordinances can be adjudicated in municipal court, where a judge may impose fines of up to \$5000, a year in jail, or both. Some cities contract with district courts to handle such cases. Unlike any other municipal court, Seattle Municipal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over civil cases and also handles city violations, traffic cases, and criminal misdemeanors.

Appeals: Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction are heard on the basis of an electronic tape recording of the original proceeding when the judge is an attorney. Appeals heard de novo in superior court are limited to those cases tried originally by a non-attorney judge or in a court not required to record its proceedings.

There are currently four statutory schemes that provide for the adjudication of violations of municipal court ordinances.

Independent municipal courts:

Independent municipal courts are provided for in RCW 3.50 for cities of less than 400,000 population. The city may either appoint or elect the municipal judge who serves a term of office concurrent with district court judges.

Municipal department of district court:

Any city may establish a municipal department of the district court under RCW 3.46. The department may also be referred to as the "Municipal Court of (city)." The

judge of municipal court must be a judge of the district court, and the city must pay for the proportion of judicial time spent on city matters. The salary of a full time judge of a municipal department must be paid in whole by the city. The staff of the municipal department are considered city employees. Judges in municipal departments may be either appointed or elected.

Municipal Courts in Cities over 400,000:

RCW 35.20 governs the operation of municipal courts in cities over 400,000 population, which includes only Seattle at this time. Judges must be elected under this statute.

Contracting Municipal Courts:

Pursuant to RCW 39.34, any city may contract with the county for provision of court services. Through an interlocal agreement, violations of city ordinances are then filed with the district court and heard by a district court judge. Payment for this contractual service may be made in several different ways. The most common is a negotiated filing fee the city pays for all cases filed in district court. Another method is a negotiated "lump sum" payment which reflects the administrative and judicial cost to the county for handling city matters. Frequently, cities that contract with the county for court services retain a violations bureau to receive payments for parking violations and uncontested traffic infractions.

Education

The courts of limited jurisdiction have specific educational needs, and efforts are made to tailor programs to those needs. In general, judges concentrate on matters of law, and administrators on court and case management. The active involvement of judicial and administrative education committees in planning seminars and conferences ensures that programs will meet the needs of the membership. The committees plan cooperatively with the Board for Trial Court Education.

District and Municipal Court Judges:

Programs developed by the education committee of the District and Municipal Court Judges Association during 1988 included the Spring Conference and two regional seminars. The regionals provided an in-depth look at Miranda in Washington, landlord/tenant laws, consumer protection, and domestic violence. The Spring Conference, with a mix of general and choice sessions,

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

included evidence, rural courts, civil benchbook, domestic violence, legislative update, law-related education, criminal traffic, problem solving, alcohol's impact on the courts, and constitutional law.

District and Municipal Court Administrators:

The 1988 Spring Conference focused on computer technology and court automation. The Summer Updates and Fall Conference included presentations on legislative process, jury management, statistics, records retention, domestic violence, risk management, and budgeting strategies. A new program, Introduction to Court Procedures, provided an orientation to district and municipal court personnel. Topics included court rules, records management, ethics for court personnel, small claims, electronic recording, and bail bonds.

Court Revenue Distribution Workshops:

Six one-day sessions were held throughout the state to present new information on recoupment of criminal costs and BARS (bar code construction). The workshops also provided time for work groups for each court level. The programs were attended by court personnel and local government representatives responsible for court revenues.

Lay Judge/Commissioners

As required by statute and by Supreme Court rule, examinations for non-attorney judges and court commissioners are given every six months. Topics include traffic infractions, criminal evidence, and judicial conduct. District court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters.

The examination is maintained and administered by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. An examination committee oversees examination grading and policy.

Responding to an issue raised by the King County Superior Court in 1987, the State Attorney General issued an opinion in 1988 that lay judges and commissioners can be used only in districts with a population of 10,000 or less.

Administration

Technical Assistance

Several technical assistance studies were undertaken by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts during

1988 at the request of courts of limited jurisdiction.

Grant County District Court:

Workflow and document processing were the foci of a study conducted at the Grant County District Court. The study produced recommendations regarding reallocation of work within the clerk's office and enhanced work procedures.

Thurston County District Court:

The focus of a study at Thurston County District Court was facilities management and staffing. Recommendations included projected number of staff needed in the year 2000 and projected amount of space necessary for those employees.

Grays Harbor District Court:

Facilities management was also the subject of a study conducted at Grays Harbor District Court. The study recommended areas in need of improvement to comport with the facilities standards.

Cowlitz District and Longview

Municipal Courts: A study focused on staffing needs. The study projected staffing needs based on comparison with other courts in the state.

Mason County District Court:

Workflow and document processing were the focus of a study conducted at the Mason County District Court. The study produced recommendations regarding reallocation of work within the clerk's office and enhanced work procedures.

Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The Judicial Council Task Force on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction was formed in May 1988 at the request of the Legislature to "study the effects on the administration of justice of consolidating the district and municipal courts into a single level court of limited jurisdiction." The Task Force, chaired by Judge W. Edward Allan of the Grant County District Court, was composed of representatives from the Legislature, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Washington State Bar Association, the Superior Court Judges' Association, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, the Washington State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Washington State Association of Municipal Attorneys, the League of Women Voters, Association of Washington Cities, Washington State

Association of Counties, and the Administrator for the Courts.

A portion of the final report contained minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction which were developed and approved by the District and Municipal Court Judges Association. The report, including a proposal for consolidation of courts of limited jurisdiction, was submitted to the Judicial Council and the Washington State Legislature.

The Task Force's report, contains the Judicial Council recommendations, summarized as follows:

- Municipalities should have the option of contracting with the district court or maintaining their own independent municipal court or traffic violations bureau, provided that the minimum standards for courts of limited jurisdiction established by the Washington State Legislature based upon recommendations from the Judicial Council are met.
- Based upon recommendations from the Judicial Council, the Washington State Legislature should set minimum standards including but not limited to: staffing (judicial officers and court staff), necessary support services, facilities and equipment, and other operational standards with which all courts of limited jurisdiction shall comply.
- The number of district court judges should be dictated by population as now provided in RCW 3.34.020, with additional judicial positions mandated by the weighted caseload methodology.
- All statutory references to non-attorney judges should be repealed with a grandfather clause for all existing non-attorney judges running with the person and not the term of office.
- Part-time district court districts should be combined to create full-time judicial positions wherever possible but this is not required. Court would be conducted in any contracting municipality where a proper facility is provided.
- The Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) (RCW 3.62.090) should be increased to one hundred percent of fines, forfeitures, and penalties assessed

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

and collected, other than for parking infractions. For district courts and contracting municipalities, the split would be 60 percent for the county/city and 40 percent for the state. For municipalities which maintain their own municipal courts and traffic violations bureaus, the split would be 57 percent for the municipalities and 43 percent for the state.

- The state should pay one-half of the salary and all of the benefits of district court judges from the general fund.

Collections

Outstanding Balances Study

Over the last two years, the development of informational resources designed to improve revenue collections in the courts of limited jurisdiction has been pursued. In February 1987 a comprehensive list of the various collection techniques and tools, developed by the courts and Office of the Administrator for the Courts, was created for the initial Court Collections Task Force report.

During 1988 research to address, 1) the effectiveness of existing standard collection methods, such as time-pay programs, and 2) the estimation of annual statewide potential receivables was conducted. The research objective was to provide decision makers, at both the local and state government levels, with accurate information concerning the extent of the collections problem and the effectiveness of the current techniques employed.

Using the District and Municipal Court Information System (DISCIS) and the Monthly Caseload Report statistics reported by the courts of limited jurisdiction, the study was developed to:

- Estimate statewide collections and outstanding receipts, by casetype, collection technique, and case status.
- Estimate total potential receivables, at a statewide level, for the calendar year 1987.

The complete study, *Estimation of Potential Receivables In The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of the State of Washington*, is available from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. The following is a summary of the study's results and conclusions.

- Criminal and infraction filings for 1987 generated fines and penalties accumulating to approximately \$63.8 million, of which \$44.6 million (70 percent) has been collected.
- Outstanding potential receivables for 1987 filings currently total \$17 million, of which \$7.26 million is the state portion and \$9.73 million is the local portion.
- Of the \$44.6 million collected, \$42.2 million or 95 percent came from cases Paid In Full in a single timely payment.
- Eighty percent of all defendants clear their debt to the court using the Paid In Full procedure.
- For cases Paid In Full: 50 percent paid within one month; 70 percent paid within two months; and 90 percent paid within five months.
- Of the \$17 million currently outstanding, 50 percent or \$8.4 million is owed by only 11 percent of the population of violators. These defendants are identified as those who never responded to the ticket.
- Of the \$5 million to be paid off under a time-pay agreement, nearly \$3.6 million or 70 percent remains outstanding. Of the \$3.6 million outstanding, \$2.7 million is considered delinquent.
- Criminal cases represent 95 percent of all time-pay cases.
- Warrants and FTAs (Failure to Appear) are heavily associated with outstanding revenues and are only slightly associated with collected revenues.

Based on information derived from the study, the vast majority of people who will pay their fines, will pay promptly. The remaining 30 percent of the total outstanding fines and penalties are owed by only 20 percent of the violators. One-half of these people fail to respond to the ticket.

At the aggregate level, individuals cited with infractions and defendants in criminal matters seem to react in a similar fashion when confronted with paying their fines. Both groups demonstrated a 70 percent collection rate. However, at a slightly more detailed level, it became apparent that the two groups adhere to different

methods of avoiding the payment of fines.

Criminal defendants typically established some record of payment; then became delinquent early on in the collection process. The defendants of infractions, on the other hand, more often simply disregarded the ticket by failing to respond. It is important to note that the latter strategy is available only because of the decriminalized nature of infraction offenses.

If policies are to be adjusted in an attempt to improve collections, the emphasis must be directed toward correcting the procedures which allow the partial paid and non-response groups to exist. They represent only 20 percent of the total defendants, yet are responsible for nearly all of the outstanding fines and penalties.

Policy Review: Based on this information, there are two areas for potential legislature policy review: 1) Tracking and collecting from traffic violators who fail to act on traffic infractions; 2) Evaluating and standardizing time pay rules to improve enforcement of the agreements. Action in these two areas could ultimately reduce the level of uncollectible fines and penalties owed in the courts.

Technology

DISCIS Conversion

In February 1988 the Office of the Administrator for the Courts contracted with Weyerhaeuser Information Systems to convert the DISCIS system from Wang to an IBM compatible mainframe using DB2. This project has encompassed nearly every part of the OAC and dozens of court staff. It has involved redesigning both the data base and the screens of DISCIS to meet many outstanding requests for improvements. The DISCIS Conversion Project Committee, comprised of judges and administrative staff from limited jurisdiction courts, superior courts, and the OAC, has overseen the development.

By the end of 1988 a new system had been designed and programming was just beginning. Upon completion and successful pilot site installation, twelve additional courts will receive the new DISCIS.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS)

Court Receivables Tracking System (CORTS) is a software program for stand-alone microcomputers to assist small district and municipal courts in tracking and billing their time-pay accounts. The program tracks accounts receivable and generates statements and delinquency notices.

Grant County District Court has successfully used CORTS for reducing its large backlog of accounts receivable. Thirty-four more courts will be using CORTS in 1989.

Staffing

Judicial Positions

Judicial positions for district court judges are based on the population of the district as specified in RCW 3.34.020. This is unlike superior court judicial positions, which are determined by caseload. However, the 1987 Legislature mandated that a weighted caseload methodology be developed for district courts. This study will not be completed until January 1990.

The current statute specifies the following judgeships based on population.

Population	Number of Judges
40,000 - 59,999	1
60,000 - 124,999	2
125,000 - 199,999	3
200,000 +	one judge per 100,000

District court judges are elected for a four-year term. Municipal court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which they were established.

There were 202 judges in the courts of limited jurisdiction as of December 1988. Of the 107 district court judges, 78 (73 percent) were full-time attorney judges, while 67 (71 percent) of the 95 municipal court judges were part-time attorney judges. Of the 26 non-attorney judges, 19 serve in municipal courts. In addition, 26 judges serve both district and municipal courts.

Population, Filings, and Judges

Counties exhibit a striking range of variation in filings per population, indicating that population alone is not

Jurisdiction	Attorney Judges			Non-Attorney	
	Full Time	Part-Time	Total	Part-Time	Total
District	78	22	100	7	107
Municipal	9	67	76	19	95
Total	87	89	176	26	202

sufficient to determine demand for judicial service. The table on page 5.7 presents 1988 filings per 1000 residents for traffic infractions, DWI/physical control, non-traffic misdemeanors, and total filings for each county. Associated ranks are also displayed. Note the absence of a clear pattern in filings/population ratios. Traffic filings per population vary from a low 5.5 per 1000 in Skamania County to a high of 334.4 per 1000 in Kittitas County.

This variation has significant consequence for the current scheme of approving additional district court judicial positions on the basis of population. Population-based judgeships assumes that a given population requires a specific number of judges. These ratios dramatically demonstrate there is no consistent proportion between population and filings. By implication, there is no consistent relationship between population and necessary number of judgeships in a specific area. It is true that areas with larger populations generally require more judges, however, population alone is not sufficient to determine appropriate judgeships.

This principle is illustrated by closer investigation of traffic infractions. No reliable pattern of traffic infraction filings relative to population can be discerned. Geographic location, however, does lend insight to filing rates from county to county.

The highest rate of filings (over 200/1000 population) occurred in eight counties (Group 1). Seven of the eight are eastern Washington counties and only one is in the west. Correspondingly, 15 counties exhibited a middle range of filings (150-200 per 1000 population). These 15 (Group 2) are almost evenly divided between geographic regions, with eight in western Washington and seven in the east. Finally, western counties are over-represented in Group 3, with nine western counties exhibiting the lowest filings/population ratio (under 150 per

1000) compared to only six eastern counties. In conclusion, eastern Washington counties generally have a notably higher traffic infraction filing rate than do western Washington counties, despite generally lower population.

Transportation Routes: Another significant factor which, in combination with population, affects traffic infraction filing rates is the presence of major transportation routes. Interstate 90 notably influences filings in eastern Washington. Four of the six counties bordering or traversed by Interstate 90 exhibit very high filing rates (Group 1 - over 200/1000) and two exhibit middle-range rates of Group 2 (150-200/1000).

Note that in western Washington, where population may have reached some "saturation level" whereby additional population increases no longer translate directly into elevated filings, counties along I-5 have the highest population density yet do not have the highest traffic infraction rates.

Viewed alternatively, consider the eight counties with over 200 traffic infraction filings per 1000 population. Only one of these eight counties is in western Washington. Four of the seven eastern Washington counties in this group straddle I-90. By comparison, none of the 15 counties with less than 150/1000 filings are I-90 counties. In contrast, four of the nine I-5 counties are in Group 3 (under 150/1000), four are in Group 2, and only one is in Group 1 (highest filings), suggesting that I-90 contributes to a higher traffic filing rate than does I-5.

Unemployment rates were analyzed for possible impact on per capita filings, with emphasis on DWI/physical control and non-traffic misdemeanor cases. No simple relationship between unemployment rates and filings per population was discovered.

Analyses of 1986 and 1987 filings per capita bear out these findings, demonstrating that population is not a sufficient indicator of demand for

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Filings Per 1000 Residents, 1988

County	Population	Location	I-5 County	I-90 County	Traffic Infract	Rank	DWI/Phys Control	Rank	NonTraff. Misdem.	Rank	Total ^a	Rank
Adams	14,000	East	N	Y	322.4	2	13.7	4	84.1	1	559.2	3
Asotin	17,400	East	N	N	122.1	34	4.3	35	19.5	36	204.2	36
Benton	104,100	East	N	N	142.4	28	8.6	22	39.8	21	258.8	25
Chelan	49,700	East	N	N	228.4	5	13.7	3	79.8	2	416.7	11
Clallam	54,400	West	N	N	148.3	24	11.8	10	42.9	19	249.4	27
Clark	214,500	West	Y	N	137.8	29	6.2	27	31.0	28	444.5	8
Columbia	4,100	East	N	N	133.4	31	1.9	37	62.4	5	241.9	31
Cowlitz	80,500	West	Y	N	189.8	11	12.3	7	49.0	11	337.8	18
Douglas	24,100	East	N	N	151.5	23	7.1	25	28.1	29	247.1	28
Ferry	6,100	East	N	N	39.0	37	9.0	18	35.7	25	112.1	37
Franklin	35,500	East	N	N	172.8	16	2.6	36	9.8	37	242.3	30
Garfield	2,400	East	N	N	310.4	3	5.8	30	63.7	3	415.8	12
Grant	52,600	East	N	Y	211.0	6	11.1	13	45.0	17	332.1	19
Grays Harbor	63,400	West	N	N	178.2	14	12.3	8	58.2	6	346.3	17
Island	53,400	West	N	N	152.7	22	6.7	26	23.8	32	218.5	35
Jefferson	18,600	West	N	N	198.9	9	12.1	9	46.9	13	295.6	21
King	1,413,900	West	Y	Y	198.5	10	5.8	31	45.9	15	711.0	2
Kitsap	177,300	West	N	N	170.8	17	5.9	29	21.7	35	471.7	6
Kittitas	25,000	East	N	Y	334.4	1	11.3	12	50.8	10	515.6	5
Klickitat	16,600	East	N	N	230.7	4	8.7	20	46.0	14	349.7	16
Lewis	57,400	West	Y	N	185.7	12	13.0	5	33.6	26	352.8	15
Lincoln	9,700	East	N	Y	205.4	8	5.4	33	23.5	33	271.9	23
Mason	36,800	West	N	N	104.9	35	8.8	19	47.7	12	235.2	33
Okanogan	31,700	East	N	N	176.1	15	25.9	1	63.4	4	354.5	14
Pacific	17,600	West	N	N	127.2	33	10.9	14	54.1	7	228.4	34
Pend Oreille	8,800	East	N	N	147.7	25	9.7	15	45.3	16	265.3	24
Pierce	547,700	West	Y	N	144.2	27	5.7	32	27.7	30	312.9	20
San Juan	9,600	West	N	N	76.1	36	4.4	34	32.0	27	437.8	9
Skagit	70,800	West	Y	N	206.8	7	12.7	6	52.0	9	355.2	13
Skamania	8,000	East	N	N	5.5	38	3	38	1.0	38	8.2	38
Snohomish	409,500	West	Y	N	145.7	26	8.2	24	24.2	31	247.0	29
Spokane	354,100	East	N	Y	158.5	19	9.2	17	37.3	23	517.3	4
Thurston	149,300	West	Y	N	154.7	20	8.3	23	36.6	24	459.1	7
Wahkiakum	3,500	West	N	N	128.0	32	15.7	2	37.4	22	236.2	32
Walla Walla	48,300	East	N	N	162.6	18	6.0	28	52.1	8	419.8	10
Whatcom	119,100	West	Y	N	133.7	30	11.5	11	43.7	18	726.6	1
Whitman	39,000	East	N	N	181.5	13	8.6	21	22.4	34	253.6	26
Yakima	186,300	East	N	N	153.0	21	9.6	16	40.3	20	287.8	22
State ^b	4,534,800				170.5		7.7		38.5		277.9	

Note

^a Total filings include infractions, misdemeanors, civil/small claims, domestic violence, and felonies. Parking filings are excluded.

^b State Total does not include Stevens county, which did not report caseload information during 1988.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

judicial services. The weighted caseload methodology, which utilizes filings and judicial time required per filing, would improve the accuracy of estimating judicial position estimates.

Per Capita Filings

Statewide, the total filing rate during 1988 was 277.9 per 1000 residents. Repeat offenders contribute substantially to these filings. (See also "Population, Filings, and Judges.")

Court Support Staffing

Courts of limited jurisdiction are served by administrative support staff. The staff is responsible for maintaining the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

The accompanying table displays staffing levels as of December 31, 1988 based on the 80 limited jurisdiction courts with the largest numbers of total filings. The individual court staffing information is provided in the *Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked by Filings, 1988* table in the Court Statistical Tables section of this chapter.

Position FTEs*--80 Largest Courts	
Full Time Judges	87.0
Part-Time Judges	17.0
Total Judges	104.0
Commissioners	22.5
Total Judicial Officers	126.5
Administrative	980.9
* FTE based on 35-hour week.	

Full time judges reflect the number of judges employed on a full-time basis by a single court. In order to standardize information across courts with different work weeks (see right-most column of table), all staffing levels other than full time judges' were converted to full time equivalents based on a 35-hour workweek. Resulting "FTE's" are displayed in the table.

In some courts, the court administrator also serves as a court commissioner, qualifying under General Rule 8. Where time spent as a commissioner routinely involves a distinguishable portion of the administrator's work day, an attempt was made to estimate the prorated FTE.

Staff to Judicial Officers: Totals for the 80 courts indicate an average of 9.4 administrative FTE's per judge. When commissioners are considered, 7.8

administrative FTE's are available per judicial-officer FTE.

It should be noted this provides an initial, broad approximation of staffing needs. A more thorough and rigorous understanding would require the conduct of a weighted caseload study or a time-distribution analysis.

Additionally, this table does not distinguish among the different positions collectively operating as administrative staff (e.g., court administrators, chief clerks, and other clerks). It is recognized that different overall court efficiencies may be gained from various assignments of responsibility between personnel holding such distinct positions.

For a more detailed understanding of elements presented in this table, see definitions appearing in the glossary under "Judicial Staffing."

District Court Weighted Caseload

Chapter 363, Laws of 1987 requires that the Office of the Administrator for the Courts examine the need for new district court judicial positions using a weighted caseload analysis. A weighted caseload system is a means for measuring court workloads based on weighting filing types by the time required to dispose of them.

A weighted caseload system is based on the knowledge that the amount of judicial time required to dispose of court cases varies according to the type of case (e.g., the disposition of a serious criminal offense generally involves more judicial time than does the disposition of a traffic infraction). By measuring the time expended on a set of sample cases drawn from each court, "weights" can be computed that depict the average judicial time necessary to dispose of each case type. Similarly, the average judicial time for various noncase activities (e.g., research, administration, judicial meetings) can also be determined.

In response to the legislative mandate, the District Court Weighted Caseload Committee, chaired by Judge Gary Utigard of Southwest District Court, devised an innovative methodology to determine the time required for measuring both case and noncase related judicial activities among district courts. Information generated from this study may provide the Legislature and the counties with a tool for determining judgeship requirements.

In 1988, significant effort was expended by judges and court personnel on the phase of this research that determines the average amount of judicial time spent on various types of cases. Toward that end, judge time is being recorded on more than 55,000 cases to ensure the resulting weights are sufficiently precise. In addition, the second and final phase of this research was initiated during 1988. This aspect of the study determines what proportion of judge time is available for processing district court cases, after accounting for the time needed for administration, general research, and other noncase activities.

The study will be completed in the fall of 1989, and shall be presented to the Legislature in 1990.

1988 Caseload

History of Limited Jurisdiction Courts Established Throughout Washington

The accompanying table indicates the number of municipal courts, district courts, and associated contracting municipalities from 1980 to the present. Since 1980 district courts have decreased from 72 to 60 (plus 7 branch sites).

Trends regarding municipal courts are less clear, ranging from a high of 149 independent municipal courts in 1980-81 to a low of 129 in 1987. Generally, this suggests a trend away from maintenance of independent municipal courts and toward establishment of service contracts with district courts.

However, prevailing local options fluctuate from year to year, depending to a large degree on projected municipal expenses. As local economies and populations change, municipalities may move from one system for conducting court activity to the other. It is not uncommon for a single municipality to alternate every year or two between the two methods for providing court service. Since one municipality's change to a contract is frequently counterbalanced by another municipality's establishment of an independent municipal court, aggregate statistics do not reflect the large number of court identities which change from year to year.

It should also be noted that the nature of contracts between municipalities and district courts vary with local needs.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

History of District Courts, Contracting Municipalities, and Independent Municipal Courts

	District Courts	Branch Sites	Municipalities Contracting with District Courts	Municipal Courts
1980	72	*	93	149
1981	72	*	93	149
1982	72	*	96	133
1983	68	*	87	139
1984	64	4	96	136
1985	64	4	95	132
1986	64	3	86	135
1987	62	6	92	129
1988	60	7	96	132

* Prior to 1984, branch sites were included in the district court figure.

For example, a few municipalities retain local municipal courts together with a contract for a limited range of services from the district court. An example of a "partial" contracting relationship is provided by Olympia, which engages Thurston District Court to conduct all trials; all other case-related activity is conducted by Olympia Municipal Court. This contrasts with the full contracting relationship between Lacey and Thurston District Court, wherein the latter conducts all activity arising from Lacey cases; Lacey does not maintain a municipal court.

petitions and small claims cases experienced modest declines during 1988.

- Significant increases in dispositions were experienced by non-traffic infractions (up 77 percent from 1988) and felony

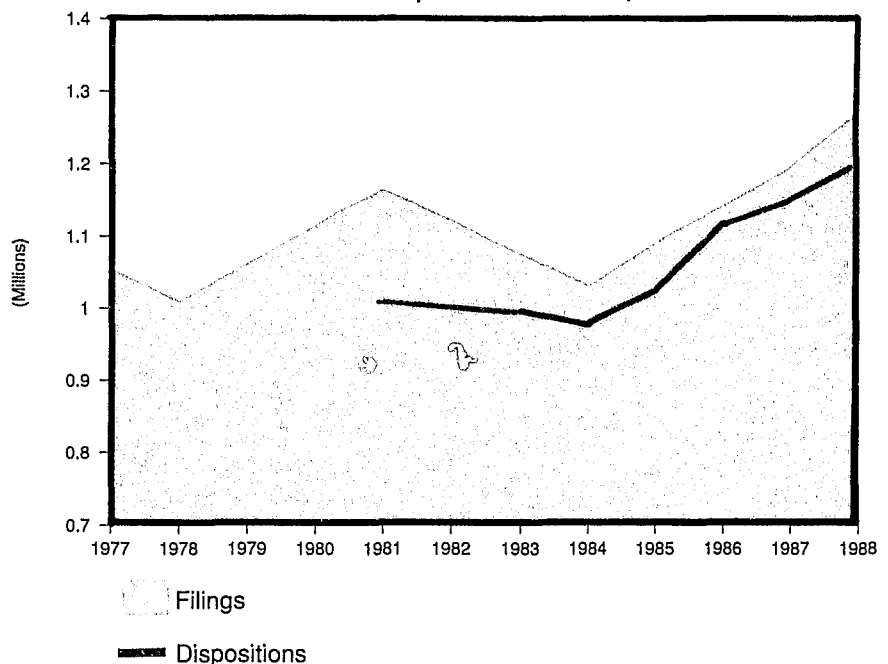
preliminary cases (up 24.5 percent).

