



**DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL  
COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION**

***BOARD MEETING***

**July 8, 2022**

**VIA ZOOM  
VIDEO CONFERENCE**

# DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE OF BOARD MEETINGS

## 2022-2023

DATE	TIME	MEETING LOCATION*
Friday, July 8, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, Aug 12, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, Sept 9, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, Oct 14, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Facility 18000 International Blvd, Suite 1106 Zoom Available
Friday, Nov 18, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, Dec 9, 2022	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Facility 18000 International Blvd, Suite 1106 Zoom Available
Friday, Jan 13, 2023	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, Feb 10, 2023	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Facility 18000 International Blvd, Suite 1106 Zoom Available
Friday, March 10, 2023	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	ZOOM Video Conference
Friday, April 14, 2023	12:30 – 3:30 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Facility 18000 International Blvd, Suite 1106 Zoom Available
May 2023	TBD	DMCJA Board Retreat Location: TBD
June 2023	TBD – during spring program	DMCJA Spring Program Location: TBD

AOC Staff: Stephanie Oyler

***\*All meeting locations are subject to change, with notice to members***

Updated: May 14, 2022



**DMCJA BOARD MEETING**  
**FRIDAY, JULY 8, 2022**  
**12:30 PM – 3:30 PM**  
**ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE**

**PRESIDENT RICK LEO**

**AGENDA**

**PAGE**

**Call to Order**

<b>1. Presentation:</b> Integrating DMCJA Priorities into Committee Work – Commissioner Leo	1
<b>2. General Business</b>	
A. Minutes for May 18, 2022	7
B. Treasurer and Special Fund Reports for June 2022	10
<b>3. Liaison Reports</b>	
A. Superior Court Judges’ Association ( <b>SCJA</b> ) – Judge Samuel Chung, SCJA President-Elect	
B. District and Municipal Court Management Association ( <b>DMCMA</b> ) – Ellen Attebury, President	
C. Misdemeanor Probation Association ( <b>MPA</b> ) – Regina Alexander, Representative	
D. Washington State Association for Justice ( <b>WSAJ</b> ) – Mark O’Halloran, Esq.	
E. Washington State Bar Association ( <b>WSBA</b> ) – Francis Adewale, Esq.	
F. Administrative Office of the Courts ( <b>AOC</b> ) – Dawn Marie Rubio, State Court Administrator	
G. Board for Judicial Administration ( <b>BJA</b> ) – Judge Mary Logan, Judge Dan Johnson, Judge Tam Bui, Judge Rebecca Robertson	
H. Judicial Information System Update ( <b>JIS</b> ) – Arsenio Escudero, JIS Business Liaison, AOC	31
<b>4. Standing Committee Reports</b>	
A. Bylaws Committee – Judge Kristian Hedine	
B. Conference Planning Committee – Judge Andrea Beall	
C. Council on Independent Courts – Judge Rebecca Robertson	
D. Diversity Committee Report – Judge Karl Williams	33
E. DOL Liaison Committee – Judge Angelle Gerl	
F. Education Committee Report – Judge Jeffrey R. Smith	
G. Legislative Committee Report – Judge Kevin G. Ringus and Judge Whitney Rivera	
H. Public Outreach Committee Report – Judge Beth Fraser and Judge Michelle K. Gehlsen	
I. Rules Committee Report – Judge Catherine McDowall and Judge Wade Samuelson	
i. Minutes from April 26, 2022 Meeting	62
J. Therapeutic Courts Committee Report – Judge Fred Gillings and Judge Jenifer Howson	
<b>5. Action Items</b>	
A.	

<p><b>6. Discussion Items</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Board Vacancy – Judge Laura Van Slyck retired effective June 30, 2022. Term in Position 5 – FT Municipal Court ends June 2023.</li> <li>B. Board Position 10</li> <li>C. Board Operational Rules Updates</li> <li>D. Presentation Ideas for Future Agendas</li> <li>E. Lobbyist/Staff Gift Reimbursement</li> <li>F. Interbranch Advisory Committee – Judge Kevin G. Ringus</li> </ul>	<p>64</p> <p>67</p>
<p><b>7. Information Items</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Webinar: Judicial Branch Funding – How Money Flows and Where it Goes, Christopher Stanley, AOC Chief Financial and Management Officer</li> <li>B. DMCJA Response to Comments Submitted in Opposition to Proposed CrRLJ 3.3 and CrR 3.3</li> <li>C. Court Recovery Task Force Final Report: <a href="#">“Re-Imagining Our Courts: Pandemic Response and Recovery Lead Courts Into the Future.”</a></li> <li>D. New AOC Program: Trial Court Legal Services</li> </ul>	<p>68</p> <p>69</p> <p>71</p>
<p><b>8. Other Business</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Attendee Information Sharing</li> <li>B. The next DMCJA Board meeting is scheduled for Friday, August 12, 2022 from 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. via Zoom video conference.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>9. Adjourn</b></p>	

# **DMCJA**

## **MONTHLY COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE BOARD**

**\*\*IF A CHAIR, OR A COMMITTEE MEMBER DESIGNEE, IS NOT AVAILABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETING VIA ZOOM/IN-PERSON, A WRITTEN REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR THE BOARD PACKET\*\***

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COMMITTEE

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CHAIR(S)

### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OVER THE PAST MONTH**

### **WORKS IN PROGRESS AND PLANNED FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

## 2022-2023 DMCJA Priorities

During the COVID-19 pandemic and now endemic, the DMCJA has faced many challenges that compelled us to rethink how we operate. The DMCJA has demonstrated that it can be nimble and quick to respond to major changes and cultural shifts. We have also learned that collaboration with other similarly situated organizations is critical. We must now apply this rigor to dismantling systemic racism in our justice system. Given these challenging circumstances, our 2022-2023 DMCJA Priorities have become even more essential to create a fairer justice system.

### 1. Identifying and Eliminating Systemic Racism in our Justice System

Direct and systemic racism has created individual and community trauma. A fair justice system must earn people's trust and confidence in order to properly function. We must do better, especially because we are the courts in which most people interact. Action is required, and empty platitudes will solve nothing. This crisis will not be fixed overnight but will require a recommitment by each judicial officer every day. To that end, the DMCJA is committed to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion training and education as a mainstream requirement of Judicial Education. The DMCJA recognizes the importance of recruiting more judges of color who will more accurately reflect the diversity in our communities across the state, and remains committed to achieving this goal. We have added a new position to the DMCJA Board of Governors to ensure that more diverse perspectives will be considered in leadership decisions. We have made a resource commitment to the Washington State Racial Justice Consortium, whose mission is: "to identify actions and structural changes that could help end racism and the devaluing of Black lives within the state judicial system." We will continue to support other justice partners who focus on this work. The DMCJA will also seek to improve data collection and utilize more effective research within the new Case Management System to better identify where systemic racism exists within our justice system, and then address those inequities with best practice solutions.

#### ACTION ITEMS:

- Collaborate with the Center for Court Innovation to establish the FAIR Court ("Secret Shopper") project in Washington state, and pursue funding either through legislative action or stakeholder contributions.
- Incorporate Implicit Bias Training in as many WA Courts of Limited Jurisdiction as possible, on an ongoing basis.
- Review and adopt recommendations from the Racial Justice Consortium Action Plan.
- Require DMCJA Committees to establish and share plans for how their work will contribute towards meeting the goals associated with this priority.

### 2. Courthouse Security

The safety of all who work within and of those who visit our courthouses remains a top priority. The public is summoned into court for various reasons from jury duty through to parking tickets, traffic infractions, civil and criminal matters. Some of the most potentially violent scenarios arise when domestic violence cases are heard. Witnesses and alleged victims are summoned to participate in the process and deserve to feel safe when they enter. Courthouse staff deserve to work in a building that does not place them at risk of preventable harm.

GR 35 – Trial Court Security Rule as well as Minimum Court Standards were established in 2017. An implementation grid was also disseminated. Small jurisdictions are most in jeopardy since they are the least likely to have funding to supply adequate security personnel and resources to help keep all who enter safe. There should be equity in the application of funding across the state to ensure adequate protection is available.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Gather all reports of security incidents and documentation from BJA Courthouse Security Task Force to document the need; educate local funding sources on the importance of this issue.
- Meet face to face with both State and local legislative and executive branches to more thoroughly describe security breaches and issues.
- Strategize possible funding approaches which would encourage collaboration between State and local governments.

### **3. Access to Justice**

Access to justice is critical to the citizens of Washington State. Access may include, but is not necessarily limited to: quality interpreter services, courtroom and court staff accessibility, technological related access, and the facilitation of services for self-represented litigants. Several issues related to interpreters should be highlighted, including ADA/foreign language interpreters, the quality of interpretation options, and access to interpreters. The DMCJA has supported the efforts of the BJA Court System Education Funding Task Force and BJA Interpreter Services Funding Task Force. The DMCJA should continue to track pilot initiatives, such as Tukwila Municipal Court’s robot, *Sheldon*, which is used to provide remote interpreter services. In our digitized world, members of the public should also have the option of using technology to access the courts. The DMCJA continues to encourage courts to employ technology such as Zoom or other similar platforms to improve attendance at hearings, for defendants in criminal matters both in custody and out of custody, as well as plaintiffs and defendants engaged in civil matters. For those who face challenges of transportation, child care, work schedules, and other limitations, remote or virtual hearings increase and improve access to justice. Further, broadcasting hearings via YouTube or similar platforms allows for the public to observe our courtroom processes and procedures and helps educate observers about our court systems.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Review and adopt recommendations from the Racial Justice Consortium Action Plan.
- Broad deployment to as many courts of limited jurisdiction as possible, of the “secret shopper” (anonymous court observer and evaluator) program sponsored by the Center for Court Innovation, to determine areas of improvement in our court systems.
- Development and use of community resource centers placed in or near our courts, which enable court participants to access service providers.
- Continued development and upgrade of network and technology to facilitate remote attendance, both for the courts and participants.

### **4. Sustainability of Therapeutic Courts**

The purpose of this priority is to address the continuing issues that face our court community, such as mental health, homelessness, veteran needs, and drug and alcohol addiction. The Board is concerned about consistent management of defendants with these issues. Therapeutic Courts have been determined as the most efficient and best method to manage defendants with these particular needs. The Washington State Legislature has recognized this as a priority and has responded with substantial funding with grants available through the Administrative Office of the Courts. With this new funding now available, many courts of limited jurisdiction have initiated the development of therapeutic courts across the state. The legislature will closely monitor how courts of limited jurisdiction use the funds now available. It is imperative that courts of limited jurisdiction with existing and longstanding therapeutic courts partner with these new therapeutic programs and function as mentor courts helping them gain success. In addition, our therapeutic courts should also avail themselves of the new Behavioral Health Team at AOC, which will help with therapeutic court staff education on best practices, assist with gathering data and analysis, and provide general assistance and guidance to our therapeutic courts.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Connect Mentor Therapeutic Courts with newly formed Therapeutic Courts to assist with development and implementation.
- Continue to effectively advocate to the Washington State Legislature for ongoing funding for CLJ Therapeutic Courts, including consistent reporting on successes and challenges experienced by these programs.
- Use current funding wisely, so as to demonstrate good stewardship of funds.

**5. Educate Justice Partners**

To accomplish the goals of the DMCJA, we must educate the executive and legislative branches of local and state government. The Public Outreach Committee is tasked with developing materials that will assist urban and rural court judges in educating local government and the public. There are several ways to better educate our justice partners, including creating reference materials for judges to obtain in a centralized repository on the Inside Courts website. Initially, this repository will contain documents for use in contacting and informing local legislators, council members, and partner organizations of our accomplishments and needs. The DMCJA Public Outreach Committee will serve as a resource for judges, assisting in planning events such as State of the Court addresses, and providing information on local programs, funding opportunities, and community partnerships. Such partners may include: Association of Washington Cities, Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, Washington Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Washington State Association of Municipal Attorneys, Washington State Association of Counties, risk management agencies, city and county councils, local school districts, and civil and social clubs.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Develop and implement strategies to invite executive and legislative branches to visit/view court dockets.

**6. Preserving the Independence of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction**



Justice should be dispensed fairly throughout the state for all persons and should not be jeopardized by pressure from the executive and legislative branches of government. Judges should not be placed in jeopardy of losing their positions based upon the exercise of judicial independence in decision making. The Council on Independent Courts was developed to be a consistent force available when judges are experiencing judicial independence related issues. This committee needs to maintain vigilance to help maintain the quality and consistency of justice across all courts of limited jurisdiction. Statutory disparities between district and municipal courts should be eliminated and regionalization of courts needs to be monitored. The CIC was developed to step up when courts face issues which violate GR 29 and the independence of the courts.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Whenever possible, continue to educate the executive and legislative branches about the separation of powers doctrine.

## **7. Legal Financial Obligations: Education and Outreach**

Addressing the impact of court imposed financial obligations on the indigent must continue to be a priority. The Legal Financial Obligations (LFO) calculator is an example of a new program that has helped. Individual courts are using other innovative methods to address this issue, such as relicensing programs and waiving all discretionary financial obligations. Electronic Home Monitoring, Alcohol Monitoring, and Abusive Partner Intervention Programs are examples of pretrial and post-conviction services indigent defendants often are required to pay without any assistance. Surveys and success stories from across the state should be collected and used to develop recommendations for courts to obtain funding to eliminate the disparate impact of court-imposed fines and costs as well as court mandated treatment programs and education. The DMCJA must talk with budget decision-makers on ways to improve indigent access to court ordered programs and education. These programs can help individuals from re-offending and that has been shown to improve public safety. After the case of *State v. Blazina*, and its progeny, the court has an obligation to consider the ability of each defendant to pay any financial obligation to the courts. It is the responsibility of the DMCJA to educate judicial officers so that they can better address the courts' responsibility to indigent defendants in the imposition and collection of financial obligations ordered by the court.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Develop training session either through webinars or at the annual Spring Program, which educates the judiciary on LFO issues.
- Coordinate with the Pattern Forms Committee to create and distribute forms to members.

## **8. Member Engagement**

The DMCJA fulfills its statutory obligations through its committees. Therefore, the Board should actively encourage its members to participate in committee work and governance of our organization. Currently, 76 members volunteer for committees of which 39 participate on 2 or more committees, and 16 participate on 3 or more committees. 160 members are currently not in service on any committees.

There are a number of ways to actively encourage more member participation. Inform the members that most, if not all, of our committee work is still being conducted over Zoom which allows for less travel, fewer pro tem judges, and easier access to committee meetings. Have a separate section at the Judicial College regarding member engagement where we can learn more about our newest judges and their background, interests, and assist in mentorship. Instituting a succession plan and active mentoring opportunities as judges leave the bench and new judges are elected or appointed.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Conduct a survey of membership to learn areas of legal expertise and interests both on and off the bench, which would allow for a concentrated and targeted inquiry to judges in order to facilitate participation on certain committees based on strengths and interest.
- Establish a participation goal: Currently, one third of the DMCJA membership is involved in committee work. The goal is to have at least half of all members involved in committee work in the next year. This would be roughly 40 additional members actively participating, and should be an attainable goal for the association.

## **9. Continuity of Operations**

The DMCJA recognizes that access to justice exists only when courts are operational. Each court, regardless of size and location, must plan for continuity of operations in response to a spectrum of contingencies including pandemic, personnel, technology, site, or logistical disruptions or threats. Disruptions can affect court staff, vendors, and/or the public at large. They can occur at the courthouse or off-site; can be natural or man-made disasters; and can be short-term or long-term in duration.

The DMCJA will work with the Administrative Office of the Courts and individual district and municipal courts to ensure that all court leaders have the education and ability to identify resources to help their courts prepare robust and complete plans to help them continue operations through potential threats and disruptions.

ACTION ITEMS:

- Take meaningful board action on results of the upcoming survey.



**DMCJA Board of Governors Meeting**  
**Saturday, May 14, 2022 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.**  
**Chelan Chamber of Commerce**  
**Zoom Video Conference <https://wacourts.zoom.us/j/86540916511>**

## MEETING MINUTES

### Members Present:

Chair, Judge Charles D. Short  
Judge Anita Crawford-Willis  
Judge Michelle K. Gehlsen  
Judge Drew Ann Henke  
Commissioner Rick Leo  
Judge Catherine McDowall  
Judge Lloyd Oaks  
Judge Kevin Ringus  
Judge Laura Van Slyck  
Judge Mindy Walker  
Judge Karl Williams  
Commissioner Paul Wohl

### Guests:

Judge Samuel Chung, SCJA via Zoom  
Judge Jessica Giner, Guest  
Judge Mary Logan, BJA Representative  
Judge Rebecca Robertson, BJA Representative

### AOC Staff:

Stephanie Oyler, Primary DMCJA Staff  
Tracy Dugas, Court Program Specialist via Zoom

### Members Absent:

Judge Thomas Cox  
Judge Michael Frans  
Judge Jeffrey Smith

## CALL TO ORDER

Judge Charles D. Short, District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA) President, noted a quorum was present and called the DMCJA Board of Governors (Board) meeting to order at 2:05 p.m.

## WELCOME AND MINUTES

Judge Short welcomed everyone to the May 2022 meeting of the DMCJA Board of Governors.

### A. Minutes

The minutes from the April 8, 2022 meeting were previously distributed to the members. Judge Short asked if there were any changes that needed to be made to the minutes. Hearing none, the minutes were approved by consensus.

## COMMITTEE AND LIAISON REPORTS

### A. Liaison Reports

#### 1. District and Municipal Court Management Association (DMCMA)

DMCMA President Kris Thompson was not present.

#### 2. Misdemeanant Probation Association (MPA)

MPA Representative Regina Alexander was not present.

**3. Washington State Association for Justice (WSAJ)**

WSAJ Representative Mark O'Halloran, Esq. was not present.

**4. Washington State Bar Association (WSBA)**

WSBA Representative Francis Adewale, Esq. was not present.

**5. Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA)**

SCJA President-Elect Samuel Chung briefly introduced himself and noted that he is now the SCJA liaison to DMCJA. Judge Chung shared that he has been pleased to see how well DMCJA and SCJA worked together over the last year and that he would like to continue with strong collaboration between the associations.

**6. Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)**

Judge Tam Bui was not present.

**7. Racial Justice Consortium**

Judge Michelle Gehlsen reported that the Racial Justice Consortium is finalizing their report and that the draft will be distributed to members for review and comment.

**B. Rules Committee Report**

Judge Jeffrey Goodwin was not present.

**C. Diversity Committee Report**

Judge Karl Williams reported that the Diversity Committee recently completed a survey on electronic home monitoring and that a researcher compiled a report on the survey results, at no cost to DMCJA.

**D. Legislative Committee Report**

Commissioner Paul Wohl and Judge Kevin Ringus were present but did not report.

**E. Therapeutic Courts Committee Report**

Judge Laura Van Slyck reported that this will be her last board meeting as she is retiring on June 30, 2022.

**F. Public Outreach Committee Report**

Judge Michelle K. Gehlsen was present but did not report.

**G. Education Committee Report**

Judge Jeffrey R. Smith was not present.

**H. JASP Report**

Judge Mary Logan was present but did not report.

**ACTION**

**A. Adopt 2022-2023 DMCJA Budget**

The Board moved, seconded, and passed a vote (M/S/P) to adopt the 2022-2023 DMCJA Budget as discussed during the Board Retreat.

**B. Adopt the DMCJA 2022-2023 Priorities**

M/S/P to adopt the DMCJA 2022-2023 Priorities as discussed during the Board Retreat.

**C. Adopt the DMCJA 2022-2023 Meeting Schedule**

M/S/P to adopt the DMCJA 2022-2023 Meeting Schedule as discussed during the Board Retreat.

**D. Ratification of Bylaws Amendments SurveyMonkey Vote for Annual Meeting Ballot**

M/S/P to ratify the previous online vote for inclusion of bylaws amendments on the Annual Meeting ballot.

**E. Contracts for Lobbyist and Grant Writer**

M/S/P to approve the Lobbyist and Grant Writer contracts as discussed during the Board Retreat.

**DISCUSSION**

**A. Minority and Justice Commission Funding Request for Annual Symposium – Ethics Concerns**

Judge Short reminded the board that this item had been previously discussed and that the decision at that time was to provide the financial support requested by the Minority and Justice Commission as long as further review did not reveal any potential ethical concerns with the topic of the symposium. Judge Short reported that staff contacted Tom Creekpauam at AOC to receive an unofficial opinion about ethics concerns, and Tom provided informal guidance that as long as the funding was not going to directly support a legislative position on reparations, the concerns should be minimal. Discussion ensued and the board ultimately decided to continue their financial support of the event.