- Both jury and non-jury trials declined in 1988 (down 6.7 and 2.5 percent, respectively), as contested hearings increased (infractions up 10.3 percent; parking hearings up 19 percent).
- \$72,005,177 in revenue was received during 1988, representing an 8.5 percent increase from 1987. The 30 percent Public Safety and Education funds climbed 25.8 percent to \$9,297,208.
- Only DWI cases experienced a decline (albeit a negligible -1.2 percent) in receipts. Revenues from all other casetypes increased.
- The biggest revenue increases occurred for civil cases (up 23 percent) and parking (up 11 percent).
- Criminal court costs recovered from convicted defendants increased 11.5 percent. Legislation in 1988 determined these funds to be 100 percent retainable locally.

Statistical Highlights

- Total filings increased 10 percent, continuing the trend of the last several years.
- Non-traffic infractions went up 53 percent in 1988.
- Felonies increased 18 percent in the last year.
- Domestic violence petitions for protection (down 3 percent) are the only category of limited jurisdiction filings to decrease in 1988.
- Parking infractions climbed 17 percent.
- Overall dispositions increased 8 percent in 1988, but not all casetypes shared in this gain.
- Dispositions of DWI/Physical Control, domestic violence

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1977 - 1988



The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Effectiveness

With 2,150,765 filings in 1988, as compared to 185,220 in the superior courts, district and municipal courts are most likely to be the first contact that members of the public have with the judicial system. Appeals provide one measure of public satisfaction with the courts, and in 1988 only 1656 district and municipal court cases were appealed. This represents less than one-tenth of one percent of cases filed. DWI cases have the highest appeal rate of any casetype handled by courts of limited jurisdiction--and that rate is only 1.15 percent (403) of DWI filings.

Furthermore, appeals from lower-jurisdiction courts comprise a very small proportion of superior court caseload. In 1988 superior courts handled 1317 criminal appeals, constituting 4.9 percent of their criminal caseload. Similarly, 733 (less than seven-tenths of one percent) of superior courts' 105,888 civil filings were appeals. In conclusion, district and municipal courts effectively resolve cases before them and contribute negligibly to the workload of superior courts.

Good Housekeeping

Limited jurisdiction courts dismissed a number of old cases during 1988. Several courts dismissed infractions and misdemeanors with outstanding failure-to-respond or warrant status more than four years old.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Traffic Infractions	655,390	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,026	2,087	103.4%	3,125	49.7%	3,172	1.5%	4,864	53.3%
DWI/Physical Control	37,897	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.1%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	106,217	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	130,520	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%
Felony Preliminary	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
Civil	66,658	69,743	4.6%	73,164	4.9%	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	4,300	---	2,918	-32.1%	2,889	-0.9%	2,798	-3.1%
Small Claims	26,433	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%
Total	1,028,977	1,090,819	6.0%	1,143,106	4.7%	1,195,597	4.5%	1,260,351	5.4%
Parking	731,078	692,619	-5.2%	733,042	5.8%	760,570	3.7%	890,414	17.0%
Total Filings	1,760,055	1,783,438	1.3%	1,876,148	5.1%	1,956,167	4.2%	2,150,765	9.9%
Dispositions									
Traffic Infractions	683,106	695,787	1.8%	735,429	5.6%	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%
Non-Traffic Infractions	707	1,614	128.2%	2,067	28.0%	1,844	-10.7%	3,264	77.0%
DWI/Physical Control	24,239	23,743	-2.0%	24,315	2.4%	20,869	-14.1%	19,992	-4.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	93,390	102,468	9.7%	115,349	12.5%	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	98,305	119,757	21.8%	142,171	18.7%	147,226	3.5%	133,319	-9.4%
Felony Preliminary	4,032	4,721	17.0%	8,931	89.1%	8,889	-0.4%	11,067	24.5%
Civil	56,023	51,609	-7.8%	60,327	16.8%	59,310	-1.6%	60,518	2.0%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	4,008	---	2,618	-34.6%	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%
Small Claims	18,857	20,759	10.0%	22,601	8.8%	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%
Total	978,659	1,024,466	4.6%	1,113,808	8.7%	1,148,874	3.1%	1,198,673	4.3%
Parking	603,247	566,071	-6.1%	599,808	5.9%	573,947	-4.3%	657,012	14.4%
Total Dispositions	1,581,906	1,590,537	0.5%	1,713,616	7.7%	1,722,821	0.5%	1,855,685	7.7%
Contested Proceedings									
Jury Trials	2,815	2,750	-2.3%	2,715	-1.2%	2,345	-13.6%	2,187	-6.7%
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	46,184	44,670	-3.2%	41,737	-6.5%	40,055	-4.0%	39,027	-2.5%
Contested Infraction Hearings	30,512	33,530	9.8%	41,361	23.3%	49,116	18.7%	54,223	10.3%
Contested Parking Hearings	2,499	2,659	6.4%	2,730	2.6%	3,049	11.6%	3,631	19.0%
Total	82,010	83,609	1.9%	88,543	5.9%	94,565	6.8%	99,068	4.7%
Revenue									
Traffic/Non-Traffic Infract.	25,218,329	27,218,142	7.9%	32,190,136	18.2%	33,192,386	3.1%	36,480,491	9.9%
DWI/Physical Control	3,523,262	5,774,336	63.8%	6,437,859	11.4%	5,756,853	-10.5%	5,686,847	-1.2%
Traffic Misdemeanors	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	6,869,433	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.3%
Criminal Court Costs	---	416,016	---	1,107,528	166.2%	1,572,516	41.9%	1,754,210	11.5%
Civil	1,326,980	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%	1,956,191	22.8%
Domestic Viol. Protection	---	35,695	---	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%
Small Claims	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%
Total	50,740,812	53,207,220	4.8%	58,251,617	9.4%	59,060,429	1.3%	63,865,506	8.1%
Parking	5,326,523	5,515,042	3.5%	6,180,778	12.0%	7,301,667	18.1%	8,139,671	11.4%
Total Revenue	56,067,335	58,722,262	4.7%	64,432,395	9.7%	66,362,096	2.9%	72,005,177	8.5%
30% PSEA	---	---	---	3,442,424	---	7,387,926	114.6%	9,297,208	25.8%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Filings By Jurisdiction, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
District Court Matters									
Traffic Infractions	328,259	359,283	9.4%	394,550	9.8%	406,628	3.0%	411,357	1.1%
Non-Traffic Infractions	603	725	20.2%	1,226	69.1%	1,415	15.4%	2,286	61.5%
DWI/Physical Control	20,173	20,307	0.6%	22,341	10.0%	19,882	-11.0%	21,165	6.4%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	44,714	55,795	24.7%	63,243	13.3%	66,586	5.2%	71,927	8.0%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	54,575	60,938	11.6%	62,478	2.5%	63,806	2.1%	72,991	14.3%
Felony Preliminary	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
Civil	64,224	67,419	4.9%	70,420	4.4%	70,677	0.3%	74,956	6.0%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	3,063	---	2,197	-28.2%	2,271	3.3%	2,258	-0.5%
Small Claims	26,433	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%
Total District Court	543,817	600,738	10.4%	650,097	8.2%	664,036	2.1%	691,123	4.0%
Municipal Matters *									
Traffic Infractions	327,131	313,487	-4.1%	314,085	0.1%	333,254	6.1%	361,956	8.6%
Non-Traffic Infractions	423	1,362	221.9%	1,899	39.4%	1,757	-7.4%	2,578	46.7%
DWI/Physical Control	17,724	15,844	-10.6%	15,700	-0.9%	13,966	-11.0%	13,755	-1.5%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	61,503	65,579	6.6%	63,251	-3.5%	79,448	25.6%	84,955	6.9%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	75,945	90,248	18.8%	94,609	4.8%	99,942	5.6%	101,789	1.8%
Civil	2,434	2,324	-4.5%	2,744	18.0%	2,576	-6.1%	3,655	41.8%
Domestic Violence Protection	---	1,237	---	721	-41.7%	618	-14.2%	540	-12.6%
Total Municipal	485,160	490,081	1.0%	493,009	0.5%	531,561	7.8%	569,228	7.0%

* Municipal matters include filings in both contracting municipalities and independent municipal courts, as well as traffic violations bureaus.

Charging Practices and Jurisdiction Discretion

Charging practices influence the caseloads of district and municipal courts in a variety of ways. Perhaps most evident is the impact of increased (or, conversely, decreased) enforcement on the work of the courts. Additionally, many offenses may be cited under either municipal or state statute. Officers' discretion in citing authority influences caseload of district relative to municipal courts. Prevailing citing practices also have implications for all costs associated with prosecution, including incarceration and defense, by determining county or municipal responsibility for these costs.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Infraction Activity, 1988					
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotals	Parking	Totals
Filings					
Notices of Infraction Filed	773,313	4,864	778,177	890,414	1,668,591
Number of Violations Charged	844,953	5,257	850,210	890,108	1,740,318
Proceedings					
Mitigation Hearings	216,548	680	217,228	20,236	237,464
Contested Hearings	54,023	200	54,223	3,631	57,854
Show Cause Hearings	4,863	18	4,881	1,677	6,558
Other Hearings on the Record	26,862	239	27,101	759	27,860
Total Proceedings	302,296	1,137	303,433	26,303	329,736
Dispositions					
Paid	345,981	1,915	347,896	562,667	910,563
Committed - Failure to Appear/Respond	192,374	272	192,646	37,634	230,280
Committed	226,636	749	227,385	26,729	254,114
Not Committed	7,568	91	7,659	677	8,336
Dismissed	48,773	237	49,010	29,305	78,315
Total Dispositions	821,332	3,264	861,761	657,012	1,521,025
Appeals to Superior Court	182	3	185	3	188
Total Revenue	36,358,448	122,043	36,480,491	8,139,671	44,620,162

Infractions

Infraction Enforcement Impact

In 1984 and 1985 approximately 22 percent of people issued notices of infractions failed to appear as they had promised. In response to this problem, the 1987 Legislature enacted a bill allowing police officers to arrest anyone stopped, after verifying with DOL that the driver has two or more failures to appear on the driving record. To address the problem of out-of-state drivers who fail to appear on a notice of infraction, the Legislature authorized law enforcement officers to require the posting of a bond or cash security in the amount of the infraction penalty when out-of-state drivers are stopped. These laws became effective July 1, 1987.

To date, there has not been uniform implementation. As these practices become more routine, a decline in the number of failures to appear may be expected.

Non-Traffic Infractions

In recent years, municipalities have decriminalized a number of offenses

under municipal code. (See *Misdemeanors - Decriminalization*, on page 5.15, and RCW 7.80 pertaining to civil infractions.) Some courts apply civil court rules to the civil infractions and assess a filing fee. Others process such cases as non-traffic infractions. Draft rules to clearly regulate civil infractions are presently being considered by the Supreme Court.

The 4864 non-traffic infractions filed during 1988 represents a 53 percent increase over such filings in 1987 and underscores a notable trend toward decriminalization. Non-traffic infractions still, however, constitute only slightly more than two-tenths of one percent of total state filings.

Fewer Paid, More Contested Infraction Cases, and PSEA Surcharge

A legislatively mandated surcharge on fines and penalties became effective in May 1986. This surcharge increased the 60 percent PSEA by 50 percent, increasing the total amount owed by approximately 19 percent. Since 1986 the receipt per committed charge has increased

from \$41.08 to \$47.52, a 16 percent increase.

In 1985 the year prior to the surcharge, 51 percent of infraction dispositions were "Paid." In 1988 42 percent of charges were disposed as "Paid." Since 1985, proceedings for infractions increased by 44.3 percent, with contested hearings having a substantial 61.7 percent increase since 1985. The ratio of proceedings per filing between 1985 (31 per 100) and 1988 (39 per 100) increased by 26 percent, demonstrating that more citations are being contested.

It appears that the increased dollar penalty resulted in fewer citations being paid, more being contested, and a corresponding increase in contested and mitigation hearings in order to reduce the fine.

In conclusion, the PSEA Surcharge has increased infraction receipts by 16 percent but not without the cost of increasing proceedings per filing by 26 percent.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Notices of Infraction	655,390	672,770	2.6%	708,635	5.3%	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%
Charges	705,114	725,688	2.9%	763,503	5.2%	807,719	5.7%	844,953	4.6%
Dispositions									
Committed-Paid	346,149	358,006	3.4%	372,031	3.9%	351,870	-5.4%	345,981	-1.6%
Committed-FTR/FTA	141,006	149,736	6.1%	143,557	-4.1%	169,300	17.9%	192,374	13.6%
Committed	163,940	153,651	-6.2%	179,524	16.8%	194,954	8.5%	226,636	16.2%
Total Committed	651,095	661,393	1.5%	695,112	5.0%	716,124	3.0%	764,991	6.8%
Not Committed	5,546	5,106	-7.9%	6,374	24.8%	7,337	15.1%	7,568	3.1%
Dismissed	26,465	29,288	10.6%	33,943	15.8%	43,217	27.3%	48,773	12.8%
Total Dispositions	683,106	695,787	1.8%	735,429	5.6%	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%
Proceedings									
Mitigation Hearing	155,914	154,039	-1.2%	173,463	12.6%	191,441	10.3%	216,548	13.1%
Contested Hearing	30,454	33,402	9.6%	41,192	23.3%	48,931	18.7%	54,023	10.4%
Show Cause Hearing	3,730	3,800	1.8%	3,903	2.7%	3,899	-0.1%	4,863	24.7%
Other Hearing on the Record	21,293	19,181	-9.9%	18,792	-2.0%	26,252	39.6%	26,862	2.3%
Total Proceedings	211,391	210,422	-0.4%	237,350	12.7%	270,523	13.9%	302,296	11.7%
Appeals	89	100	12.3%	144	44.0%	345	139.5%	182	-47.2%
Revenue	25,203,494	27,174,679	7.8%	32,055,797	17.9%	33,101,881	3.2%	36,358,448	9.8%
Revenue Per Committed	38.70	41.08	6.1%	46.11	12.2%	46.22	0.2%	47.52	2.8%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanor Activity, 1988

	DWI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotals	Non-Traffic	Totals
Filings					
Citations/Complaints Filed	34,920	156,882	191,802	174,780	366,582
Number of Violations Charged	43,555	173,550	217,105	192,264	409,369
Settings					
Non-Jury Trials Set	15,315	44,873	60,188	48,061	108,249
Jury Trials Set	30,994	26,415	57,409	39,682	97,091
Total Trials Set	46,309	71,288	117,597	87,743	205,340
Proceedings					
Arraignments	25,676	105,841	131,517	121,870	253,387
Non-Jury Trials	2,408	9,722	12,130	12,999	25,129
Jury Trials	918	355	1,273	883	2,156
Total Trials	3,326	10,077	13,403	13,882	27,285
Stipulations to the Record	6,200	13,924	20,124	15,314	35,438
Other Hearings on the Record	84,340	162,352	246,692	168,191	414,883
Total Proceedings	119,542	292,194	411,736	319,257	730,993
Dispositions					
Bail Forfeiture	356	15,218	15,574	13,907	29,481
Guilty	14,605	84,562	99,167	67,848	167,015
Not Guilty	565	1,637	2,202	3,072	5,274
Dismissed *	4,466	23,644	28,110	48,492	76,602
Total Dispositions	21,247	131,937	153,184	139,746	292,930
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	6,071				
Deferred Prosecution					
Prosecution Deferred	6,085	702	6,787	3,379	10,166
Prosecution Resumed	447	51	498	191	689
Appeals to Superior Court	403	275	678	493	1,171
Revenue	5,686,847	10,397,206	16,084,053	7,264,853	23,348,906
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					1,754,210
State Assessment					9,297,208

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors

Decriminalization

Legislation passed in 1987 (Chapter 438) established a task force to review misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors to determine if these criminal offenses might appropriately be decriminalized to civil infractions, or if the penalty for the offense

should be eliminated or otherwise modified. A mechanism for enforcement of civil infractions was established by the Legislature and maximum penalty amounts for class 1 through class 4 infractions were delineated. The task force will submit a report to the Legislature by June 30, 1989. (See related discussion, *Non-Traffic Infractions*, page 5.13.)

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	37,897	36,151	-4.6%	38,041	5.2%	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.1%
Charges	45,746	44,583	-2.5%	44,664	0.1%	42,119	-5.6%	43,555	3.4%
Dispositions									
Guilty	18,463	17,530	-5.0%	19,086	8.8%	15,528	-18.6%	14,605	-5.9%
Bail Forfeiture	355	274	-22.8%	312	13.8%	600	92.3%	356	-40.6%
Not Guilty	1,008	1,207	19.7%	723	-40.0%	640	-11.4%	565	-11.7%
Dismissed*	4,413	4,732	7.2%	4,194	-11.3%	4,101	-2.2%	4,466	8.9%
Total Dispositions	24,239	23,743	-2.0%	24,315	2.4%	20,869	-14.1%	19,992	-4.2%
Reduced/Amended to									
Lesser Charge	4,936	5,298	7.3%	5,506	3.9%	6,407	16.3%	6,071	-5.2%
Prosecution Deferred	6,151	5,541	-9.9%	5,431	-1.9%	5,322	-2.0%	6,085	14.3%
Prosecution Resumed	635	583	-8.1%	537	-7.8%	479	-10.8%	447	-6.6%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	1,494	1,345	-9.9%	1,252	-6.9%	1,104	-11.8%	918	-16.8%
Non-Jury Trial	5,615	5,285	-5.8%	3,369	-36.2%	2,515	-25.3%	2,408	-4.2%
Stipulation to the Record	6,409	6,797	6.0%	6,706	-1.3%	6,445	-3.8%	6,200	-3.8%
Arraignment	27,767	26,673	-3.9%	25,402	-4.7%	24,357	-4.1%	25,676	5.4%
Other Hearing on the Record	75,636	80,131	5.9%	84,303	5.2%	79,112	-6.1%	84,340	6.6%
Total Proceedings	116,921	120,231	2.8%	121,032	0.6%	113,533	-6.1%	119,542	5.2%
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	17,449	20,820	19.3%	23,942	14.9%	26,955	12.5%	30,994	14.9%
Settings per Jury Trial	11.6	15.4	32.5%	19.1	23.5%	24.4	27.6%	33.7	38.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	18,868	17,029	-9.7%	14,492	-14.8%	13,861	-4.3%	15,315	10.4%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	3.3	3.2	-4.1%	4.3	33.5%	5.5	28.1%	6.3	15.3%
Appeals	387	488	26.0%	384	-21.3%	547	42.4%	403	-26.3%
DWI/Physical Revenue	3,523,262	5,774,336	63.8%	6,437,859	11.4%	5,756,853	-10.5%	5,686,847	-1.2%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Driving While Intoxicated/ Physical Control

In 1988, 34,920 DWI cases were filed, representing a second year of low filings relative to the 1986 peak at 38,041. One view suggests these filings have been suppressed awaiting the outcome of 1988 Supreme Court decisions regarding DWI (see article below). Statistics supporting this view include large increases in filings in the other criminal traffic category, the 1987 increase in reduced/amended DWI

filings (leveling off in 1988), and increased trial settings in both years. Significantly, 1987 appeals rose 42 percent to 547 (1.6 percent of filings) and dropped back to 403 (1.1 percent of filings) in 1988.

DWI filings in 1989 will lend insight as to whether the decline of the last two years represents a change in social behavior or was an artifact of charging practices.

DWI/Physical Control cases move through the system on a variety of paths.

Deferred Prosecution: During 1988, 17 percent of DWI cases were diverted into deferred prosecution. The success of this program has lead to greater utilization (up 14 percent in 1988). Upon successful completion of the terms of deferred prosecution, these cases will be dismissed.

Trials: Other cases, including those which did not qualify for deferred prosecution and those in which terms of deferred prosecution were not successfully met, may be tried.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

In 1988, 30,994 jury trials and 15,315 non-jury trials were scheduled for DWI cases. Yet, only 918 (3 percent) and 2408 (16 percent) of these, respectively, were conducted. This represents a 16.8 percent drop in jury trials and 4.2 percent drop in non-jury trials since 1987. This has a substantial impact on court workload and congestion.

Administrators and clerks scheduled an average 33.7 jury trials for every one which took place. And this rate has been steadily climbing over the last five years, up 38 percent from one year ago and almost triple the rate in 1984. A variety of factors contribute to the continuances which require repeated reschedulings. Attorney case preparation, plea bargaining and awaited Supreme Court decisions regarding DWI (see article below) may all have contributed during 1988.

Reduced/Amended: Finally, DWI cases which are neither deferred nor disposed by trial may be reduced or amended to a lesser charge such as negligent driving. In 1988, 6071 cases (17 percent of filings) were amended. All subsequent case activity is recorded under Other Traffic Misdemeanors rather than DWI. Generally, these cases are disposed as guilty and are included in the 84,562 Other Traffic Misdemeanor guilty dispositions.

DWI Ignition Interlock

First-time DWI offenders may qualify for deferred prosecution. Deferred prosecution typically includes imposing special conditions, such as the offender's participation in an alcohol treatment program. Successful completion of these conditions results in the charges against the offender being dropped.

If a person qualifies for deferred prosecution, RCW 46.20, as amended in 1987, allows a judge to impose as a condition of deferred prosecution the installation of an ignition interlock device. Ignition interlock devices were developed to prevent a driver from starting a motor vehicle if the driver has more than a certain amount of alcohol on their breath. Standards were established in 1987 for certification, installation, repair, and removal of interlock equipment (WAC 204-50). Four vendors of this equipment have

applied for certification, but only one has been approved.

Although several courts have begun to order the use of the devices, there have been some difficulties in procurement of the equipment and in procedures. The Office of the Administrator for the Courts is working with the Department of Licensing and the district courts to facilitate the process.

DWI Supreme Court Decisions

In 1988 the Washington State Supreme Court issued rulings on two cases which dealt with DWI issues.

State v. Ford challenged the reliability of the BAC Verifier DataMaster. The Supreme Court held that the state toxicologist's approval of the DataMaster machine was not arbitrary and capricious, reversing a superior court ruling that suppressed breath alcohol test results.

State v. Brayman dealt with the constitutionality of the statute (RCW 46.61.502) which allows breath alcohol testing. In 1988 the Supreme Court held that RCW 46.61.502(1) does not violate due process, equal protection, or the Equal Rights Amendment and was not the product of discriminatory legislative intent, and that breath test evidence is admissible to prove the crime of driving while intoxicated.

Deferred Prosecution Successful

During 1988, 6085 DWI/physical control cases were placed on deferred prosecution. This represents over 17 percent of all DWI/physical control cases filed. Prosecution resumed in 447 cases, suggesting only a small proportion of deferred cases ultimately re-enter the system. The substantial majority of persons placed on deferred prosecution successfully complete the terms and have their cases dismissed.

Comparable successful completion rates were also demonstrated for other criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor cases.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	106,217	121,374	14.2%	126,494	4.2%	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%
Charges	117,584	135,146	14.9%	139,406	3.1%	162,742	16.7%	173,550	6.6%
Dispositions									
Guilty	64,045	69,913	9.1%	78,800	12.7%	82,126	4.2%	84,562	2.9%
Bail Forfeiture	13,217	13,372	1.1%	16,264	21.6%	16,476	1.3%	15,218	-7.6%
Not Guilty	1,629	1,754	7.6%	1,368	-22.0%	1,292	-5.5%	1,637	26.7%
Dismissed*	14,499	17,429	20.2%	18,917	8.5%	19,387	2.4%	23,644	21.9%
Total Dispositions	93,390	102,468	9.7%	115,349	12.5%	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%
Prosecution Deferred	696	562	-19.2%	598	6.4%	640	7.0%	702	9.6%
Prosecution Resumed	215	77	-64.1%	58	-24.6%	31	-46.5%	51	64.5%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	348	345	-0.8%	439	27.2%	362	-17.5%	355	-1.9%
Non-Jury Trial	11,629	11,519	-0.9%	10,491	-8.9%	9,937	-5.2%	9,722	-2.1%
Stipulation to the Record	7,424	7,750	4.3%	9,685	24.9%	11,712	20.9%	13,924	18.8%
Arraignment	65,943	71,153	7.9%	83,169	16.8%	95,191	14.4%	105,841	11.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	105,491	113,169	7.2%	136,935	21.0%	146,923	7.2%	162,352	10.5%
Total Proceedings	190,835	203,936	6.8%	240,719	18.0%	264,125	9.7%	292,194	10.6%
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	9,247	12,925	39.7%	19,295	49.2%	23,543	22.0%	26,415	12.1%
Settings per Jury Trial	26.5	37.4	40.9%	43.9	17.3%	65.0	47.9%	74.4	14.4%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	29,054	29,929	3.0%	33,156	10.7%	38,262	15.3%	44,873	17.2%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	2.4	2.5	3.9%	3.1	21.6%	3.8	21.8%	4.6	19.8%
Appeals	149	201	34.8%	264	31.3%	205	-22.3%	275	34.1%
Revenue	13,538,474	10,418,701	-23.0%	9,437,498	-9.4%	9,614,365	1.8%	10,397,206	8.1%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

Other Traffic Misdemeanors

Other traffic misdemeanors includes all citations/complaints other than those in the DWI/Physical Control category that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle. Four out of every five citations/complaints for traffic-related misdemeanors are in this other criminal traffic category.

During 1988, 156,882 other traffic misdemeanors were filed, a 7 percent increase over 1987. It should be noted however, that new legislation authorizing the filing of a

criminal charge for a second failure-to-respond to a citation did not contribute to this increase (see "Infraction Enforcement Impact"). As the new legislation is more widely implemented, additional increases in Other Traffic Misdemeanor filings are expected.

Plea bargaining of DWI cases (perhaps accelerated by pending Supreme Court decisions; see discussion under DWI) contributes to other traffic misdemeanor caseload. This practice elicits a guilty plea, and is reflected in the lower trial rate for other traffic

misdemeanors. Trials were conducted for 6.4 percent of these cases in 1988, compared to 9.5 percent of DWI cases.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Citations	130,520	151,186	15.8%	157,087	3.9%	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%
Charges	142,139	166,978	17.4%	171,315	2.5%	179,710	4.9%	192,264	6.9%
Dispositions									
Guilty	50,320	62,531	24.2%	80,339	28.4%	79,921	-0.5%	67,848	-15.1%
Bail Forfeiture	15,760	15,772	0.0%	15,228	-3.4%	14,070	-7.6%	13,907	-1.1%
Not Guilty	3,012	3,144	4.3%	3,040	-3.3%	3,273	7.6%	3,072	-6.1%
Dismissed*	29,213	38,310	31.1%	43,564	13.7%	49,962	14.6%	48,492	-2.9%
Total Dispositions	98,305	119,757	21.8%	142,171	18.7%	147,226	3.5%	133,319	-9.4%
Prosecution Deferred	2,477	2,335	-5.7%	2,754	17.9%	3,213	16.6%	3,379	5.1%
Prosecution Resumed	333	234	-29.7%	314	34.1%	184	-41.4%	191	3.8%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	913	996	9.0%	993	-0.3%	845	-14.9%	883	4.4%
Non-Jury Trial	12,751	13,157	3.1%	12,128	-7.8%	11,969	-1.3%	12,999	8.6%
Stipulation to the Record	8,898	12,346	38.7%	13,586	10.0%	13,850	1.9%	15,314	10.5%
Arraignment	90,890	99,001	8.9%	101,398	2.4%	116,172	14.5%	121,870	4.9%
Other Hearing on the Record	117,337	139,324	18.7%	153,732	10.3%	156,589	1.8%	168,191	7.4%
Total Proceedings	230,789	264,824	14.7%	281,837	6.4%	299,425	6.2%	319,257	6.6%
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	16,067	24,180	50.4%	30,832	27.5%	34,657	12.4%	39,682	14.4%
Settings per Jury Trial	17.5	24.2	37.9%	31.0	27.8%	41.0	32.0%	44.9	9.5%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	36,604	43,050	17.6%	40,199	-6.6%	42,984	6.9%	48,061	11.8%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	2.8	3.2	13.9%	3.3	1.3%	3.5	8.3%	3.6	2.9%
Appeals	414	405	-2.1%	443	9.3%	598	34.9%	493	-17.5%
Revenue	6,869,433	7,674,209	11.7%	7,283,913	-5.0%	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.3%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	66,658	69,743	4.6%	73,164	4.9%	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	33,846	37,131	9.7%	41,605	12.0%	41,492	-0.2%	42,404	2.1%
Other Pretrial Judgment	16,809	10,541	-37.2%	13,465	27.7%	13,221	-1.8%	14,603	10.4%
Judgment After Trial	5,368	3,937	-26.6%	5,257	33.5%	4,597	-12.5%	3,511	-23.6%
Total Dispositions	56,023	51,609	-7.8%	60,327	16.8%	59,310	-1.6%	60,518	2.0%
Post-Judgment Writs	27,169	30,015	10.4%	36,771	22.5%	37,323	1.5%	37,364	0.1%
Proceedings									
Jury Trial	60	84	6.6%	31	-51.5%	34	9.6%	31	-8.8%
Non-Jury Trial	5,556	3,492	-37.1%	3,996	14.4%	4,019	0.5%	3,378	-15.9%
Other Hearing	11,288	8,776	-22.2%	13,417	52.8%	13,401	-0.1%	13,745	2.5%
Total Proceedings	16,904	12,332	-27.0%	17,444	41.4%	17,454	0.0%	17,154	-1.7%
Trial Settings									
Jury Trial Settings	352	268	-23.8%	260	-2.9%	267	2.6%	216	-19.1%
Settings per Jury Trial	5.8	4.1	-28.6%	8.3	100.2%	7.8	-6.3%	6.9	-11.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	17,254	11,825	-31.4%	12,811	8.3%	13,205	3.0%	11,450	-13.2%
Settings per Non-Jury Trial	3.1	3.3	9.0%	3.2	-5.3%	3.2	2.4%	3.3	3.1%
Appeals	177	132	-25.4%	198	50.0%	172	-13.1%	130	-24.4%
Revenue	1,326,980	1,387,262	4.5%	1,459,591	5.2%	1,591,869	9.0%	1,956,191	22.8%

Civil/Small Claims

Civil: Civil cases include all complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party (the plaintiff or petitioner) against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or the redress or prevention of a wrong. Civil cases filed in Washington's district courts are limited in that the damages claimed may not exceed \$10,000. Whereas such civil cases generally must be filed in district courts, Seattle Municipal Court is an exception. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over civil cases.

Civil cases may also include civil infractions offenses decriminalized under municipal code for those courts which apply civil court rules to those cases. (See *Non-Traffic Infractions* discussion, page 5.13.)

Small Claims: Small claims courts in Washington are organized as a

distinct department of the district court. The primary objective of small claims courts is to simplify the court process for a specified range of smaller civil disputes--those in which the plaintiff is seeking redress through damages only, the damages do not exceed a fixed dollar amount, and parties are not represented by attorneys (Chapter 12.40 of the Revised Code of Washington). Proceedings for small claims courts are generally conducted in an informal manner.

Civil Filing Location Change

Requiring that civil actions be filed in the district where the defendant resides sometimes causes difficulties. Defendants may refuse to provide a current address, work in a district other than their residence, or continuously move to avoid suit. Chapter 71, Laws of 1988 amended RCW 3.66.040 to allow most civil actions to be brought in the district in which the defendant's actual

physical employment is located if the defendant's residence is not ascertained by reasonable efforts. This may account for the 7.3 percent increase in statewide civil filings experienced during 1988.

Small Claims Jurisdiction Increased

Civil Chapter 85, Laws of 1988 raised the jurisdiction of small claims court from \$1000 to \$2000. Restrictions on the right to appeal apply only where the amount claimed was less than \$1000. Where the amount claimed is over \$1000 the right of appeal to a new review in superior court is provided plaintiffs and cross-claimants as well as defendants.

Since small claims was established to simplify the process for resolving small disputes, increasing the limit allows a larger number of disputes to be addressed through this simplified process.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	26,433	28,180	6.6%	29,910	6.1%	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%
Dispositions									
Default Judgment	6,273	7,040	12.2%	7,452	5.8%	7,285	-2.2%	6,872	-5.6%
Other Pretrial Judgment	4,512	5,351	18.5%	6,346	18.5%	6,361	0.2%	6,807	7.0%
Trial Judgment	8,072	8,368	3.6%	8,803	5.1%	8,452	-3.9%	7,822	-7.4%
Total Dispositions	18,857	20,759	10.0%	22,601	8.8%	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	3,395	3,585	5.5%	4,498	25.4%	4,071	-9.4%	4,168	2.3%
Proceedings									
Trial/Contested Hearing	10,633	11,217	5.4%	11,753	4.7%	11,615	-1.1%	10,520	-9.4%
Other Participatory Hearing	3,689	4,978	34.9%	5,223	4.9%	5,663	8.4%	6,456	14.0%
Total Proceedings	14,322	16,195	13.0%	16,976	4.8%	17,278	1.7%	16,976	-1.7%
Appeals	130	160	23.0%	141	-11.8%	336	138.2%	167	-50.2%
Revenue	264,334	282,859	7.0%	301,763	6.6%	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts provides a brochure on procedures to all small claims departments in the state to be made available to all parties in any small claims case.

Alternate Dispute Resolution

In response to burgeoning caseloads and issues of case-delay, a number of district courts have embarked upon programs (some state-certified) to divert small claims cases to alternate processes for

dispute resolution. Several counties have reported considerable success in minimizing judicial time necessary to handle these cases.

South District Court in Snohomish County has one of the state's several alternate resolution programs.

Domestic Violence Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984 ^a	1985	% Chg	1986 ^b	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings	---	4,300	---	2,918	-32.1%	2,889	-0.9%	2,798	-3.1%
Proceedings									
Ex Parte Hearings	---	1,473	---	2,342	58.9%	2,393	2.1%	2,464	2.9%
Full Order Hearings	---	4,565	---	1,041	-77.1%	1,053	1.1%	1,011	-3.9%
Total Hearings	---	6,038	---	3,383	-43.9%	3,446	1.8%	3,475	0.8%
Dispositions									
Full Orders Granted	---	2,095	---	924	-55.8%	984	6.4%	1,133	15.1%
Denied/Dismissed	---	1,443	---	621	-56.9%	665	7.0%	547	-17.7%
Transferred To Superior Court	---	470	---	1,073	128.2%	1,030	-4.0%	939	-8.8%
Total Dispositions	---	4,008	---	2,618	-34.6%	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%
Revenue	---	35,695	---	33,329	-6.6%	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%

^a Domestic Violence Protection Act enacted in 1984; the first full year of data collection occurred in 1985.

^b Domestic Violence Protection Act revised in September 1985, shifting workload to superior courts in 1986.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

South District Court reports two of its program's primary effects: an increase in cases successfully resolved prior to filing, and an increase in filings resolved prior to trial. Caseload statistics for 1988 reveal 142 (12.7 percent) of the 1121 small claims cases disposed by South District Court were disposed by trial. This is down from 22.8 percent disposed by trial in 1987. Correspondingly, pretrial judgments (other than default judgments) increased from 48.7 percent to 58.3 percent of total dispositions. As a consequence, South District Court has been able to eliminate a sizable backlog which existed prior to the program's implementation.

The Dispute Resolution Center of Spokane County is another program which has reported considerable success. Their 1988 Annual Report notes that such programs frequently provide innovative resolutions in previously stalemated conflicts.

Growing development of alternate dispute resolution programs around the state may have contributed to the negligible (2.1 percent) increase in statewide small claims filings during 1988--despite the increase in jurisdiction from \$1000 to \$2000. Furthermore, a 9.4 percent decline

in small claims trials and a 15.9 percent drop in civil trials during 1988 may be attributable in part to dispute resolution programs.

Felony Activity

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation may be held for a maximum of 72 hours (exclusive of holidays). During that period a preliminary appearance may be conducted in district court. At this hearing, a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges and bail may be set.

Approximately 22 district courts conducted a total of 14,995 preliminary appearances during 1988, with eight courts (Seattle, Spokane, Everett, Skagit, Benton, Douglas, Okanogan, and Franklin District Courts) handling the bulk (approximately 98 percent). Preliminary appearances increased 43 percent over those held in 1987.

In 1988, 5355 felony complaints were filed with district courts, up 18 percent from last year. These were principally filed in Seattle, Spokane, Everett, Benton, Skagit, Grays Harbor and Franklin District Courts. Superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing,

determining whether the case is dismissed, reduced to misdemeanor, or bound over to superior court for trial. Prosecutors have discretion over whether preliminary hearings are conducted in district or superior court, and practices frequently depend on relative location of jail and prosecutor office to the courts.

With felony activity increasing for all phases of district court involvement (filings up 18 percent, in-custody defendants up 13 percent, proceedings up 17 percent and dispositions up 25 percent), a trend toward greater utilization of the courts for felony cases is evident. Furthermore, this increased activity is borne by a small number of courts. A continuation of this trend will have notable consequences for judicial and administrative workload.

The divergent nature and type of activity conducted by various district courts has led to discrepancies in the manner in which felony case activity is reported. Increasing court involvement with felony cases recommends that caseload reporting definitions and practices be reviewed. The statistics committee for limited jurisdiction courts plans to conduct this review and implement necessary changes during 1989.

Felony Activity, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg
Filings									
Complaints	4,836	5,028	3.9%	3,732	-25.7%	4,541	21.6%	5,355	17.9%
In-Custody Defendants	7,704	8,258	7.1%	11,323	37.1%	11,358	0.3%	12,779	12.5%
Dispositions									
Dismissed	1,387	1,957	41.0%	5,975	205.3%	5,962	-0.2%	7,210	20.9%
Bound Over to Superior Court	1,603	1,897	18.3%	2,084	9.8%	1,647	-20.9%	2,230	35.3%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	1,042	867	-16.7%	872	0.5%	1,280	46.7%	1,627	27.1%
Total Dispositions	4,032	4,721	17.0%	8,931	89.1%	8,889	-0.4%	11,067	24.5%
Proceedings									
Preliminary Hearing	1,475	1,470	-0.3%	1,053	-28.3%	1,176	11.6%	1,408	19.7%
Formal Charge Hearing	2,053	2,039	-0.6%	1,737	-14.8%	2,240	28.9%	2,968	32.5%
Preliminary Appearance	10,047	10,349	3.0%	10,664	3.0%	10,458	-1.9%	14,995	43.3%
Other Participatory Hearing	1,662	2,500	50.4%	5,166	106.6%	5,263	1.8%	3,011	-42.7%
Total Proceedings	15,237	16,358	7.3%	18,620	13.8%	19,137	2.7%	22,382	16.9%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Understanding Caseload Tables

The following tables contain statistical information summarizing the judicial caseloads of all Washington Courts of Limited Jurisdiction for calendar year 1988. Information presented here was provided by court administrators and clerks of each district court, municipal court, and traffic violations bureau via monthly reports. Following administrator/clerk verification of the courts' data, prosecutors were given an opportunity to review information for their county prior to publication.

Reporting courts are listed by county and categorized into four types: district courts (which may sponsor branch locations in addition to the primary site), municipalities that contract for services from district courts (indented under the appropriate district court), independent municipal courts and traffic violation bureaus (listed alphabetically after the district courts). These are presented in the following scheme:

Categorization in Table

County
..District Court
...Branch 1 (primary site)
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
..Branch 2
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
..District Total
..Independent Municipal Courts
..Traffic Violations Bureaus
County Total

The designation "N" indicates that no information was received from the court for the specified item. The designation "P" indicates that information was received for only part of the year. Incomplete data are not included in state totals. (See OAC Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data.)

The number of cases transferred from a court or traffic violations bureau to another court have been deducted from the filings in the originating court.

A glossary is included in this chapter. Please consider the definitions and reporting conventions detailed in the glossary when

interpreting statistics provided in the following tables. Additional information can be attained from *Collecting and Reporting Court Statistics: A Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*.

More detailed information regarding the activities of individual courts during 1988 can be attained from *Caseloads of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of Washington State, 1988*, a report produced annually by Research and Statistics, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Eighty Largest Courts

The following tables present activity of the eighty largest courts of limited jurisdiction, as determined by total filings during calendar year 1988. Statistics for district courts include filings from associated contracting municipalities and branch sites. The table entitled, "Cases Filed 80 Largest Courts, 1988" orders these by descending rank, with the court having the largest number of total filings (Seattle Municipal Court) appearing in the first position.

Order: All subsequent tables retain the order determined by total filings. To scan a court's activity from case-type to casetype, locate the court in the first table, "Cases Filed," then trace horizontally across the tables. The court will appear in the same location throughout.

Ranking: Numbers appearing to the left of the courts indicate ranking with respect to filings of the single casetype detailed in that table. A decimal point following the rank indicates a tie.

Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data

The *Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* is the sole source of statewide statistics regarding operation of this state's courts. In order to serve as a reliable document it is imperative the statistics accurately reflect court activity.

All data collected by the Research and Statistics Section are reported to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on a monthly basis by court administrators and chief clerks in the state's courts.

Virtually all courts provide complete reporting of statistical data, as

mandated by RCW 2.56.050. Occasionally a court does not report complete statistics. This "partial reporting" falls into two categories: (1) reports are not submitted for every month in a calendar year, or (2) certain items within the report are not submitted for every month.

Partial reporting creates a dilemma. For courts with partial reporting, it is not feasible to indicate the number of months on which each item is based. Therefore, inaccurate conclusions and relationships could be derived from figures representing some unknown portion of the year.

As a consequence, it is the policy of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts that only those items with all twelve months of data will appear in *The Annual Report of the Courts of Washington* and all other year-end compilations and summaries provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

"P" (partially reported) appears in lieu of statistical counts for any item missing one or more months' data. It follows that "P" will appear in *all* items for any court missing one or more monthly reports. "N" (not reported) is used to indicate that *no* data was received during the year.

Exceptions: Courts are occasionally established, dissolved, or experience a change in contracting relationships in the middle of a calendar year. In such a case, the court would not have activity to report for that portion of the calendar year in which it is not active. Providing the court's statistics are submitted for the months in which it is active, full reporting has taken place. Figures will be presented in the *Annual Report* and other year-end compilations and summaries.

There may be unusual circumstances warranting exception to this policy. These will be evaluated by the Research and Statistics Section on an individual basis, and a decision will be made with respect to consequent impact upon the integrity of statewide statistics.

Courts which have difficulty in reporting complete statistics throughout the year are encouraged to contact the Office of the Administrator for the Courts. We may be able to provide assistance.

Court Statistical Tables

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Adams County												
..Othello D	1,567	3	49	280	181	7	137	47	0	2,271	2	2,273
...Othello M	295	11	43	223	303	10	0	0	0	885	38	923
..Othello D Total	1,862	14	92	503	484	17	137	47	0	3,156	40	3,196
..Ritzville D	2,407	374	84	674	615	2	30	34	0	4,220	0	4,220
...Ritzville M	245	1	16	73	79	0	0	0	0	414	0	414
..Ritzville D Total	2,652	375	100	747	694	2	30	34	0	4,634	0	4,634
Adams County Total	4,514	389	192	1,250	1,178	19	167	81	0	7,790	40	7,830
Asotin County												
..Asotin D	1,249	56	28	250	190	4	118	104	0	1,999	17	2,016
...Asotin M	18	0	1	8	5	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
...Clarkston M	859	39	46	232	145	0	0	0	0	1,321	184	1,505
..Asotin D Total	2,126	95	75	490	340	4	118	104	0	3,352	202	3,554
Asotin County Total	2,126	95	75	490	340	4	118	104	0	3,352	202	3,554
Benton County												
..Benton D	7,929	144	397	1,497	1,361	24	1,749	451	934	14,486	24	14,510
...Benton City M	72	0	11	54	92	0	0	0	0	229	0	229
...Kennewick M	3,539	136	240	846	1,682	0	0	0	0	6,443	29	6,472
...Richland M	2,645	65	152	591	578	0	0	0	0	4,031	110	4,141
...West Richland M	219	10	26	56	66	0	0	0	0	377	0	377
..Benton D Total	14,404	355	826	3,044	3,779	24	1,749	451	934	25,566	163	25,729
..Prosser M	428	0	74	250	373	0	0	0	0	1,125	94	1,219
Benton County Total	14,832	355	900	3,294	4,152	24	1,749	451	934	26,691	257	26,948
Chelan County												
..Chelan D	9,481	25	441	1,523	1,756	0	887	225	178	14,516	95	14,611
...Wenatchee M	1,136	17	189	917	1,477	0	0	0	0	3,736	31	3,767
..Chelan D Total	10,617	42	630	2,440	3,233	0	887	225	178	18,252	126	18,378
..Cashmere M	167	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	109	279
..Chelan M	512	19	54	137	738	22	0	0	0	1,482	266	1,748
..Leavenworth M	57	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	249	308
..Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	11,353	66	684	2,577	3,971	22	887	225	178	19,963	750	20,713
Clallam County												
..Clallam 1 D	5,063	0	476	1,229	1,269	11	387	368	7	8,810	0	8,810
...Pt. Angeles M	1,943	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	2,162	0	2,162
...Sequim M	192	0	33	72	128	0	0	0	0	425	0	425
..Clallam 1 D Total	7,198	0	509	1,301	1,616	11	387	368	7	11,397	0	11,397
..Clallam 2 D	871	0	135	292	720	63	73	19	1	2,174	0	2,174
Clallam County Total	8,069	0	644	1,593	2,336	74	460	387	8	13,571	0	13,571
Clark County												
..Clark D	22,812	1	940	5,557	3,655	0	1,742	1,960	0	36,667	202	36,869
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Ridgefield M	27	10	13	37	30	0	0	0	0	117	1	118
...Vancouver M	4,044	6	96	2,494	2,237	0	0	0	0	8,877	455	9,332
...Yacolt M	9	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
..Clark D Total	26,892	17	1,049	8,094	5,923	0	1,742	1,960	0	45,677	658	46,335
..Battle Ground M	416	0	35	140	206	0	0	0	0	797	17	814
..Camas M	582	16	80	408	307	0	0	0	0	1,393	127	1,520
..La Center M	146	0	19	90	42	0	0	0	0	297	0	297
..Washougal M	524	18	149	314	185	0	0	0	0	1,190	1	1,191
..Camas TVB	958	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,009	1,788	2,797
..Ridgefield TVB	46	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	35	83
..Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,322	42,322
Clark County Total	29,564	102	1,332	9,048	6,663	0	1,742	1,960	0	50,411	44,948	95,359

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988										
County/Court	Contested Proceedings				Receipts					
	Trials		Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanors		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Small Claims & Domestic Violence	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traffic				
Adams County										
.Othello D	0	208	66	88,607	33,157	9,616	7,465	22,215	4,793	165,853
...Othello M	0	163	28	17,295	33,826	13,178	5,070	9,143	180	78,692
.Othello D Total	0	371	94	105,902	66,983	22,794	12,535	31,358	4,973	244,545
.Ritzville D	1	40	102	133,436	43,821	28,517	7,038	38,012	1,136	251,960
...Ritzville M	0	1	8	8,856	7,503	1,168	601	2,789	0	20,917
.Ritzville D Total	1	41	110	142,292	51,324	29,685	7,639	40,801	1,136	272,877
Adams County Total	1	412	204	248,194	118,307	52,479	20,174	72,159	6,109	517,422
Asotin County										
.Asotin D	1	22	40	56,111	18,732	6,769	871	10,580	4,266	97,329
...Asotin M	0	0	0	1,020	76	105	0	224	0	1,425
...Clarkston M	2	6	53	40,266	18,723	4,121	120	9,849	0	73,079
.Asotin D Total	3	28	93	97,397	37,531	10,995	991	20,653	4,266	171,833
Asotin County Total	3	28	93	97,397	37,531	10,995	991	20,653	4,266	171,833
Benton County										
.Benton D	25	141	411	421,868	144,034	84,962	6,431	110,687	52,844	820,826
...Benton City M	7	4	6	3,367	6,192	1,465	260	1,630	0	12,914
...Kennewick M	39	77	240	180,644	82,788	55,532	5,318	54,627	0	378,909
...Richland M	4	42	213	137,946	64,343	22,349	1,350	37,775	0	263,763
...West Richland M	0	5	36	14,455	12,827	1,150	260	4,177	0	32,869
.Benton D Total	75	269	906	758,280	310,184	165,458	13,619	208,896	52,844	1,509,281
.Prosser M	3	263	50	20,991	39,292	14,211	0	8,526	0	83,020
Benton County Total	78	532	956	779,271	349,476	179,669	13,619	217,422	52,844	1,592,301
Chelan County										
.Chelan D	4	97	188	452,333	321,465	125,985	7,261	129,987	28,277	1,065,308
...Wenatchee M	4	45	98	36,994	190,023	76,831	5,248	36,442	0	345,538
.Chelan D Total	8	142	286	489,327	511,488	202,816	12,509	166,429	28,277	1,410,846
.Cashmere M	0	0	12	7,610	0	0	0	0	0	7,610
.Chelan M	0	10	19	21,659	31,315	49,128	41	15,492	1,107	118,742
.Leavenworth M	0	0	1	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	3,485
.Wenatchee TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Chelan County Total	8	152	318	522,081	542,803	251,944	12,550	181,921	29,384	1,540,683
Clallam County										
.Clallam 1 D	41	41	228	227,614	124,747	56,278	2,764	60,618	13,175	485,196
...Pt. Angeles M	4	16	130	76,622	35,130	24,573	408	19,074	0	155,807
...Sequim M	5	11	9	8,979	14,093	6,657	516	3,838	0	34,083
.Clallam 1 D Total	50	68	367	313,215	173,970	87,508	3,688	83,530	13,175	675,086
.Clallam 2 D	14	14	33	48,533	81,668	57,862	0	17,799	2,348	208,210
Clallam County Total	64	82	400	361,748	255,638	145,370	3,688	101,329	15,523	883,296
Clark County										
.Clark D	58	63	1,685	1,308,353	784,068	253,151	68,293	372,178	62,071	2,848,114
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	333	582	862	0	286	0	2,063
...Ridgefield M	0	0	1	1,621	5,075	2,118	375	1,230	0	10,419
...Vancouver M	10	14	411	191,040	231,052	109,652	17,569	84,025	2	633,340
...Yacolt M	0	0	28	357	774	0	0	202	0	1,333
.Clark D Total	68	77	2,125	1,501,704	1,021,551	365,783	86,237	457,921	62,073	3,495,269
.Battle Ground M	0	0	12	22,331	27,679	13,893	0	9,617	0	73,520
.Camas M	0	2	45	30,719	70,152	23,812	0	18,219	0	142,902
.La Center M	0	2	7	8,137	15,221	2,827	0	4,246	0	30,431
.Washougal M	0	17	28	38,378	78,107	14,826	0	12,462	0	143,773
.Camas TVB	0	0	0	20,072	0	0	0	3,128	0	23,200
.Ridgefield TVB	0	0	0	2,619	0	0	0	388	0	3,007
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Total	68	98	2,217	1,623,960	1,212,710	421,141	86,237	505,981	62,073	3,912,102