**INFORMATION**

Judge Short brought the following informational items to the Board's attention.

- A. Access to Superior Court Documents – Response from Clerks
- B. GR 31 and CrR 2.1, Access to Juvenile Records: Joint Letter, Letter from WAPA, Letter from WASPC, Email from Bench Bar Press Fire Brigade, Related Articles, Letter from WAPA, Supreme Court Order Delaying, Email from Bench Bar Press Fire Brigade, Dissent
- C. Joint Letter regarding GR 9(f)(2)
- D. Diversity Committee Reports – BJA Strategic Initiative Proposal, EHM/Jail Alternatives Descriptive Analysis of Survey Results, Additional Analyses Report, Seattle Times Article
- E. Letter from CLJ's regarding OCourt Integration into CLJ-CMS
- F. Judge David Steiner Memorial Information

**OTHER BUSINESS**

The next DMCJA Annual Business Meeting is scheduled for June 7, 2022 from 12:15 p.m. to 1:15 p.m. via Zoom video conference.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:49 p.m.

**Christina E Huwe**  
**Pierce County Bookkeeping**  
1504 58<sup>th</sup> Way SE  
Auburn, WA 98092  
Phone (360) 710-5937  
E-Mail: piercecountybookkeeping@outlook.com

**SUMMARY OF REPORTS**

**WASHINGTON STATE  
DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES'  
ASSOCIATION**

For the Period Ending June 30th, 2022

Please find attached the following reports for you to review:

- Statement of Financial Position
- Monthly Statement of Activities.
- Bank Reconciliation Reports
- Transaction Detail Report (year-to-date)
- Special Fund Bank Statement
- Current Budget Balance

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding the attached.

**PLEASE BE SURE TO KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS**

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
As of June 30, 2022

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	Jun 30, 22
<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
<b>Checking/Savings</b>	
Bank of America - Checking	11,640
Bank of America - Savings	362,057
Washington Federal (Spec Fund)	39,013
<b>Total Checking/Savings</b>	412,710
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	412,710
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Accumulated Depreciation	(703)
Computer Equipment	579
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	(124)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>412,586</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	
Equity	412,586
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	<b>412,586</b>

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Statement of Activities**  
For the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2022

	<u>Jul 21</u>	<u>Aug 21</u>	<u>Sep 21</u>	<u>Oct 21</u>	<u>Nov 21</u>	<u>Dec 21</u>	<u>Jan 22</u>
<b>Ordinary Income/Expense</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
Interest Income	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
Membership Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	112,275
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15,009</u>	<u>112,284</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	9	9	9	9	8	15,009	112,284
<b>Expense</b>							
President's - Special Fund	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
Prior Year Budget Expense	1,645	5,031	0	0	0	0	0
Board Meeting Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Bookkeeping Expense	318	318	318	318	318	318	318
Judicial Assistance Committee	0	0	1,525	750	0	2,000	0
Judicial College Social Support	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial Community Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Legislative Pro-Tem	0	0	0	0	0	245	0
Lobbyist Contract	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Municipal/Dist. Ct Swearing-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
President Expense	0	0	100	0	17	261	525
Pro Tempore (Chair Approval)	0	0	395	166	0	735	490
Professional Services	0	0	0	0	775	0	0
Public Outreach (ad hoc workgrp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasurer Expense and Bonds	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
<b>Total Expense</b>	<u>9,963</u>	<u>11,349</u>	<u>8,338</u>	<u>7,244</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>11,558</u>	<u>7,483</u>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<u>(9,954)</u>	<u>(11,340)</u>	<u>(8,329)</u>	<u>(7,235)</u>	<u>(7,292)</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>104,801</u>
<b>Net Income</b>	<u><u>(9,954)</u></u>	<u><u>(11,340)</u></u>	<u><u>(8,329)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,235)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,292)</u></u>	<u><u>3,450</u></u>	<u><u>104,801</u></u>



**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Statement of Activities**  
For the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 2022

	<u>Feb 22</u>	<u>Mar 22</u>	<u>Apr 22</u>	<u>May 22</u>	<u>Jun 22</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b>Ordinary Income/Expense</b>						
<b>Income</b>						
Interest Income	8	9	9	10	10	108
Membership Revenue	47,050	7,800	1,950	2,900	250	187,225
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>47,058</u>	<u>7,809</u>	<u>1,959</u>	<u>2,910</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>187,333</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	47,058	7,809	1,959	2,910	260	187,333
<b>Expense</b>						
President's - Special Fund	0	100	0	87	99	476
Prior Year Budget Expense	0	0	0	0	0	6,677
Board Meeting Expense	0	0	0	2,093	9,964	12,207
Bookkeeping Expense	318	318	318	318	318	3,816
Judicial Assistance Committee	0	2,000	500	2,219	3,346	12,340
Judicial College Social Support	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Judicial Community Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Legislative Pro-Tem	0	0	0	0	210	455
Lobbyist Contract	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	66,000
Municipal/Dist. Ct Swearing-in	0	0	0	0	38	38
President Expense	70	17	17	146	1,569	2,723
Pro Tempore (Chair Approval)	490	630	180	0	420	3,505
Professional Services	0	0	0	0	0	775
Public Outreach (ad hoc workgrp	0	0	0	0	153	153
Treasurer Expense and Bonds	0	0	0	0	23	33
<b>Total Expense</b>	<u>6,878</u>	<u>9,065</u>	<u>7,015</u>	<u>10,863</u>	<u>16,141</u>	<u>113,199</u>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<u>40,181</u>	<u>(1,256)</u>	<u>(5,056)</u>	<u>(7,954)</u>	<u>(15,882)</u>	<u>74,134</u>
<b>Net Income</b>	<u><u>40,181</u></u>	<u><u>(1,256)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,056)</u></u>	<u><u>(7,954)</u></u>	<u><u>(15,882)</u></u>	<u><u>74,134</u></u>

## Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.

## Reconciliation Detail

Bank of America - Checking, Period Ending 06/30/2022

Type	Date	Num	Name	Clr	Amount	Balance
<b>Beginning Balance</b>						15,463.60
<b>Cleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Checks and Payments - 17 items</b>						
Check	06/06/2022		Mindy Walker	X	-830.40	-830.40
Check	06/06/2022		Karl Williams	X	-810.48	-1,640.88
Check	06/06/2022		Catherine McDowall	X	-789.71	-2,430.59
Check	06/06/2022		Drew Henke	X	-785.94	-3,216.53
Check	06/06/2022		Lloyd Oaks	X	-785.35	-4,001.88
Check	06/06/2022		Kevin Ringus	X	-780.71	-4,782.59
Check	06/06/2022		Rebecca Robertson	X	-764.88	-5,547.47
Check	06/06/2022		Michelle Gehlsen.	X	-729.38	-6,276.85
Check	06/06/2022		Laura Vanslyck	X	-727.29	-7,004.14
Check	06/06/2022		Rick Leo	X	-722.76	-7,726.90
Check	06/06/2022		Charles Short	X	-568.26	-8,295.16
Check	06/06/2022		Anita M. Crawford-...	X	-488.85	-8,784.01
Check	06/06/2022		Mary Logan	X	-421.83	-9,205.84
Transfer	06/07/2022			X	-99.31	-9,305.15
Check	06/08/2022		Pierce County Book...	X	-318.00	-9,623.15
Check	06/18/2022		Paul Wohl	X	-503.55	-10,126.70
Transfer	06/23/2022			X	-1,722.43	-11,849.13
Total Checks and Payments					-11,849.13	-11,849.13
<b>Deposits and Credits - 3 items</b>						
Deposit	05/31/2022			X	2,068.08	2,068.08
Deposit	06/23/2022			X	250.00	2,318.08
Transfer	06/30/2022			X	10,000.00	12,318.08
Total Deposits and Credits					12,318.08	12,318.08
Total Cleared Transactions					468.95	468.95
Cleared Balance					468.95	15,932.55
<b>Uncleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Checks and Payments - 4 items</b>						
Check	06/06/2022		SCDC Finance Dept.		-420.00	-420.00
Check	06/06/2022		SCDC Finance Dept.		-210.00	-630.00
Check	06/30/2022		Patti Connolly Walker		-1,745.96	-2,375.96
Check	06/30/2022		Jeffery Smith		-278.25	-2,654.21
Total Checks and Payments					-2,654.21	-2,654.21
Total Uncleared Transactions					-2,654.21	-2,654.21
Register Balance as of 06/30/2022					-2,185.26	13,278.34
<b>Ending Balance</b>					<b>-2,185.26</b>	<b>13,278.34</b>

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**

**Reconciliation Detail**

**Bank of America - Savings, Period Ending 06/30/2022**

<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Num</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Clr</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b>						362,054.03
<b>Cleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Deposits and Credits - 1 item</b>						
Deposit	06/30/2022			X	3.05	3.05
Total Deposits and Credits					3.05	3.05
Total Cleared Transactions					3.05	3.05
Cleared Balance					3.05	362,057.08
Register Balance as of 06/30/2022					3.05	362,057.08
<b>Ending Balance</b>					<b>3.05</b>	<b>362,057.08</b>

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
<b>Bank of America - Checking</b>					
Transfer	07/06/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(949.70)	(949.70)
Transfer	07/07/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(490.65)	(1,440.35)
Check	07/07/2021	Michelle Gehlsen		(422.66)	(1,863.01)
Check	07/13/2021	MD Engraving		(417.05)	(2,280.06)
Check	07/20/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(2,598.06)
Check	07/20/2021	Timothy Jenkins		(69.90)	(2,667.96)
Check	07/20/2021	King County District Court		(244.90)	(2,912.86)
Check	07/21/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(8,912.86)
Check	08/01/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(14,912.86)
Check	08/10/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(15,230.86)
Check	08/16/2021	AOC		(190.29)	(15,421.15)
Check	08/23/2021	SCJA		(4,841.05)	(20,262.20)
Check	09/10/2021	Okanogan County District Court		(394.63)	(20,656.83)
Check	09/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(26,656.83)
Check	09/15/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(26,974.83)
Check	09/29/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz		(1,525.00)	(28,499.83)
Transfer	10/05/2021		Funds Transfer	10,000.00	(18,499.83)
Transfer	10/07/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(100.00)	(18,599.83)
Check	10/15/2021	Life Management Consulting ...	Presentation on Anger Training 10...	(750.00)	(19,349.83)
Check	10/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(25,349.83)
Check	10/15/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(25,667.83)
Check	10/27/2021	City of Tacoma		(166.00)	(25,833.83)
Transfer	11/04/2021		Funds Transfer	5,000.00	(20,833.83)
Transfer	11/10/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(103.40)	(20,937.23)
Check	11/10/2021	Dino W Traverso, PLLC		(775.00)	(21,712.23)
Check	11/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(27,712.23)
Check	11/25/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	October Services	(318.00)	(28,030.23)
Transfer	11/29/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(96.66)	(28,126.89)
Transfer	12/06/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(34.95)	(28,161.84)
Check	12/10/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz		(2,000.00)	(30,161.84)
Transfer	12/10/2021		Funds Transfer	7,000.00	(23,161.84)
Check	12/10/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	November Services	(318.00)	(23,479.84)
Check	12/14/2021	Washington YMCA Youth & G...		(2,000.00)	(25,479.84)
Check	12/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(31,479.84)
Transfer	12/21/2021		Funds Transfer	10,000.00	(21,479.84)
Transfer	12/21/2021		Funds Transfer to credit card	(260.32)	(21,740.16)
Deposit	12/23/2021		Deposit	4,450.00	(17,290.16)
Deposit	12/23/2021		Deposit	3,800.00	(13,490.16)
Deposit	12/23/2021		Deposit	6,750.00	(6,740.16)
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court		(244.90)	(6,985.06)
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court		(734.70)	(7,719.76)
Transfer	01/07/2022		Funds Transfer	(52.26)	(7,772.02)
Deposit	01/14/2022		Deposit	33,025.00	25,252.98
Check	01/14/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	24,934.98
Check	01/14/2022	Michelle Gehlsen.		(264.13)	24,670.85
Check	01/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	18,670.85
Check	01/25/2022	Chelan Chamber of Commerce		(150.00)	18,520.85
Check	01/27/2022	King County District Court		(489.80)	18,031.05
Transfer	01/28/2022		Funds Transfer to credit card	(156.70)	17,874.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	16,300.00	34,174.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	10,300.00	44,474.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	7,750.00	52,224.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	27,050.00	79,274.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	7,900.00	87,174.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	8,450.00	95,624.35
Deposit	01/29/2022		Deposit	1,500.00	97,124.35
Transfer	02/02/2022		Funds Transfer	(90,000.00)	7,124.35
Check	02/04/2022	King County District Court		(489.80)	6,634.55
Deposit	02/10/2022		Deposit	13,300.00	19,934.55
Deposit	02/10/2022		Deposit	3,000.00	22,934.55
Check	02/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	16,934.55
Check	02/15/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	January Services	(318.00)	16,616.55
Transfer	02/17/2022		Funds Transfer to credit card	(87.06)	16,529.49
Deposit	02/18/2022		Deposit	14,850.00	31,379.49
Deposit	02/18/2022		Deposit	9,650.00	41,029.49
Deposit	02/18/2022		Deposit	4,000.00	45,029.49
Deposit	02/21/2022		Deposit	2,250.00	47,279.49
Transfer	03/04/2022		Funds Transfer	(17.56)	47,261.93

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Check	03/04/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	46,943.93
Transfer	03/06/2022		Funds Transfer to credit card	(17.56)	46,926.37
Deposit	03/09/2022		Deposit	5,450.00	52,376.37
Check	03/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	46,376.37
Check	03/18/2022	Snohomish Co. District Court		(420.00)	45,956.37
Transfer	03/18/2022		Funds Transfer to credit card	(99.71)	45,856.66
Check	03/25/2022	Lynwood Municipal Court		(1,000.00)	44,856.66
Check	03/25/2022	Adams County Treasurer		(500.00)	44,356.66
Check	03/31/2022	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz		(2,000.00)	42,356.66
Check	03/31/2022	Snohomish Co. District Court		(210.00)	42,146.66
Deposit	03/31/2022		Deposit	3,850.00	45,996.66
Transfer	03/31/2022		Funds Transfer	(50,000.00)	(4,003.34)
Deposit	04/04/2022		Deposit	1,950.00	(2,053.34)
Check	04/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(8,053.34)
Check	04/28/2022	Pierce County District Court		(179.67)	(8,233.01)
Transfer	04/28/2022		Funds Transfer	(517.43)	(8,750.44)
Check	04/30/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(9,068.44)
Check	05/05/2022	Sorrento's Ristorante		(500.00)	(9,568.44)
Check	05/05/2022	Jackie Shea-Brown		(182.52)	(9,750.96)
Check	05/05/2022	Enzian Inn		(1,505.24)	(11,256.20)
Check	05/05/2022	Mary C. Logan		(176.67)	(11,432.87)
Check	05/05/2022	David Keenan		(184.33)	(11,617.20)
Check	05/06/2022	Claire Sussman		(170.70)	(11,787.90)
Transfer	05/06/2022		Funds Transfer	(232.98)	(12,020.88)
Check	05/06/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(12,338.88)
Deposit	05/11/2022		Deposit	2,900.00	(9,438.88)
Check	05/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		(6,000.00)	(15,438.88)
Transfer	05/18/2022		Funds Transfer	(1,592.93)	(17,031.81)
Check	05/31/2022	Lifetime Leather		(2,068.08)	(19,099.89)
Deposit	05/31/2022		Deposit	2,068.08	(17,031.81)
Check	06/06/2022	Anita M. Crawford-Willis	DMCJA Board Retreat	(488.85)	(17,520.66)
Check	06/06/2022	Michelle Gehlsen.	DMCJA Board Retreat	(729.38)	(18,250.04)
Check	06/06/2022	Drew Henke	DMCJA Board Retreat	(785.94)	(19,035.98)
Check	06/06/2022	Rick Leo	DMCJA Board Retreat	(722.76)	(19,758.74)
Check	06/06/2022	Mary Logan	DMCJA Board Retreat	(421.83)	(20,180.57)
Check	06/06/2022	Catherine McDowall	DMCJA Board Retreat	(789.71)	(20,970.28)
Check	06/06/2022	Lloyd Oaks	DMCJA Board Retreat	(785.35)	(21,755.63)
Check	06/06/2022	Kevin Ringus	DMCJA Board Retreat	(780.71)	(22,536.34)
Check	06/06/2022	Rebecca Robertson	DMCJA Board Retreat	(764.88)	(23,301.22)
Check	06/06/2022	Charles Short	DMCJA Board Retreat	(568.26)	(23,869.48)
Check	06/06/2022	Laura Vanslyck	DMCJA Board Retreat	(727.29)	(24,596.77)
Check	06/06/2022	Mindy Walker	DMCJA Board Retreat	(830.40)	(25,427.17)
Check	06/06/2022	SCDC Finance Dept.	May 13th	(210.00)	(25,637.17)
Check	06/06/2022	Karl Williams		(810.48)	(26,447.65)
Check	06/06/2022	SCDC Finance Dept.	May 13th	(420.00)	(26,867.65)
Transfer	06/07/2022		Funds Transfer	(99.31)	(26,966.96)
Check	06/08/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping		(318.00)	(27,284.96)
Check	06/18/2022	Paul Wohl		(503.55)	(27,788.51)
Deposit	06/23/2022		Deposit	250.00	(27,538.51)
Transfer	06/23/2022		Funds Transfer	(1,722.43)	(29,260.94)
Transfer	06/30/2022		Funds Transfer to main checking	10,000.00	(19,260.94)
Check	06/30/2022	Jeffery Smith		(278.25)	(19,539.19)
Check	06/30/2022	Patti Connolly Walker		(1,745.96)	(21,285.15)
Check	06/30/2022	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz		(1,600.00)	(22,885.15)
Check	06/30/2022	AOC		(38.07)	(22,923.22)
Total Bank of America - Checking				(22,923.22)	(22,923.22)

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
<b>Bank of America - Savings</b>					
Deposit	07/31/2021		Interest	2.24	2.24
Deposit	08/31/2021		Interest	2.24	4.48
Deposit	09/30/2021		Interest	2.17	6.65
Transfer	10/05/2021		Funds Transfer	(10,000.00)	(9,993.35)
Deposit	10/29/2021		Interest	2.17	(9,991.18)
Transfer	11/04/2021		Funds Transfer	(5,000.00)	(14,991.18)
Deposit	11/29/2021		Interest	2.05	(14,989.13)
Transfer	12/10/2021		Funds Transfer	(7,000.00)	(21,989.13)
Transfer	12/21/2021		Funds Transfer	(10,000.00)	(31,989.13)
Deposit	12/29/2021		Interest	2.04	(31,987.09)
Deposit	01/29/2022		Interest	1.97	(31,985.12)
Transfer	02/02/2022		Funds Transfer	90,000.00	58,014.88
Deposit	02/28/2022		Interest	2.45	58,017.33
Transfer	03/31/2022		Funds Transfer	50,000.00	108,017.33
Deposit	03/31/2022		Interest	2.75	108,020.08
Deposit	04/30/2022		Interest	3.06	108,023.14
Deposit	05/31/2022		Interest	3.16	108,026.30
Transfer	06/30/2022		Funds Transfer to main checking	(10,000.00)	98,026.30
Deposit	06/30/2022		Interest	3.05	98,029.35
Total Bank of America - Savings				98,029.35	98,029.35
<b>Washington Federal (Spec Fund)</b>					
Deposit	07/31/2021		Interest	6.61	6.61
Deposit	08/31/2021		Interest	6.62	13.23
Deposit	09/30/2021		Interest	6.40	19.63
Deposit	10/31/2021		Interest	6.62	26.25
Deposit	11/30/2021		Interest	6.41	32.66
Deposit	12/31/2021		Interest	6.62	39.28
Deposit	01/31/2022		Interest	6.62	45.90
Deposit	02/28/2022		Interest	5.98	51.88
Deposit	03/31/2022		Interest	6.62	58.50
Deposit	04/30/2022		Interest	6.41	64.91
Deposit	05/31/2022		Interest	6.63	71.54
Deposit	06/30/2022		Interest	6.63	78.17
Total Washington Federal (Spec Fund)				78.17	78.17
<b>Prepaid Expenses</b>					
General...	07/01/2021		DMCJA Support for Judicial Coll...	(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)
Check	05/31/2022	Lifetime Leather	payment returned	2,068.08	68.08
Deposit	05/31/2022	Lifetime Leather	payment returned	(2,068.08)	(2,000.00)
Total Prepaid Expenses				(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)
<b>Credit Cards</b>					
<b>Bank of America C. C.</b>					
Transfer	07/06/2021		Funds Transfer	949.70	949.70
Credit ...	07/07/2021	Homewetbar Gifts	President Expense - Prior Year Bu...	(490.65)	459.05
Transfer	07/07/2021		Funds Transfer	490.65	949.70
Credit ...	09/06/2021	Harbor Blooms	DMCJA sent flowers to Tracy at J...	(100.00)	849.70
Transfer	10/07/2021		Funds Transfer	100.00	949.70
Credit ...	10/21/2021	Secretary of State	Corp renewal	(10.00)	939.70
Credit ...	11/04/2021	De Laurenti Florist	Condolences for Judge Steiner	(93.40)	846.30
Transfer	11/10/2021		Funds Transfer	103.40	949.70
Credit ...	11/22/2021	TLF Flowers	Judge Lucas Memorial	(96.66)	853.04
Transfer	11/29/2021		Funds Transfer	96.66	949.70
Credit ...	11/29/2021	Amazon	New Judge Books	(17.39)	932.31
Credit ...	12/01/2021	Amazon	New Judge Books	(17.56)	914.75
Transfer	12/06/2021		Funds Transfer	34.95	949.70
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.32)	932.38
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.23)	915.15
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.35)	897.80
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.37)	880.43
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.58)	862.85
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.45)	845.40
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	827.84
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	810.55
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.32)	793.23