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Small Civil	Felon Claims	Sub- Complnt	Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Columbia County												
.Columbia D	516	0	8	79	189	0	55	25	0	872	0	872
.Dayton M	31	0	0	22	67	0	0	0	0	120	0	120
Columbia County Total	547	0	8	101	256	0	55	25	0	992	0	992
Cowlitz County												
.Cowlitz D	9,516	0	362	1,488	1,511	18	1,114	591	0	14,600	98	14,698
...Kelso M	1,975	0	262	887	839	2	0	0	0	3,965	166	4,131
.Cowlitz D Total	11,491	0	624	2,375	2,350	20	1,114	591	0	18,565	264	18,829
.Castle Rock M	127	0	9	55	101	0	0	0	0	292	0	292
.Kalama M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Longview M	3,259	490	335	1,212	1,390	183	0	0	0	6,869	491	7,360
.Woodland M	407	4	27	143	111	0	0	0	0	692	23	715
Cowlitz County Total	15,284	494	995	3,785	3,952	203	1,114	591	0	26,418	778	27,196
Douglas County												
.Douglas D												
..E. Wenatchee	2,668	15	84	406	451	52	384	116	0	4,176	86	4,262
...E Wenatchee M	577	1	53	173	141	0	0	0	0	945	47	992
...Waterville M	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
..Site Total	3,250	19	137	579	592	52	384	116	0	5,129	134	5,263
..Bridgeport	391	0	34	121	82	14	0	0	0	642	1	643
.Douglas D Total	3,641	19	171	700	674	66	384	116	0	5,771	135	5,906
.Bridgeport M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	11	14	1	19	4	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Douglas County Total	3,652	33	172	719	678	66	384	116	0	5,820	136	5,956
Ferry County												
.Ferry 1 D	206	0	52	87	214	0	20	42	0	621	0	621
...Republic M	32	1	3	23	4	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
.Ferry 1 D Total	238	1	55	110	218	0	20	42	0	684	0	684
Ferry County Total	238	1	55	110	218	0	20	42	0	684	0	684
Franklin County												
.Franklin D	6,085	26	86	746	317	0	819	206	161	8,446	0	8,446
.Connell M	51	12	9	51	34	1	0	0	0	158	0	158
.Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	6,136	38	95	797	351	1	819	206	161	8,604	0	8,604
Garfield County												
.Garfield D	558	0	12	36	150	1	12	6	0	775	7	782
...Pomeroy M	187	0	2	23	3	0	0	0	0	215	1	216
.Garfield D Total	745	0	14	59	153	1	12	6	0	990	8	998
Garfield County Total	745	0	14	59	153	1	12	6	0	990	8	998
Grant County												
.Grant D	10,975	1	586	2,130	2,351	0	777	309	0	17,129	33	17,162
...Electric City M	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
...Ephrata M	12	43	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	75	9	84
...Moses Lake M	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	17	86
...Royal City M	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	11,008	113	586	2,130	2,371	0	777	309	0	17,294	62	17,356
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	52	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
.Warden M	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
Grant County Total	11,103	132	586	2,130	2,371	0	777	309	0	17,408	62	17,470

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						Total
	Trials Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor Traffic	Non-Traffic	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Small Claims & Domestic Violence	
Columbia County										
.Columbia D	0	1	10	25,400	6,159	17,326	100	7,513	1,702	58,200
.Dayton M	0	0	0	2,607	1,984	1,118	0	642	0	6,351
Columbia County Total	0	1	10	28,007	8,143	18,444	100	8,155	1,702	64,551
Cowlitz County										
.Cowlitz D	5	713	488	601,277	208,875	115,440	4,726	157,773	31,377	1,119,468
...Kelso M	4	780	132	99,690	145,703	48,740	3,606	43,412	0	341,151
.Cowlitz D Total	9	1,493	620	700,967	354,578	164,180	8,332	201,185	31,377	1,460,619
.Castle Rock M	1	3	3	5,584	6,078	5,481	645	7,347	0	25,135
.Kalama M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Longview M	58	933	256	194,488	163,290	129,369	19,539	79,896	200	586,782
.Woodland M	0	87	36	26,827	29,026	13,420	0	11,458	0	80,731
Cowlitz County Total	68	2,516	915	927,866	552,972	312,450	28,516	299,886	31,577	2,153,267
Douglas County										
.Douglas D										
..E. Wenatchee	4	62	120	127,597	66,682	33,226	300	38,001	11,016	276,822
...E. Wenatchee M	0	14	51	34,306	33,682	8,954	326	10,881	0	88,149
...Waterville M	0	0	0	340	0	0	0	54	0	394
..Site Total	4	76	171	162,243	100,364	42,180	626	48,936	11,016	365,365
..Bridgeport	1	12	14	17,552	18,855	4,693	334	6,190	60	47,684
.Douglas D Total	5	88	185	179,795	119,219	46,873	960	55,126	11,076	413,049
.Bridgeport M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	3	5	5	419	1,866	0	0	0	0	2,285
Douglas County Total	8	93	190	180,214	121,085	46,873	960	55,126	11,076	415,334
Ferry County										
.Ferry 1 D	8	8	9	10,942	12,155	14,266	1,005	7,037	886	46,291
...Republic M	0	1	3	1,216	1,806	524	168	682	0	4,396
.Ferry 1 D Total	8	9	12	12,158	13,961	14,790	1,173	7,719	886	50,687
Ferry County Total	8	9	12	12,158	13,961	14,790	1,173	7,719	886	50,687
Franklin County										
.Franklin D	2	34	294	306,416	85,795	21,956	25	64,761	18,097	497,050
.Connell M	0	7	8	3,541	6,555	1,967	0	1,907	20	13,990
.Kahlotus M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	2	41	302	309,957	92,350	23,923	25	66,668	18,117	511,040
Garfield County										
.Garfield D	0	16	14	26,898	8,098	5,945	570	6,940	384	48,835
...Pomeroy M	0	6	7	9,566	1,627	200	40	1,983	0	13,416
.Garfield D Total	0	22	21	36,464	9,725	6,145	610	8,923	384	62,251
Garfield County Total	0	22	21	36,464	9,725	6,145	610	8,923	384	62,251
Grant County										
.Grant D	34	86	743	497,845	312,940	139,738	9,435	146,785	23,674	1,130,417
...Electric City M	0	0	1	245	0	0	0	0	0	245
...Ephrata M	0	0	6	1,961	0	0	218	400	0	2,579
...Moses Lake M	0	0	0	2,483	1,251	0	0	0	0	3,734
...Royal City M	0	0	0	328	0	0	0	28	0	356
...Soap Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grant D Total	34	86	750	502,862	314,191	139,738	9,653	147,213	23,674	1,137,331
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	0	0	3	2,862	0	0	179	28	0	3,069
.Warden M	0	0	0	2,409	622	0	1,176	383	0	4,590
Grant County Total	34	86	753	508,133	314,813	139,738	11,008	147,624	23,674	1,144,990

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Small Civil	Felony Claims	Sub- Complnt	Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Grays Harbor Cty												
..Grays Harbor D												
..Grays Harbor 1	3,892	59	226	524	715	11	458	228	145	6,258	0	6,258
..Grays Harbor 2	2,654	2	151	317	708	0	388	218	4	4,442	0	4,442
..Grays Harbor D Total	6,546	61	377	841	1,423	11	846	446	149	10,700	0	10,700
..Aberdeen M	1,593	11	157	570	1,087	0	0	0	0	3,418	1,521	4,939
..Cosmopolis M	388	1	6	85	37	0	0	0	0	517	4	521
..Elma M	318	2	33	187	128	0	0	0	0	668	0	668
..Hoquiam M	768	0	56	259	445	0	0	0	0	1,528	215	1,743
..McCleary M	400	7	21	75	52	0	0	0	0	555	1	556
..Montesano M	436	6	49	157	176	0	0	0	0	824	247	1,071
..Oakville M	493	1	5	69	42	0	0	0	0	610	0	610
..Ocean Shores M	104	0	46	137	152	3	0	0	0	442	0	442
..Westport M	258	0	32	155	152	0	0	0	0	597	114	711
Grays Harbor Cty Total	11,304	89	782	2,535	3,694	14	846	446	149	19,859	2,102	21,961
Island County												
..Island D	5,720	0	187	709	1,182	0	430	273	0	8,501	35	8,536
...Oak Harbor M	2,069	0	164	242	81	0	0	0	0	2,556	80	2,636
..Island D Total	7,789	0	351	951	1,263	0	430	273	0	11,057	115	11,172
..Coupeville M	265	4	6	31	5	0	0	0	0	311	5	316
..Langley M	101	2	6	45	8	0	0	0	0	162	23	185
Island County Total	8,155	6	363	1,027	1,276	0	430	273	0	11,530	143	11,673
Jefferson County												
..Jefferson D	3,701	3	226	477	874	0	83	103	32	5,499	0	5,499
Jefferson County Total	3,701	3	226	477	874	0	83	103	32	5,499	0	5,499
King County												
..Aukeen D	10,574	226	548	1,982	1,656	284	3,141	1,021	56	19,488	539	20,027
...Auburn M	3,489	0	134	1,256	921	0	0	0	0	5,800	103	5,903
...Kent M	4,757	25	216	1,314	1,205	0	0	0	0	7,517	275	7,792
..Aukeen D Total	18,820	251	898	4,552	3,782	284	3,141	1,021	56	32,805	917	33,722
..Bellevue D	4,016	5	107	557	358	119	2,194	951	0	8,307	88	8,395
...Bellevue M	14,330	0	330	1,476	1,636	0	0	0	0	17,772	356	18,128
...Clyde Hill M	948	0	11	116	29	0	0	0	0	1,104	10	1,114
...Hunts Point M	142	0	0	24	14	0	0	0	0	180	1	181
...Medina M	674	2	10	94	39	0	0	0	0	819	35	854
...Yarrow Point M	217	0	1	22	10	0	0	0	0	250	1	251
..Bellevue D Total	20,327	7	459	2,289	2,086	119	2,194	951	0	28,432	491	28,923
..Federal Way D	16,538	43	504	2,246	2,457	164	1,483	536	0	23,971	483	24,454
..Issaquah D	13,757	8	208	1,302	803	61	598	236	0	16,973	336	17,309
...Issaquah M	1,276	0	74	232	234	0	0	0	0	1,816	159	1,975
...North Bend M	139	0	6	60	86	0	0	0	0	291	16	307
...Snoqualmie M	383	2	5	103	50	0	0	0	0	543	24	567
..Issaquah D Total	15,555	10	293	1,697	1,173	61	598	236	0	19,623	535	20,158
..Mercer Island D	911	1	29	110	18	1	199	122	0	1,391	2	1,393
...Mercer Island M	2,333	51	36	339	217	0	0	0	0	2,976	510	3,486
..Mercer Island D Total	3,244	52	65	449	235	1	199	122	0	4,367	512	4,879
..Northeast D	13,425	24	428	1,860	1,488	253	3,662	1,174	0	23,314	459	22,773
...Bothell M	1,296	7	54	381	176	0	0	0	0	1,914	31	1,945
...Carnation M	286	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	293	1	294
...Duvall (w/NE D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Kirkland M	3,032	1	188	957	1,041	0	0	0	0	5,219	515	5,734
...Redmond M	2,590	5	93	655	660	0	0	0	0	4,003	42	4,045
...Skykomish M	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	11
..Northeast D Total	20,636	37	764	3,854	3,372	253	3,662	1,174	0	33,752	1,050	34,802

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings					Receipts					Total
	Trials		Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol		
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf					
Grays Harbor Cty											
.Grays Harbor D											
..Grays Harbor 1	24	51	238	230,197	94,537	37,999	1,676	57,827	13,209	435,445	
..Grays Harbor 2	13	70	122	327,993	68,645	56,172	0	41,199	11,618	505,627	
.Grays Harbor D Total	37	121	360	558,190	163,182	94,171	1,676	99,026	24,827	941,072	
.Aberdeen M	6	26	123	109,026	82,077	63,456	9,522	42,591	3,594	310,266	
.Cosmopolis M	1	6	20	19,651	5,437	1,298	4,198	4,816	0	35,400	
.Elma M	4	5	26	20,978	19,478	15,949	3,808	8,247	0	68,460	
.Hoquiam M	2	28	44	45,891	30,424	11,480	0	13,976	0	101,771	
.McCleary M	1	9	34	18,878	10,967	2,589	8,354	5,839	0	46,627	
.Montesano M	3	66	40	26,914	22,474	11,851	8,705	20,986	0	90,930	
.Oakville M	1	7	46	35,214	3,534	930	1,494	7,397	0	48,569	
.Ocean Shores M	3	7	15	6,818	31,713	10,836	3,780	6,257	0	59,404	
.Westport M	2	30	12	11,144	28,831	3,926	6,090	4,942	0	54,933	
Grays Harbor Cty Total	60	305	720	852,704	398,117	216,486	47,627	214,077	28,421	1,757,432	
Island County											
.Island D	0	0	541	269,968	111,083	49,152	6,076	73,698	12,442	522,419	
...Oak Harbor M	0	0	162	76,077	65,159	4,058	2,090	20,772	0	168,156	
.Island D Total	0	0	703	346,045	176,242	53,210	8,166	94,470	12,442	690,575	
.Coupeville M	0	3	16	14,179	2,362	17	0	2,935	0	19,493	
.Langley M	1	12	9	8,299	4,975	772	0	2,443	0	16,489	
Island County Total	1	15	728	368,523	183,579	53,999	8,166	99,848	12,442	726,557	
Jefferson County											
.Jefferson D	16	32	216	108,483	57,356	22,213	2,352	91,733	3,700	285,837	
Jefferson County Total	16	32	216	108,483	57,356	22,213	2,352	91,733	3,700	285,837	
King County											
.Aukeen D	7	532	979	490,794	173,224	56,327	42,317	112,142	94,908	969,712	
...Auburn M	2	301	329	161,215	93,691	25,933	60,484	41,184	0	382,507	
...Kent M	4	436	695	169,884	120,311	43,207	83,925	46,704	0	464,031	
.Aukeen D Total	13	1,269	2,003	821,893	387,226	125,467	186,726	200,030	94,908	1,816,250	
.Bellevue D	11	214	282	153,217	51,813	11,222	2,664	34,262	63,815	316,993	
...Bellevue M	31	176	1,250	524,688	167,515	89,778	40,249	109,300	0	931,530	
...Clyde Hill M	0	7	92	43,293	11,999	1,559	2,356	8,614	0	67,821	
...Hunts Point M	0	2	11	7,192	5,291	433	294	1,367	0	14,577	
...Medina M	3	11	28	29,150	13,142	2,452	1,602	6,151	0	52,497	
...Yarrow Point M	0	1	17	11,234	932	807	317	2,178	0	15,468	
.Bellevue D Total	45	411	1,680	768,774	250,692	106,251	47,482	161,872	63,815	1,398,886	
.Federal Way D	60	265	2,288	983,147	223,187	90,860	23,964	233,055	44,233	1,598,446	
.Issaquah D	15	174	1,262	739,985	129,213	40,894	21,184	130,263	21,678	1,083,217	
...Issaquah M	4	11	183	58,560	23,365	13,882	5,041	11,654	0	112,502	
...North Bend M	0	6	20	8,487	5,728	3,218	1,380	2,155	0	20,968	
...Snoqualmie M	0	6	35	13,719	5,395	1,905	783	2,585	0	24,387	
.Issaquah D Total	19	197	1,500	820,751	163,701	59,899	28,388	146,657	21,678	1,241,074	
Mercer Island D	4	31	115	54,416	16,530	1,397	945	10,631	6,598	90,517	
...Mercer Island M	14	45	204	118,695	28,244	8,330	2,636	25,522	0	183,427	
.Mercer Island D Total	18	76	319	173,111	44,774	9,727	3,581	36,153	6,598	273,944	
.Northeast D	31	314	1,319	746,502	271,566	131,329	37,918	178,313	100,698	1,466,326	
...Bothell M	3	22	165	80,185	38,075	13,467	3,243	18,454	0	153,424	
...Carnation M	0	1	34	16,376	360	410	47	2,798	0	19,991	
...Duvall (w/NE D.) M	0	0	0	1,530	928	0	0	264	0	2,722	
...Kirkland M	9	132	514	120,706	134,805	99,263	14,650	50,420	0	419,844	
...Redmond M	15	85	416	129,268	82,432	82,070	9,708	40,549	0	344,027	
...Skykomish M	0	0	1	229	300	369	226	117	0	1,241	
.Northeast D Total	58	554	2,449	1,094,796	528,466	326,908	65,792	290,915	100,698	2,407,575	

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
King County (continued)												
.Renton D	14,357	1	469	2,206	1,286	63	2,173	698	0	21,253	232	21,485
.Seattle D	9,586	20	590	2,276	1,431	5	10,736	3,310	1,522	29,476	206	29,682
.Shoreline D	6,741	16	414	1,511	1,546	76	1,041	334	0	11,679	433	12,112
.Southwest D												
...Southwest	11,271	95	684	3,621	3,014	140	2,543	820	6	22,194	6,600	28,794
...Normandy Park M	420	3	20	124	49	0	0	0	0	616	45	661
..Site Total	11,691	98	704	3,745	3,063	140	2,543	820	6	22,810	6,645	29,455
..Vashon Island	384	2	25	60	142	25	45	31	0	714	46	760
.Southwest D Total	12,075	100	729	3,805	3,205	165	2,588	851	6	23,524	6,691	30,215
.Algona M	1,029	0	57	234	57	0	0	0	0	1,377	0	1,377
.Black Diamond M	378	0	15	42	56	4	0	0	0	495	0	495
.Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Duvall M	161	2	9	45	31	0	0	0	0	248	10	258
.Enumclaw M	690	0	102	206	300	19	0	0	0	1,317	346	1,663
.Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	3	22	160	71	0	0	0	0	1,457	24	1,481
.Pacific M	588	0	31	141	81	0	0	0	0	841	0	841
.Renton M	8,500	0	193	1,800	1,918	36	0	0	0	12,447	10,271	22,718
.Seattle M	114,579	0	2,600	26,684	41,787	0	3,655	0	0	189,305	510,756	700,061
.Tukwila M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354	6,354
.Bellevue TVB	6,175	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	6,188	3,347	9,535
.Bothell TVB	1,002	0	3	79	17	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	1,101
.Issaquah TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Kent TVB	3,492	10	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	3,520	1,810	5,330
.Kirkland TVB	3,590	0	3	29	116	0	0	0	0	3,738	8,068	11,806
.North Bend TVB	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	17	72
.Redmond TVB	1,145	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	1,163	361	1,524
.Snoqualmie TVB	258	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	261	26	287
King County Total	280,722	552	8,220	54,354	65,010	1,250	31,470	9,233	1,584	452,395	552,940	1,005,335
Kitsap County												
.Kitsap D												
..Kitsap South	12,912	109	552	1,713	1,159	16	1,692	543	25	18,721	170	18,891
..Kitsap North	5,933	140	252	609	643	4	325	319	0	8,225	304	8,529
.Kitsap D Total	18,845	249	804	2,322	1,802	20	2,017	862	25	26,946	474	27,420
.Bremerton M	6,353	94	93	1,335	1,577	15	0	0	0	9,467	35,389	44,856
.Port Orchard M	2,080	4	99	472	415	0	0	0	0	3,070	1,832	4,902
.Poulsbo M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winslow M	3,006	444	61	133	68	9	0	0	0	3,721	2,750	6,471
Kitsap County Total	30,284	791	1,057	4,262	3,862	44	2,017	862	25	43,204	40,445	83,649
Kittitas County												
.Upper Kittitas D	3,849	89	86	588	284	20	126	41	0	5,083	756	5,839
.Lower Kittitas D	3,648	2	128	445	623	9	494	84	5	5,438	22	5,460
.Cle Elum M	134	0	9	39	40	0	0	0	0	222	6	228
.Ellensburg M	521	3	45	168	316	0	0	0	0	1,053	21	1,074
.Kittitas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Roslyn M	208	0	15	45	8	0	0	0	0	276	13	289
Kittitas County Total	8,360	94	283	1,285	1,271	29	620	125	5	12,072	818	12,890
Klickitat County												
.E. Klickitat D	2,668	0	58	405	358	8	53	52	0	3,602	1	3,603
...Goldendale M	114	1	12	50	45	0	0	0	0	222	4	226
.E. Klickitat D Total	2,782	1	70	455	403	8	53	52	0	3,824	5	3,829
.W. Klickitat D	750	2	35	181	283	15	50	98	0	1,414	5	1,419
...Bingen M	185	20	28	69	54	0	0	0	0	356	2	358
...White Salmon M	113	6	12	44	25	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
.W. Klickitat D Total	1,048	28	75	294	362	15	50	98	0	1,970	7	1,977
Klickitat County Total	3,830	29	145	749	765	23	103	150	0	5,794	12	5,806

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988										
County/Court	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor Traffic	Non-Traffic	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Small Claims & Domestic Violence	Total
King County (continued)										
.Renton D	46	546	2,068	935,235	308,008	47,330	17,762	288,211	77,653	1,674,199
.Seattle D	24	2,390	571	413,576	130,758	80,944	4,931	103,155	285,684	1,019,048
.Shoreline D	96	275	783	342,432	196,837	79,256	15,501	89,347	28,922	752,295
.Southwest D										
..Southwest	50	631	1,227	540,884	283,023	99,593	6,637	138,752	65,176	1,134,065
...Normandy Park M	0	22	77	21,693	10,776	3,670	115	5,674	0	41,928
..Site Total	50	653	1,304	562,577	293,799	103,263	6,752	144,426	65,176	1,175,993
..Vashon Island	3	42	40	15,351	4,978	1,478	475	4,183	1,740	28,205
.Southwest D Total	53	695	1,344	577,928	298,777	104,741	7,227	148,609	66,916	1,204,198
.Algona M	0	16	140	64,635	21,962	3,142	0	16,855	0	106,594
.Black Diamond M	0	19	46	30,504	19,113	5,444	77	6,238	40	61,416
.Des Moines M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Duvall M	0	31	16	8,232	3,075	1,590	670	2,019	0	15,586
.Enumclaw M	9	149	77	34,558	29,064	13,316	2,923	22,978	240	103,079
.Lake Forrest Pk M	1	21	202	82,071	20,292	5,367	8,897	17,831	0	134,458
.Pacific M	1	30	70	22,194	12,032	3,861	0	5,578	0	43,665
.Renton M	16	170	705	452,538	219,433	181,759	1,747	114,087	180	969,744
.Seattle M	434	967	1,006	3,654,355	863,094	292,117	337,418	660,933	47,700	5,855,617
Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	255,216	0	0	0	47,875	0	303,091
.Bothell TVB	0	0	0	42,347	1,024	538	0	4,481	0	48,390
.Issaquah TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Kent TVB	0	0	0	160,828	2,074	0	0	29,985	0	192,887
.Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	196,002	1,408	2,358	0	34,116	0	233,884
.North Bend TVB	0	0	0	2,430	0	66	0	357	0	2,853
.Redmond TVB	0	0	0	68,120	1,009	0	0	13,059	0	82,188
.Snoqualmie TVB	0	0	0	5,593	0	0	0	2,897	0	8,490
King County Total	893	8,081	17,267	12,011,266	3,726,006	1,540,941	753,086	2,677,293	839,265	21,547,857
.Kitsap County										
.Kitsap D										
..Kitsap South	77	129	1,108	509,423	165,704	46,285	14,650	119,528	38,008	893,598
..Kitsap North	16	58	414	240,523	90,225	26,272	631	57,718	9,632	425,001
.Kitsap D Total	93	187	1,522	749,946	255,929	72,557	15,281	177,246	47,640	1,318,599
.Bremerton M	11	64	474	336,689	202,749	169,310	22,875	89,591	224	821,438
.Port Orchard M	10	8	116	139,034	85,548	28,105	0	38,357	0	291,044
.Poulsbo M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winslow M	36	154	276	170,548	49,334	5,875	2,475	10,988	100	239,320
Kitsap County Total	150	413	2,388	1,396,217	593,560	275,847	40,631	316,182	47,964	2,670,401
Kittitas County										
.Upper Kittitas D	6	173	262	241,672	100,467	22,267	2,077	64,402	4,013	434,898
.Lower Kittitas D	12	325	169	54,516	23,146	11,845	1,975	49,536	4,511	145,529
.Cle Elum M	0	19	13	7,971	8,920	2,919	180	2,798	0	22,788
.Ellensburg M	1	88	37	4,159	2,828	1,408	381	4,852	0	13,628
.Kittitas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Roslyn M	0	8	19	8,472	5,923	168	40	2,245	0	16,848
Kittitas County Total	19	613	500	316,790	141,284	38,607	4,653	123,833	8,524	633,691
Klickitat County										
.E. Klickitat D	1	7	78	140,565	52,519	22,401	6,012	36,996	2,041	260,534
...Goldendale M	0	2	13	5,332	6,326	1,204	1,156	2,290	0	16,308
.E. Klickitat D Total	1	9	91	145,897	58,845	23,605	7,168	39,286	2,041	276,842
.W. Klickitat D	2	46	60	45,310	24,872	15,784	9,932	13,245	2,493	111,636
...Bingen M	0	18	13	8,446	15,260	3,741	2,455	3,978	0	33,880
...White Salmon M	0	13	10	5,903	15,232	2,293	2,861	3,637	0	29,926
.W. Klickitat D Total	2	77	83	59,659	55,364	21,818	15,248	20,860	2,493	175,442
Klickitat County Total	3	86	174	205,556	114,209	45,423	22,416	60,146	4,534	452,284

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Small Civil	Felonv Claims	Felonv Complnt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Lewis County												
.Lewis D	8,943	12	488	1,445	1,022	0	650	411	10	12,981	9	12,990
...Morton M	65	0	21	53	83	0	0	0	0	222	1	223
...Mossyrock M	7	1	2	10	4	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
...Napavine M	19	0	13	62	10	0	0	0	0	104	0	104
...Pe Ell M	3	0	1	12	14	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
...Toledo M	17	0	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	40	1	41
...Vader M	6	0	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
.Lewis D Total	9,060	13	530	1,603	1,149	0	650	411	10	13,426	11	13,437
.Centralia M	980	0	177	288	427	0	0	0	0	1,872	77	1,949
.Chehalis M	369	14	41	112	346	0	0	0	0	882	3,537	4,419
.Winlock M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Morton TVB	165	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	165	334
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
.Pe Ell TVB	12	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
.Toledo TVB	23	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	31	8	39
.Vader TVB	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lewis County Total	10,662	38	748	2,008	1,930	0	650	411	10	16,457	3,798	20,255
Lincoln County												
.Lincoln D	1,632	0	44	214	192	0	35	42	16	2,175	0	2,175
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Harrington M	0	13	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
...Odessa M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
...Reardan M	54	0	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
...Sprague M	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
...Wilbur M	307	0	6	27	23	0	0	0	0	363	0	363
.Lincoln D Total	1,993	13	53	254	228	0	35	42	16	2,634	4	2,638
Lincoln County Total	1,993	13	53	254	228	0	35	42	16	2,634	4	2,638
Mason County												
.Mason D	2,805	0	262	444	1,320	16	431	143	0	5,421	4	5,425
.Shelton M	1,058	1	64	272	437	7	0	0	0	1,839	1,395	3,234
Mason County Total	3,863	1	326	716	1,757	23	431	143	0	7,260	1,399	8,659
Okanogan County												
.Okanogan D	5,460	19	791	1,643	1,824	93	169	172	0	10,171	51	10,222
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	58	14	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	75	70	145
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	1	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	55	378	433
.Oroville M	41	0	33	122	130	0	0	0	0	326	1	327
.Pateros M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
.Tonasket M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winthrop M	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	56	110
Okanogan County Total	5,585	63	824	1,766	2,010	93	169	172	0	10,682	556	11,238
Pacific County												
.S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	1,052	4	44	125	602	0	67	41	0	1,935	0	1,935
.Long Beach M	257	0	22	103	57	7	0	0	0	446	1	447
.Raymond M	500	4	63	176	198	0	0	0	0	941	0	941
.South Bend M	431	0	64	105	96	2	0	0	0	698	0	698
Pacific County Total	2,240	8	193	509	953	9	67	41	0	4,020	1	4,021

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings				Receipts					
	Trials		Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
Lewis County										
.Lewis D	22	95	602	380,327	164,182	49,662	31,919	93,836	19,092	739,018
...Morton M	0	2	13	2,257	6,923	3,359	4,684	1,583	0	18,806
...Mossyrock M	0	1	2	183	766	347	974	178	0	2,448
...Napavine M	0	1	4	582	4,641	744	1,718	695	0	8,380
...Pe Ell M	0	0	1	241	1,423	762	225	375	0	3,026
...Toledo M	0	0	6	653	1,452	32	415	344	0	2,896
...Vader M	1	0	0	87	626	90	153	188	0	1,144
.Lewis D Total	23	99	628	384,330	180,013	54,996	40,088	97,199	19,092	775,718
.Centralia M	6	56	100	55,161	77,373	27,056	28,272	19,631	0	207,493
.Chehalis M	0	41	33	19,792	24,590	33,723	1,345	11,548	0	90,998
.Winlock M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Morton TVB	0	0	0	7,180	0	0	0	1,361	0	8,541
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	0	0	0	2,637	0	0	0	427	0	3,064
.Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	1,020	122	0	0	0	0	1,142
.Toledo TVB	0	0	0	579	2	0	0	374	0	955
.Vader TVB	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	103	0	294
Lewis County Total	29	196	761	470,890	282,100	115,775	69,705	130,643	19,092	1,088,205
Lincoln County										
.Lincoln D	5	45	85	102,578	34,312	16,026	6,382	25,096	1,320	185,714
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	0	2	0	0	184	17	209	3	0	413
...Harrington M	0	1	0	166	0	0	0	32	0	198
...Odessa M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Reardan M	1	4	4	3,802	2,734	0	408	998	0	7,942
...Sprague M	0	0	0	0	451	88	233	21	0	793
...Wilbur M	0	28	16	15,905	3,236	1,156	277	3,697	0	24,271
.Lincoln D Total	6	80	105	122,451	40,917	17,287	7,509	29,847	1,320	219,331
Lincoln County Total	6	80	105	122,451	40,917	17,287	7,509	29,847	1,320	219,331
Mason County										
.Mason D	0	88	200	134,268	103,998	88,746	32,637	47,041	12,443	419,133
.Shelton M	1	15	35	42,694	47,720	17,893	610	14,364	37	123,318
Mason County Total	1	103	235	176,962	151,718	106,639	33,247	61,405	12,480	542,451
Okanogan County										
.Okanogan D	8	11	253	221,105	166,590	66,278	49,159	71,862	6,585	581,579
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	0	0	0	1,576	0	0	0	204	0	1,780
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	27	0	593	556	1,776	0	211	0	3,136
.Oroville M	0	7	0	1,702	7,309	3,139	0	2,278	0	14,428
.Pateros M	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
.Tonasket M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Twisp M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Winthrop M	0	0	1	1,766	0	0	0	0	0	1,766
Okanogan County Total	8	45	254	226,792	174,455	71,193	49,159	74,555	6,585	602,739
Pacific County										
.S. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	4	33	56	39,824	4,689	19,069	0	11,151	2,153	76,886
.Long Beach M	0	10	9	11,384	8,931	2,354	2,090	4,364	34	29,157
.Raymond M	6	72	23	26,146	22,558	6,703	4,760	7,902	0	68,069
.South Bend M	4	29	19	16,419	13,065	1,950	8,686	4,430	125	44,675
Pacific County Total	14	144	107	93,773	49,243	30,076	15,536	27,847	2,312	218,787

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Pend Oreille County												
.Pend Oreille D	1,064	1	47	104	318	0	35	51	4	1,624	0	1,624
...Cusick M	4	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
...lone M	51	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	55
...Metaline M	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
...Metaline Falls M	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
...Newport M	170	16	37	84	81	0	0	0	0	388	14	402
.Pend Oreille D Total	1,300	29	86	204	399	0	35	51	4	2,108	14	2,122
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	213
Pend Oreille County Total	1,300	29	86	204	399	0	35	51	4	2,108	227	2,335
Pierce County												
.Pierce 1 D	39,476	0	1,754	5,577	4,370	114	6,185	2,732	0	60,208	610	60,818
.Pierce 2 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 3 D	2,765	20	257	712	596	2	11	47	0	4,410	2	4,412
.Pierce 4 D	793	31	31	106	220	2	28	49	0	1,260	187	1,447
.Bonney Lake M	619	0	29	133	243	0	0	0	0	1,024	50	1,074
.Buckley M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Dupont M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Eatonville M	249	0	22	63	46	0	0	0	0	380	0	380
.Fife M	2,352	0	87	650	507	0	0	0	0	3,596	341	3,937
.Fircrest M	1,332	0	19	234	85	0	0	0	0	1,670	30	1,700
.Gig Harbor M	860	10	26	115	53	0	0	0	0	1,064	319	1,383
.Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Orting M	176	0	10	113	48	0	0	0	0	347	3	350
.Puyallup M	3,623	0	212	1,050	1,243	0	0	0	0	6,128	1,061	7,189
.Roy M	99	40	3	13	5	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
.Ruston M	248	2	1	46	53	0	0	0	0	350	47	397
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tacoma M	427	0	38	206	438	0	0	0	0	1,109	26	1,135
.Sumner M	25,713	0	663	7,992	7,298	93	0	0	0	41,759	44,928	86,687
.Wilkeson M	255	1	11	83	11	0	0	0	0	361	0	361
Pierce County Total	78,987	104	3,163	17,093	15,216	211	6,224	2,828	0	123,826	47,604	171,430
San Juan County												
.San Juan D	438	4	43	185	285	5	70	103	1	1,134	75	1,209
.Friday Harbor M	293	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	316	2,678	2,994
San Juan County Total	731	4	43	185	308	5	70	103	1	1,450	2,753	4,203
Skagit County												
.Skagit D	10,393	0	380	1,243	1,564	96	1,660	550	188	16,074	1	16,075
.Anacortes M	1,532	0	128	360	439	0	0	0	0	2,459	180	2,639
.Burlington M	514	12	61	182	341	0	0	0	0	1,110	0	1,110
.Concrete M	334	0	8	61	69	0	0	0	0	472	0	472
.La Conner M	197	6	25	32	73	0	0	0	0	333	144	477
.Mount Vernon M	1,466	20	219	714	790	0	0	0	0	3,209	225	3,434
.Sedro Woolley M	207	0	82	248	407	0	0	0	0	944	0	944
Skagit County Total	14,643	38	903	2,840	3,683	96	1,660	550	188	24,601	550	25,151
Skamania County												
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	44	2	3	9	8	0	0	0	0	66	0	66
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	44	2	3	9	8	0	0	0	0	66	0	66

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988										
County/Court	Contested Proceedings—			Receipts						
	—Trials— Jury	Non-Jury	Contest Infractions	Infractions	—Misdemeanor— Traffic	Non-Traffic	Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Pend Oreille Cty										
.Pend Oreille D	3	2	13	45,553	11,592	19,308	245	13,714	1,758	92,170
...Cusick M	0	0	0	204	589	0	0	120	0	913
...Ione M	0	0	1	2,182	526	0	0	508	0	3,216
...Metaline M	0	0	0	597	114	65	0	63	0	839
...Metaline Falls M	0	0	0	55	176	0	0	44	0	275
...Newport M	1	5	4	7,051	7,229	1,039	0	2,606	0	17,925
.Pend Oreille D Total	4	7	18	55,642	20,226	20,412	245	17,055	1,758	115,338
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille Cty Total	4	7	18	55,642	20,226	20,412	245	17,055	1,758	115,338
Pierce County										
.Pierce 1 D	61	471	4,456	2,526,010	702,014	270,347	0	478,729	183,971	4,161,071
.Pierce 2 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pierce 3 D	0	5	264	119,344	69,206	41,610	6,755	34,238	803	271,956
.Pierce 4 D	1	17	80	34,360	9,512	12,693	0	9,579	1,658	67,802
.Bonney Lake M	0	14	24	26,886	26,047	25,582	0	11,083	0	89,598
.Buckley M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Dupont M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Eatonville M	0	17	14	17,006	7,077	4,043	230	4,723	0	33,079
.Fife M	6	87	203	118,722	80,664	40,772	924	37,018	0	278,100
.Fircrest M	1	16	71	79,304	20,257	3,518	0	19,308	0	122,387
.Gig Harbor M	1	2	53	50,498	20,546	7,452	410	12,703	0	91,609
.Milton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Orting M	1	41	10	8,440	19,476	4,460	609	5,233	0	38,218
.Puyallup M	6	243	318	149,112	78,447	60,584	12,883	55,183	0	356,209
.Roy M	0	11	13	8,501	2,313	50	100	0	0	10,964
.Ruston M	0	10	25	12,988	3,546	1,729	0	3,037	0	21,320
.Steilacoom M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Sumner M	3	244	34	25,319	21,653	20,196	1,042	10,880	0	79,090
.Tacoma M	17	1,289	1,829	1,103,071	683,675	454,742	0	283,777	340	2,525,605
.Wilkeson M	0	36	20	9,964	5,346	1,617	885	3,015	0	20,827
Pierce County Total	97	2,503	7,414	4,289,525	1,749,779	949,395	23,838	968,526	186,772	8,167,835
San Juan County										
.San Juan D	13	12	20	26,212	34,975	23,642	532	13,082	2,719	101,162
.Friday Harbor M	0	0	15	18,446	856	840	413	3,999	0	24,554
San Juan County Total	13	12	35	44,658	35,831	24,482	945	17,081	2,719	125,716
Skagit County										
.Skagit D	21	161	638	585,726	157,089	104,977	21,361	147,404	47,402	1,063,959
.Anacortes M	6	2	66	61,154	47,883	20,960	0	20,114	0	150,111
.Burlington M	7	2	28	26,264	29,812	10,578	0	9,343	0	75,997
.Concrete M	0	5	26	26,583	5,524	4,211	9	6,376	0	42,703
.La Conner M	0	1	18	9,867	11,543	1,829	0	3,628	0	26,867
.Mount Vernon M	11	6	77	81,327	143,013	54,478	124	40,506	0	319,448
.Sedro Woolley M	4	13	25	12,132	34,282	22,928	17	11,767	0	81,126
Skagit County Total	49	190	878	803,053	429,146	219,961	21,511	239,138	47,402	1,760,211
Skamania County										
.Skamania D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.N. Bonneville M	1	0	1	1,461	649	126	345	425	0	3,006
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	1	0	1	1,461	649	126	345	425	0	3,006

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Small Civil	Felon Claims	Felon Compl	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Snohomish County												
.Cascade D	7,362	1	384	1,126	1,055	80	1,060	276	0	11,344	83	11,427
...Arlington M	418	0	43	211	203	0	0	0	0	875	1	876
...Darrington M	27	0	7	30	27	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
...Granite Falls M	144	0	11	87	35	0	0	0	0	277	3	280
...Stanwood M	232	1	19	105	83	0	0	0	0	440	1	441
.Cascade D Total	8,183	2	464	1,559	1,403	80	1,060	276	0	13,027	88	13,115
.Everett D	14,587	1	587	1,969	1,385	0	3,561	1,043	980	24,113	44	24,157
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Mukilteo M	966	0	20	200	96	0	0	0	0	1,282	0	1,282
.Everett D Total	15,553	1	607	2,169	1,481	0	3,561	1,043	980	25,395	44	25,439
.Evergreen D	8,443	6	709	1,345	868	62	1,325	275	0	13,033	54	13,087
...Gold Bar M	1,006	0	19	159	49	0	0	0	0	1,233	0	1,233
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	355	0	5	110	85	0	0	0	0	555	4	559
...Monroe M	302	0	15	119	227	0	0	0	0	663	11	674
...Snohomish M	584	0	96	218	346	0	0	0	0	1,244	7	1,251
...Sultan M	393	5	32	155	81	0	0	0	0	666	1	667
.Evergreen D Total	11,083	11	876	2,106	1,656	62	1,325	275	0	17,394	77	17,471
.South Snohomish D	9,552	9	837	2,265	1,436	165	4,102	1,029	0	19,395	144	19,539
...Brier M	454	0	42	142	111	0	0	0	0	749	2	751
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lynnwood M	3,371	0	225	1,044	1,675	0	0	0	0	6,315	151	6,466
...Mill Creek M	472	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	480	2	482
...Mt Lake Terrace M	1,604	0	61	544	506	0	0	0	0	2,715	8	2,723
...Woodway M	185	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	197	1	198
.South Snohomish D Total	15,638	9	1,166	4,011	3,731	165	4,102	1,029	0	29,851	308	30,159
.Edmonds M	4,097	19	194	1,357	1,105	18	0	0	0	6,790	1,573	8,363
.Everett M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	988	0	76	470	567	0	0	0	0	2,101	17	2,118
.Arlington TVB	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	0	404
.Brier TVB	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
.Darrington TVB	16	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
.Everett (w/D.) TVB	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76
.Gold Bar TVB	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	0	678
.Granite Falls TVB	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
.Lake Stevens TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Lynnwood TVB	1,655	P	0	0	0	P	P	P	P	1,655	359	2,014
.Mill Creek TVB	224	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	230	12	242
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0	315
.Stanwood TVB	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	131
.Sultan TVB	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	198
Snohomish County Total	59,669	42	3,384	11,675	9,948	325	10,048	2,623	980	98,694	2,478	101,172
Spokane County												
.Spokane D	22,776	408	1,539	3,727	9,593	0	4,971	2,575	1,057	46,646	575	47,221
.Airway Hts M	173	6	4	65	82	0	0	0	0	330	0	330
.Cheney M	633	0	49	337	211	1	0	0	0	1,231	2,063	3,294
.Deerpark M	171	0	7	38	39	0	0	0	0	255	2	257
.Medical Lk M	311	38	23	47	71	0	0	0	0	490	6	496
.Spokane M	32,071	206	1,648	6,157	3,240	0	0	0	0	43,322	88,276	131,598
Spokane County Total	56,135	658	3,270	10,371	13,236	1	4,971	2,575	1,057	92,274	90,922	183,196

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials		Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Small Claims & Domestic Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
Snohomish County										
.Cascade D	17	127	500	385,168	111,115	44,839	2,457	87,809	31,905	663,293
...Arlington M	1	22	18	21,037	17,743	9,384	192	7,430	0	55,786
...Darrington M	0	1	1	3,006	3,992	1,075	60	1,133	0	9,266
...Granite Falls M	0	0	21	9,264	6,667	2,770	205	2,851	0	21,757
...Stanwood M	0	0	16	12,063	9,512	2,109	256	3,573	0	27,513
.Cascade D Total	18	150	556	430,538	149,029	60,177	3,170	102,796	31,905	777,615
.Everett D	30	150	1,197	771,632	181,916	110,665	12,808	156,063	97,656	1,330,740
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	3	4	48,022	33,923	17,007	11,747	6,882	0	117,581
...Mukilteo M	0	14	189	37,460	10,729	3,556	1,961	8,344	0	62,050
.Everett D Total	30	167	1,390	857,114	226,568	131,228	26,516	171,289	97,656	1,510,371
.Evergreen D	65	338	930	422,027	162,647	29,974	56,853	94,629	37,803	803,933
...Gold Bar M	1	13	160	30,206	5,291	1,375	4,151	6,385	0	47,408
...Index M	0	0	0	0	173	0	49	0	0	222
...Lake Stevens M	0	10	68	17,774	4,687	1,675	5,088	3,887	0	33,111
...Monroe M	1	19	30	12,518	7,061	5,271	6,830	4,130	0	35,810
...Snohomish M	1	25	75	27,166	21,939	13,495	12,307	9,537	0	84,444
...Sultan M	2	7	62	17,337	5,992	3,088	5,039	4,043	0	35,499
.Evergreen D Total	70	412	1,325	527,028	207,790	54,878	90,317	122,611	37,803	1,040,427
.South Snohomish D	76	186	848	542,772	162,847	60,576	8,006	121,975	117,615	1,013,791
...Brier M	1	5	62	29,686	12,331	3,399	1,664	5,974	0	53,054
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	17,816	6,570	3,147	1,052	245	0	28,830
...Lynnwood M	22	40	560	165,848	70,589	76,419	15,863	56,450	0	385,169
...Mill Creek M	0	0	50	26,702	725	460	121	4,418	0	32,426
...Mt Lake Terrace M	2	6	156	73,870	36,609	21,106	5,366	19,431	0	156,382
...Woodway M	0	0	17	8,249	601	0	41	1,427	0	10,318
.South Snohomish D Total	101	237	1,693	864,943	290,272	165,107	32,113	209,920	117,615	1,679,970
.Edmonds M	7	82	550	225,551	88,220	40,092	8,095	61,305	60	423,323
.Everett M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Marysville M	4	29	101	74,997	56,584	45,125	5,252	30,018	0	211,976
.Arlington TVB	0	0	0	11,513	0	0	0	0	0	11,513
.Brier TVB	0	0	0	14,521	0	541	0	2,820	0	17,882
.Darrington TVB	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	386
.Everett (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	4,053	0	0	0	760	0	4,813
.Gold Bar TVB	0	0	0	42,035	42,035	0	0	7,825	0	91,895
.Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	4,178	0	0	0	0	0	4,178
.Lake Stevens TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Lynnwood TVB	P	P	P	59,988	67	P	P	17,914	P	77,969
.Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	14,480	0	0	0	6,224	0	20,704
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	22,316	0	0	0	14,842	0	37,158
.Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	6,462	258	0	0	0	0	6,720
.Sultan TVB	0	0	0	12,558	0	0	0	0	0	12,558
Snohomish County Total	230	1,077	5,615	3,172,661	1,060,823	497,148	165,463	748,324	285,039	5,929,458
Spokane County										
.Spokane D	46	4,835	2,198	1,040,003	359,553	146,758	16,526	256,491	153,972	1,973,303
.Airway Hts M	0	12	17	8,635	3,065	3,257	0	2,649	0	17,606
.Cheney M	5	51	35	24,308	12,923	5,868	5,964	6,296	0	55,359
.Deerpark M	1	24	13	5,172	2,228	834	0	393	0	8,627
.Medical Lk M	5	92	39	12,924	3,786	1,950	80	4,537	0	23,277
.Spokane M	13	1,565	3,825	1,135,997	412,239	49,600	1,546	255,592	0	1,854,974
Spokane County Total	70	6,579	6,127	2,227,039	793,794	208,267	24,116	525,958	153,972	3,933,146

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complnt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	12,410	4	594	1,516	2,032	53	1,807	779	0	19,195	496	19,691
...Bucoda M	10	0	0	7	16	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
...Lacey M	1,371	2	141	804	869	0	0	0	0	3,187	12	3,199
...Olympia Trials M	1	0	39	17	75	0	0	0	0	132	0	132
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
.Thurston D Total	13,793	6	775	2,345	2,993	53	1,807	779	0	22,551	508	23,059
.Olympia M	6,057	0	407	1,120	2,083	0	0	0	0	9,667	31,706	41,373
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tumwater M	1,759	0	61	270	395	0	0	0	0	2,485	84	2,569
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	1,490	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	59	1,550
Thurston County Total	23,099	7	1,243	3,735	5,471	53	1,807	779	0	36,194	32,357	68,551
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	409	0	53	156	128	0	18	9	0	773	2	775
.Cathlamet M	39	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	49	3	52
Wahkiakum County Total	448	0	55	161	131	0	18	9	0	822	5	827
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	1,505	5	0	10	135	0	5	19	0	1,679	0	1,679
.Walla Walla D	2,483	70	117	642	746	1	1,248	225	0	5,532	0	5,532
.College Place M	540	17	20	151	86	6	0	0	0	820	154	974
.Waitsburg M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Walla Walla M	3,329	0	153	807	1,554	87	0	0	0	5,930	6,164	12,094
Walla Walla Cty Total	7,857	92	290	1,610	2,521	94	1,253	244	0	13,961	6,318	20,279
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	7,160	161	1,037	2,284	3,404	68	1,874	1,387	0	17,375	292	17,667
.Bellingham M	6,290	53	0	183	1,266	0	0	0	0	7,792	56,211	64,003
.Blaine M	899	49	71	66	114	2	0	0	0	1,201	13	1,214
.Everson-Nooksack M	264	33	42	103	65	0	0	0	0	507	0	507
.Ferndale M	644	137	213	269	267	1	0	0	0	1,531	15	1,546
.Lynden M	678	1	16	108	99	0	0	0	0	902	706	1,608
.Sumas M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Whatcom County Total	15,935	434	1,379	3,013	5,215	71	1,874	1,387	0	29,308	57,237	86,545

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988												
County/Court	Contested Proceedings				Receipts							
	Trials		Contest	Infractions	Misdemeanors		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Small Claims & Domestic Violence	Total		
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traffic						
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	46	220	883	542,785	259,306	115,368	28,239	132,290	53,758	1,131,746		
...Bucoda M	0	0	0	773	815	703	184	265	0	2,740		
...Lacey M	8	52	157	60,841	74,872	50,046	9,687	27,035	0	222,481		
...Olympia Trials M	3	0	0	0	2,893	1,197	445	425	0	4,960		
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	0	50	2,039	442	0	230	0	2,761		
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	475	244	0	41	0	760		
.Thurston D Total	58	272	1,040	604,449	340,400	168,000	38,555	160,286	53,758	1,365,448		
.Olympia M	0	32	365	184,331	192,262	111,402	6,065	93,003	0	587,063		
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
.Tumwater M	5	153	70	91,215	71,146	50,181	32,939	13,967	0	259,448		
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
.Lacey TVB	0	0	0	61,241	0	0	0	13,237	0	74,478		
Thurston County Total	63	457	1,475	941,236	603,808	329,583	77,559	280,493	53,758	2,286,437		
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	3	7	25	24,366	28,472	13,952	9,650	9,153	566	86,159		
.Cathlamet M	0	1	13	2,096	2,240	455	100	800	0	5,691		
Wahkiakum County Total	3	8	38	26,462	30,712	14,407	9,750	9,953	566	91,850		
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	0	1	73	49,807	8,239	2,951	0	8,698	199	69,894		
.Walla Walla D	0	117	78	123,592	37,479	37,550	0	38,719	38,271	275,611		
.College Place M	0	107	52	19,497	9,589	2,105	0	5,106	51	36,348		
.Waitsburg M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
.Walla Walla M	6	1,360	163	105,937	64,175	30,430	0	28,786	390	229,718		
Walla Walla Cty Total	6	1,585	366	298,833	119,482	73,036	0	81,309	38,911	611,571		
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	48	154	516	704,532	534,319	248,879	37,235	210,871	109,640	1,845,476		
.Bellingham M	0	189	198	247,784	3,784	58,722	0	54,000	0	364,290		
.Blaine M	0	211	52	40,745	14,291	7,743	0	9,951	20	72,750		
.Everson-Nooksack M	0	3	7	12,506	7,974	5,763	1,225	4,556	0	32,024		
.Ferndale M	0	396	4	39,378	87,790	19,522	1,253	82,005	0	229,948		
.Lynden M	0	40	13	26,996	6,985	4,547	75	7,282	0	45,885		
.Sumas M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Whatcom County Total	48	993	790	1,071,941	655,143	345,176	39,788	368,665	109,660	2,590,373		

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Domest. Viol.	Small Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complt	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Whitman County												
.Whitman D												
..Colfax	3,894	1	117	483	284	24	73	71	23	4,970	0	4,970
..Pullman	2,747	21	222	679	574	7	27	149	0	4,426	0	4,426
.Whitman D Total	6,641	22	339	1,162	858	31	100	220	23	9,396	0	9,396
..Albion M	16	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
..Colfax M	283	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	21	305
..Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
..Garfield M	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	21
..Palouse M	123	2	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	142	1	143
..Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	7,082	33	339	1,165	875	31	100	220	23	9,868	23	9,891
Yakima County												
.Yakima D												
..Yakima	8,201	2	621	2,331	2,019	0	5,186	799	0	19,159	210	19,369
...Union Gap M	289	0	48	335	503	0	0	0	0	1,175	11	1,186
...Yakima M	1,918	0	254	1,487	1,966	0	0	0	0	5,625	82	5,707
..Site Total	10,408	2	923	4,153	4,488	0	5,186	799	0	25,959	303	26,262
..Sunnyside	2,581	13	280	650	243	0	126	114	0	4,007	5	4,012
..Toppenish	2,845	1	246	852	736	0	14	42	0	4,736	4	4,740
.Yakima D Total	15,834	16	1,449	5,655	5,467	0	5,326	955	0	34,702	312	35,014
..Grandview M	251	1	71	219	334	0	0	0	0	876	1	877
..Granger M	176	7	9	137	73	12	0	0	0	414	0	414
..Moxee City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
..Selah M	720	0	38	223	159	0	0	0	0	1,140	54	1,194
..Sunnyside M	669	0	92	492	744	0	0	0	0	1,997	0	1,997
..Toppenish M	634	0	67	316	124	0	0	0	0	1,141	51	1,192
..Wapato M	115	3	62	1,836	582	0	0	0	0	2,598	103	2,701
..Zillah M	131	1	2	38	37	0	0	0	0	209	0	209
..Mabton TVB	61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1	63
..Union Gap TVB	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	19	707
..Yakima TVB	9,242	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	9,252	0	9,252
Yakima County Total	28,521	29	1,790	8,926	7,520	12	5,326	955	0	53,079	541	53,620
Washington State												
District Courts												
.State/County	411,357	2,286	21,165	71,927	72,991	2,258	74,956	28,828	5,355	691,123	14,130	705,253
.Municipal	71,669	585	3,750	20,363	21,829	12	0	0	0	118,208	3,622	121,830
Municipal Courts	257,705	1,919	9,998	64,415	79,811	528	3,655	0	0	418,031	807,698	1,225,729
Traf Viol Bureaus	32,582	74	7	177	149	0	0	0	0	32,989	64,964	97,953
State Total	773,313	4,864	34,920	156,882	174,780	2,798	78,611	28,828	5,355	1,260,351	890,414	2,150,765