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.31)	775.92
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.31)	758.61
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.34)	741.27
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.31)	723.96
Credit ...	12/16/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	706.67
Transfer	12/21/2021		Funds Transfer	260.32	966.99
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	949.70
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.62)	932.08
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.35)	914.73
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	897.17
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	879.61
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	862.32
Transfer	01/07/2022		Funds Transfer	52.26	914.58
Credit ...	01/07/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	897.29
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	879.73
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	862.17
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.23)	844.94
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	827.65
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.39)	810.26
Credit ...	01/13/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.26)	793.00
Credit ...	01/27/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.29)	775.71
Transfer	01/28/2022		Funds Transfer	156.70	932.41
Credit ...	01/31/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.26)	915.15
Credit ...	02/02/2022	Amazon		(17.56)	897.59
Credit ...	02/02/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	880.03
Credit ...	02/08/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.39)	862.64
Transfer	02/17/2022		Funds Transfer	87.06	949.70
Credit ...	02/24/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	(17.56)	932.14
Credit ...	03/04/2022	Marni's Petal Pushers Floral a...	Judge Short sent to Judge Chris B...	(100.00)	832.14
Transfer	03/04/2022		Funds Transfer	17.56	849.70
Transfer	03/06/2022		Funds Transfer	17.56	867.26
Credit ...	03/16/2022	Amazon		(17.27)	849.99
Transfer	03/18/2022		Funds Transfer	99.71	949.70
Credit ...	04/21/2022	Amazon		(17.43)	932.27
Credit ...	04/21/2022	Enzian Inn		(500.00)	432.27
Transfer	04/28/2022		Funds Transfer	517.43	949.70
Credit ...	05/03/2022	TAGS		(146.07)	803.63
Credit ...	05/04/2022	Buds Blooms		(86.91)	716.72
Transfer	05/06/2022		Funds Transfer	232.98	949.70
Credit ...	05/13/2022	Sorrento's Ristorante		(994.19)	(44.49)
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Tin Lilly		(371.00)	(415.49)
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Riverwalk Inn & Cafe		(112.76)	(528.25)
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Starbucks		(114.98)	(643.23)
Transfer	05/18/2022		Funds Transfer	1,592.93	949.70
Credit ...	06/04/2022	William's Flowers		(99.31)	850.39
Transfer	06/07/2022		Funds Transfer	99.31	949.70
Credit ...	06/15/2022	Etsy		(1,569.12)	(619.42)
Credit ...	06/17/2022	Corner Bakery Cafe 161		(153.31)	(772.73)
Transfer	06/23/2022		Funds Transfer	1,722.43	949.70
Total Bank of America C. C.				949.70	949.70
Total Credit Cards				949.70	949.70

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
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Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
<b>Interest Income</b>					
Deposit	07/31/2021		Interest	(2.24)	(2.24)
Deposit	07/31/2021		Interest	(6.61)	(8.85)
Deposit	08/31/2021		Interest	(2.24)	(11.09)
Deposit	08/31/2021		Interest	(6.62)	(17.71)
Deposit	09/30/2021		Interest	(2.17)	(19.88)
Deposit	09/30/2021		Interest	(6.40)	(26.28)
Deposit	10/29/2021		Interest	(2.17)	(28.45)
Deposit	10/31/2021		Interest	(6.62)	(35.07)
Deposit	11/29/2021		Interest	(2.05)	(37.12)
Deposit	11/30/2021		Interest	(6.41)	(43.53)
Deposit	12/29/2021		Interest	(2.04)	(45.57)
Deposit	12/31/2021		Interest	(6.62)	(52.19)
Deposit	01/29/2022		Interest	(1.97)	(54.16)
Deposit	01/31/2022		Interest	(6.62)	(60.78)
Deposit	02/28/2022		Interest	(2.45)	(63.23)
Deposit	02/28/2022		Interest	(5.98)	(69.21)
Deposit	03/31/2022		Interest	(2.75)	(71.96)
Deposit	03/31/2022		Interest	(6.62)	(78.58)
Deposit	04/30/2022		Interest	(3.06)	(81.64)
Deposit	04/30/2022		Interest	(6.41)	(88.05)
Deposit	05/31/2022		Interest	(3.16)	(91.21)
Deposit	05/31/2022		Interest	(6.63)	(97.84)
Deposit	06/30/2022		Interest	(3.05)	(100.89)
Deposit	06/30/2022		Interest	(6.63)	(107.52)
Total Interest Income				(107.52)	(107.52)
<b>Membership Revenue</b>					
Deposit	12/23/2021	George Steele	Mason County	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Dale A. McBeth	Chehalis Municipal Court	(500.00)	(1,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Thomas L. Meyer	Yelm Municipal	(250.00)	(1,750.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Deanna Crull	Airway Heights	(200.00)	(1,950.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Megan Valentine	Grays Harbor County	(1,000.00)	(2,950.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Brian D. Barlow	Grant County	(1,000.00)	(3,950.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Nicholas Wallace	Grant County	(1,000.00)	(4,950.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Brian Gwinn	Grant County	(1,000.00)	(5,950.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Melissa K. Chal arson	Grant County (Commissioner)	(800.00)	(6,750.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Therese Murphy	City of Zillah	(250.00)	(7,000.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Scott Ahlf	Olympia	(1,000.00)	(8,000.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Ronald Reynier	Skamania County	(500.00)	(8,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Claire Bradley	Kitsap County District Court	(1,000.00)	(9,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Kevin P Kelly	Kitsap County District Court	(1,000.00)	(10,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Jeffrey J. Jahns	Kitsap County District Court	(1,000.00)	(11,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Marilyn Paja	Kitsap County District Court	(1,000.00)	(12,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Kristian E. Hedine	Walla Walla County	(1,000.00)	(13,500.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Angelle M. Geri	Airway Heights	(500.00)	(14,000.00)
Deposit	12/23/2021	Kyle Imler	Grays Harbor County	(1,000.00)	(15,000.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Bruce Hanify	Clallam County	(500.00)	(15,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Jennifer M. Azure	Benton County District Court	(1,000.00)	(16,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	James F. Bell	Benton County District Court	(1,000.00)	(17,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Daniel Kathren	Benton County District Court	(1,000.00)	(18,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Terry Tanner	Benton County District Court	(1,000.00)	(19,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	John S Ziobro	Benton County District Court	(1,000.00)	(20,500.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	G. Scott Marinella	Columbia District Court (Associate...	(25.00)	(20,525.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	N. Scott Stewart	Issaquah Municipal Court	(500.00)	(21,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Susan L. Solan	Aberdeen Municipal Court	(500.00)	(21,525.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Eric C. Bigger	Douglas County District Court	(1,000.00)	(22,525.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Andrea K. Russell	Adams Co. District Court Ritzville	(500.00)	(23,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Virginia M. Amato	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(24,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Susan Mahoney	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(25,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Fa'amomoi Masaniai	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(26,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Marcus W. Naylor	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(27,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Lisa O'Toole	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(28,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Lisa Paglisotti	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(29,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Kevin Peck	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(30,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	E. Rania Rampersad	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(31,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Kristin Shotwell	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(32,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Elizabeth D. Stephenson	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(33,025.00)



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Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Deposit	01/14/2022	Leah Taguba	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(34,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Brian Todd	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(35,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Matthew York	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(36,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Rebecca Robertson	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(37,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Marcine Anderson	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(38,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Joe Campagna	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(39,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Kuljinder Dhillon	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(40,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Michael Finkle	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(41,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Michelle Gehlsen	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(42,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Laurel Gibson	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(43,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Nathaniel Green	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(44,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Corinna Harn	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(45,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Gregg Hirakawa	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(46,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Jill Klinge	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(47,025.00)
Deposit	01/14/2022	Rhonda Laumann	King County District Court	(1,000.00)	(48,025.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Debra Lev	Bellingham Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(49,025.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Nicholas Henery	Bellingham Municipal Court	(800.00)	(49,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Thomas Brown	Ferry County District	(500.00)	(50,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Brian Sanderson	Yakima County District	(1,000.00)	(51,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Kevin Eilmes	Yakima County District	(800.00)	(52,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Alfred G. Schweepe	Yakima County District	(1,000.00)	(53,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Donald W. Engel	Yakima County District	(1,000.00)	(54,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Charles Short	Okanogan County District	(1,000.00)	(55,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Chancey C. Crowell	Okanogan County District	(1,000.00)	(56,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	David A Larson	Federal Way Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(57,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Wade Samuelson	Lewis County District Court	(1,000.00)	(58,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	RW Buzzard	Lewis County District Court	(1,000.00)	(59,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Wendy S. Tripp	Lewis County District Court	(200.00)	(59,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Elizabeth Penoyar	North Pacific District Court	(500.00)	(59,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Nancy R. McAllister	South Pacific District Court	(500.00)	(60,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Craig Stilwill	Pasco Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(61,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	M. Jamie Imboden	Cowlitz District	(1,000.00)	(62,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	John A Hays	Cowlitz District	(1,000.00)	(63,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Debra L Burchett	Cowlitz District	(1,000.00)	(64,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Thomas W. Cox	Garfield County District	(500.00)	(64,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Valerie Boufflou	Lynwood Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(65,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Enrico Leo	Snohomish District Court	(800.00)	(66,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jenn Rancourt	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(67,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Beth Fraser	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(68,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jeffery Goodwin	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(69,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Douglas Fair	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(70,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Patricia L. Lyon	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(71,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Steven Clough	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(72,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Tam Bui	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(73,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Anthony Howard	Snohomish District Court	(1,000.00)	(74,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Robert Hamilton	Enumclaw Municipal Court	(250.00)	(74,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jeanette Lineberry	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(75,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Karla Buttorff	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(76,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Kevin McCann	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(77,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Lloyd Oaks	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(78,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Lizanne Padula	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(79,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Claire Sussman	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(80,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Karl Williams	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(81,875.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jeff Gregory	Mercer Island Municipal Court	(500.00)	(82,375.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Drew Henke	Tacoma Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(83,375.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Dennis H. Ball	Tacoma Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(84,375.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	David B Ladenburg	Tacoma Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(85,375.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Randall L. Hansen	Tacoma Municipal Court	(800.00)	(86,175.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Sandra L. Allen	Gig Harbor and Milton Municipal C...	(500.00)	(86,675.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	James M.B. Buzzard	Centralia Municipal Court	(500.00)	(87,175.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jennifer Johnson Grant	City of Lake Forest Park	(500.00)	(87,675.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Anthony Parise	Whatcom County District	(800.00)	(88,475.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Matthew Elich	Whatcom County District	(1,000.00)	(89,475.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Angela Anderson	Whatcom County District (no form)...	(1,000.00)	(90,475.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Geoff Arnold	Cosmopolis Municipal Court	(250.00)	(90,725.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Howard F Delaney	Spokane Municipla Court	(800.00)	(91,525.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Gloria Ochoa-Bruck	Spokane Municipla Court	(1,000.00)	(92,525.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Gerald A. Caniglia	Spokane Municipla Court	(800.00)	(93,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Michael Valerien	Spokane Municipla Court	(800.00)	(94,125.00)

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
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Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Deposit	01/29/2022	Kristin O'Sullivan	Spokane Municipla Court	(1,000.00)	(95,125.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Molly A. Nave	Spokane Municipla Court	(800.00)	(95,925.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Mary C. Logan	Spokane Municipla Court	(1,000.00)	(96,925.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Carolyn J. Benzel	Adams - Othello County District C...	(500.00)	(97,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Tina Kernan	Asotin District Court	(1,000.00)	(98,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Seth Niesen	Seattle Municipal Court	(800.00)	(99,225.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Mary Lynch	Seattle Municipal Court	(800.00)	(100,025.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Park D. Eng	Seattle Municipal Court	(800.00)	(100,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Robert Chung	Seattle Municipal Court	(800.00)	(101,625.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jerome Roache	Seattle Municipal Court	(800.00)	(102,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Faye R. Chess	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(103,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Catherine McDowall	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(104,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Anita M. Crawford-Willis	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(105,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Adam C. Eisenberg	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(106,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Willie Gregory	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(107,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Andrea Chin	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(108,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Damon G. Shadid	Seattle Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(109,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Rick L. Hansen	Klickitat County (West) (no form)	(500.00)	(109,925.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Andrea Beall	Puyallup Municipla Court	(1,000.00)	(110,925.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Timothy A. Dury	Port Orchard Municipal Court	(500.00)	(111,425.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	John A. Miller	Fircrest Ruston Municipal Court	(250.00)	(111,675.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Kelley Olwell	Yakima Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(112,675.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Susan Woodard	Yakima Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(113,675.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Tamara A. Hanlon	Yakima Municipal Court	(400.00)	(114,075.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	John Olson	Kirkland (no form)	(1,000.00)	(115,075.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Dave Neupert	District Court 1 Clallam County	(1,000.00)	(116,075.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Clarke W. Tibbits	East Wenatchee Municipal Court	(500.00)	(116,575.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	William Penoyar	South Bend Municipal Court	(250.00)	(116,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jean A Cotton	Hoquiam Municipal Court	(500.00)	(117,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Anneke Berry	Buckley Municipal Court	(250.00)	(117,575.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Arthur Blauvelt III	Elma & Oakville Municipal Courts	(250.00)	(117,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Kara Murphy Richards	Renton Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(118,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Jessica A Giner	Renton Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(119,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Lisa Mansfield	Lakewood Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(120,825.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Stephen D Greer	Shelton Municipal Court	(500.00)	(121,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Robin R. McCroskey	Pend Oreille County District Court	(1,000.00)	(122,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Lorrie Towers	Marysville Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(123,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Fred L. Gillings	Marysville Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(124,325.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Douglas B. Robinson	Colfax Municipal Court	(200.00)	(124,525.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	David Ebenger	Winthrop, Twisp and Omak Munici...	(250.00)	(124,775.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Whitney Rivera	City of Edmonds (no form)	(1,000.00)	(125,775.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Andrew W. Wheeler	Battle Ground Municipal Court	(500.00)	(126,275.00)
Deposit	01/29/2022	Mara J. Rozzano	Bothell Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(127,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Patricia Connolly Walker	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(128,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Jennifer L. Fassbender	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(129,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Debra Hayes	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(130,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Patrick T Johnson	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(131,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Richard M. Leland	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(132,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Aimee N. Maurer	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(133,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Jeffrey R. Smith	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(134,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Donna Wilson	Spokane County District Court	(1,000.00)	(135,275.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Eric Dooyema	Spokane County District Court	(800.00)	(136,075.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Heidi Heywood	Wahkiakum District Court	(500.00)	(136,575.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Kevin Ringus	Fife Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(137,575.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Kyle Mott	Chelan County District	(1,000.00)	(138,575.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Roy Fore	Chelan County District	(1,000.00)	(139,575.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Allen C Unzleman	Napavine Municipal County	(250.00)	(139,825.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Christopher C Bates	Montesano Municipal Court	(250.00)	(140,075.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Robert R. Northcott	Granger Municipal Court	(250.00)	(140,325.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Darrel R. Ellis	Roslyn Municipal Court	(250.00)	(140,575.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Darrel R. Ellis	Cle Elum Municipal Courty	(250.00)	(140,825.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Amy Kaestner	Everett Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(141,825.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Laura Vanslyck	Everett Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(142,825.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Thomas M. Ellington	City of Roy	(250.00)	(143,075.00)
Deposit	02/10/2022	Kimberly R Boggs	Columbia County District Court / D...	(500.00)	(143,575.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	William H. Hawkins	Island County Dist. Municipal Courts	(1,000.00)	(144,575.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Ronald Andrew M Costeck	Island County Dist. Municipal Courts	(800.00)	(145,375.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Erin Priest	Clark County (no form)	(800.00)	(146,175.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Todd George	Clark County (no form)	(800.00)	(146,975.00)

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
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Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Deposit	02/18/2022	Abigail Bartlett	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(147,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Kelli E. Osler	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(148,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Sonya L. Langsdorf	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(149,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	James B Smith	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(150,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Chad E. Sleight	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(151,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Kristen L. Parcher	Clark County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(152,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Carolyn Jewett	San Juan County District Court	(1,000.00)	(153,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Tracy Flood	Bremerton Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(154,975.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Shane Seaman	Bremerton Municipal Court	(200.00)	(155,175.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Jessica K. Ness	Monroe Municipal	(500.00)	(155,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Anthony Gipe	Kent Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(156,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Michael R Frans	Kent Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(157,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Dan B Johnson	Lincoln County District	(500.00)	(158,175.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Kris Kaino	Long Beach / Ilwaco Municipal Co...	(250.00)	(158,425.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Gerald F. Roach	Franklin County (no form)	(1,000.00)	(159,425.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Terrance G. Lewis	Lynden Municipal Court	(250.00)	(159,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Lisa Leone	City of Des Moines (no form)	(500.00)	(160,175.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Carolyn J. Benzel	Adams County District Court-Othello	(1,000.00)	(161,175.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Darrel R. Ellis	Upper Kittitas County District Court	(500.00)	(161,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Jenifer Howson	Skagit County District Court	(1,000.00)	(162,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Warren Gilbert	Skagit County District Court	(1,000.00)	(163,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Diane Goddard	Skagit County District Court	(1,000.00)	(164,675.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Pat Eason	Skagit County District Court	(800.00)	(165,475.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Paul Nielsen	Skagit County District Court	(800.00)	(166,275.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Paul Wohl	Thurston County District	(800.00)	(167,075.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Kalo Wilcox	Thurston County District	(1,000.00)	(168,075.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Samuel G. Meyer	Thurston District	(1,000.00)	(169,075.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Brett Buckley	Thurston District	(1,000.00)	(170,075.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Pauline Freund	Seatac Municipal	(500.00)	(170,575.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Kimberly Walden	Tukwila Municipal Court	(500.00)	(171,075.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Jeffery Baker	Klickitat County (West) (no form)	(500.00)	(171,575.00)
Deposit	02/18/2022	Brock D. Stiles	Sedro-Woolley Municipal	(500.00)	(172,075.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	David Hatch	Westport Municipal Court	(250.00)	(172,325.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	Dan LeBeau	Colton Municipal Court	(250.00)	(172,575.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	Jeffrey L. Tolman	Poulsbo Municipal Court	(500.00)	(173,075.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	Mark Kaiman	Ferndale Municipal Court	(250.00)	(173,325.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	Sara L. McCulloch	Bainbridge Island Municipal Court	(500.00)	(173,825.00)
Deposit	02/21/2022	Troy Lee	City of Sunnyside (no form)	(500.00)	(174,325.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Dwayne L Christopher	Pierce County District Court	(1,000.00)	(175,325.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Scott C. Sage	Ocean Shores Municipal Court	(250.00)	(175,575.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Valerie Bouffiu	Lynnwood Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(176,575.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Joanna J Daniels	Bonney Lake, South Prairie & Eat...	(1,000.00)	(177,575.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Mindy Walker	Jefferson County District Court	(1,000.00)	(178,575.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	John E Hart	Whitman County District Court	(1,000.00)	(179,575.00)
Deposit	03/09/2022	Bronson Faul	Selah Municipal Court	(200.00)	(179,775.00)
Check	03/25/2022	Lynwood Municipal Court	refund of Judge Judge Bouffiu's ...	1,000.00	(178,775.00)
Check	03/25/2022	Adams County Treasurer	refund of overpaid dues for Adams...	500.00	(178,275.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Michael Bobbink	Blaine Everson Sumas Municipal ...	(500.00)	(178,775.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Peter Peaguin	King County District Court	(800.00)	(179,575.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Michael Morgan	King County District Court	(800.00)	(180,375.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Gina Tveit	Stevens County District Court	(1,000.00)	(181,375.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Krista White Swain	Sumner and Black Diamond Muni...	(500.00)	(181,875.00)
Deposit	03/31/2022	Alex Thomason	Brewster Municipal Court	(250.00)	(182,125.00)
Deposit	04/04/2022	E. Bradford Bales	Federal Way Municipal Court	(1,000.00)	(183,125.00)
Deposit	04/04/2022	Lorraine Rimson	Jefferson County District Court	(200.00)	(183,325.00)
Deposit	04/04/2022	Douglas K. Garrison	Wapato Municipal Court	(250.00)	(183,575.00)
Deposit	04/04/2022	John O. Knowlton	Walla Walla District Court	(500.00)	(184,075.00)
Deposit	05/11/2022	Paul R Sander	Lower Kittitas County District	(1,000.00)	(185,075.00)
Deposit	05/11/2022	Jennifer M. Ellis	Lower Kittitas County District	(400.00)	(185,475.00)
Deposit	05/11/2022	L. Stephen Rochon	Maple Valley Municipal Court (per...	(250.00)	(185,725.00)
Deposit	05/11/2022	John Curry	Orting Municipal Court	(250.00)	(185,975.00)
Deposit	05/11/2022	Gary H. Hintez	Yakima County District Court	(1,000.00)	(186,975.00)
Deposit	06/23/2022	Anthony Castelda	Tonasket	(250.00)	(187,225.00)
Total Membership Revenue				(187,225.00)	(187,225.00)

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
<b>President's - Special Fund</b>					
Credit ...	11/04/2021	De Laurenti Florist	Condolences for Judge Steiner	93.40	93.40
Credit ...	11/22/2021	TLF Flowers	Judge Lucas Memorial	96.66	190.06
Credit ...	03/04/2022	Marni's Petal Pushers Floral a...	Judge Short sent to Judge Chris B...	100.00	290.06
Credit ...	05/04/2022	Buds Blooms	Family of Honorable Rick Bathum	86.91	376.97
Credit ...	06/04/2022	William's Flowers	Judge Short sent to the family of J...	99.31	476.28
Total President's - Special Fund				476.28	476.28
<b>Prior Year Budget Expense</b>					
Credit ...	07/07/2021	Homewetbar Gifts	President Expense - Prior Year Bu...	490.65	490.65
Check	07/07/2021	Michelle Gehlsen	President Line Item - Gift for Lobb...	319.70	810.35
Check	07/07/2021	Michelle Gehlsen	President Line Item - Flowers sent...	102.96	913.31
Check	07/13/2021	MD Engraving	President Line Item - hanger awar...	417.05	1,330.36
Check	07/20/2021	Timothy Jenkins	Jasp line item	69.90	1,400.26
Check	07/20/2021	King County District Court	Pro Tempore 6/28/21	244.90	1,645.16
Check	08/16/2021	AOC	President Line Item	190.29	1,835.45
Check	08/23/2021	SCJA	1/2 of leftover JASP amount from ...	4,841.05	6,676.50
Total Prior Year Budget Expense				6,676.50	6,676.50
<b>Board Meeting Expense</b>					
Check	01/25/2022	Chelan Chamber of Commerce	DMCJA 5/14/22 Caldwell rental	150.00	150.00
Check	05/05/2022	Sorrento's Ristorante	Deposit	500.00	650.00
Credit ...	05/13/2022	Sorrento's Ristorante	Board Retreat	994.19	1,644.19
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Tin Lilly	Board Retreat Lunch	371.00	2,015.19
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Riverwalk Inn & Cafe	Board Retreat	112.76	2,127.95
Credit ...	05/14/2022	Starbucks	Coffee and 5 10.00 gift cards	114.98	2,242.93
Check	06/06/2022	Anita M. Crawford-Willis	DMCJA Board Retreat	488.85	2,731.78
Check	06/06/2022	Michelle Gehlsen.	DMCJA Board Retreat	729.38	3,461.16
Check	06/06/2022	Drew Henke	DMCJA Board Retreat	785.94	4,247.10
Check	06/06/2022	Rick Leo	DMCJA Board Retreat	722.76	4,969.86
Check	06/06/2022	Mary Logan	DMCJA Board Retreat	421.83	5,391.69
Check	06/06/2022	Catherine McDowall	DMCJA Board Retreat	789.71	6,181.40
Check	06/06/2022	Lloyd Oaks	DMCJA Board Retreat	785.35	6,966.75
Check	06/06/2022	Kevin Ringus	DMCJA Board Retreat	780.71	7,747.46
Check	06/06/2022	Rebecca Robertson	DMCJA Board Retreat	764.88	8,512.34
Check	06/06/2022	Charles Short	DMCJA Board Retreat	568.26	9,080.60
Check	06/06/2022	Laura Vanslyck	DMCJA Board Retreat	727.29	9,807.89
Check	06/06/2022	Mindy Walker	DMCJA Board Retreat	830.40	10,638.29
Check	06/06/2022	Karl Williams	Board Retreat	787.11	11,425.40
Check	06/18/2022	Paul Wohl	Board retreat	503.55	11,928.95
Check	06/30/2022	Jeffery Smith	Board retreat	278.25	12,207.20
Total Board Meeting Expense				12,207.20	12,207.20
<b>Bookkeeping Expense</b>					
Check	07/20/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	June Services	318.00	318.00
Check	08/10/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	July Services	318.00	636.00
Check	09/15/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	August Services	318.00	954.00
Check	10/15/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	September Services	318.00	1,272.00
Check	11/25/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	October Services	318.00	1,590.00
Check	12/10/2021	Pierce County Bookkeeping	November Services	318.00	1,908.00
Check	01/14/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	December Services	318.00	2,226.00
Check	02/15/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	January Services	318.00	2,544.00
Check	03/04/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	February Services	318.00	2,862.00
Check	04/30/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	March Invoice	318.00	3,180.00
Check	05/06/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	April	318.00	3,498.00
Check	06/08/2022	Pierce County Bookkeeping	May	318.00	3,816.00
Total Bookkeeping Expense				3,816.00	3,816.00

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
<b>Judicial Assistance Committee</b>					
Check	09/29/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	Quarter 3	1,200.00	1,200.00
Check	09/29/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	FJLC Meeting Webinar	325.00	1,525.00
Check	10/15/2021	Life Management Consulting ...	Presentation on Anger Training 10...	750.00	2,275.00
Check	12/10/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	4th quarter payment	1,200.00	3,475.00
Check	12/10/2021	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	peer training	800.00	4,275.00
Check	03/31/2022	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	Quarter 1, 2022	1,200.00	5,475.00
Check	03/31/2022	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	4 sessions	800.00	6,275.00
Credit ...	04/21/2022	Enzian Inn	Deposit for in person strategic pla...	500.00	6,775.00
Check	05/05/2022	Jackie Shea-Brown	4/23 - 4/24 Levenworth	182.52	6,957.52
Check	05/05/2022	Enzian Inn	May 26th meeting	1,505.24	8,462.76
Check	05/05/2022	Mary C. Logan	4/23 - 4/24 Levenworth	176.67	8,639.43
Check	05/05/2022	David Keenan	4/23 - 4/24 Levenworth	184.33	8,823.76
Check	05/06/2022	Claire Sussman	4/23 - 4/24 Levenworth	170.70	8,994.46
Check	06/30/2022	Patti Connolly Walker	Tyler Technology Conference	1,745.96	10,740.42
Check	06/30/2022	Susanna Neil Kanther-Raz	2nd quarter, 2022	1,600.00	12,340.42
Total Judicial Assistance Committee				12,340.42	12,340.42
<b>Judicial College Social Support</b>					
General...	07/01/2021		DMCJA Support for Judicial Coll...	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Judicial College Social Support				2,000.00	2,000.00
<b>Judicial Community Outreach</b>					
Check	12/14/2021	Washington YMCA Youth & G...		2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Judicial Community Outreach				2,000.00	2,000.00
<b>Legislative Pro-Tem</b>					
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 11-18-21	244.90	244.90
Check	06/06/2022	SCDC Finance Dept.	May 13th	210.00	454.90
Total Legislative Pro-Tem				454.90	454.90
<b>Lobbyist Contract</b>					
Check	07/21/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	6,000.00
Check	08/01/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	12,000.00
Check	09/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	18,000.00
Check	10/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	24,000.00
Check	11/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	30,000.00
Check	12/15/2021	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	36,000.00
Check	01/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	42,000.00
Check	02/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	48,000.00
Check	03/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	54,000.00
Check	04/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	60,000.00
Check	05/15/2022	Bogard & Johnson, LLC		6,000.00	66,000.00
Total Lobbyist Contract				66,000.00	66,000.00
<b>Municipal/Dist. Ct Swearing-in</b>					
Check	06/30/2022	AOC	Postage and Printing	38.07	38.07
Total Municipal/Dist. Ct Swearing-in				38.07	38.07
<b>President Expense</b>					
Credit ...	09/06/2021	Harbor Blooms	DMCJA sent flowers to Tracy at J...	100.00	100.00
Credit ...	11/29/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.39	117.39
Credit ...	12/01/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	134.95
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.32	152.27
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.23	169.50
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.35	186.85
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.37	204.22
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.58	221.80
Credit ...	12/12/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.45	239.25
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	256.81
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	274.10
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.32	291.42
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.31	308.73
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.31	326.04
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.34	343.38

**Washington State District And Municipal Court Judges Assoc.**  
**Transaction Detail by Account**  
**July 2021 through June 2022**

Type	Date	Name	Memo	Amount	Balance
Credit ...	12/13/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.31	360.69
Credit ...	12/16/2021	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	377.98
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	395.27
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.62	412.89
Credit ...	01/05/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.35	430.24
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	447.80
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	465.36
Credit ...	01/06/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	482.65
Credit ...	01/07/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	499.94
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	517.50
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	535.06
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.23	552.29
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	569.58
Credit ...	01/10/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.39	586.97
Credit ...	01/13/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.26	604.23
Check	01/14/2022	Michelle Gehlsen.	President's Gavel	264.13	868.36
Credit ...	01/27/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.29	885.65
Credit ...	01/31/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.26	902.91
Credit ...	02/02/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	920.47
Credit ...	02/02/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	938.03
Credit ...	02/08/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.39	955.42
Credit ...	02/24/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.56	972.98
Credit ...	03/16/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.27	990.25
Credit ...	04/21/2022	Amazon	New Judge Book	17.43	1,007.68
Credit ...	05/03/2022	TAGS		146.07	1,153.75
Credit ...	06/15/2022	Etsy	board/BJA rep/chair gifts purchase...	1,569.12	2,722.87
Total President Expense				2,722.87	2,722.87
<b>Pro Tempore (Chair Approval)</b>					
Check	09/10/2021	Okanogan County District Court	8/20/21	394.63	394.63
Check	10/27/2021	City of Tacoma	10/8/21	166.00	560.63
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 12/10/21	244.90	805.53
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 10-25-21	244.90	1,050.43
Check	12/28/2021	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 11-05-21	244.90	1,295.33
Check	01/27/2022	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 10/8/2021	244.90	1,540.23
Check	01/27/2022	King County District Court	Judge Gehlsen 11/12/21	244.90	1,785.13
Check	02/04/2022	King County District Court	1/14/22	244.90	2,030.03
Check	02/04/2022	King County District Court	1/24/22	244.90	2,274.93
Check	03/18/2022	Snohomish Co. District Court	2-2-22	420.00	2,694.93
Check	03/31/2022	Snohomish Co. District Court	3-29-22	210.00	2,904.93
Check	04/28/2022	Pierce County District Court	4-13-22	179.67	3,084.60
Check	06/06/2022	SCDC Finance Dept.	Judge Steiner's Memorial Service ...	420.00	3,504.60
Total Pro Tempore (Chair Approval)				3,504.60	3,504.60
<b>Professional Services</b>					
Check	11/10/2021	Dino W Traverso, PLLC	Corp tax return	775.00	775.00
Total Professional Services				775.00	775.00
<b>Public Outreach (ad hoc workgrp)</b>					
Credit ...	06/17/2022	Corner Bakery Cafe 161		153.31	153.31
Total Public Outreach (ad hoc workgrp)				153.31	153.31
<b>Treasurer Expense and Bonds</b>					
Credit ...	10/21/2021	Secretary of State	Corp renewal	10.00	10.00
Check	06/06/2022	Karl Williams	Postage to mail checks to bookke...	23.37	33.37
Total Treasurer Expense and Bonds				33.37	33.37
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## **Other current information not included in reports**

## DMCJA 2021-2022 Adopted Budget

Item/Committee	ALLOCATED	SPENT	REMAINING
Access to Justice Liaison	\$ 100.00		100.00
Audit (every 3 years)			
Bar Association Liaison	\$ 100.00		100.00
Board Meeting Expense	\$ 15,000.00	12,207.20	2,792.80
Bookkeeping Expense	\$ 3,500.00	3,816.00	-316.00
Bylaws Committee	\$ 250.00		250.00
Conference Calls	\$ 200.00		200.00
Conference Planning Committee	\$ 4,000.00		4,000.00
(reconsider in Spring based on finances)	\$ -		
Contract Grant Writer	\$ 50,000.00		50,000.00
Contract Policy Analyst	\$ 50,000.00		50,000.00
Council on Independent Courts (CIC)	\$ 500.00		500.00
Diversity Committee	\$ 500.00		500.00
"Trial Court Sentencing and Supervision	\$ -		
DMCMA Liaison	\$ 100.00		100.00
DMCMA Mandatory Education	\$ 20,000.00		20,000.00
DOL Liaison Committee	\$ 100.00		100.00
Education Committee	\$ 5,000.00		5,000.00
Education - Security	\$ 2,500.00		2,500.00
Educational Grants	\$ 5,000.00		5,000.00
Judicial Assistance Service Program (JASP) Committee*	\$ 16,000.00	12,340.00	3,660.00
Insurance (every 3 years)			
Judicial College Social Support	\$ 2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
Judicial Community Outreach	\$ 2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
Legislative Committee	\$ 1,500.00		1,500.00
Legislative Pro-Tem	\$ 2,500.00	455.00	2,045.00
Lobbyist Contract	\$ 105,000.00	66,000.00	39,000.00
Long-Range Planning Committee	\$ 750.00		750.00
MPA Liaison	\$ 250.00		250.00
Municipal/District Court Swearing In - Every 4 yrs	\$ 500.00	38.00	462.00
Mary Fairhurst National Leadership Grants	\$ 5,000.00		5,000.00
Nominating Committee	\$ 100.00		100.00
President Expense	\$ 1,500.00	2,723.00	-1,223.00
Special Fund (from President line item)	\$ 500.00	476.00	24.00
Pro Tempore (committee chair approval)	\$ 10,000.00	3,505.00	6,495.00
Professional Services (Dino Traverso, CPA)	\$ 1,500.00	775.00	725.00
Public Outreach (ad hoc workgroup)	\$ 150.00	153.00	-3.00
Rules Committee	\$ 500.00		500.00
SCJA Board Liaison	\$ 250.00		250.00
Therapeutic Courts	\$ <sup>28</sup> 2,500.00		2,500.00



Treasurer Expense and Bonds	\$ 100.00	33.00	67.00
Trial Court Advocacy Board - DORMANT	\$ -		
Uniform Infraction Citation Committee	\$ 1,000.00		1,000.00
Totals	\$310,450.00	\$106,521.20	\$203,928.80
Special Fund			
*Includes \$8,000 from the SCJA	updated 06/30/2022		



Statement of Account

PAGE 1 OF 2

Statement End Date June 30, 2022

Statement Begin Date June 1, 2022

Account Number [REDACTED]

To report a lost or stolen card, call 800-324-9375.

For 24-hour telephone banking, call 877-431-1876.

WA STATE DIST & MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES' 13987
JUDGE MICHELLE K GEHLEN
10116 NE 183RD ST
BOTHELL, WA 98011-3416

For questions or assistance with your account(s), please call 800-324-9375, stop by your local branch, or send a written request to our Client Care Center at 9929 Evergreen Way, Everett WA 98204.

If you normally receive check images with your statement, we apologize that we are not able to include them with this statement mailing.

Business Premium Money Market Summary - # [REDACTED]

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Annual Percentage Yield Earned for this Statement Period (0.207%), Interest Rate Effective 06/01/2022 (0.200%), Interest Rate Effective 06/29/2022 (0.300%), Interest Earned/Accrued this Cycle (\$6.63), Number of Days in this Cycle (30), Date Interest Posted (06-30-2022), and Year-to-Date Interest Paid (\$38.89).

If you require immediate copies for your records, please contact Client Care at 800-324-9375.

Summary table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Beginning Balance (\$39,006.14), Interest Earned This Period (+6.63), Deposits and Credits (+0.00), Checks Paid (-0.00), ATM, Electronic and Debit Card Withdrawals (-0.00), Other Transactions (-0.00), and Ending Balance (\$39,012.77).

Table with 3 columns: Description, Total for This Period, and Total Year-to-Date. Rows include Total Overdraft Fees (\$0.00) and Total Returned Item Fees (\$0.00).

WF-01 (8/19)

Visa may provide updated debit card information, including your expiration date and card number, with merchants that have an agreement for reoccurring payments. You may opt out of this service by calling 1-800-324-9375.



## WASHINGTON COURTS

July 8, 2022

District & Municipal Court Judges' Association Meeting

Submitted by Arsenio Escudero, ISD CLJ Business Liaison

Administrative Office of the Courts

### **JIS Report**

#### **HB 1320 Changes to Civil Protection Orders**

This bill consolidates all civil protection order case types (domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, anti-harassment, vulnerable adult and extreme risk protection orders) under one new civil cause of action. This expands the case types that can accept protection orders. AOC is making several changes to JIS and JABS, as well as other JIS applications, to comply with the requirements of the law. Most changes will be announced via release notes and will be in place on July 1, 2022. JABS will display changes associated with HB 1320 beginning July 1 and will continue to display previously filed cases as they currently display ensuring both existing cases and new cases display correctly.

#### **Statewide Court Access to Protection Orders**

The AOC is proposing to implement a solution that would provide access to protection order documents from all superior courts in Washington State, including those with their own local case management or document management systems. AOC will implement a secured, centralized connection at the AOC that can be used to access protection order documents via the Judicial Access Browser System (JABS). AOC would be acting as a passthrough for requests made by judicial officers to see a protection order document from one county to another simply by clicking on a hyper-link in JABS. By clicking on the link, JABS would go to the individual court's document management systems to view the document. The protection order documents would continue to be secured and stored locally at the court and would not be stored at the AOC. Protection orders should be accessible to courts in JABS.

This solution/service would provide secure centralized access to protection order documents hosted on individual court systems. This solution simplifies the work that is needed to be done by the technical staff in the superior courts using local case management or document management systems as they will only need to open their networks to talk with one trusted end-point which is within the AOC and they would not have to open their networks to the all courts statewide.

AOC believes this solution to display superior court protection order documents statewide could be implemented for the superior courts by January 1, 2023. However, the team is still in the planning stages. Successful development will require effort from each superior court with local case management or document management systems in addition to the work at AOC.

The CLJ's must provide access to protection orders filed in their courts by January 1, 2026.

#### **Obtaining Current DUI Information from King County**

JABS displays data from the following sources: JIS-SCOMIS and Enterprise Justice for superior courts. With courts that have local case management systems, their data takes up to 24-48 hours to be updated in the

Enterprise Data Repository (EDR). As soon as the information is available in the EDR it is available in JABS. AOC does not have access to that data until it is sent to the EDR by those courts.