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1988

County/Court	Contested Proceedings			Receipts						
	Trials		Contest Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Court Costs	30% PSEA (Effective May 1986)	Civil Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
Whitman County										
.Whitman D										
..Colfax	16	13	221	211,641	60,649	17,668	870	47,499	2,787	341,114
..Pullman	0	17	276	119,786	55,357	34,561	2,364	35,445	2,165	249,678
.Whitman D Total	16	30	497	331,427	116,006	52,229	3,234	82,944	4,952	590,792
.Albion M	0	0	0	808	0	0	0	125	0	933
.Colfax M	0	0	6	14,781	0	0	0	3,148	0	17,929
.Colton M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Garfield M	0	0	0	1,161	0	0	0	179	0	1,340
.Palouse M	0	8	16	5,743	10	150	0	1,005	0	6,908
.Rosalia M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.St. John M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	16	38	519	353,920	116,016	52,379	3,234	87,401	4,952	617,902
Yakima County										
.Yakima D										
..Yakima	28	402	349	386,027	292,534	99,805	26,317	107,327	146,663	1,058,673
...Union Gap M	1	18	42	8,603	26,216	19,960	9,158	5,039	0	68,976
...Yakima M	0	51	341	54,751	171,132	67,437	70,165	25,895	0	389,380
..Site Total	29	471	732	449,381	489,882	187,202	105,640	138,261	146,663	1,517,029
..Sunnyside	2	49	138	118,786	110,899	9,821	2,579	30,432	4,019	276,536
..Toppenish	4	84	97	119,201	90,128	27,013	4,299	33,982	1,044	275,667
.Yakima D Total	35	604	967	687,368	690,909	224,036	112,518	202,675	151,726	2,069,232
.Grandview M	2	68	18	9,399	35,477	13,992	11,192	6,176	0	76,236
.Granger M	0	33	4	7,694	10,635	4,050	585	2,938	410	26,312
.Moxee City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Selah M	3	69	39	30,087	20,408	6,774	7,264	11,377	0	75,910
.Sunnyside M	5	59	35	30,632	69,285	84,309	21,132	22,167	0	227,525
.Toppenish M	0	35	24	28,125	59,490	8,387	0	20,274	0	116,276
.Wapato M	0	3	7	5,709	35,315	28,723	0	10,572	0	80,319
.Zillah M	0	2	7	8,645	3,969	1,763	987	2,098	0	17,462
.Mabton TVB	0	0	0	2,864	0	0	0	537	0	3,401
.Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	28,549	0	0	0	4,986	0	33,535
.Yakima TVB	0	0	0	369,131	1,098	0	0	68,105	0	438,334
Yakima County Total	45	873	1,101	1,208,203	926,586	372,034	153,678	351,905	152,136	3,164,542
Washington State										
District Courts										
.State/County	1,231	15,503	33,583	21,712,403	8,762,561	3,639,488	693,490	5,442,387	2,226,845	42,477,174
.Municipal	211	2,812	7,810	3,198,799	2,296,988	1,093,292	447,998	945,643	182	7,982,902
Municipal Courts	745	10,192	12,830	10,150,180	4,975,407	2,528,570	612,722	2,633,377	54,872	20,955,128
Traf Viol Bureaus	0	0	0	1,419,109	49,097	3,503	0	275,801	0	1,747,510
State Total	2,187	28,507	54,223	36,480,491	16,084,053	7,264,853	1,754,210	9,297,208	2,281,899	73,162,714

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked By Filings, 1988

Court	Judges		FTEs	Commissioners FTEs	Judicial Officer FTEs	Administrative FTEs	Workweek Hours
	Full Time	Part-Time					
1 Seattle M	6	0.0	6.0	8.0	14.0	212.6	40.0
2 Pierce 1 D	4	0.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	40.0	35.0
3 Spokane D	5	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	56.1	37.5
4 Clark D	5	0.0	5.0	1.1	6.1	35.4	40.0
5 Spokane M	3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	26.3	40.0
6 Tacoma M	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	28.6	40.0
7 Yakima D	4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	33.2	37.5
8 Northeast D	3	0.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	26.8	35.0
9 Aukene D	3	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	24.1	35.0
10 South Snohomish D	3	0.0	3.0	0.3	3.3	23.7	40.0
11 Seattle D	5	0.0	5.0	0.5	5.5	26.9	35.0
12 Bellevue D	2	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.8	22.1	35.0
13 Kitsap D	3	0.0	3.0	0.4	3.4	21.7	38.7
14 Benton D	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	15.4	40.0
15 Everett D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	18.8	37.5
16 Federal Way D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	15.0	35.0
17 Southwest D	3	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.1	21.6	35.0
18 Thurston D	2	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	16.0	40.0
19 Renton D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	16.6	35.0
20 Issaquah D	1	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	11.8	35.0
21 Cowlitz D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.1	37.5
22 Chelan D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	12.6	40.0
23 Evergreen D	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	16.1	35.0
24 Whatcom D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.3	40.0
25 Grant D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.5	40.0
26 Skagit D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	7.5	35.0
27 Lewis D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	9.7	40.0
28 Cascade D	1	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	12.0	35.0
29 Renton M	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	9.7	40.0
30 Shoreline D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	11.4	35.0
31 Clallam 1 D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	40.0
32 Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	35.0
33 Grays Harbor D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	8.8	80.0
34 Okanogan D	0	1.8	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.9	40.0
35 Olympia M	0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	6.1	40.0
36 Bremerton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	10.3	40.0
37 Whitman D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	40.0
38 Franklin D	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.4	37.5
39 Bellingham M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.0	40.0
40 Longview M	0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	37.5
41 Edmonds M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.4	40.0
42 Puyallup M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	4.1	40.0
43 Walla Walla M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	40.0
44 Douglas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	5.9	40.0
45 Walla Walla D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	35.0
46 Jefferson D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.5	35.0
47 Lower Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	4.6	40.0
48 Mason D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.9	40.0
49 Upper Kittitas D	0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.8	40.0
50 Ritzville D	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	35.0
51 Pierce 3 D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.9	40.0
52 Mercer Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	35.0
53 E. Klickitat D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	35.0
54 Winslow M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	52.0
55 Fife M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	37.5
56 Aberdeen M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	40.0
57 Asotin D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	35.0
58 Mount Vernon M	0	*0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.6	35.0
59 Othello D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	35.0
60 Port Orchard M	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	3.4	40.0
61 Lincoln D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	40.0
62 Wapato M	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
63 Tumwater M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
64 Anacortes M	0	*0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	40.0
65 Clallam 2 D	0	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.6	35.0
66 Pend Oreille D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.4	35.0
67 Marysville M	0	*0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.5	40.0
68 Sunnyside M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	40.0
69 W. Klickitat D	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	35.0
70 N. Pacific D	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	40.0
71 Centralia M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.8	40.0
72 Shelton M	0	*0.2	*0.2	0.0	0.2	2.7	37.5
73 College Place D	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	40.0
74 Fircrest M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	40.0
75 Ferndale M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	35.0
76 Hoquiam M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	40.0
77 Chelan M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.7	40.0
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	40.0
79 Alcona M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	40.0
80 Enumclaw M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	40.0

Total: 80 Largest	87	17.0	104.0	22.5	126.5	980.9	---
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* Judge also serves as a full time district court judge.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic					
1 Seattle M	114,579	0	2,600	26,684	41,787	0	3,655	0	0	189,305
2 Pierce 1 D	39,476	0	1,754	5,577	4,370	114	6,185	2,732	0	60,208
3 Spokane D	22,776	408	1,539	3,727	9,593	0	4,971	2,575	1,057	46,646
4 Clark D	26,892	17	1,049	8,094	5,923	0	1,742	1,960	0	45,677
5 Spokane M	32,071	206	1,648	6,157	3,240	0	0	0	0	43,322
6 Tacoma M	25,713	0	663	7,992	7,298	93	0	0	0	41,759
7 Yakima D	15,834	16	1,449	5,655	5,467	0	5,326	955	0	34,702
8 Northeast D	20,636	37	764	3,854	3,372	253	3,662	1,174	0	33,752
9 Aukene D	18,820	251	898	4,552	3,782	284	3,141	1,021	56	32,805
10 South Snohomish D	15,638	9	1,166	4,011	3,731	165	4,102	1,029	0	29,851
11 Seattle D	9,586	20	590	2,276	1,431	5	10,736	3,310	1,522	29,476
12 Bellevue D	20,327	7	459	2,289	2,086	119	2,194	951	0	28,432
13 Kitsap D	18,845	249	804	2,322	1,802	20	2,017	862	25	26,946
14 Benton D	14,404	355	826	3,044	3,779	24	1,749	451	934	25,566
15 Everett D	15,553	1	607	2,169	1,481	0	3,561	1,043	980	25,395
16 Federal Way D	16,538	43	504	2,246	2,457	164	1,483	536	0	23,971
17 Southwest D	12,075	100	729	3,805	3,205	165	2,588	851	6	23,524
18 Thurston D	13,793	6	775	2,345	2,993	53	1,807	779	0	22,551
19 Renton D	14,357	1	469	2,206	1,286	63	2,173	698	0	21,253
20 Issaquah D	15,555	10	293	1,697	1,173	61	598	236	0	19,623
21 Cowlitz D	11,491	0	624	2,375	2,350	20	1,114	591	0	18,565
22 Chelan D	10,617	42	630	2,440	3,233	0	887	225	178	18,252
23 Evergreen D	11,083	11	876	2,106	1,656	62	1,325	275	0	17,394
24 Whatcom D	7,160	161	1,037	2,284	3,404	68	1,874	1,387	0	17,375
25 Grant D	11,008	113	586	2,130	2,371	0	777	309	0	17,294
26 Skagit D	10,393	0	380	1,243	1,564	96	1,660	550	188	16,074
27 Lewis D	9,060	13	530	1,603	1,149	0	650	411	10	13,426
28 Cascade D	8,183	2	464	1,559	1,403	80	1,060	276	0	13,027
29 Renton M	8,500	0	193	1,800	1,918	36	0	0	0	12,447
30 Shoreline D	6,741	16	414	1,511	1,546	76	1,041	334	0	11,679
31 Clallam 1 D	7,198	0	509	1,301	1,616	11	387	368	7	11,397
32 Island D	7,789	0	351	951	1,263	0	430	273	0	11,057
33 Grays Harbor D	6,546	61	377	841	1,423	11	846	446	149	10,700
34 Okanogan D	5,460	19	791	1,643	1,824	93	169	172	0	10,171
35 Olympia M	6,057	0	407	1,120	2,083	0	0	0	0	9,667
36 Bremerton M	6,353	94	93	1,335	1,577	15	0	0	0	9,467
37 Whitman D	6,641	22	339	1,162	858	31	100	220	23	9,396
38 Franklin D	6,085	26	86	746	317	0	819	206	161	8,446
39 Bellingham M	6,290	53	0	183	1,266	0	0	0	0	7,792
40 Longview M	3,259	490	335	1,212	1,390	183	0	0	0	6,869
41 Edmonds M	4,097	19	194	1,357	1,105	18	0	0	0	6,790
42 Puyallup M	3,623	0	212	1,050	1,243	0	0	0	0	6,128
43 Walla Walla M	3,329	0	153	807	1,554	87	0	0	0	5,930
44 Douglas D	3,641	19	171	700	674	66	384	116	0	5,771
45 Walla Walla D	2,483	70	117	642	746	1	1,248	225	0	5,532
46 Jefferson D	3,701	3	226	477	874	0	83	103	32	5,499
47 Lower Kittitas D	3,648	2	128	445	623	9	494	84	5	5,438
48 Mason D	2,805	0	262	444	1,320	16	431	143	0	5,421
49 Upper Kittitas D	3,849	89	86	588	284	20	126	41	0	5,083
50 Ritzville D	2,652	375	100	747	694	2	30	34	0	4,634
51 Pierce 3 D	2,765	20	257	712	596	2	11	47	0	4,410
52 Mercer Island D	3,244	52	65	449	235	1	199	122	0	4,367
53 E. Klickitat D	2,782	1	70	455	403	8	53	52	0	3,824
54 Winslow M	3,006	444	61	133	68	9	0	0	0	3,721
55 Fife M	2,352	0	87	650	507	0	0	0	0	3,596
56 Aberdeen M	1,593	11	157	570	1,087	0	0	0	0	3,418
57 Asotin D	2,126	95	75	490	340	4	118	104	0	3,352
58 Mount Vernon M	1,466	20	219	714	790	0	0	0	0	3,209
59 Othello D	1,862	14	92	503	484	17	137	47	0	3,156
60 Port Orchard M	2,080	4	99	472	415	0	0	0	0	3,070
61 Lincoln D	1,993	13	53	254	228	0	35	42	16	2,634
62 Wapato M	115	3	62	1,836	582	0	0	0	0	2,598
63 Tumwater M	1,759	0	61	270	395	0	0	0	0	2,485
64 Anacortes M	1,532	0	128	360	439	0	0	0	0	2,459
65 Clallam 2 D	871	0	135	292	720	63	73	19	1	2,174
66 Pend Oreille D	1,300	29	86	204	399	0	35	51	4	2,108
67 Marysville M	988	0	76	470	567	0	0	0	0	2,101
68 Sunnyside M	669	0	92	492	744	0	0	0	0	1,997
69 W. Klickitat D	1,048	28	75	294	362	15	50	98	0	1,970
70 N. Pacific D	1,052	4	44	125	602	0	67	41	0	1,935
71 Centralia M	980	0	177	288	427	0	0	0	0	1,872
72 Shelton M	1,058	1	64	272	437	7	0	0	0	1,839
73 College Place D	1,505	5	0	10	135	0	5	19	0	1,679
74 Fircrest M	1,332	0	19	234	85	0	0	0	0	1,670
75 Ferndale M	644	137	213	269	267	1	0	0	0	1,531
76 Hoquiam M	768	0	56	259	445	0	0	0	0	1,528
77 Chelan M	512	19	54	137	738	22	0	0	0	1,482
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	3	22	160	71	0	0	0	0	1,457
79 Algona M	1,029	0	57	234	57	0	0	0	0	1,377
80 Enumclaw M	690	0	102	206	300	19	0	0	0	1,317
Total: 80 Largest	717,532	4,339	33,015	149,318	166,509	2,752	78,408	28,594	5,354	1,185,821
Total: Remaining	55,781	525	1,905	7,564	8,271	46	203	234	1	74,530
Total: State	773,313	4,864	34,920	156,882	174,780	2,798	78,611	28,828	5,355	1,260,351

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Charges	Com- mitted	FTR/FTA	Violations Disposed		Dismissed	Total Disposed	Contested Hearings	Proceedings		Other
					Paid	Not Com- mitted				Mitigation Hearings	Show Cause	
1 Seattle M	114,579	131,762	57,507	N	31,050	N	3,912	92,469	1,006	56,672	2,185	0
2 Pierce 1 D	39,476	43,858	10,409	14,143	18,301	74	6,800	49,727	4,456	8,291	N	447
6 Spokane D	22,776	24,953	8,107	9,285	8,899	369	865	27,525	2,198	7,542	0	2,260
4 Clark D	28,992	29,226	8,227	9,394	11,571	879	123	30,194	2,116	6,523	14	9
3 Spokane M	32,071	37,307	13,569	13,581	9,313	556	2,842	39,861	3,825	13,130	0	8,362
5 Tacoma M	25,713	25,713	5,622	9,002	9,367	82	4,713	28,786	1,829	6,939	260	673
12 Yakima D	15,834	17,534	2,582	5,908	7,930	183	1,373	17,976	953	2,746	41	1,666
7 Northeast D	20,636	22,566	9,680	7,604	5,667	312	769	24,032	2,449	7,789	144	1,924
10 Auken D	18,820	21,099	4,147	8,185	6,581	411	639	19,963	2,003	5,028	182	1,196
13 South Snohomish D	15,638	17,117	4,905	3,124	3,272	215	917	12,433	1,693	4,319	0	0
25 Seattle D	9,586	10,310	1,443	3,338	4,172	94	1,592	10,639	571	6,107	270	1,899
8 Bellevue D	20,327	22,843	11,026	6,077	7,310	359	1,528	21,991	1,679	11,346	191	1,409
9 Kitsap D	18,845	20,185	1,588	3,927	15,369	260	1,716	22,960	1,504	2,263	67	93
16 Benton D	14,404	15,749	3,916	2,637	6,542	150	3,075	16,320	906	3,366	55	220
15 Everett D	15,553	16,842	3,667	7,696	7,411	4	926	19,704	1,390	2,661	8	113
11 Federal Way D	16,538	17,668	4,381	5,634	8,132	340	405	18,892	2,288	3,389	0	0
19 Thurston D	12,075	13,166	2,938	5,349	4,753	112	604	13,756	1,340	2,939	77	282
18 Shorston D	13,793	14,513	2,158	4,291	7,953	114	341	14,857	1,033	1,752	129	903
17 Renton D	14,357	15,684	4,840	5,630	5,574	118	1,105	17,267	2,068	5,120	1	5
14 Issaquah D	15,555	16,645	2,750	5,074	7,396	272	2,514	18,006	1,500	3,287	59	591
20 Cowlitz D	11,491	12,503	2,560	1,570	8,353	156	129	12,768	620	1,841	0	0
23 Chelan D	10,617	11,569	2,582	2,559	5,736	161	623	11,661	283	928	0	231
21 Evergreen D	11,083	12,269	2,926	2,822	5,158	368	281	11,555	1,325	2,164	74	170
31 Whatcom D	7,160	7,737	2,347	2,305	3,039	215	138	8,044	501	2,413	1	133
22 Grant D	11,008	11,740	2,631	2,093	6,349	62	277	11,412	744	2,399	52	32
24 Skagit D	10,393	10,833	1,484	2,043	6,459	141	110	10,237	638	1,133	66	2
26 Lewis D	9,060	9,969	1,915	2,365	5,349	50	301	9,990	622	1,705	0	72
28 Cascade D	8,183	8,844	2,468	2,791	3,841	15	252	9,367	556	1,846	0	695
27 Renton M	8,500	8,899	1,716	2,777	3,354	19	1,158	9,024	705	2,128	84	55
32 Shoreline D	6,741	7,386	2,450	2,493	2,705	136	278	8,062	779	1,767	14	521
30 Clallam 1 D	7,198	7,880	1,822	1,744	3,354	42	190	7,152	367	1,392	8	12
29 Island D	7,789	8,312	1,719	1,852	4,581	0	248	8,400	703	1,619	0	0
34 Grays Harbor D	6,546	6,847	1,181	1,425	3,702	83	65	6,456	360	915	20	103
39 Okanogan D	5,460	5,733	505	812	3,847	50	129	5,343	253	491	3	84
38 Olympia M	6,057	6,547	786	729	1,973	21	1,873	5,382	365	1,082	0	0
35 Bremerton M	6,353	6,765	1,340	1,773	2,658	174	471	6,416	468	1,010	31	76
33 Whitman D	6,641	6,949	1,960	1,362	4,039	5	251	7,617	497	1,717	3	1
37 Franklin D	6,085	6,846	1,747	1,496	2,681	68	124	6,116	291	872	0	158
36 Bellingham M	6,290	6,335	2,093	885	3,075	1	424	6,478	198	2,089	0	0
47 Longview M	3,259	4,798	2,270	825	43	36	45	3,219	256	1,403	384	248
40 Edmonds M	4,097	4,330	1,592	1,795	2,134	2	145	5,668	550	1,625	0	69
45 Puyallup M	3,623	3,855	665	1,067	1,344	103	141	3,320	318	731	0	90
46 Walla Walla M	3,329	3,488	2,158	1,051	697	27	47	3,980	163	1,999	46	98
44 Douglas D	3,641	3,923	1,037	646	2,125	36	259	4,103	185	968	8	71
44 Walla Walla D	2,483	2,731	169	441	2,621	23	46	3,300	76	298	17	88
42 Jefferson D	3,701	1,320	658	480	1,876	29	44	3,087	216	624	13	13
43 Lower Kittitas D	3,648	3,838	352	810	2,680	31	43	3,916	169	257	2	0
50 Mason D	2,805	2,963	323	537	2,084	16	334	3,294	200	441	0	500
41 Upper Kittitas D	3,849	4,048	497	1,274	2,935	27	44	4,777	259	324	9	140
53 Ritzville D	2,652	2,850	225	857	2,080	17	34	3,213	110	171	5	0
52 Pierce 3 D	2,765	2,954	328	653	1,611	31	302	2,925	262	435	26	12
48 Mercer Island D	3,244	3,519	1,103	1,158	1,084	1	202	3,548	317	903	3	59
51 E. Klickitat D	2,782	3,025	442	411	1,813	7	29	2,702	91	393	6	0
49 Winslow M	3,006	2,878	67	32	1,303	0	0	1,402	225	1,083	0	91
55 Fife M	2,352	2,667	639	604	645	3	672	2,563	203	518	9	4
61 Aberdeen M	1,593	1,646	416	421	758	14	6	1,615	123	457	0	0
56 Asotin D	2,126	2,289	586	337	1,168	2	50	2,143	90	470	0	18
64 Mount Vernon M	1,466	1,542	258	393	795	32	4	1,482	73	214	0	97
59 Othello D	1,862	1,818	349	329	1,101	11	27	1,817	94	266	1	0
57 Port Orchard M	2,080	2,188	424	485	968	15	61	1,953	116	374	16	56
58 Lincoln D	1,993	2,057	345	374	1,649	6	29	2,403	105	290	6	3
80 Wapato M	115	121	30	0	87	3	0	120	7	26	0	0
60 Tumwater M	1,759	1,817	461	246	1,503	24	381	2,615	70	257	0	0
62 Anacortes M	1,532	1,548	504	182	710	6	58	1,460	66	302	0	0
74 Clallam 2 D	871	871	98	175	294	4	11	582	33	101	0	0
66 Pend Oreille D	1,300	1,338	227	161	806	4	32	1,230	18	175	3	7
72 Marysville M	988	1,000	546	195	416	2	30	1,189	101	354	0	75
77 Sunnyside M	669	691	68	137	760	3	43	1,011	35	58	0	5
70 W. Klickitat D	1,048	1,149	354	218	495	25	91	1,183	82	299	7	33
69 N. Pacific D	1,052	1,144	205	82	772	9	41	1,109	56	160	0	2
73 Centralia M	980	1,104	348	301	639	31	43	1,362	100	306	0	20
68 Shelton M	1,058	1,090	139	77	405	2	45	668	34	172	3	89
83 College Place D	1,505	1,620	326	185	6	14	12	543	73	537	66	0
65 Fircrest M	1,332	1,428	596	115	400	1	140	1,252	71	665	0	10
78 Ferndale M	644	684	458	0	211	4	15	688	4	0	0	0
75 Hoquiam M	768	818	186	331	304	4	21	846	44	165	0	29
79 Chelan M	512	293	43	155	175	2	6	381	19	146	0	19
67 Lake Forrest Pk M	1,201	1,335	664	220	360	1	98	1,343	202	435	9	194
71 Algonia M	1,029	1,140	205	232	431	3	115	986	140	191	0	26
76 Enumclaw M	690	725	232	76	357	9	21	695	77	227	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	717,532	783,346	220,287	183,843	305,252	7,291	47,848	764,521	52,515	209,540	4,678	26,563
Total: Remaining	55,781	61,607	6,349	8,531	40,729	277	925	56,811	1,508	7,008	185	299
Total: State	773,313	844,953	226,636	192,374	345,981	7,568	48,773	821,332	54,023	216,548	4,863	26,862

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Citations Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed				Total Disp	Reduce/ Amend	Proceedings					Defer Pros	Cases Appld
			Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*			Jury	Non- Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign- ment	Other Hrng		
1 Seattle M	2,600	3,117	945	0	66	185	1,196	0	156	33	1,022	1,659	3,183	512	102
2 Pierce 1 D	1,754	2,303	887	149	N	N	1,036	N	31	N	N	N	3,029	312	8
4 Spokane D	1,539	2,283	248	0	6	290	644	465	26	224	0	850	1,787	54	8
7 Clark D	1,049	1,316	513	1	10	174	698	196	22	12	0	1,955	982	219	7
3 Spokane M	1,648	2,524	432	0	2	196	630	572	11	93	0	815	2,799	130	3
17 Tacoma M	663	663	610	0	5	P	615	P	6	31	483	733	2,186	130	5
5 Yakima D	1,449	2,000	833	10	17	237	1,097	187	15	85	26	1,402	5,141	259	3
15 Northeast D	764	919	275	2	13	178	468	222	20	29	293	495	4,406	257	22
9 Aukene D	898	1,196	40	3	10	72	125	146	11	66	138	582	4,953	103	17
6 South Snohomish D	1,166	1,548	343	15	11	99	468	198	40	18	256	783	4,522	56	10
21 Seattle D	590	761	108	0	9	94	211	171	14	424	211	423	1,559	93	5
28 Bellevue D	459	551	155	0	19	35	209	90	27	30	65	268	2,463	91	7
12 Kitsap D	804	1,019	437	0	9	147	593	76	43	15	18	631	3,598	170	6
11 Benton D	826	1,057	451	0	11	284	746	200	12	30	1,633	840	698	192	4
20 Everett D	607	788	233	2	6	101	342	156	16	14	84	389	1,324	131	12
25 Federal Way D	504	635	185	0	13	106	304	141	18	11	111	313	1,695	115	5
16 Southwest D	729	972	287	1	13	189	490	228	19	38	251	550	3,214	246	22
14 Thurston D	775	937	279	0	5	132	416	108	15	8	12	573	3,434	218	10
26 Renton D	469	603	192	1	42	55	290	145	14	44	107	467	3,302	26	8
36 Issaquah D	293	353	100	1	5	69	175	73	10	18	75	194	1,454	110	1
19 Cowlitz D	624	651	216	97	5	73	391	0	2	179	0	636	0	120	0
18 Chelan D	630	883	468	5	2	70	545	100	6	6	0	276	600	100	24
10 Evergreen D	876	1,146	411	1	18	44	474	168	39	74	370	640	2,347	120	19
8 Whatcom D	1,037	1,338	491	1	4	107	603	284	35	13	44	843	1,690	203	0
22 Grant D	586	587	389	0	3	135	527	206	18	6	37	545	2,096	75	2
31 Skagit D	380	498	113	0	1	37	151	130	10	1	7	655	1,327	86	12
23 Lewis D	530	661	184	0	2	97	283	56	13	4	2	385	845	83	16
27 Cascade D	464	602	174	0	3	67	244	112	13	19	61	387	2,112	85	7
44 Renton M	193	235	74	0	2	65	141	41	0	7	101	173	916	58	1
29 Shoreline D	414	529	161	1	71	30	263	157	24	12	129	281	1,617	111	11
24 Clallam 1 D	509	634	314	0	6	20	340	21	43	3	0	398	267	76	2
33 Island D	351	435	209	8	0	65	282	37	0	0	0	0	0	59	1
32 Grays Harbor D	377	447	142	3	3	27	175	60	22	6	46	246	926	51	8
13 Okanogan D	791	791	415	0	1	24	440	139	7	0	0	804	1,551	136	0
30 Olympia M	407	445	159	0	0	124	283	103	0	5	1	306	800	52	1
56 Bremerton M	93	132	63	0	2	41	106	7	4	1	1	35	652	19	0
34 Whitman D	339	364	118	0	5	10	133	148	12	4	0	194	407	71	6
61 Franklin D	86	83	61	0	0	6	67	0	1	2	0	101	196	13	0
79. Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Longview M	335	451	153	6	2	4	165	43	16	121	8	527	287	88	0
43 Edmonds M	194	257	77	0	1	3	81	48	3	9	34	143	392	29	0
42 Puyallup M	212	212	79	0	4	28	111	34	2	14	45	128	524	47	1
48 Walla Walla M	153	154	45	0	2	1	48	0	4	45	35	112	182	43	0
46 Douglas D	171	192	129	3	0	28	160	21	1	7	0	189	308	23	0
52 Walla Walla D	117	125	28	0	0	8	36	0	0	5	0	23	93	32	0
39 Jefferson D	226	25	103	0	4	4	111	11	6	6	0	140	249	24	0
50. Lower Kittitas D	128	152	41	4	2	4	51	31	4	9	87	85	6	31	0
37 Mason D	262	262	87	0	0	4	91	3	0	1	0	180	393	0	0
61 Upper Kittitas D	86	87	30	1	1	3	35	10	3	13	0	56	66	6	1
54 Ritzville D	100	100	35	4	0	4	43	31	0	0	0	72	70	16	0
38 Pierce 3 D	257	283	N	0	N	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
67 Mercer Island D	65	73	16	2	1	14	33	18	7	2	23	38	254	15	2
66 E. Klickitat D	70	97	49	0	1	8	58	8	1	0	0	62	13	0	0
70. Winslow M	61	61	38	0	2	0	40	0	21	28	1	58	0	13	1
59 File M	87	62	38	1	1	28	68	0	1	5	56	61	144	21	0
47 Aberdeen M	157	198	80	0	4	10	94	33	1	1	0	98	0	9	0
64. Asotin D	75	105	50	2	0	8	60	9	1	4	0	68	90	2	1
40 Mount Vernon M	219	220	68	0	1	132	201	30	5	0	5	110	1,252	28	9
57. Othello D	92	117	84	0	0	30	114	7	0	101	12	89	77	4	0
55 Port Orchard M	99	125	52	0	1	12	65	0	2	0	2	62	475	22	0
75 Lincoln D	53	65	25	1	2	3	31	7	3	9	0	39	66	16	1
69 Wapato M	62	93	88	0	2	2	92	0	0	3	0	89	0	0	0
70. Tumwater M	61	61	26	0	0	7	33	63	1	6	87	52	0	56	0
50. Anacortes M	128	157	52	0	3	22	77	29	4	1	5	92	457	19	2
49 Clallam 2 D	135	135	60	0	2	6	68	0	6	1	0	17	25	9	0
61 Pend Oreille D	86	101	39	0	3	5	47	21	3	0	0	32	50	7	0
63 Marysville M	76	85	34	0	1	22	57	29	1	1	44	67	211	14	0
57. Sunnyside M	92	94	60	0	0	2	62	0	1	1	1	61	32	12	2
64. W. Klickitat D	75	101	42	0	0	20	62	37	0	12	0	38	136	12	0
76 N. Pacific D	44	55	17	0	1	0	18	10	1	5	0	20	91	3	1
45 Centralia M	177	178	105	0	1	13	119	0	2	1	4	229	155	54	1
68 Shelton M	64	67	32	0	0	6	38	14	0	1	2	38	359	15	0
79. College Place D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Fircrest M	19	19	12	0	0	3	15	4	1	1	11	11	63	4	0
41 Ferndale M	213	252	34	0	27	51	112	0	0	101	0	0	0	84	0
73 Hoquiam M	56	71	41	0	0	5	46	6	1	0	0	55	216	4	0
74 Chelan M	54	45	30	0	14	1	45	3	0	1	0	47	17	3	0
77 Lake Forrest Pk M	22	31	5	0	0	4	9	6	0	0	3	21	81	9	0
72 Algonia M	57	67	9	0	0	12	21	24	0	1	10	41	165	12	0
53 Enumclaw M	102	113	34	0	3	6	43	5	5	20	12	100	72	32	0

Total: 80 Largest 33,015 41,154 13,742 325 486 4,208 18,761 5,738 882 2,101 6,090 24,177 81,149 5,760 397

Total: Remaining 1,905 2,401 863 31 79 258 1,231 333 36 307 110 1,499 3,191 325 6

Total: State 34,920 43,555 14,605 356 565 4,466 19,992 6,071 918 2,408 6,200 25,676 84,340 6,085 403

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed				Total Disp	Proceedings					Defer Pros	Cases Appld
			Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*		Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraignments	Other Hearings		
1 Seattle M	26,684	30,684	7,416	436	631	4,079	12,562	50	297	1,651	16,472	6,437	0	87
6 Pierce 1 D	5,577	6,277	1,203	1,738	N	N	2,941	4	N	N	N	6,588	44	4
11 Spokane D	3,727	4,543	1,880	646	18	1,511	4,055	2	956	0	2,150	4,435	6	0
2 Clark D	8,094	9,028	5,858	763	9	684	7,314	19	9	0	3,794	1,203	11	5
4 Spokane M	6,157	7,090	3,765	535	9	1,667	5,976	2	944	0	3,932	8,331	0	5
3 Tacoma M	7,992	8,000	3,625	642	79	2,071	6,417	5	994	1,325	2,794	3,882	1	3
5 Yakima D	5,655	6,221	4,246	286	20	808	5,360	4	99	558	5,008	11,959	55	3
9 Northeast D	3,854	4,273	3,098	252	23	545	3,918	10	216	871	3,178	8,432	23	25
7 Auker D	4,552	5,187	652	541	20	354	1,567	0	370	791	3,235	7,120	10	1
8 South Snohomish D	4,011	4,568	2,365	720	37	541	3,663	12	47	868	3,064	8,623	8	1
19 Seattle D	2,276	2,567	1,271	90	25	481	1,867	5	828	392	918	5,169	6	6
17 Bellevue D	2,289	2,476	1,406	227	9	357	1,999	4	101	145	1,888	6,375	15	3
16 Kitsap D	2,322	2,618	1,085	676	22	359	2,142	16	62	11	2,045	5,817	5	8
12 Benton D	3,044	3,309	1,984	435	8	828	3,255	13	51	2,743	2,612	638	24	1
22 Everett D	2,169	2,446	1,668	210	13	416	2,307	7	41	248	1,748	3,275	15	3
20 Federal Way D	2,246	2,465	1,626	216	35	284	2,161	14	79	247	1,470	3,735	9	4
10 Southwest D	3,805	4,335	2,533	233	39	633	3,438	8	245	920	3,111	6,417	30	22
15 Thurston D	2,345	2,533	1,102	588	20	312	2,022	19	105	5	2,501	4,950	23	6
21 Renton D	2,206	2,446	1,670	121	32	352	2,175	15	172	453	2,255	7,137	0	18
27 Issaquah D	1,697	1,830	1,024	227	14	206	1,471	5	73	133	1,271	4,131	22	11
14 Cowlitz D	2,375	2,605	1,397	446	20	161	2,024	1	575	0	1,643	0	0	0
13 Chelan D	2,440	2,819	2,032	189	11	293	2,525	0	110	0	1,267	790	21	6
24 Evergreen D	2,106	2,340	1,743	92	22	153	2,010	7	158	594	1,782	3,108	15	4
18 Whatcom D	2,284	2,655	1,939	88	10	709	2,746	2	25	1	2,348	2,066	9	0
23 Grant D	2,130	2,549	1,648	111	1	261	2,021	6	15	7	1,578	2,266	1	0
35 Skagit D	1,243	1,344	498	609	6	233	1,346	3	12	0	1,880	1,538	17	3
29 Lewis D	1,603	1,716	879	162	10	265	1,316	3	40	2	1,114	1,066	11	0
30 Cascade D	1,559	1,751	1,205	135	6	342	1,688	3	39	121	1,425	4,138	10	0
26 Renton M	1,800	1,949	1,312	115	9	383	1,819	1	51	380	1,567	2,406	22	2
31 Shoreline D	1,511	1,707	1,319	98	71	209	1,697	23	90	157	1,104	2,848	11	8
34 Clallam 1 D	1,301	1,439	926	36	0	139	1,101	2	12	0	956	217	0	0
40 Island D	951	1,048	631	186	0	178	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
41 Grays Harbor D	841	854	653	125	7	44	829	4	31	115	661	1,030	0	3
28 Okanogan D	1,643	1,708	801	108	3	74	986	1	4	0	1,418	1,436	67	0
38 Olympia M	1,120	1,182	865	49	1	204	1,119	0	11	0	1,009	575	0	0
3. Bremerton M	1,335	1,443	621	23	12	430	1,086	1	18	0	929	1,940	0	1
37 Whitman D	1,162	1,243	491	114	8	24	637	3	18	0	448	206	0	4
44 Franklin D	746	959	451	42	0	87	580	1	6	0	594	515	0	0
75 Bellingham M	183	193	35	133	0	55	223	0	18	0	95	0	0	0
36 Longview M	1,212	1,967	945	127	23	39	1,134	14	320	29	1,994	499	15	0
32. Edmonds M	1,357	1,634	1,245	52	1	74	1,372	2	39	37	1,300	590	2	0
39 Puyallup M	1,050	1,172	530	60	10	73	673	1	64	143	755	1,198	4	2
42 Walla Walla M	807	853	455	42	10	64	571	2	465	0	587	490	0	1
47 Douglas D	700	818	495	46	3	94	638	0	31	0	751	346	0	0
49 Walla Walla D	642	731	209	10	4	72	295	0	30	0	191	398	18	0
55 Jefferson D	477	24	273	20	3	20	316	1	9	0	356	246	1	0
60 Lower Kittitas D	445	492	184	81	14	14	293	1	80	99	257	13	8	2
61 Mason D	444	451	129	5	2	44	180	0	25	1	301	380	0	0
50 Upper Kittitas D	588	633	469	78	7	33	587	2	127	0	461	231	2	2
43 Ritzville D	747	822	294	19	2	60	375	0	3	0	367	454	8	0
46 Pierce 3 D	712	694	N	156	N	N	156	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
59 Mercer Island D	449	502	246	16	0	103	365	6	58	48	372	641	2	4
58 E. Klickitat D	455	503	311	52	1	32	396	0	3	0	353	41	0	0
78 Winslow M	133	133	76	0	2	0	78	11	82	0	126	0	0	0
48 Fife M	650	758	448	38	1	180	667	1	45	379	495	245	0	1
51 Aberdeen M	570	612	371	22	3	18	414	2	6	0	388	0	0	0
54 Asotin D	490	540	300	22	2	77	401	1	14	0	453	272	1	0
45 Mount Vernon M	714	815	338	338	3	158	837	4	5	0	573	4,041	9	2
52 Othello D	503	550	342	26	10	53	431	0	150	12	345	122	4	0
76 Port Orchard M	472	485	296	8	6	114	424	2	4	0	370	1,353	0	2
50 Lincoln D	254	268	135	24	0	24	183	1	41	1	167	127	0	1
32. Wapato M	1,836	245	213	44	0	5	262	0	0	0	203	0	0	0
67 Tumwater M	270	306	255	72	17	33	377	2	59	112	271	0	15	0
62 Anacortes M	360	367	89	120	0	147	356	1	0	0	260	644	1	0
64 Clallam 2 D	292	292	148	4	0	18	170	2	4	0	94	27	5	0
74 Pend Oreille D	204	209	167	19	2	35	223	0	6	0	139	57	4	0
57 Marysville M	470	480	447	11	0	82	540	1	8	66	454	1,221	4	1
53 Sunnyside M	492	557	324	25	0	33	382	0	10	0	354	120	17	0
63 W. Klickitat D	294	346	291	28	8	89	416	2	36	1	181	171	0	2
79 N. Pacific D	125	135	79	13	3	13	108	1	14	0	85	67	0	0
65 Centralia M	288	357	264	6	7	21	298	0	12	0	352	279	0	0
66 Shelton M	272	298	110	9	0	27	146	0	13	9	173	701	2	0
80 College Place D	10	11	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
71. Fircrest M	234	263	177	1	2	30	210	0	6	21	207	108	0	0
68 Ferndale M	269	298	81	0	14	47	142	0	137	0	0	0	2	0
69 Hoquiam M	259	282	209	10	1	29	249	0	14	0	244	220	0	0
77 Chelan M	137	142	85	26	13	2	126	0	0	0	74	23	0	0
76 Lake Forrest Pk M	160	183	97	9	0	44	150	1	17	12	147	310	1	0
71. Algonia M	234	256	133	13	2	39	187	0	8	3	158	208	0	0
73 Enumclaw M	206	222	114	12	6	6	138	2	59	7	155	72	3	1
Total: 80 Largest	149,318	165,106	80,300	14,107	1,443	22,778	118,628	338	8,926	13,718	99,784	156,714	619	270
Total: Remaining	7,564	8,444	4,262	1,111	194	866	5,433	17	796	206	6,057	5,638	83	5
Total: State	156,882	173,550	84,562	15,218	1,637	23,644	125,061	355	9,722	13,924	105,841	162,352	702	275

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Mismemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed					Proceedings					Defer Pros	Cases Appld
			Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*	Total Disp	Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraignments	Other Hrng		
1 Seattle M	41,787	43,876	7,261	1,715	917	10,984	20,877	228	464	3,027	25,825	8,267	2,373	248
6 Pierce 1 D	4,370	5,218	907	470	N	N	1,377	22	N	N	N	4,607	18	12
2 Spokane D	9,593	11,247	2,300	631	43	4,826	7,800	13	3,503	0	5,075	10,457	3	9
4 Clark D	5,923	6,445	3,408	53	24	1,528	5,013	26	42	0	7,870	3,549	15	17
12 Spokane M	3,240	3,648	1,084	33	9	1,448	2,574	0	528	0	1,730	4,138	0	3
3 Tacoma M	7,298	8,495	4,336	138	74	3,329	7,877	6	264	1,862	6,746	7,579	3	17
5 Yakima D	5,467	5,914	2,773	617	72	1,196	4,658	15	271	39	5,067	11,327	65	9
11 Northeast D	3,372	3,778	2,266	94	63	951	3,374	26	251	709	3,012	9,434	30	26
7 Aukeen D	3,782	4,240	354	160	62	851	1,427	2	738	537	2,577	5,986	35	5
9 South Snohomish D	3,731	4,210	1,581	102	56	724	2,463	49	43	831	2,709	8,695	5	18
31 Seattle D	1,431	1,696	1,028	30	49	518	1,625	4	781	148	510	5,080	0	1
19 Bellevue D	2,086	2,277	944	33	48	574	1,599	12	137	262	1,553	6,858	18	4
23 Kitsap D	1,802	2,065	704	410	35	541	1,690	34	62	3	1,346	3,895	2	3
8 Benton D	3,779	4,311	2,034	193	49	2,408	4,684	50	117	4,079	3,649	941	37	2
30 Everett D	1,481	1,671	902	238	10	638	1,788	7	17	82	1,273	2,232	10	3
16 Federal Way D	2,457	2,708	1,334	63	81	693	2,171	28	125	253	1,557	5,160	21	12
14 Southwest D	3,205	3,556	1,238	10	81	1,716	3,045	24	266	513	2,564	7,321	29	20
15 Thurston D	2,993	3,313	1,105	500	31	1,106	2,742	24	103	3	2,485	6,934	32	13
36 Renton D	1,286	1,427	686	7	66	419	1,178	17	119	161	1,126	3,884	1	8
40 Issaquah D	1,173	1,289	689	41	14	384	1,128	4	68	121	976	2,425	17	1
18 Cowlitz D	2,350	2,581	1,067	392	51	469	1,979	6	639	0	1,536	0	0	0
13 Chelan D	3,233	3,702	2,396	474	12	832	3,714	2	26	0	1,619	1,275	24	1
24 Evergreen D	1,656	1,876	987	117	31	153	1,288	24	125	472	1,325	2,568	14	7
10 Whatcom D	3,404	3,741	1,518	226	9	945	2,698	10	42	0	2,441	1,643	4	0
17 Grant D	2,371	2,787	1,051	389	13	607	2,060	10	24	5	1,433	2,170	1	1
27 Skagit D	1,564	1,719	472	699	12	534	1,717	5	12	2	2,499	1,796	8	3
41 Lewis D	1,149	1,291	425	135	12	479	1,051	6	36	0	844	858	8	0
33 Cascade D	1,403	1,593	644	185	16	531	1,376	2	55	75	1,177	2,997	7	1
21 Renton M	1,918	2,139	1,290	111	146	481	2,028	15	112	451	1,610	4,786	12	6
29 Shoreline D	1,546	1,700	938	11	373	450	1,772	49	59	263	1,164	2,885	15	14
25 Clallam 1 D	1,616	1,878	893	196	10	263	1,362	5	33	0	1,087	445	0	0
38 Island D	1,263	1,375	464	286	0	295	1,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
32 Grays Harbor D	1,423	1,521	438	504	12	187	1,141	10	33	83	678	1,234	0	1
22 Okanogan D	1,824	1,996	631	230	2	95	958	0	2	0	1,321	1,381	99	0
20 Olympia M	2,083	2,212	774	149	1	934	1,858	0	16	0	1,725	957	0	0
26 Bremerton M	1,577	1,793	815	13	12	465	1,305	6	45	1	1,046	3,353	1	2
45 Whitman D	858	930	502	115	3	54	674	0	7	0	547	304	0	0
70 Franklin D	317	318	568	131	6	164	869	0	9	0	511	380	8	0
37 Bellingham M	1,266	1,293	668	198	0	156	1,022	0	171	0	717	0	103	0
34 Longview M	1,390	2,008	1,088	106	40	91	1,325	28	492	55	1,710	632	19	1
42 Edmonds M	1,105	1,265	588	124	3	111	826	2	34	111	857	638	1	0
39 Puyallup M	1,243	1,435	617	72	39	237	965	3	165	191	883	1,371	5	2
28 Walla Walla M	1,554	1,779	681	183	36	154	1,054	0	850	0	888	457	0	0
52 Douglas D	674	728	369	109	10	164	652	4	32	0	578	427	0	0
47 Walla Walla D	746	845	201	38	17	116	372	0	32	0	199	426	7	0
44 Jefferson D	874	0	299	116	6	87	508	9	13	0	453	286	3	0
53 Lower Kittitas D	623	669	221	138	20	28	407	1	108	109	353	14	5	1
35 Mason D	1,320	1,332	292	531	8	172	1,003	0	49	11	794	506	0	0
72 Upper Kittitas D	284	296	88	109	2	24	223	1	24	0	110	69	1	0
51 Ritzville D	694	858	558	66	5	174	803	1	38	0	723	534	4	2
55 Pierce 3 D	596	623	N	117	N	N	117	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
74 Mercer Island D	235	258	46	3	1	103	153	5	9	20	180	368	2	2
65 E. Klickitat D	403	447	260	35	0	53	348	0	3	3	382	47	0	0
79 Winslow M	68	63	31	0	2	1	34	4	44	0	65	0	0	0
58 Fife M	507	554	259	21	5	186	471	4	37	209	332	218	0	1
43 Aberdeen M	1,087	1,224	579	21	6	186	792	3	19	0	785	0	1	0
69 Asotin D	340	405	134	36	0	92	262	1	7	1	282	227	32	0
46 Mount Vernon M	790	860	342	133	1	276	752	2	1	0	371	3,364	5	1
59 Othello D	484	532	292	52	0	81	425	0	115	3	346	128	0	1
64 Port Orchard M	415	453	166	32	10	123	331	6	4	1	268	942	1	0
75 Lincoln D	228	253	89	47	0	36	172	2	30	4	112	108	4	0
56 Wapato M	582	634	509	81	8	36	634	0	0	0	553	0	0	0
67 Tumwater M	395	430	323	62	35	85	505	2	88	191	373	0	19	0
61 Anacortes M	439	477	77	95	0	155	327	1	1	0	260	523	0	1
50 Clallam 2 D	720	720	247	41	3	71	362	6	9	0	140	30	21	0
66 Pend Oreille D	399	346	119	104	1	71	295	1	0	0	118	98	28	0
57 Marysville M	567	607	349	17	9	134	509	2	20	169	492	1,074	3	0
48 Sunnyside M	744	838	438	39	3	97	577	4	48	0	480	208	48	0
68 W. Klickitat D	362	417	145	26	1	180	352	0	29	0	157	233	0	0
54 N. Pacific D	602	688	215	244	3	57	519	2	13	0	265	203	0	0
63 Centralia M	427	492	238	3	17	102	360	4	43	0	451	311	0	0
62 Shelton M	437	553	133	1	1	69	204	1	1	11	249	992	1	0
76 College Place D	135	144	40	9	3	1	53	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
77 Fircrest M	85	102	49	0	1	30	80	0	9	20	88	122	0	0
73 Ferndale M	267	281	82	0	6	52	140	0	158	0	0	0	2	0
60 Hoquiam M	445	499	250	6	2	111	369	1	14	0	380	339	0	0
49 Chelan M	738	462	329	148	55	8	540	0	9	0	397	55	0	0
78 Lake Forrest Pk M	71	81	15	3	1	44	63	0	4	5	60	120	1	0
80 Algonia M	57	64	16	0	2	17	35	0	7	3	45	51	1	0
71 Enumclaw M	300	318	146	1	11	21	179	2	70	12	247	112	6	0
Total: 80 Largest	166,509	182,874	64,395	13,068	2,878	46,764	127,105	843	11,974	15,111	116,391	163,034	3,238	484
Total: Remaining	8,271	9,390	3,453	839	194	1,728	6,214	40	1,025	203	5,479	5,157	141	9
Total: State	174,780	192,264	67,848	13,907	3,072	48,492	133,319	883	12,999	15,314	121,870	168,191	3,379	493

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Dispositions			Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Proceedings		Post Judgment Writs	Appeals
		Default Judgment	Other Pretrial Judgments	Judgments After Trial			Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearing		
7 Seattle M	3,655	2,008	1,436	173	3,617	0	173	2,173	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	6,185	3,199	965	507	4,671	4	471	879	2,722	10
4 Spokane D	4,971	2,800	336	359	3,495	5	152	380	3,035	1
17 Clark D	1,742	871	74	37	982	1	14	119	768	0
66 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Yakima D	5,326	3,162	985	116	4,263	1	149	462	2,467	4
6 Northeast D	3,662	1,778	1,207	156	3,141	2	58	721	1,308	0
9 Aukene D	3,141	1,769	305	88	2,162	0	95	418	3,334	15
5 South Snohomish D	4,102	2,340	921	121	3,382	0	129	377	1,721	3
1 Seattle D	10,736	5,648	1,952	397	7,997	1	357	1,307	5,506	29
11 Bellevue D	2,194	1,067	181	80	1,328	2	143	362	1,003	11
13 Kitsap D	2,017	900	258	57	1,215	0	48	338	636	0
16 Benton D	1,749	1,212	421	78	1,711	0	71	143	1,834	1
8 Everett D	3,561	2,021	805	78	2,904	0	95	569	1,775	20
19 Federal Way D	1,483	797	454	114	1,365	0	50	1,976	623	1
10 Southwest D	2,588	1,393	300	168	1,861	2	146	446	1,031	1
15 Thurston D	1,807	992	79	27	1,098	0	56	476	1,154	1
18 Renton D	2,173	1,273	598	53	1,924	0	211	249	966	3
30 Issaquah D	598	375	434	81	890	0	38	108	232	1
22 Cowlitz D	1,114	567	9	54	630	0	100	55	298	0
25 Chelan D	887	514	28	27	569	0	0	0	0	2
20 Evergreen D	1,325	706	321	65	1,092	0	55	123	388	6
14 Whatcom D	1,874	893	201	74	1,168	1	74	182	685	0
28 Grant D	777	575	685	58	1,318	0	41	340	609	1
18 Skagit D	1,660	1,291	442	64	1,797	3	136	532	1,038	2
29 Lewis D	650	294	24	17	335	1	19	48	342	3
23 Cascade D	1,060	629	393	29	1,051	0	37	86	496	2
66 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Shoreline D	1,041	619	59	71	749	0	114	126	385	2
34 Clallam 1 D	387	153	3	16	172	0	20	70	142	0
33 Island D	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Grays Harbor D	846	432	272	56	760	1	51	127	496	1
37 Okanogan D	169	89	0	6	95	0	5	49	153	0
66 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 Whitman D	100	32	17	1	50	1	1	1	63	0
27 Franklin D	819	464	9	15	488	0	17	43	901	0
66 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Douglas D	384	177	14	22	213	0	18	16	129	0
21 Walla Walla D	1,248	0	0	50	50	0	50	4	0	0
42 Jefferson D	83	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
31 Lower Kittitas D	494	438	199	131	768	6	128	255	303	1
32 Mason D	431	280	85	8	373	0	13	68	188	0
39 Upper Kittitas D	126	54	43	29	126	0	9	33	48	0
49 Ritzville D	30	18	4	0	22	0	0	0	20	0
50 Pierce 3 D	11	8	11	4	23	0	5	11	4	0
36 Mercer Island D	199	91	41	6	138	0	7	39	63	0
45 E. Klickitat D	53	38	3	3	44	0	3	1	35	0
66 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Asotin D	118	122	0	4	126	0	3	10	63	7
66 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Othello D	137	96	3	3	102	0	5	1	155	0
66 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.5 Lincoln D	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
66 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Clallam 2 D	73	42	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	0
47.5 Pend Oreille D	35	19	6	0	25	0	1	1	9	0
66 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 W. Klickitat D	50	24	1	1	26	0	0	0	45	0
44 N. Pacific D	67	37	3	0	40	0	1	10	39	0
66 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51 College Place D	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
66 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	78,408	42,309	14,588	3,505	60,402	31	3,374	13,734	37,229	128
Total: Remaining	203	95	15	6	116	0	4	11	135	2
Total: State	78,611	42,404	14,603	3,511	60,518	31	3,378	13,745	37,364	130