## **JABS and Enterprise Justice (Odyssey)**

The AOC received reports of slowness issues getting superior court information from Enterprise Justice to display in JABS. AOC and Tyler are continuing to work together to fix this problem. Once there is a timeline as to when a solution will be available, AOC will disseminate this information. If this issue creates a work stoppage, please report it to AOC customer service.

## **Third Party Integration**

The CLJ-CMS is the JISC's number one priority project, and, as such, is focused on completing this project. Based on CLJ feedback, a budget decision package is being drafted in order to request funding to implement an integration platform that would allow a generic and unified application programming interface (API) for third party vendors, courts, executive branch agencies and others to access court systems in a secure and scalable manner following industry best practices/standards.

## **BJA Strategic Initiative Proposal – Review and Assessment of Court Practices Related to Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) and Other Jail Alternatives**

**Submitted By:** Judge Willie Gregory on behalf of the DMCJA Diversity Committee; Staff Contact: Cynthia Delostrinos, Associate Director of the Office of Court Innovation ([Cynthia.Delostrinos@courts.wa.gov](mailto:Cynthia.Delostrinos@courts.wa.gov))

**Date:** April 20, 2022

### **PROPOSAL**

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#### **ISSUE**

In 2020, after the killing of George Floyd and the community uprisings and calls for justice, of the DMCJA Diversity Committee members engaged in conversations about how courts of limited jurisdiction could do more to address systemic racism that exists within our courts. One issue that was raised by Judge Karl Williams, Pierce County District Court, was the inequity in the availability of Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) and other jail alternatives when defendants are unable to pay.

EHM and alcohol monitoring programs are tools that courts use both pre-trial and post-sentencing and to serve as a viable alternative to jail. Research has shown that even a short stay in jail leads to significant collateral consequences for an individual such as loss of employment and housing. EHM and other jail alternatives have been effective tools to ensure accountability while preventing negative collateral consequences that result from jail.

Courts' practices around EHM are different in every jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions the cost of EHM is covered by the court. In those jurisdictions, defendants who are unable to pay for EHM are still afforded the option. However, most jurisdictions are not able to pay for EHM and the cost of EHM is placed on the defendant. In those jurisdictions, EHM no longer becomes a viable option when a defendant is unable to pay for the cost of EHM.

The DMCJA Diversity Committee conducted a survey in 2021 on CLJ practices around EHM and other jail alternatives. Fifty-four (54) judicial officers responded, representing 18 different counties. Some of the findings included:

- Most courts (90%) have EHM and other jail alternative programs that they offer. A little over half of courts offer EHM for both pre- and post-adjudication.
- 45% of responding judges place the financial responsibility of EHM on the defendant.
- Majority of the judges reported that defendants are unable to afford EHM.
- Public EHM providers had the more affordable average and median setup costs in comparison to private providers, but majority of courts used private EHM providers.
- There is no standard protocol for assessing a defendant's ability to pay for EHM.

#### **GOAL**

The DMCJA Diversity Committee requests the BJA take on this topic as a 2022 Strategic Initiative. The outcome we are hoping for is that the use of EHM and other jail alternatives would be tools that all

courts, and the people who come through them, have access to regardless of their ability to pay. We would like for the BJA to examine this issue further and come up with a statewide plan that assesses the differing practices across the state, costs of implementing EHM and other jail alternatives equally across all jurisdictions, and the ability of those accused of crimes to access those services equitably across the state. We request that the BJA pursue legislative funding opportunities to make EHM and other jail alternatives equally available to all courts and their constituents across the state.

## **STAKEHOLDERS**

- Trial Court Judges and Court Administrators
- Local and statewide legislative and executive bodies
- Community members – particularly those impacted by the criminal justice system
- Victims of crime
- Law enforcement
- Detention System Administrators (i.e., jails)
- Probation services
- EHM Service Providers

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**Attachments:** (1) Court Practices Related to EHM and Other Jail Alternatives: Descriptive Analysis of Survey Results, by Megan Berry-Cohen; (2) Additional Analyses Report – King County, by Megan Berry-Cohen; (3) *“Where you live in WA may determine whether you get stuck in jail before trial,”* Seattle Times Article, April 23, 2022.

# Court Practices Related to EHM and Other Jail Alternatives: Descriptive Analysis of Survey Results (4/20/22)

District and Municipal Court Judges Association’s Diversity Committee

Megan Berry-Cohen

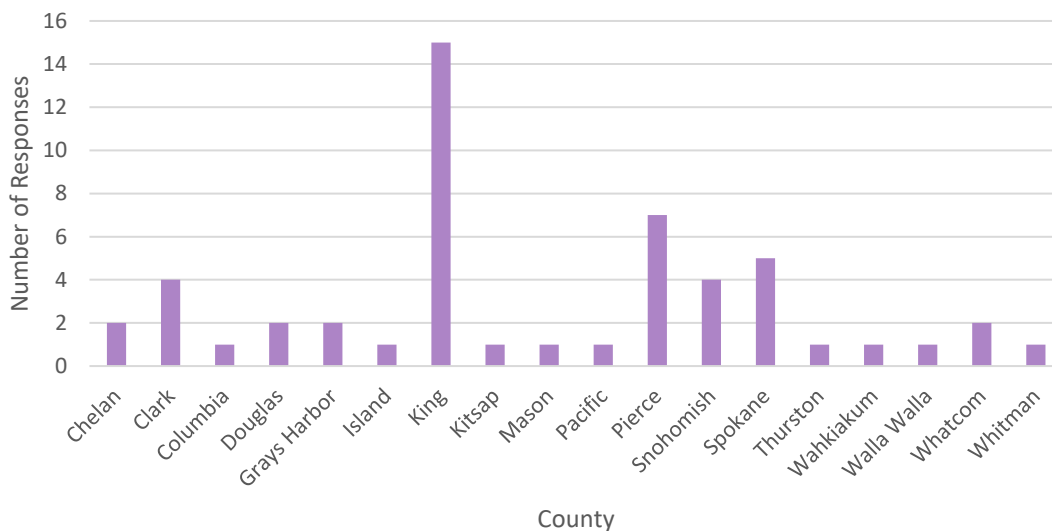
## Overview

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association’s Diversity Committee developed and administered a survey asking courts across Washington State about their use of electronic home monitoring (EHM) and other jail alternatives. The survey was sent to a sample of municipal and district court judges within each county, with seventy-two judges responding in at least some capacity. The purpose of the study was to establish court practices across the state, exploring EHM and other jail alternatives as a possible equity issue. The end goal is to support a legislative request for funding for courts to provide EHM and other jail alternatives free of cost to those who cannot afford them. The below report includes a descriptive analysis of qualitative and quantitative portions of survey results.

## Survey represents responses from fifty-four judges in eighteen different counties<sup>1</sup>

Fifty-four judges representing almost half the counties in the state (46.15%, n = 18) provided answers about their use of jail alternatives<sup>2</sup>. Note that each county could have multiple judges responding – i.e., one county has two different district court judges respond, one county has both a municipal court judge and a district court judge respond, etc. On average, there were three respondents per county.

**Figure 1. About three judges per county responded to survey**



<sup>1</sup> Counties not represented by this survey include Adams, Asotin, Benton, Clallam, Cowlitz, Franklin, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Jefferson, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Stevens, and Yakima. Two respondents’ counties were not known.

<sup>2</sup> The first version of this report reported responses from 21 counties, however three of those responses only provided information about their county and court type, and not information on electronic home monitoring or alcohol monitoring so they were dropped from the description of respondents.

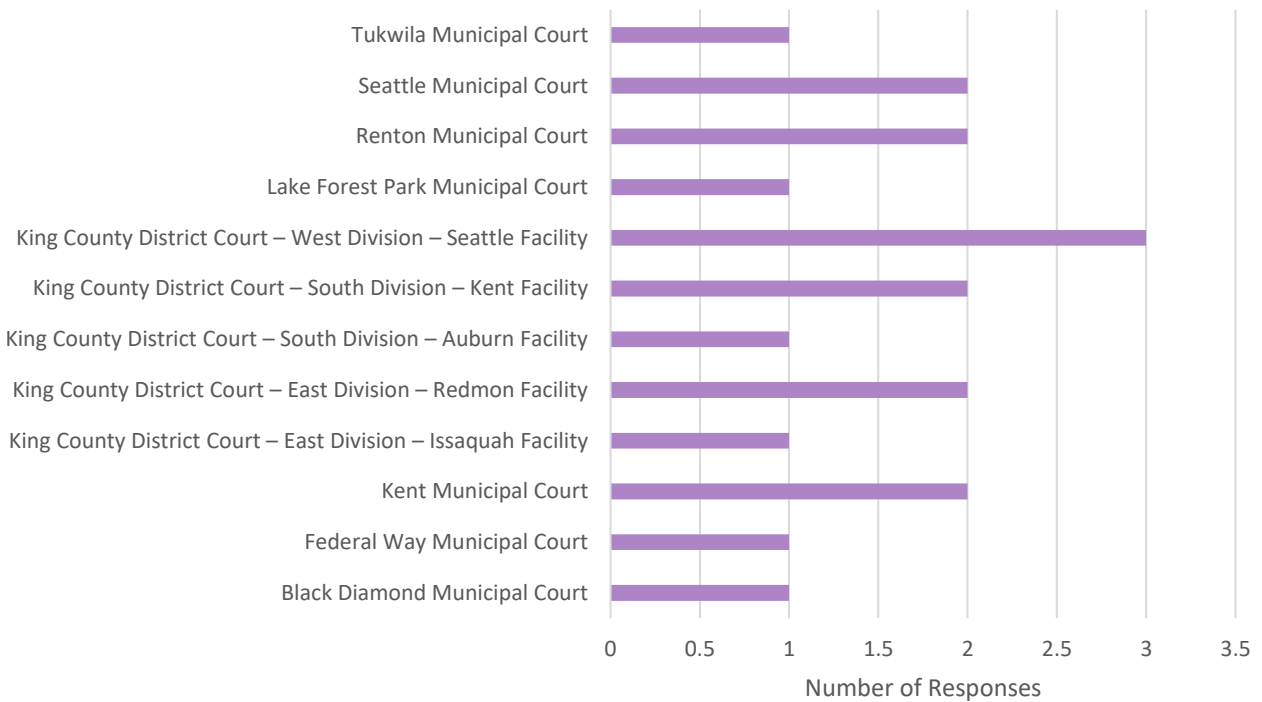
### Multiple responses from the same county does not mean all judges reported the same information

Ten counties had more than one judge respond to the survey. However, not all judges from the same county reported the same information. Because questions and analyses took place at the individual judge level and could vary between judges in the same county, all responses were used in analyses.

### King County’s large numeric representation actually represents twelve municipalities, cities, or districts within King County

While King County had the largest number of responses, there were in fact twelve unique municipalities, cities, or districts within King County that were represented.

**Figure 2. Twelve municipalities, cities, or districts within King County represented**

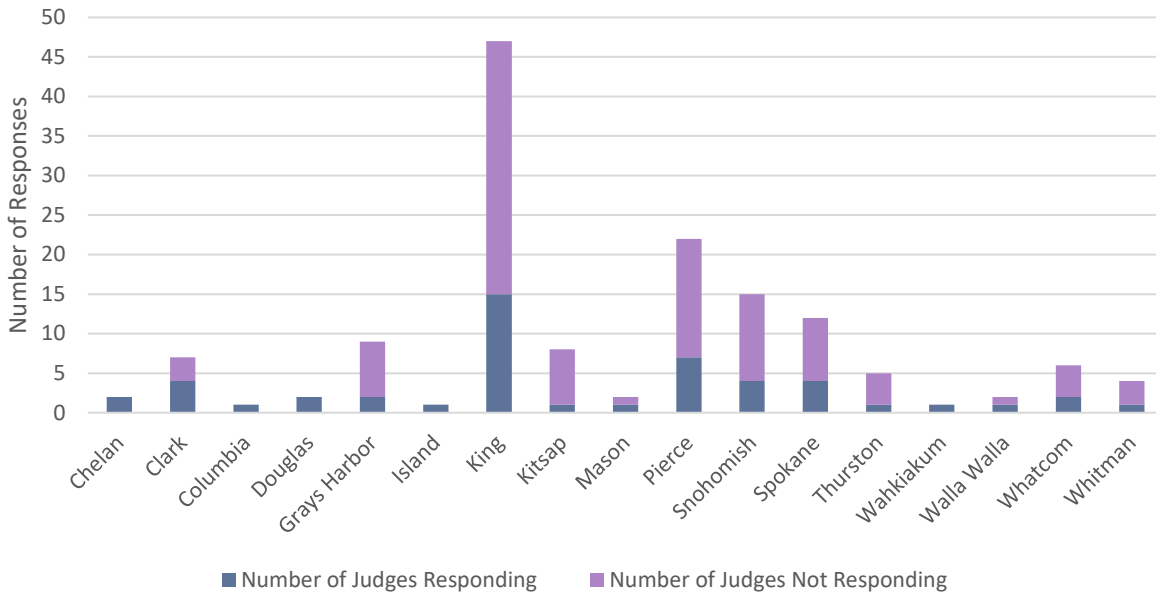


### Small response numbers do not mean low response rates

Some counties only had one judge respond, but only have one judge in their jurisdiction, meaning that while the number of responses is low in isolation, it is in proportion to the number of judges in the county. For example, Columbia county only had one district court judge respond, but there is only one district court judge in that county.



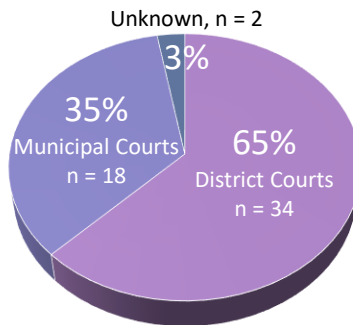
**Figure 3. Proportionality of the number of responses per county**



**Most responding judges come from district courts**

In total, 34.60% (n = 18) of the responses came from municipal court judges, and 65.40% (n = 34) of the responses came from district court judges. Two judges (3.70%) did not specify which type of court they were from.

**Figure 4. More district court judges than municipal court judges responded**



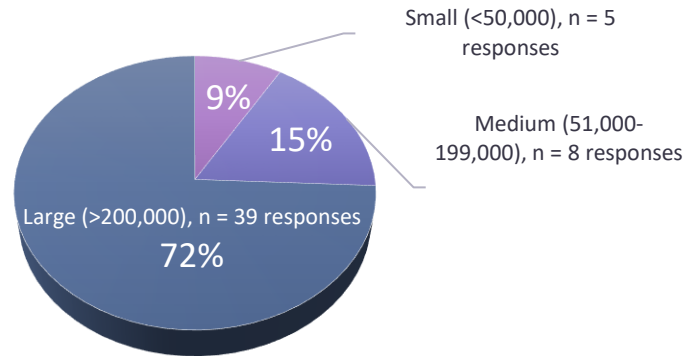
**More judges from large-sized counties responded to the survey**

Each county’s population was used to classify the county as small (populations less than 50,000), medium (populations between 50,000 and 200,000), or large (populations greater than 200,000) for the purpose of analysis<sup>3</sup>. Using this classification system, there are a disproportionate amount of responses from large counties; 39 responses (72.2% of the total sample) came from judges who represent large

<sup>3</sup> 17 counties were classified as small-sized, 12 as medium-sized, and 9 as large-sized.

counties. There were only five responses (9.3%) from judges representing small counties and eight responses (14.8%) from judges representing medium-sized counties.

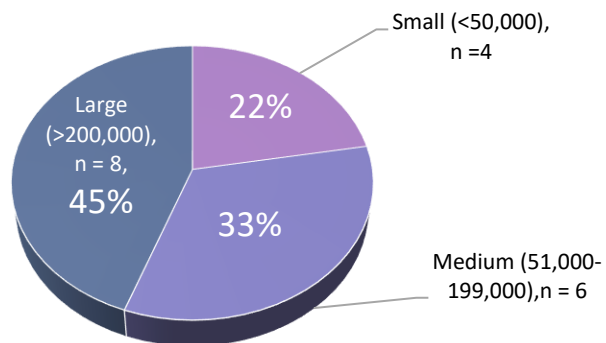
**Figure 5. More judges from large-sized counties responded**



Regardless of how many judges per county responded, most responding judges come from large-sized counties

These judges represented eight large counties, six medium-sized counties, and four small counties. That is, regardless of the number of judges per county who responded, most responding judges represented large counties. There are more small and medium-sized counties who did not respond to the survey or provide information about their use of jail alternatives.

**Figure 6. More large-sized counties represented**



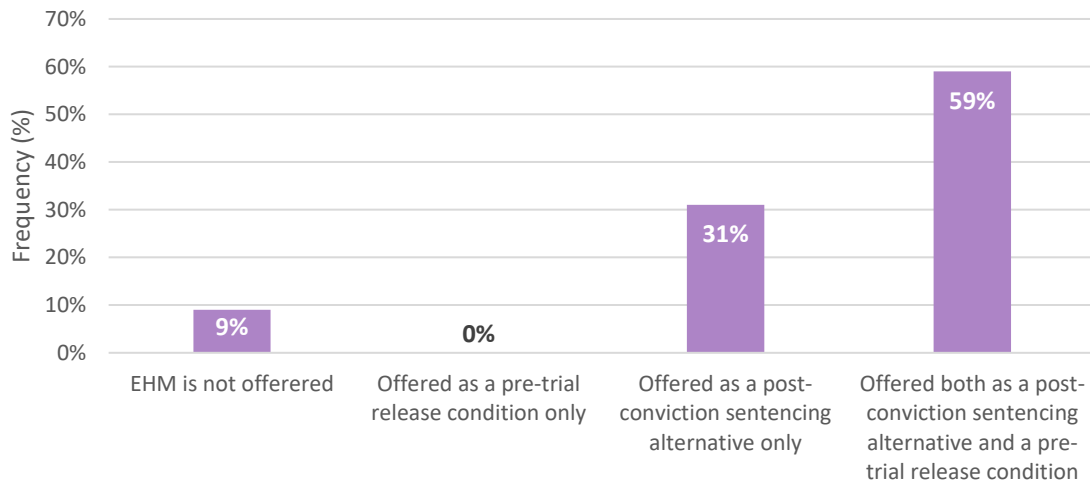
90% of responding courts have EHM or similar monitoring programs

The first portion of the survey asked about courts' and jurisdictions' use of Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) as a jail alternative. Of the responding judges, only 9.26% (n = 5) explicitly said that their court does not offer EHM. Of those five judges, three respondents are judges in district courts and two are judges in municipal courts. One judge represents a large county, three represent medium sized counties, and one judge represents a small county. Eighteen respondents (25% of the total sample) did not answer if they offer EHM and were counted as missing data in the analyses that follow.

### 59% of responding courts offered EHM both pre- and post-adjudication

Of the 90.74% (n = 49) responding judges in courts or jurisdictions that do offer EHM, none offered EHM as *only* a pre-trial release condition. However, 31.48% (n = 17) offered EHM as *only* a post-conviction sentencing alternative. Most commonly (59.26%), courts offered EHM as both a post-conviction sentencing alternative and as a pre-trial release condition (n = 32)

**Figure 7. EHM is commonly offered both pre and post-adjudication**



### The majority of EHM service came from private providers

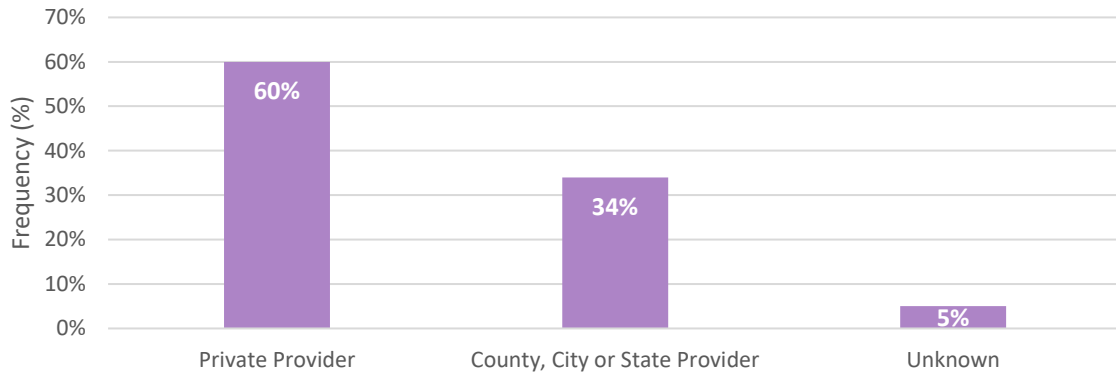
Judges were next asked details about the providers their court uses for EHM service. Forty-six judges listed providers their court uses for EHM service<sup>4</sup>. The three most commonly referenced EHM providers were all private providers: Moon Security (referenced thirteen times), 2 Watch Monitoring (referenced twelve times), and Sentinel (referenced six times). Judges referenced other private EHM providers<sup>5</sup> several times as well (referenced a combined thirteen times). Judges listed county or city EHM providers (e.g., Renton Police EHD Program, Island County Jail) twenty-two times, and referenced statewide EHM providers (e.g., EHM of Washington) three times.

These codes were further collapsed into three groups: private providers (n = 44), county, city, or state providers (n = 25), and unknown providers (n = 4). Private providers are used the most frequently (60.27%), followed by public providers (i.e., county, city, or state providers) (34.25%). Only 5.48% of the sample constituted the use of “unknown” providers.

<sup>4</sup> Each respondent could list up to 3 providers used for EHM. 4 judges additionally listed their EHM provider as “unknown”.

<sup>5</sup> E.g., Friendship Diversion Services, “Any private provider”

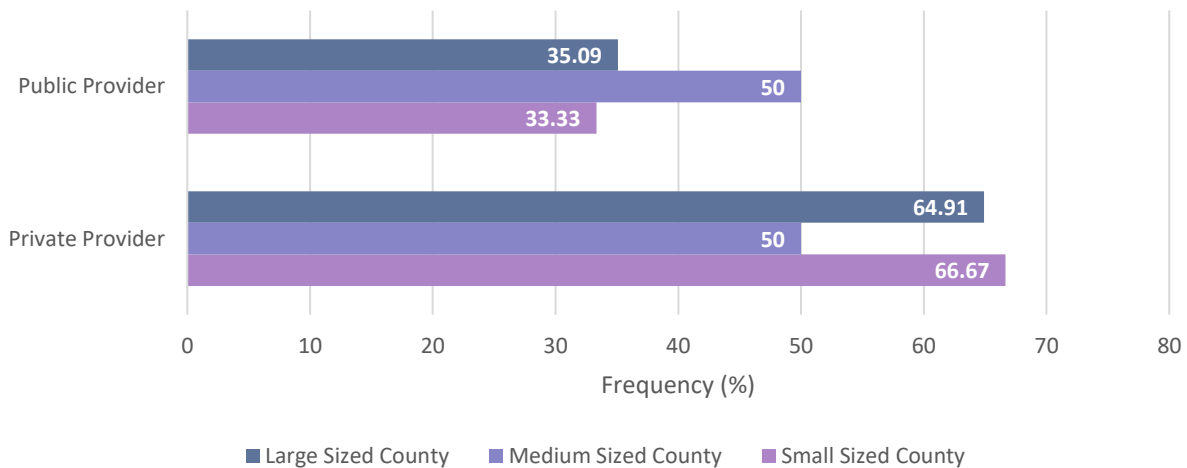
**Figure 8. Private EHM providers used most often**



Private providers were most common even when broken down by county size

Looking at each sized county and excluding “unknown” for the sake of analysis, Figure 6 shows both small counties and large counties used private providers most frequently (66.67% and 64.91%, respectively). Medium-sized counties used private providers and county, city, or state (public) providers equally as often (50% and 50%, respectively).

**Figure 9. Regardless of size, counties used private providers most often**

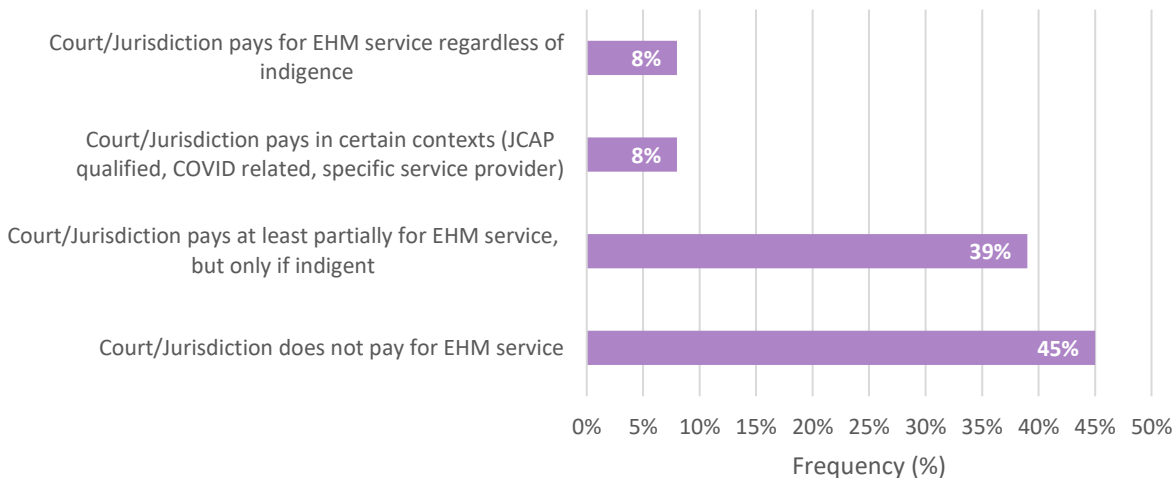


45% of responding judges place the financial responsibility of EHM on the defendant

The next part of the EHM-related questions asked judges, “if EHM is offered, does your court or jurisdiction pay for the service?”. Some judges who answered this question included information about indigent defendants, thus the answers were combined with the next question, asking “If your jurisdiction pays for the service, does the defendant have to be indigent to qualify” to better reflect an accurate portrayal of financial responsibility. Almost 45% of responding judges (44.90%, n = 22) are in a court or jurisdiction that offers EHM but the court or jurisdiction does not pay for the EHM service. In those courts or jurisdictions, the defendant bears the financial responsibility for EHM service. Approximately 39% (38.78%, n = 19) of responding judges are in a court or jurisdiction that pays at least

partially for EHM service, but *only* if the defendant is indigent. In addition, 8.16% (n = 4) pay for EHM service in certain contexts; that is if the defendant is JCAP qualified, if it is necessary due to jail COVID restrictions, or if a specific service provider is used. Only 8.16% (n = 4) of responding judges' courts or jurisdictions pay for EHM service regardless of indigence or meeting certain qualifications.

**Figure 10. About half of courts do not pay for EHM service**



### EHM setup costs varied by jurisdiction and by provider

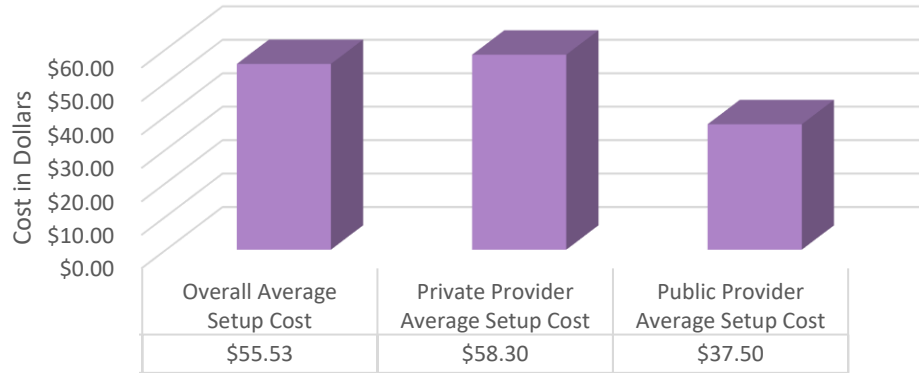
The next portion of the survey relating to EHM use asked judges the associated costs of EHM service. Twenty-seven respondents did not know the daily cost or set up fees for the EHM provider they used.

### Public EHM providers had the more affordable average and median setup costs

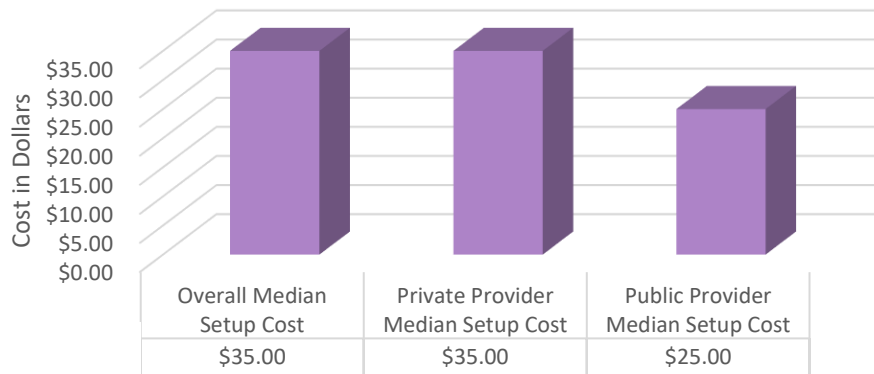
Overall, the **average setup cost** for EHM was \$55.53 and the **median** (or middle value) **setup cost** of EHM was \$35.00. The setup costs for EHM ranged from a low of \$25.00 to a high of \$168.00<sup>6</sup>. For private providers, the average setup cost was \$58.30, slightly higher than the overall average setup fee, and the median setup cost was \$35.00. For city, county, or state providers (i.e., public providers), the average setup cost was \$37.50 and the median setup cost \$25.00, both significantly less than the overall average setup fees. Figures 11 and 12 depict these cost differences graphically.

<sup>6</sup> In addition, some respondents noted that EHM participants were required to pay 14 days in advance at setup, meaning the setup cost may be as high as \$219.75 in some cases (\$55.53 average setup fee + \$11.73 average daily cost multiplied by 14 days).

**Figure 11. Average setup cost about \$55, less for public providers**



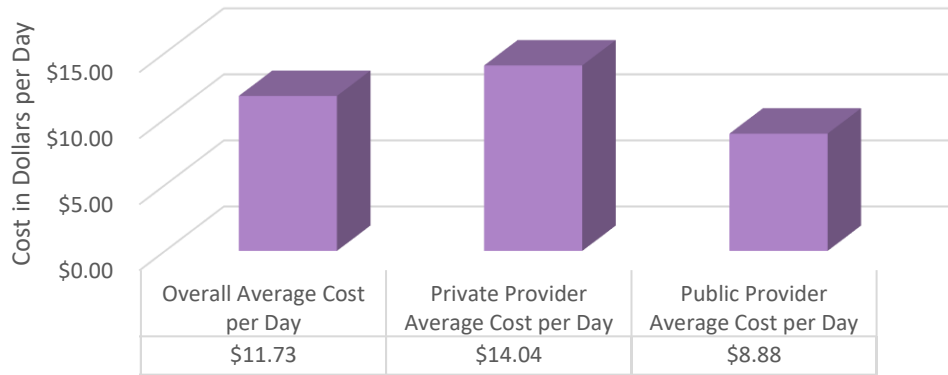
**Figure 12. Median setup cost about \$35, less for public providers**



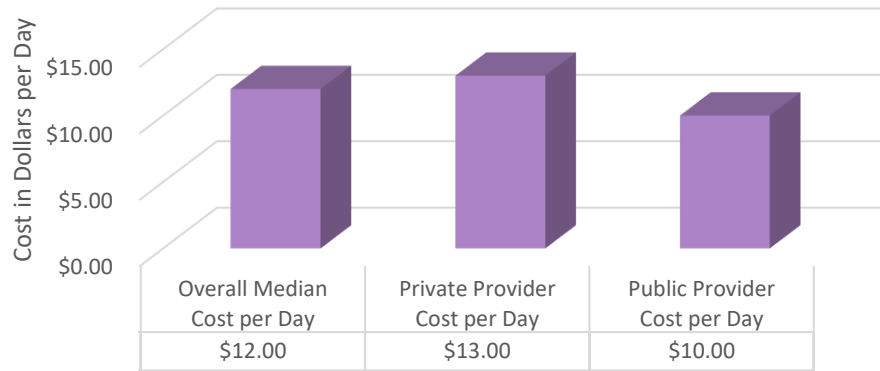
Public EHM providers also had the more affordable average and median cost per day. The **average cost per day** for EHM participants was \$14.05 and the **median cost per day** for EHM participants was \$12.00<sup>7</sup>. The cost per day ranged from \$0.00 to \$100.00 per day. Because \$100.00 per day appears to be an outlier, it was recoded as missing and the average daily cost was recalculated to be \$11.73, with a median daily cost of \$12.00 and a maximum daily cost of \$25.00. The average and median daily costs for private EHM providers were \$14.04 and \$13.00, respectively. The average and median daily costs for public EHM providers were \$8.88 and \$10.00, respectively. Figures 13 and 14 depict these cost differences graphically.

<sup>7</sup> Note that some respondents listed the cost per day and setup fees for different *types* of EHM as they differed on cost (e.g., Passive EHM cost \$11.75 per day, Active EHM cost \$13.00 per day, and Victim Notification and High-Risk DV Monitoring cost \$20.00 per day).

**Figure 13. Average cost per day about \$12, less for public providers**



**Figure 14. Median cost per day about \$12, less for public providers**

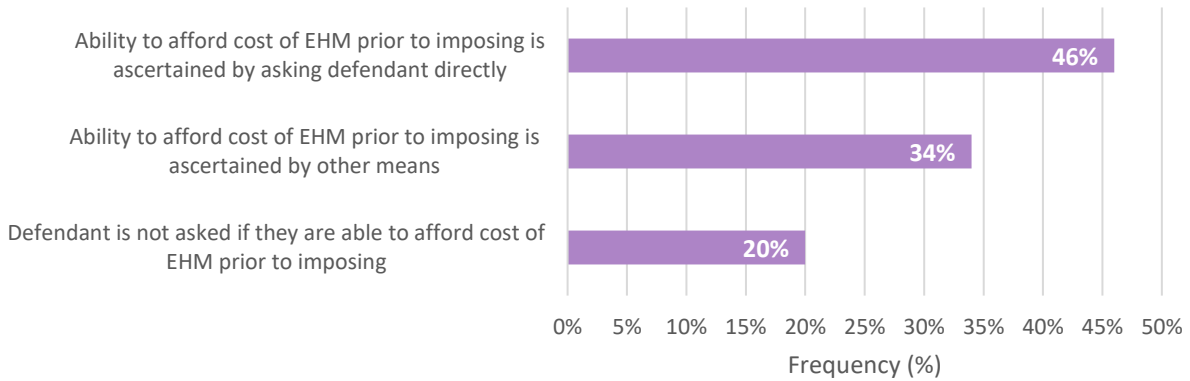


Some respondents noted differing costs per day of EHM for indigent defendants, ranging from a daily cost of \$0.00 per day to \$7.50 per day. This is approximately 50% less than what the average EHM participant would pay per day.

#### No standard protocol for assessing a defendant’s ability to pay for EHM

The next question asked judges to respond if their courts “ask the defendant if they are able to afford the cost prior to imposing EHM”. Of responding judges, 46% (n = 23) do ask the defendant if they can afford the cost of EHM before imposing it. Additionally, 34% (n = 17) of respondents provided a context-dependent response. The most common responses were that the court does not have to ask the defendant if they can afford EHM because the defense counsel broaches the topic (n = 5) or it is discussed at other times in the court process (n = 8) (i.e., detention or probation determines indigent status). Other times the defendant requests EHM themselves, so affordability is not ascertained prior to imposing EHM (n = 2). Overall, up to 80% of responding judges inquire about a defendant’s ability to pay in some capacity. However, 20% of responding judges (n = 10) do not assess if a defendant can afford the cost of EHM before imposing it.

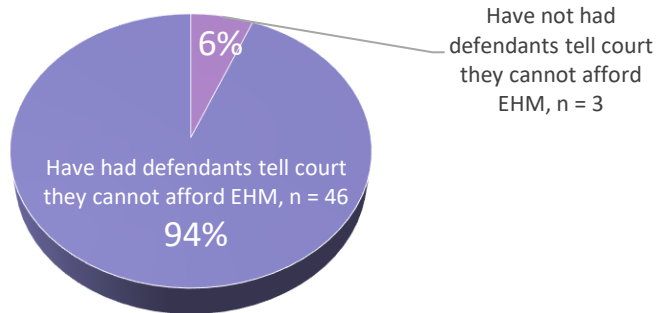
**Figure 15. Judges typically ask defendant or use other means to assess ability to afford EHM**



**Judges: Defendants cannot afford EHM**

The overwhelming majority of responding judges (93.88%, n = 46) have had defendants tell them they cannot afford EHM. Only 6.12% (n = 3) of respondents have not had defendants tell them they cannot afford EHM.

**Figure 16. Most defendants cannot afford EHM service**

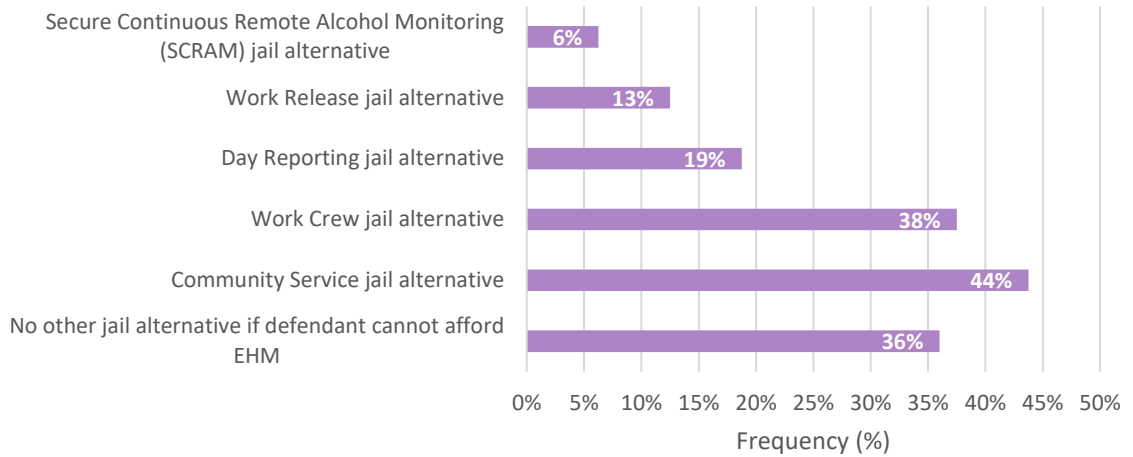


**Other jail alternatives possible, but limited currently due to COVID**

If a defendant cannot afford EHM, 36% (n = 18) of responding judges do *not* have another jail alternative in lieu of EHM within their court or jurisdiction. However, 64% of respondents (n = 32) have another jail alternative their jurisdiction offers if a defendant cannot afford EHM. The most common other jail alternatives include community service, (n = 14) and work crew (n = 12). Other alternatives mentioned include day reporting (n = 6), work release (n = 4), and SCRAM (n = 2). However, many judges also mentioned that these alternatives are limited or suspended due to COVID.



**Figure 17. Community service most common alternative to EHM**



### Limited data available on 24/7 sobriety programs; only 15% of judges use them

The second portion of the survey asked about courts' and jurisdictions' use of a 24/7 sobriety program. This 24/7 alcohol sobriety program is outlined in RCW 36.28A.330 as a jail alternative or a pre-trial condition of release. Only eight responding judges (14.81%) within five counties<sup>8</sup> offer a 24/7 sobriety program. The average approximate cost per day is \$13.50, and the median approximate cost per day is \$12.75. One judge's jurisdiction pays for the 24/7 sobriety program service for the defendant, one judge's jurisdiction pays a portion of the fees for indigent defendants, but the majority of courts or jurisdictions that offer the 24/7 sobriety program (n = 6) place the responsibility of payment on the defendant.