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings			Appeals
		Default Judgment	Other Pretrial Judgment	Judgment After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearings	
65. Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	2,732	617	269	522	1,408	372	2,111	1,290	7
3 Spokane D	2,575	557	666	904	2,127	317	965	57	37
4 Clark D	1,960	509	59	456	1,024	0	484	17	0
65. Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Yakima D	955	178	312	396	886	109	432	79	8
6 Northeast D	1,174	255	650	280	1,185	243	354	150	5
9 Aukene D	1,021	277	240	217	734	368	239	52	22
8 South Snohomish D	1,029	325	654	142	1,121	138	147	433	4
1 Seattle D	3,310	595	1,231	921	2,747	573	1,023	1,236	20
11 Bellevue D	951	181	121	298	600	125	310	252	10
12 Kitsap D	862	179	90	210	479	106	216	92	0
19 Benton D	451	97	10	248	355	99	252	110	3
7 Everett D	1,043	330	480	315	1,125	245	383	343	0
18 Federal Way D	536	107	178	168	453	128	196	227	7
13 Southwest D	851	147	226	277	650	149	319	392	1
14 Thurston D	779	157	95	181	433	56	305	387	0
15 Renton D	698	154	216	253	623	93	270	72	5
28 Issaquah D	236	41	135	59	235	45	92	50	2
16 Cowlitz D	591	115	4	83	202	116	111	0	2
29 Chelan D	225	59	3	102	164	22	50	42	3
26 Evergreen D	275	74	86	74	234	58	99	11	2
5 Whatcom D	1,387	459	64	312	835	257	337	3	0
24 Grant D	309	97	74	23	194	32	147	43	7
17 Skagit D	550	370	331	83	784	82	84	278	1
21 Lewis D	411	129	6	77	212	50	98	93	1
25 Cascade D	276	70	132	73	275	59	70	18	2
65. Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Shoreline D	334	69	19	103	191	2	161	81	0
22 Clallam 1 D	368	75	48	143	266	49	143	0	0
27 Island D	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20 Grays Harbor D	446	159	36	92	287	82	152	271	1
33 Okanogan D	172	66	6	48	120	5	48	70	1
65. Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Whitman D	220	36	92	76	204	10	76	43	2
32 Franklin D	206	77	0	3	80	32	104	0	0
65. Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Douglas D	116	37	22	52	111	1	53	47	0
29. Walla Walla D	225	0	0	132	132	0	132	2	0
38 Jefferson D	103	19	2	7	28	0	20	2	0
40 Lower Kittitas D	84	33	27	108	168	60	95	32	1
34 Mason D	143	28	13	62	103	24	66	37	1
46. Upper Kittitas D	41	12	3	26	41	5	26	3	0
48 Ritzville D	34	6	2	5	13	1	5	8	0
43. Pierce 3 D	47	8	9	32	49	3	32	7	2
35 Mercer Island D	122	14	49	34	97	8	51	20	1
41 E. Klickitat D	52	12	19	24	55	3	25	1	0
65. Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Asotin D	104	36	14	30	80	20	45	26	5
65. Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43. Othello D	47	10	19	11	40	3	15	21	0
65. Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Lincoln D	42	11	0	10	21	1	10	11	1
65. Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. Clallam 2 D	19	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	0
42 Pend Oreille D	51	7	13	1	21	2	20	1	1
65. Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 W. Klickitat D	98	20	22	35	77	2	35	12	0
46. N. Pacific D	41	8	1	20	29	1	20	13	1
65. Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. College Place D	19	1	0	5	6	0	6	0	0
65. Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Lake Forrest Pk M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Algonia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	28,594	6,823	6,748	7,738	21,309	4,156	10,437	6,435	167
Total: Remaining	234	49	59	84	192	12	83	21	0
Total: State	28,828	6,872	6,807	7,822	21,501	4,168	10,520	6,456	167

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1988

Court	Filings	Charges	Com- mitted	FTR/FTA	Violations Disposed			Total Disposed	Contest Hearing	Proceedings		Other	Receipts
					Paid	Not Com- mitted	Dismissed			Mitig Hearing	Show Cause		
1 Seattle M	510,756	510,756	18,531	N	325,324	N	5,528	349,383	120	15,560	1,367	0	5,881,209
20 Pierce 1 D	610	610	365	N	10	0	68	443	38	77	N	0	12,270
21 Spokane D	575	582	38	0	325	17	56	436	0	0	0	0	13,557
19 Clark D	658	660	157	1	181	162	29	530	48	8	0	2	3,501
2 Spokane M	88,276	88,276	319	37,221	43,932	83	925	82,480	210	274	0	424	430,661
4 Tacoma M	44,928	44,928	2,319	0	25,356	33	9,146	36,854	1,345	2,499	128	112	406,697
32 Yakima D	312	312	64	4	212	4	23	307	5	16	0	14	4,110
16 Northeast D	1,050	1,071	363	0	340	21	43	757	94	347	4	76	9,496
17 Aukene D	917	964	33	0	394	7	38	472	0	0	0	0	6,630
33 South Snohomish D	308	323	10	0	52	0	3	65	5	7	0	0	3,565
40 Seattle D	206	207	6	0	102	0	7	115	0	0	0	0	1,297
25 Bellevue D	491	496	188	0	86	18	128	420	9	150	0	9	3,545
28 Kitsap D	474	474	3	1	220	17	18	259	14	24	0	0	5,323
43 Benton D	163	165	4	3	65	0	5	77	1	2	0	1	1,460
54 Everett D	44	45	4	0	23	0	5	32	2	2	0	0	450
27 Federal Way D	483	487	46	0	287	139	8	480	12	31	0	0	4,910
8 Southwest D	6,691	6,712	2,329	0	3,658	13	120	6,120	73	128	3	9	43,668
24 Thurston D	508	508	19	0	319	4	15	348	5	1	0	1	3,008
37 Renton D	232	244	6	0	153	0	9	168	2	5	0	0	2,444
22 Issaquah D	535	540	22	2	312	4	15	355	2	19	1	0	3,653
36 Cowitz D	264	273	1	0	112	2	4	119	1	1	0	0	1,294
45 Chelan D	126	126	13	0	59	2	13	87	1	1	0	0	765
50. Evergreen D	77	77	12	1	47	4	8	72	0	0	0	0	1,116
34 Whatcom D	292	303	38	0	153	1	3	195	2	61	0	0	6,892
52 Grant D	62	43	4	1	56	0	6	67	3	6	0	1	1,480
68 Skagit D	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
62 Lewis D	11	11	2	0	5	0	4	11	4	1	0	0	128
48 Cascade D	88	90	8	24	58	1	2	93	0	0	0	0	1,401
7 Renton M	10,271	10,271	77	0	8,486	17	82	8,662	62	97	0	18	58,695
29 Shoreline D	433	405	156	98	257	10	31	552	2	20	0	0	3,270
74. Clallam 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Island D	115	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,234
74. Grays Harbor D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Okanogan D	51	51	0	0	29	0	2	31	0	2	0	0	268
6 Olympia M	31,706	31,706	26	0	14,454	0	5,811	20,291	106	98	0	0	118,217
5 Bremerton M	35,389	35,389	78	0	17,538	68	47	17,731	82	59	2	1	85,355
74. Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. Franklin D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
3 Bellingham M	56,211	56,189	742	0	45,634	0	5,801	52,177	1,072	0	0	0	358,497
25. Longview M	491	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,374
12 Edmonds M	1,573	1,660	37	14	1,619	0	11	1,681	37	36	0	16	20,310
15 Puyallup M	1,061	1,059	10	2	839	5	6	862	6	15	0	0	6,769
9 Walla Walla M	6,164	6,164	0	0	4,412	0	0	4,412	0	0	0	0	16,606
44 Douglas D	135	135	10	4	86	1	8	109	2	5	0	0	1,691
74. Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. Jefferson D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 Lower Kittitas D	22	18	4	1	19	4	2	30	9	1	0	0	0
65. Mason D	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	40
18 Upper Kittitas D	756	761	25	0	660	3	9	697	19	8	0	5	7,212
74. Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 Pierce 3 D	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
23 Mercer Island D	512	513	108	15	340	0	27	490	9	20	1	5	6,283
64 E. Klickitat D	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	80
10 Winslow M	2,750	2,750	0	0	2,374	0	0	2,374	30	143	0	0	22,036
31 Fife M	341	271	39	0	116	1	56	212	22	52	0	0	6,905
13 Aberdeen M	1,521	1,521	4	0	1,134	0	2	1,140	6	0	0	0	5,229
41 Asotin D	202	207	12	0	86	0	1	99	2	10	0	0	2,464
38 Mount Vernon M	225	224	14	0	144	8	1	167	11	9	0	6	2,991
55 Othello D	40	34	5	0	18	2	1	26	0	1	0	0	453
11 Port Orchard M	1,832	1,627	5	7	1,349	4	21	1,386	13	13	0	4	7,236
65. Lincoln D	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Wapato M	103	103	0	0	103	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	1,056
49 Tumwater M	84	84	0	1	50	0	1	52	3	2	0	0	639
42 Anacortes M	180	160	1	2	112	0	6	121	0	4	0	0	1,682
74. Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 Pend Oreille D	14	14	6	0	2	0	4	12	1	3	0	0	70
59 Marysville M	17	17	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	98
74. Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 W. Klickitat D	7	7	4	7	3	0	4	18	2	2	0	4	284
74. N. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Centralia M	77	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
14 Shelton M	1,395	1,395	6	0	967	0	9	982	5	18	0	4	5,315
74. College Place D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 Fircrest M	30	32	3	0	5	1	7	16	1	8	0	1	170
60 Ferndale M	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	48
39 Hoquiam M	215	220	5	117	82	0	3	207	2	4	0	0	1,268
35 Chelan M	266	0	0	0	266	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	3,914
57 Lake Forrest Pk M	24	24	3	0	19	0	3	25	4	0	0	1	365
74. Algona M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Enumclaw M	346	346	38	22	251	0	4	315	6	56	0	40	4,944
Total: 80 Largest	813,727	813,267	26,322	37,548	503,321	656	28,189	596,036	3,510	19,906	1,506	754	7,608,381
Total: Remaining	76,687	76,841	407	86	59,346	21	1,116	60,976	121	330	171	5	531,290
Total: State	890,414	890,108	26,729	37,634	562,667	677	29,305	657,012	3,631	20,236	1,677	759	8,139,671

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Glossary

A glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Judicial Staffing - December 31

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) -- The total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a person who is scheduled to work 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. Two people, each working a 35-hour week, and one person working a 17.5 hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Workweek -- The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one workweek for each court.

Judges Full Time -- The number of resident full time judges in court at year-end. (This is not an FTE.)

Judges Part Time -- The FTE for part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges.

Judge FTEs -- The FTEs for both full time and part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges' hours.

Commissioners/magistrates -- The FTEs for full time and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Judicial Officer FTEs -- The FTEs for full-time judges, part-time judges, full-time commissioners/magistrates and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Administrative FTEs -- The FTEs for all full time and part-time administrative staff including the administrator, administrative assistants, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, secretaries, etc.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions -- Cases that pertain to (1) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (2) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions -- Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under

municipal code, such as dog leash violations in some municipalities.

Parking Infraction -- Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTA's) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged -- All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in "open court" if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is "in session." Hearings outside the court-room, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing -- A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing -- A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record -- Any hearing, other than those above, that

meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the beginning of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case and the names of the attorneys for the parties who are represented. Second, records of the proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid -- An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction offense without an appearance in court by himself or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/Failure To Appear -- An instance when the defendant has failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or has failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent payments.

Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed -- A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed -- An infraction charged against the defendant that has been rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control -- Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor -- All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor -- Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed -- Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged -- All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment -- A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record -- A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of "not guilty," but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts in record.

Other Hearing on the Record -- Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Bail Forfeiture -- Cases in which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty -- Cases in which the offender has been found NOT guilty of

the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed -- Cases in which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment--including final disposition--is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred -- Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a "probationary period" (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial. **Prosecution Resumed** -- Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following a failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Moneys received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does NOT include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (The 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is NOT included).

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Domestic Violence Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner.

Domestic Violence Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing -- A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing -- A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted -- The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed -- Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court -- Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed \$10,000. In addition, these filings include small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include

all scheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set -- Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set -- The setting or resetting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial -- A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial -- A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed \$2000, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial -- A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing -- A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment -- A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition -- A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial -- A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was \$100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All moneys received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance -- A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing -- A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to the felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing -- A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing -- Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes

additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

Dismissed -- All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court -- Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

Reduced to Misdemeanor -- An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been re-filed as a misdemeanor.

Reference

Reference

Chapter Contents

Associations

- County Clerks'
- Court Administration
- District & Municipal Court Judges
- Juvenile Court Administrators
- Misdemeanant Corrections
- Superior Court Administrators
- Superior Court Judges'

Board, Commissions and Councils

- Board for Judicial Administration
- Board for Trial Court Education
- Commission on Judicial Conduct
- Commission on State Law Reports
- Limited Practice Board
- State/Federal Judicial Council

Standing Committees

- Bench-Bar-Press
- Counts and Community
- Judicial Information Systems
- Pattern Forms
- Pattern Jury Instruction

Reference Material

- Audio-Visual Library
- Benchbooks
- Formbooks
- Handbooks and Manuals

Supreme Court Offices

- Administrator for the Courts
- Clerk of the Supreme Court
- Commissioner of the Supreme Court
- Reporter of Decisions
- State Law Librarian

Associations

County Clerks' Association

The Association of County Clerks provides a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate their efforts to address problems of mutual concern. They hold a county clerk and deputy clerk workshop, and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to, and use of, personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

Thomas Fallquist
President 7/87-7/88
Cowlitz County

Jackie Busse
President 7/88-7/89
Grays Harbor County

Court Administration, Washington State Association for

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance the knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, to improve court administration, and to cooperate and participate with other organizations dedicated to the improvement of court procedures. The membership consists of any person employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as a court clerk, court administrator, or in any other administrative capacity. The Association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the Association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and County Clerks' Association. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information System Committee.

Le Sanchez
President 9/87-9/88
Aukeen District Court

Virgil Hulsey
President 9/88-9/89
Tacoma Municipal Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the courts served by its members.

The following are the committees within the District and Municipal Court Judges Association: Advisor Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Courts and Community, Education, Judicial Assistance, Judicial Insurance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Nominating, Rules, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Honorable Joel A. C. Rindal
President 6/87-6/88
Bellevue District Court

Honorable Christine Cary
President 6/88-6/89
Spokane County District Court

Juvenile Court Administrators, Association of

In response to 1978 changes in the juvenile code, the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) re-evaluated its role, adopted a new mission statement, and identified new Association priorities in 1986.

The mission of the WAJCA is to provide support among, facilitate communication between, and educate the membership of the Association, and to advocate for and influence change in the juvenile justice system.

In response to the newly-adopted mission statement, the Association elected to become a proactive force in the legislative arena. The Association took a leadership role in organizing and conducting legislative "linkage" meetings. The meetings have provided a forum for associations with shared interests to meet and discuss their legislative proposals and positions.

Pam Shotwell
President 9/88-9/89
Lincoln County Juvenile Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for services related to the supervision of misdemeanor probationers. Misdemeanant probation officers also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks.

The misdemeanor probation worker's professional group, Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State, represents over 100 misdemeanor corrections staffers in nearly 30 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanor probation departments include Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal

courts served by misdemeanor probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Elaine McNally
President 6/87-6/88
Pierce County District Court

Susan Anderson
President 6/88-6/89
King County Probations Department

Superior Court Administrators' Association

Superior court administrators face a myriad of problems in assisting judges in court operations. Assuring smooth caseload, orienting new staff, mediation techniques, mandatory arbitration, trial calendaring, and other administrative functions are their responsibility. In response to these demands, the Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall.

Mark Oldenburg
President 8/87-8/88
Clark County Superior Court

Carol Glover
President 8/88-8/89
Island/San Juan Superior Court

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Association of Superior Court Judges is created statutorily under RCW 2.16.010. The purpose of the association is to improve the administration of justice. Instructive programs, whereby higher standards of efficiency and excellence may be obtained, better equip the superior court judges of Washington in the proper performance of their duties. The Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes the interchange of ideas, and encourages cooperation and social contacts among the members of the judiciary. It promotes the objectives of statutes relating to the association and promotes better relations with the public and the other branches of government.

The Association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The following are committees within the Superior Court Judges' Association: Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Court Rules

Insanity Defense, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

Honorable Norman W. Quinn
President-Judge 1987-1988
King County Superior Court

Honorable Harold D. Clarke
President-Judge 1988-1989
Spokane County Superior Court

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets monthly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The 10-member Board is comprised of the Chief Justice and acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding chief judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, the president-judge and president-elect of the Superior Court Judges and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations, and two attorneys.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and court support personnel at the trial court level. The 13 members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association and the OAC. The Board sponsored programs which provided educational opportunities to well over 1000 individuals.

Honorable James M. Murphy
Chair, 9/87-6/89
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A constitutional amendment became effective December 4, 1986 with voters'

passage of SJR 136. The name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission was changed to Commission on Judicial Conduct; the membership of the Commission was expanded from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being non-lawyers. Any hearings held subsequent to proceedings to determine if further action is necessary are public, and Commission recommendations to the Supreme Court for removal of a judge shall result in suspension with salary until a final determination is made by the Supreme Court.

Ann Sandstrom
Chair 6/87-6/88
Lay Member

Wesley Nuxoll
Chair 6/88-6/89
Attorney at Law

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises the publication of the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. By statute, the commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since that time over 1000 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees rules governing procedures for certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified, an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of

Reference

continuing education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

The following are committees within the Limited Practice Board: Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review

Gordon Schlicke
Chair 6/86-6/92
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Created in 1984, the Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, to promote harmonious relationships between state and federal courts in Washington State, and to provide a discussion mechanism where both could explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership includes judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, the U.S. District Court in Washington, the Washington Supreme Court, the state Superior Court Judges' Association, and the state Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Because of its informal, discussion-group nature, the group operates without officers and by-laws.

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Organized in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington provides an ad hoc forum for the discussion of fair trial/free press conflicts between judges, attorneys and the media. Nationally, it is one of the oldest groups of its kind.

The full, 50-plus member Committee meets during the fall of each year. A smaller Steering Committee, appointed by the chairman and composed of committee officers and others, may meet between annual meetings to discuss items which arise in the interim or which were referred to it by the full Committee. Committee discussions occasionally result in a request for additions or changes to court rules which address media activity in state courts.

A Liaison Committee is also appointed by the chairman to provide, as

requested, on-the-spot advice to lawyers, judges and media personnel concerning First v. Sixth Amendment problems. Known popularly as the "Fire Brigade," this subcommittee is available to consult with any judge, attorney, reporter, or editor who is experiencing a current, court-media problem.

Committee by-laws name the Chief Justice of the Washington Supreme Court as chairman and the Acting Chief Justice as vice-chairman. A secretary-treasurer is appointed by the Committee.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair, 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Judicial Information System Committee

The Judicial Information System Committee sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules which affect the operation of the Judicial Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the appellate level, four members from the superior level, four members from the limited jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom is a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following five advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee, SCOMIS User Advisory Committee and Data Administration Advisory Committee.

Project committees are created to monitor specific projects, resolve project related issues, report to JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan.

Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson
Chair 1/87-1/89
Supreme Court

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving the quality of forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. The committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Honorable Herbert E. Wieland
Chair
Pacific/Wahkiakum Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the quality of instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are straightforward. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. The committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Honorable George T. Shields
Chair, 12/87-12/88
Spokane County Superior Court

Honorable Patricia H. Aitken
Chair, 12/88-12/89
King County Superior Court

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. It was developed by the Board for Trial

Court Education in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are either unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles, or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Benchbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms Benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This is a companion volume to the *Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure*, focusing on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. This volume also allows easy cross-referencing to the main Criminal Procedure Benchbook. 1988, 518 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This volume is a source of statutes, court rules, case law and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority

of the volume follows the format of the Justice Court Civil Rules (JCR), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections. 1988, 594 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and paternity. Also included are topics as they occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1988, 340 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms Benchbook.

The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983. 1988 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Formbooks

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of pattern forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules and covers the topics of shelter care proceedings, dependency

proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential placement, juvenile offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. 1983, 190 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes what types of cases are heard at each court level and how those courts operate, as well as describing the general judicial process and providing specifics as to how a trial proceeds. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1987, 42 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of the various manuals written for the clerk of the superior court and the clerk's employees, providing an overview of the clerk's duties including financial matters and recordkeeping, while containing appropriate cross-references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1988, 435 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language expertise those foreign language interpreters employed in superior, district, and municipal courts. Also included are names and addresses of agencies providing information and referral services for the deaf and hard of hearing. 1988, 36 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts in implementing electronic recording procedures and determining the financial impact of implementation,

Reference

while also providing updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform effectively by providing information about the trial process and their role in it, the do's and don'ts of jury service, as well as a glossary of legal terms encountered during their service as jurors. 1988, 14 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Juvenile Court Administrator's Desk Manual

This manual is intended to standardize procedures between juvenile courts and related agencies. In addition, it provides a quick reference to the juvenile code. 1988, 300 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, following the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations," and are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1988, 55 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited jurisdiction providing specific "how to" information for judicial officers and support personnel to perform their jobs successfully. 1988, 1,012 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Pro Tem Handbook

This is an introductory reference for pro tem judges which includes legal information on their role in the court system as well as practical tips to assist in judicial tasks. 1986, 21 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions

This volume contains advisory opinions on judicial conduct rendered by the

Ethics Advisory Committee from 1984 to the present, a copy of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and information on the ethics advisory opinion process. 1987, 68 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Six Washington Practice-Pattern Instructions-Civil

The objective of this publication is to present patterns for simple, brief, accurate and unbiased statements of the law in order to reduce argument during trials over the phraseology of standard instructions and to prevent trial court errors and consequent appeals on instruction issues.

A new, Third Edition to be published in the spring of 1989 features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, consortium medical malpractice and product liability. In addition many of the damage instructions found in the second edition have been revised to meet the requirements of tort reform. A principle feature of the new edition is a set of new verdict forms which are tailored to cover a variety of factual patterns as to parties, entities and conduct which may be encountered in tort litigation under the 1986 Tort Reform Act.

Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

The following are the units within the Office of the Administrator for the Courts: Administration, Client Services, Court Services, Data Administration, Education, Fiscal, Legal Services, Maintenance, New Development, Personnel, Production Services, Public Information, Software Services, Research and Statistics, Superior Court, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Established under Article IV, Section 22 of the Washington Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court maintains the court's records, files, and documents. The clerk is responsible for managing the Court's caseload

including the docketing of all cases and papers filed, arranging for the reproduction and service of all briefs filed, and preparing court calendars, as well as arranging for pro tem judges. All special court proceedings and ceremonies are either arranged by, or coordinated through, the Clerk's Office.

The clerk rules on allowable costs, such as attorney fees, in each case decided by the Supreme Court, and may also rule on various other procedural motions. Indigent appeal cost bills for the Supreme Court and the three divisions of the Court of Appeals are also approved for payment by the clerk.

The Clerk's Office is the repository for all records concerning admissions and discipline of those authorized to practice law in Washington State, and of all disciplinary proceedings referred to the Court by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The Commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegated certain decision-making functions to the Commissioner subject to the court's review. The Commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the *Washington Reports* and the *Washington Appellate Reports*. These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions decided by the state's Supreme Court and its Court of Appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is distributed free of charge to subscribers to the *Washington Reports* advance sheets. Bound volumes of reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions.

The Reporter and his attorney staff draft legal headnotes detailing the precedential holdings in the opinion and factual paragraphs summarizing the nature of the case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statement of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The Reporter publishes the *Washington Reports Style Manual* which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to conform to the rules in the manual. The Reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Service is also provided statewide to attorneys, units of local government, other libraries, and the general public. Its nearly 250,000 volumes make it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities which yield information on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of other publications including newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 284 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through microfiche catalogs.

In June 1984 the library's major card catalog was reproduced in microfiche, thereby providing a catalog that could be easily duplicated and distributed to other libraries. Through the microfiche catalog, the library of each division of the state Court of Appeals has a major portion of the State Law Library's holdings immediately available to them.

An in-house, multi-user/multi-tasking microcomputer system for serials control and fund accounting was completed in 1985. Approximately 4,000 serial publications and fund

accounting records are stored on the system.

A bimonthly publication, *Selected Recent Acquisitions*, is currently distributed to over 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. It is also sent to selected law libraries in other states. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the *Washington State Bar News*.