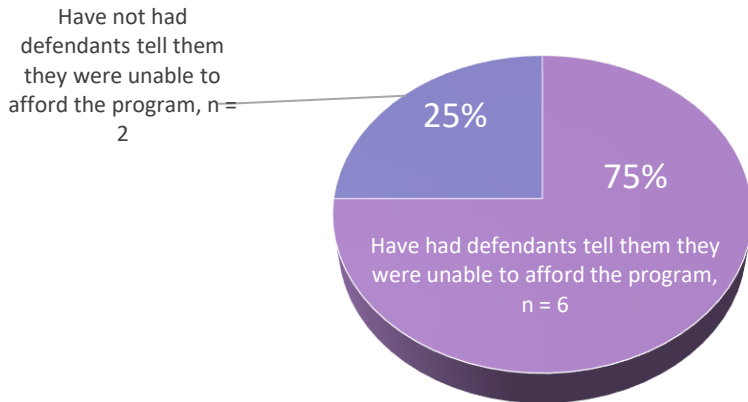
### Like EHM, judges say defendants cannot afford sobriety program

Of the eight responding jurisdictions that offer a 24/7 alcohol sobriety program, six have had defendants tell them they were unable to afford the program. Two responding jurisdictions have not had defendants tell them they were unable to afford the program<sup>9</sup>. Five respondents offer other jail alternatives if a defendant cannot afford the 24/7 sobriety program including Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM), urinary analysis, mobile alcohol monitoring, and daily personal Breathalyzer tests.

<sup>8</sup> King, Mason, Snohomish, Spokane, and Walla Walla counties

<sup>9</sup> Of note, one of the respondents who has not had defendants tell them they cannot afford the 24/7 program is a jurisdiction that pays for the sobriety program, and one is not a jurisdiction that pays for the program.

**Figure 18. Most responding judges have had defendants tell them they cannot afford the 24/7 program**



### 80% of responding judges offer at least one type of alcohol monitoring device

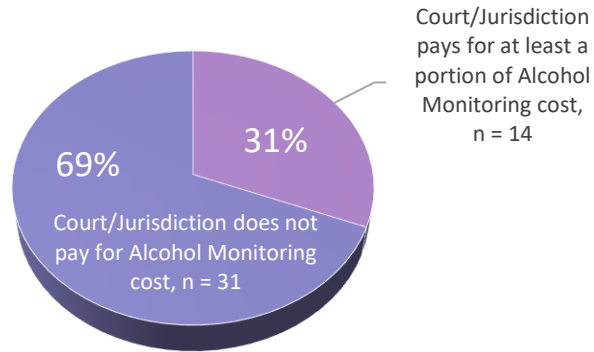
The third portion of the survey asked about pre-adjudication jail alternative alcohol monitoring devices as outlined in RCW 46.61.5055(5)(b). Forty-three responding judges (79.63%) in fourteen counties offer these types of alcohol monitoring devices.

### 70% of courts place financial responsibility of these programs on the defendant

Judge were asked about the affordability and financial responsibility of alcohol monitoring devices. Specifically, they were asked if their jurisdiction pays for the alcohol monitoring devices and/or if the cost was the defendant's responsibility. Of the responding judges, 68.89% (n = 31) are in a jurisdiction that does not pay for Alcohol Monitoring Devices. Only 6.67% (n = 3) of respondents' are in a jurisdiction that does pay for Alcohol Monitoring Devices. Finally, 24.44% (n = 11) of responding judges are in courts/jurisdictions that pay for at least some of the cost of Alcohol Monitoring Devices, particularly so if the defendant is indigent. Combining the responses that represent paying for at least a portion of Alcohol Monitoring Devices, 31.11% of responding judges' courts/jurisdictions pay for some of the cost of these devices<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> One judge noted that their only resource for offering the alcohol monitoring devices is treatment sales tax (TST) dollars for mental health and veterans court participants.

**Figure 19. Courts do not typically pay for alcohol monitoring devices**



The most commonly used device was SCRAM, at \$12 per day

The different alcohol monitoring devices used by courts, their average daily costs, and how often they are used are summarized in the table below. The three most common alcohol monitoring devices included SCRAM devices, portable Breathalyzer tests, and transdermal alcohol detectors.

**Table 1. Alcohol monitoring device costs range from \$3 per day to upwards of \$18**

Device	Average (Median) Cost per Day	Use (Number of Times Mentioned)
<b>SCRAM (Generally)</b>	\$12.09 (\$12.00)	18
<b>Portable Breathalyzer Tests<sup>11</sup></b>	\$4.63 (\$3.65)	8
<b>Transdermal Alcohol Detector (TAD)</b>	\$13.55 (\$13.00)	6
<b>SCRAM CAM (Continuous Alcohol Monitoring)</b>	\$15.00 (\$14.50)	5
<b>Urinalysis Testing<sup>12</sup></b>	\$20.00 per test	5
<b>Smart Start IN-HOM Breath Check with Camera</b>	\$3.73 (\$3.30)	5
<b>SCRAM Remote Breathalyzer</b>	\$12.50 (\$12.50)	3
<b>Ignition Interlock</b>	\$5.00 (\$5.00)	2
<b>Alcohol Sensing Ankle Bracelet</b>	\$13.33 (\$13.33)	2
<b>BART (Blood Alcohol Real Time)</b>	\$6.00 (\$6.00)	2
<b>SCRAM Alcohol Monitor and GPS EHM</b>	\$18.00 (\$18.00)	1
<b>Soberlink</b>	Unknown	1
<b>Sobriotor</b>	Unknown	1

<sup>11</sup> This device has one of the larger ranges in cost per day, with a low of \$0.00 per day to a high of \$12.50 per day

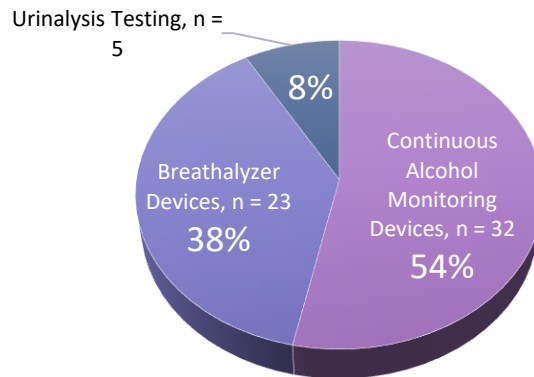
<sup>12</sup> One respondent distinguished between urinalysis (\$24) and urinalysis with ETG (\$50), but others used ETG and urinalysis interchangeably

Table 1. Continued		
Device	Average (Median) Cost per Day	Use (Number of Times Mentioned)
Smart Start with Alcohol Monitoring	\$15.00	1
Drug Patch	\$50.00 per patch	1

54% of responding judges use a type of continuous alcohol monitoring (CAM) device

The list of the above devices was then collapsed into three categories: Continuous Alcohol Monitoring devices (e.g., SCRAM, TAD), Breathalyzer devices (e.g., Soberlink, Interlocks), and Urinalysis testing. The most common devices were continuous alcohol monitoring devices (n = 32), followed by Breathalyzer devices (n = 23), and finally urinalysis testing (n = 5).

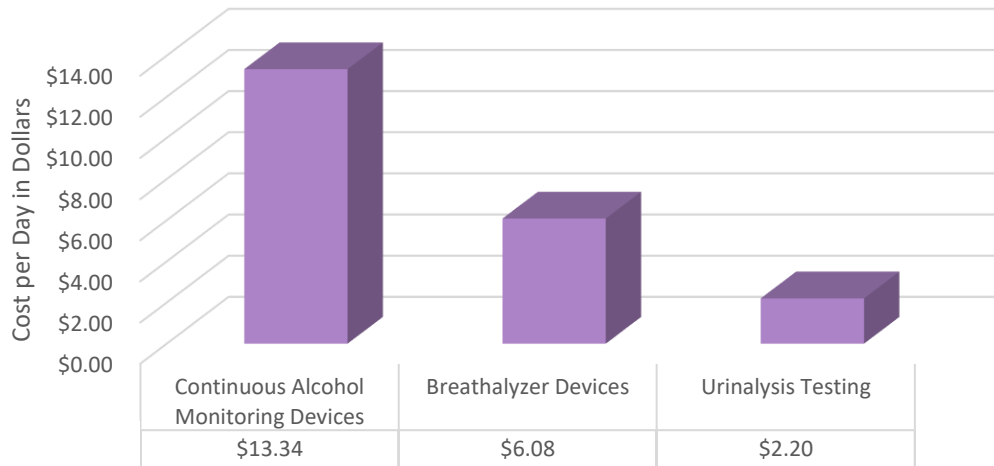
Figure 20. CAM devices most common for alcohol monitoring



While used most often, CAM devices also cost the most per day

The average daily cost of continuous alcohol monitoring devices was \$13.34 (median \$14.00), the average daily cost of Breathalyzer devices was \$6.08 (median \$5.00), and the average cost per test of urinalysis testing was \$16.53 (median \$18.00). Respondents noted that for urinalysis alcohol monitoring, the average number of urinalysis tests ordered was four per month, which would be an average cost per day of \$2.20.

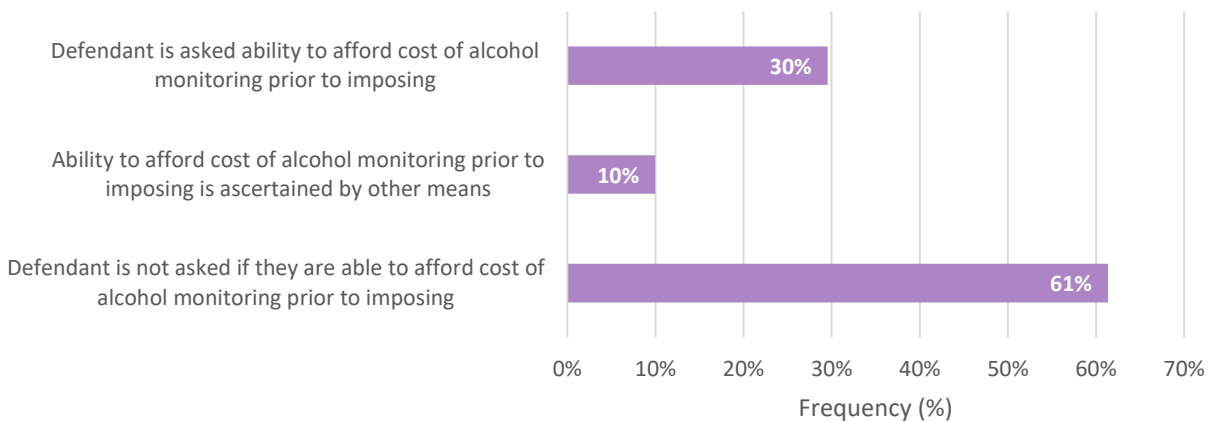
**Figure 21. CAM devices have highest daily cost of \$13 per day**



Responding judges conduct ability to pay assessments for alcohol monitoring 40% of the time; less often than for EHM programs

Thirteen judges' courts (29.55%) do an ability to pay assessment when determining whether a defendant can pay for the alternative alcohol monitoring device. Two judges (4.54%) do not do any ability to pay assessment formally, but informally assess ability to pay by evaluating if the defendant is represented by a public defender and/or considered indigent. One judge (2.72%) stated their court or jurisdiction does not have a policy, and conducting an ability to pay assessment varies from judge to judge. Finally, one judge (2.72%) responded that alcohol monitoring devices are not used for pre-trial, but are requested by the defendant as a sentencing alternative. Overall, 40% of responding judges ascertain a defendant's ability to pay for an alcohol monitoring program, and 61.36% (n = 27) do not.

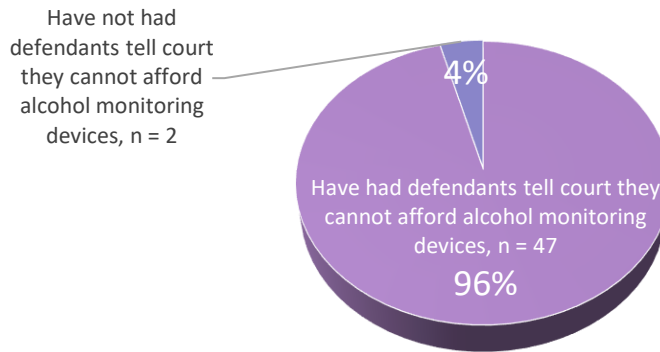
**Figure 22. Defendants are often not asked if they can afford alcohol monitoring programs**



### Again, judges say defendants cannot afford these programs

Forty-seven judges in thirteen counties<sup>13</sup> have had defendants tell them they cannot afford an alcohol monitoring device. Only two responding judges have not had a defendant tell them they cannot afford an alcohol monitoring device.

**Figure 23. Most judges have had defendants tell them they cannot afford alcohol monitoring devices**



### About half of responding courts offer an alternative to alcohol monitoring devices

There are alternatives offered by twenty-three responding judges' jurisdictions (about 45%) if the defendant cannot afford an alcohol monitoring device. These include alternatives such as a declaration of non-driving or random urinalysis tests.

### 55% of responding judges offer alcohol monitoring post-conviction

Twenty-eight responding judges' courts or jurisdictions (54.91%) offer alcohol monitoring systems such as probation monitoring, urinalysis, or continuous alcohol monitoring devices (e.g., SCRAM) for *post-conviction* sentencing jail alternatives.

### More data needed on possible disparate impacts of cost of programs

Only 4.35% (n = 2) of responding judges have done studies in their jurisdiction to see whether a lack of funding for electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs<sup>14</sup> disparately impact different groups. One of the studies conducted showed that indigent defendants were almost always unable to afford mandatory ignition interlock devices.

### Access to at least partial funding for all programs is available less than 50% of the time; dependent on judge, county, and program type

Litigants who cannot afford electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs have access to at least partial funding in twenty (41.67% of the responding sample) judges' jurisdictions. The funding amount and type does vary depending on the jurisdiction. For example, one judge stated litigants only have access to funding if the court authorizes city pay while another stated they provide

<sup>13</sup> Chelan, Clark, Douglas, Island, King, Kitsap, Pacific, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Walla Walla counties

<sup>14</sup> As used exclusively in criminal cases

money for SCRAM or EHM, but not for post-conviction programs ordered, such as domestic violence treatment or substance abuse treatment. Other judges noted that programs like pre-trial supervision are offered at no cost to the defendant, but not all judges use these programs.

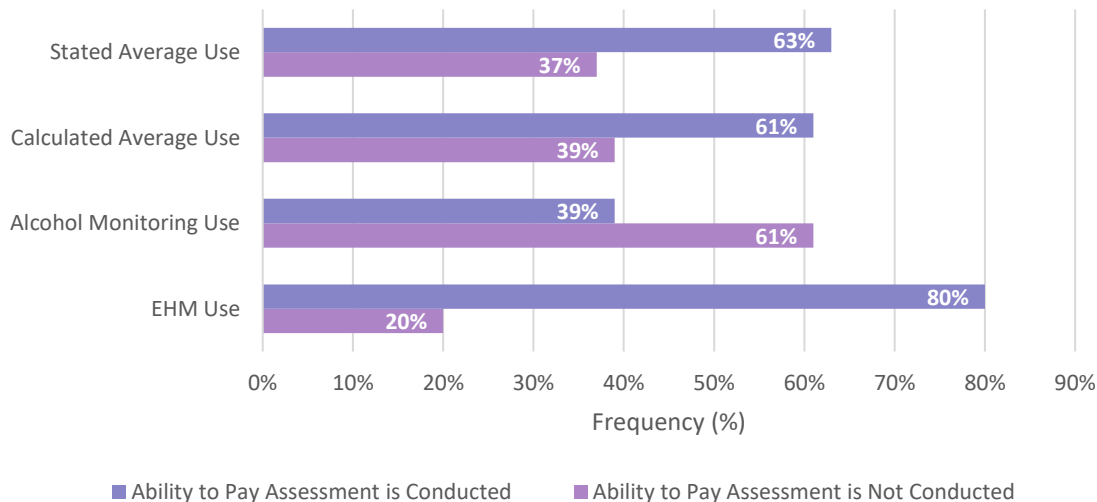
### No protocol for conducting ability to pay assessment across all programs

Of the responding judges, 39.53% (n = 17) stated their court does “ability to pay assessment or screen for income qualification” for these programs. In addition, 20.93% (n = 9) provided a context-dependent answer, such as only doing indigence screenings for those who have a public defender or only doing an ability to pay assessment for certain programs and not others. For example, while one jurisdiction only does an ability to pay assessment for MRT and DV programs but *not* EHM, another jurisdiction only does a screening for EHM but *not* MRT and DV treatment programs.

### Judges assess defendant’s ability to pay about 60% of the time, but less often for alcohol monitoring

Overall then, responding judges conduct an ability to pay assessment up to 63% of the time for these programs (63.41%). This is corroborated by examining the average for screens conducted for both EHM and Alcohol Monitoring programs: 60.64%. However, it is important to note that when looking at the rates of ability to pay assessment or income screens for EHM and Alcohol monitoring separately, 80% of judges conduct an assessment for EHM but only 39% conduct an assessment for Alcohol Monitoring.

**Figure 24. Ability to pay assessment more common for EHM, less common for alcohol monitoring programs**



### City or county funds provide 56% of support to jail alternative programs

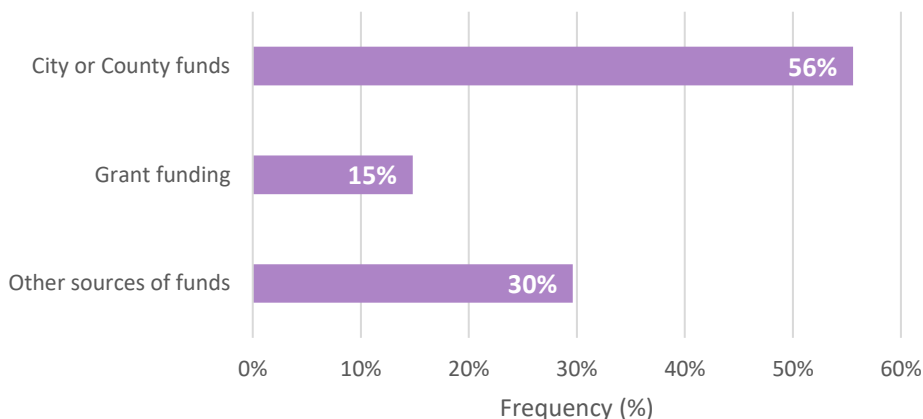
Of the responding judges’ jurisdictions that offer at least partial funding to support these programs<sup>15</sup>, local funds from their city or county are used 55.56% of the time (n = 15), grant funding is used 14.81% of the time (n = 4), and another source of funding, such as prosecuting authority, private donors, or COVID funds are used 29.63% (n = 8) of the time<sup>16</sup>. One judge also noted that while they do not yet offer

<sup>15</sup> Multiple funding sources could be identified per response, e.g., grant funding *and* city or county funding

<sup>16</sup> No jurisdictions use state funding to support these programs

funding, their court is working to request funding through the CARES/American Rescue Plan Act to develop a county-funded pilot program for pre-trial EHM as an alternative to incarceration for indigent defendants.

**Figure 25. The majority of funding for jail alternative programs comes from city or county funds**



**27% of responding courts fully or partially fund these programs**

Of the 43 responding judges, only three judge’s courts (7.14%) *fully* fund electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs. Two judges (4.76%) stated that while their court does not fund these programs, the county or jail does. In some cases, defendants are asked to contribute or reimburse the court (n = 2, 4.76%). Four (9.52%) of the responding judge’s courts pay for alternatives to incarceration and post-conviction programs like EHM and abstinence monitoring, but do not pay for sentencing treatment programs. However, at least one jurisdiction *only* pays for sentencing treatment programs.

**Government funds most common source of funds, exact budget amounts less clear**

Responding judges were unsure of how much is budgeted for electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs each year, and provided a variety of responses ranging from dollar amounts to types of budgets. Budget amounts and source of funds are summarized in the table below:

Table 2. Large variability in budget amounts, ranging from unknown up to \$90,000 in some cases	
Funding Source	Yearly Budget Amount and/or Descriptions
<b>Government General Fund (n = 10)</b>	Line item budget of \$20,000 for pre-conviction supervision and \$15,000 for post-conviction supervision
	Comes from budget for SCRAM monitoring and urinalysis
	Line item budget of \$90,000 for EHM supplies
	We have successfully educated our Council on the benefits of treatment and alternatives to jail and they have authorized the expansion of our Probation Department to provide programs

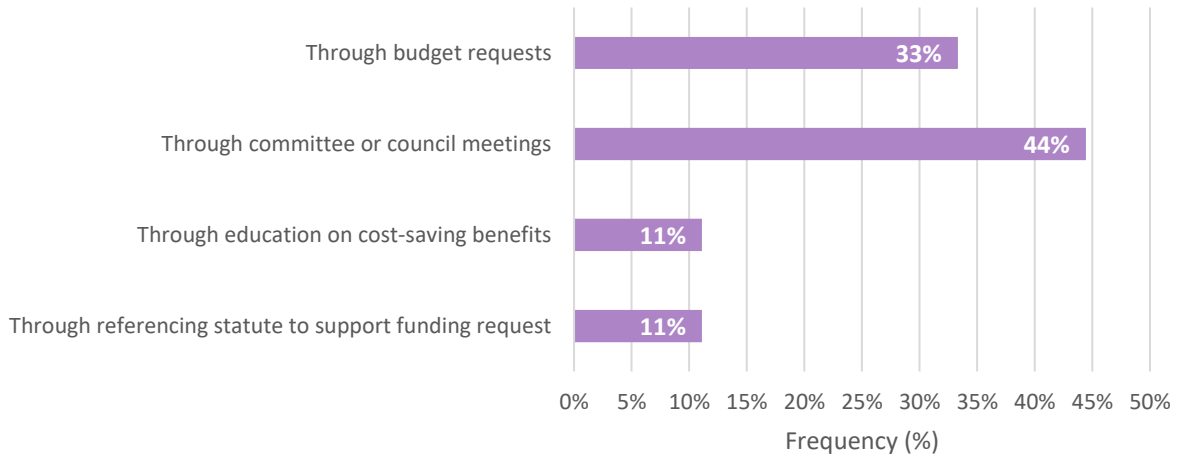


Table 2. Continued	
Funding Source	Yearly Budget Amount and/or Descriptions
<b>Government General Fund cont.</b>	Line item budget of \$20,000 for domestic violence treatment and \$120,000 for electronic monitoring programs
	Variable
	Unknown
<b>Grants (n = 4)</b>	100% of the cost
	Unknown
<b>Tax Funds for Treatment (n = 3)</b>	We have successfully educated our Council on the benefits of treatment and alternatives to jail and they have authorized the expansion of our Probation Department to provide programs
	Unknown
<b>Probation Funds (n = 2)</b>	\$10,000
	Unknown
<b>Police Jail Budget (n = 2)</b>	Unknown
<b>Trial Court Improvement Account (n = 1)</b>	\$10,000
<b>COVID Funds (n = 2)</b>	Unknown
<b>Private Donor (n = 1)</b>	Unknown
<b>CJTA Funds (n = 1)</b>	Comes from budget for SCRAM

The most common way to engage funders was through committee or council meetings

Only nine responding judges (12.50% of the full sample of 72 judges) provided information on how they engaged the funders reported above. Three responding judges engaged their funders through budget requests, four judges engaged funders via committee or council meetings, one judge educated funders on the cost-saving benefits of these programs over detainment in a jail facility, and one judge relied on statutory requirements to support a funding request.

**Figure 26. Funding commonly obtained through committee or council meetings, followed by budget requests**



**Collaborate with the members of the justice system to obtain funding, judges say**

Twelve judges from six counties<sup>17</sup> were able to provide tips for other courts who are attempting to get funding for these types of programs. Their various tips and advice are summarized in the table below:

Table 3. Educate and advocate for funds	
Advice Category	Example
<b>Work with stakeholders</b>	Work with stakeholders (i.e., defense, prosecutor, city, county, and/or police) to explain cost savings while keeping the community safe as well as discuss the inequity of it.
	Work with stakeholders (i.e., defense, prosecutor, city, county, and/or police) to create a subsidy program
	Get involved with SAMSHA and BJA as they often have grants
<b>Education and data collection on cost-saving benefits</b>	Collect data to present the distinction between the cost of jail versus the cost of the proposed alternative
	Point out that these programs are less costly than jail costs.
	Tell councils you need money for home detention to keep people out of jail when they can serve time at home and show them the difference between the cost for a day in jail and home detention.

<sup>17</sup> King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston counties

Table 3. Continued	
Advice Category	Example
<b>Get to know council members and work with committees to meet statutory requirements</b>	Use Trial Court money, or ask City/County Council for funding
	Tell councils about RCW 10.21.055 and how you have to put on abstinence monitoring for repeat DUI offenders who do not get their court-ordered IID
	Tell councils your court has more people who are deemed indigent following enactment of RCW 10.101 definitions of indigent.
	Tell councils when you have a DV defendant you want to be able to order a GPS bracelet to protect the alleged victim and if the person cannot pay you don't want to be deterred
<b>Education on social benefits</b>	Point out that persons are presumed innocent, that this is a way to allow them to be released while awaiting trial and continuing to work, care for children, etc. while also ensuring public safety.
	Educate funders that these programs will provide a step forward in creating a more equitable criminal justice system by providing our marginalized minority community groups and those who are economically disadvantaged an alternative to pre-trial and post-trial

In addition, four courts have successful grant applications they could share with other courts. The steps required to obtain the grant successfully can be broken down into an analysis of what funding is likely to be needed, support for funding in the form of a white paper or similar, and submission of an application.

#### More data needed to show if these programs impact disparate outcomes

Of the responding judges, three judges' courts have examined or have plans to examine the effectiveness and impact of electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs on disparate outcomes of individuals from marginalized communities. One judge stated that while they do not have a formal study on how these programs impact disparate outcomes, they noticed a reduction in failures to appear when they implemented these programs along with a text reminder system through their credit card payment company. Another judge described the importance of having an outside source to collect and analyze data to ensure data validation. One judge referenced a pilot project aimed at gathering data to analyze the impact of these programs on disparate outcomes.

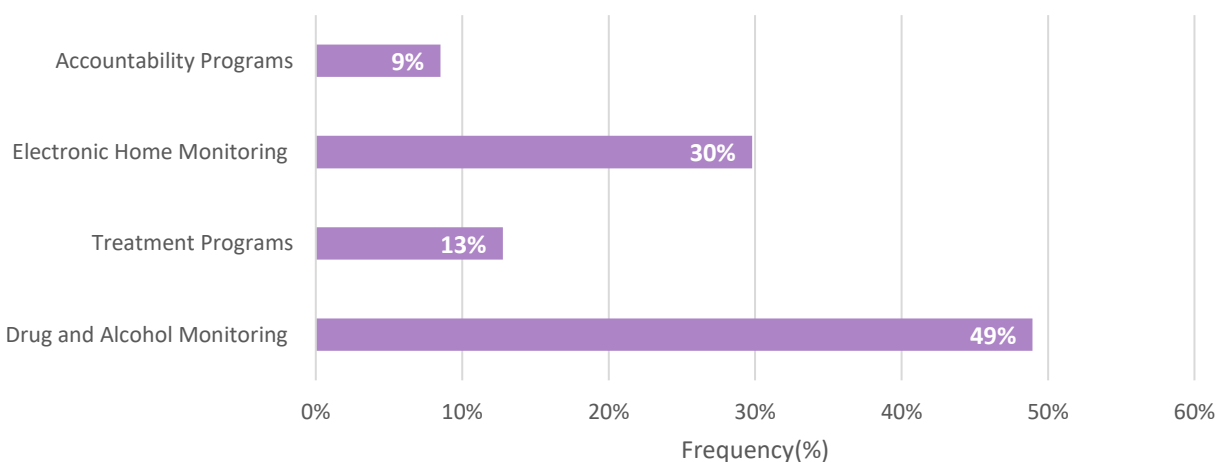
Five judges' courts track costs and potential savings from electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs.

While one judge stated their electronic monitoring system was designed to allow for data collection and analysis, the remaining judges were unsure of how the cost/saving tracking was implemented<sup>18</sup>.

### EHM and drug and alcohol monitoring programs work, but need increased funding

Finally, judges could list up to four separate programs they use that lack funding and were asked to identify the programs they felt were most needed and/or beneficial to fund. Twenty judges listed an average of 2.25 programs (median = 2 programs identified). Drug and alcohol monitoring programs (e.g., SCRAM, urinalysis) were identified most often as crucial programs in need of funding, followed by electronic home monitoring programs (e.g., EHM). Treatment programs (e.g., mental health programs, substance use programs) and accountability programs (e.g., domestic violence monitoring programs, procedural due process, and accountability programs) were also mentioned as crucial programs in need of funding.

**Figure 27. Drug and alcohol monitoring, EHM programs need funding most**



### Small and medium-sized courts along with district courts focused on basic needs that work: EHM and drug and alcohol monitoring

Of those judges who identified drug and alcohol monitoring as a program that needed funding, fifteen were from large counties, one from a medium-sized county, and one from a small county. Twelve were from district courts and five were from municipal courts.

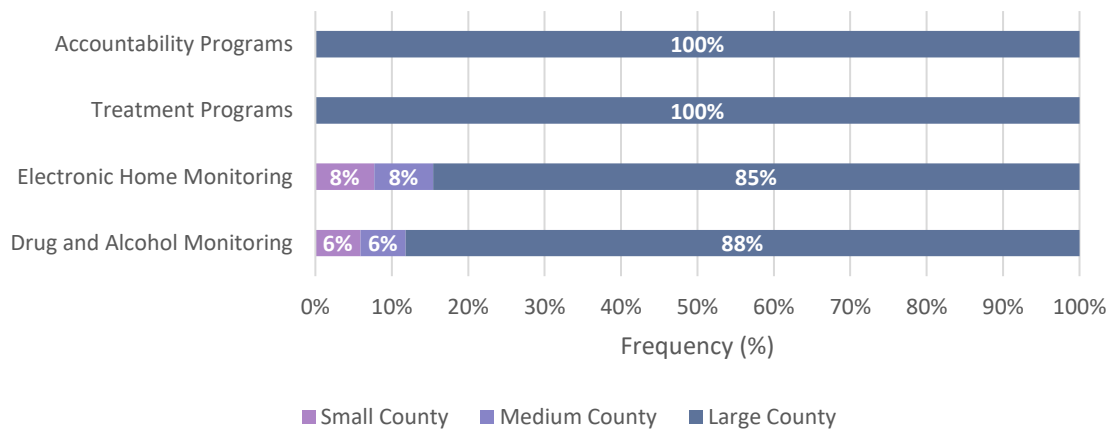
Of those judges who identified electronic home monitoring as a program that was in need of funding, eleven were from large counties, one from a medium-sized county, and one from a small county. Ten were from district courts and three were from municipal courts.

Of those judges who identified treatment programs as something that needed funding, all four were from large counties. Two were from district courts and two were from municipal courts.

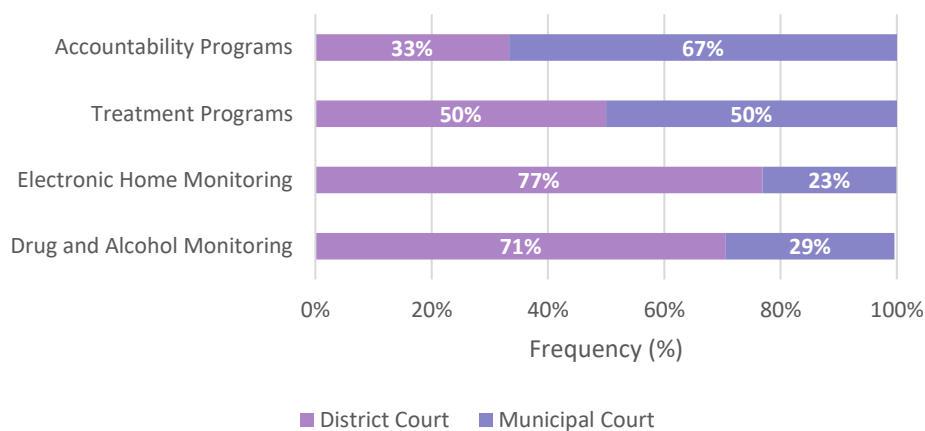
<sup>18</sup> No responding judges have financial impact reports for electronic monitoring, sobriety, and alcohol monitoring device programs that they could share with other courts.

Of those judges who identified accountability programs as in need of funding, all three were from large counties. One was from a district court and two were from municipal courts.

**Figure 28. Small and medium counties only identified EHM and drug and alcohol monitoring programs**



**Figure 29. District courts identified EHM and drug and alcohol monitoring programs more often**



**Judges: These programs work, more funds for these programs can reduce use of jail**  
 The last survey question asked judges if they believed any of the monitoring programs used in their jurisdiction reduced the jail population. Of the forty judges who answered the question, thirty-six responding judges (90%) believe some of the monitoring or programs used in their jurisdiction help reduce the jail population. The most commonly referenced programs they felt were most effective included electronic home monitoring (EHM) (n = 28) and pre-trial alcohol and drug monitoring (n = 23). Other programs such as specialty courts, probation sanctions, domestic violence GPS, work crew, and community service were also mentioned as beneficial programs in reducing the jail population<sup>19</sup>.

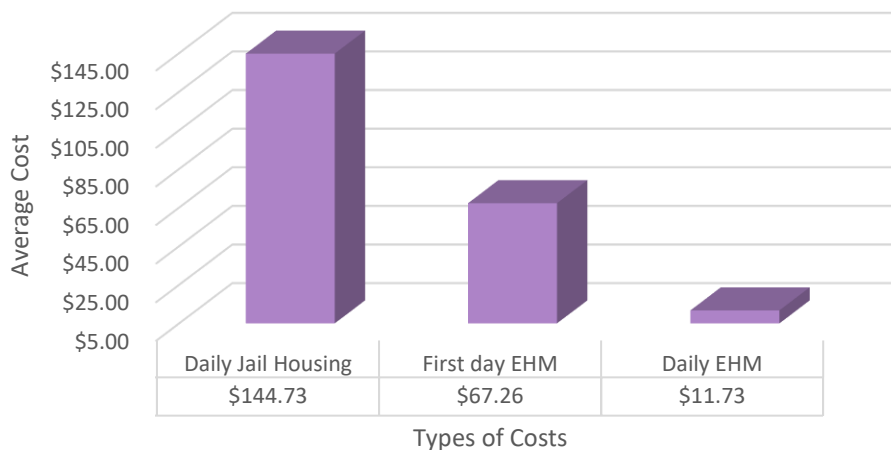
<sup>19</sup> Some judges also noted that programs such as work crew were since eliminated, even though the judges felt they helped reduce the jail population.

Daily cost to house an individual in jail is between 2.15 and 12.34 times more expensive than costs of EHM.

To better conceptualize the costs associated with EHM, a cost comparison using data from two jail facilities<sup>20</sup> in Washington state was conducted. The average daily cost to house an individual at one of these jails is \$144.73. The average daily cost for an individual on EHM is \$11.73, with an average setup cost of \$55.53. Essentially then, the first day of EHM costs on average \$67.26, and the subsequent daily cost of EHM is \$11.73 per day.

Therefore, it is on average \$77.47 more expensive to house an individual in jail than to pay for the setup costs and first day of EHM. It is on average \$133.00 more expensive than the subsequent daily cost of EHM. In other words, the daily cost of jail is 2.15 times higher than the setup and daily cost of EHM, and 12.34 times higher than the subsequent daily cost of EHM.

**Figure 30. EHM is more affordable than jail housing**



## Recommendations and Conclusions

### Identifying areas of improvement

Many judges spoke to the successes of these jail alternative programs, but also identified areas of improvement. For example, one judge pointed out that, “EHM does reduce jail population, however some people have no location at which to stay for EHM”, identifying other service needs in addition to providing EHM service. Another noticed that “both pre and post-conviction provides substantial jail reduction. However [our court has] found that defendants on pre-trial alcohol monitoring tend to drag out their cases longer (the tougher cases) and therefore they rack up expenditures”.

### Hard to obtain support for creating or continuing these programs

Another judge identified the difficulty of obtaining support for these programs, stating that they “have tried to get a 24/7 program started but cannot get the jail to have a meaningful conversation about it”.

<sup>20</sup> Clark County Jail (\$157.62 daily cost per individual) and South Correctional Entity (SCORE) facility (\$131.84 daily cost per individual)

Perhaps the education of service providers, funders, and other entities in the criminal justice system about these programs will help courts and jurisdictions obtain support for these programs. Others referenced the discontinuation of programs that had previously helped to reduce the jail population (i.e., work release, community service) or interruptions in service due to COVID.

### Judges point to the importance of data and evidence-based practices

Multiple judges pointed to the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of these and other types of jail alternative programs. One judge stated that they believe *“any alternative to jail sanction that follows best-practices and evidence-based programs and therapies [has] the capacity to reduce [the] jail population. While [our court does] not have current statistics, we do know that more people comply with their [electronic home detention] sanction as they are allowed to continue with their pro-social behaviors”*. Another judge referenced a recently completed evaluation that determined *“Community Court has an overall impact of reducing recidivism by 15%; the [county’s] DUI Court has also had highly successful results with their participants. [In addition] our VET court has resulted in successfully high rates of non-re-offending criminal justice involved veteran participants”*. However, only three courts in this sample are looking at how electronic monitoring and alcohol monitoring programs are impacting disparate outcomes. More research is needed across the state to answer this question and ensure these programs are operating as intended to keep individuals out of jails.

### Conclusion

Within courts of limited jurisdiction (e.g., District and Municipal courts), a defendant has a 90% likelihood of having EHM available to them as a jail alternative, a 15% likelihood of having a 24/7 sobriety program available as a jail alternative, and an 80% likelihood of having an Alcohol Monitoring program available to them as a jail alternative. Other key takeaways and summaries from this project are included below.

### Private providers’ frequent use and increased costs difficult for defendants’ to absorb

The most common EHM providers are private contractors (60%), and this is especially true for both small-sized and large-sized counties (with an approximate use of 65%). However, these private providers have the highest average setup cost (\$58.30 as compared to an overall average of \$55.83) and the highest daily costs (\$14.04 as compared to an overall average of \$11.73). Public providers cost 64% less to setup and 63% less on average per day than private EHM providers, but are used less than half of the time. For alcohol monitoring, urinalysis testing was the most affordable type of monitoring device at \$2.20 per day, but could cost more depending on the test ordered or the frequency of testing. The most expensive alcohol monitoring devices were drug patches (at \$50 per patch) and combined forms of monitoring (e.g., alcohol monitoring and GPS). For both jail alternative programs, these costs are typically absorbed by the defendant. For EHM, 45% of jurisdictions place the financial responsibility on the defendant, and for alcohol monitoring, 69% of jurisdictions place the financial responsibility on the defendant.

### Consistency in conducting ability to pay screens needed

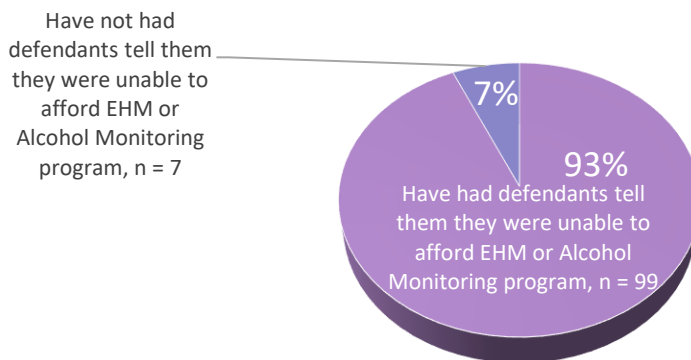
Ability to pay screens also differ greatly by jurisdiction. For example while one jurisdiction only does ability to pay screenings for MRT and DV programs, another jurisdiction only does a screening for EHM

but *not* MRT and DV treatment programs. One responding judge additionally stated their court or jurisdiction does not have a policy, and conducting an ability to pay assessment varies from judge to judge.

### More data is needed to understand the impact of a lack of funding

Since the majority of courts have not done studies in their jurisdiction to see whether a lack of funding for electronic monitoring programs, sobriety programs, and alcohol monitoring device programs disparately impact different groups, this is an area of development. This survey does make clear that many different devices and services are being used for EHM and alcohol monitoring programs, and these devices and services vary in cost and availability. This could in fact represent an underlying equity issue, in that a defendant who is unable to pay for these devices or services cannot take advantage of them. Looking at all three programs (EHM, 24/7 alcohol, and alcohol monitoring), an overwhelming percent of judges have had a defendant tell them they cannot afford one of these programs (93.4%).

**Figure 31. Regardless of program, defendants cannot afford it**



### County size impacts likelihood of defendant absorbing financial responsibility for these programs

If a defendant is sentenced in a small-sized county, they will most likely not have the option to use a 24/7 sobriety monitoring program, they will have a 25% likelihood of the court or jurisdiction paying for their EHM program if they cannot afford it, and no likely option for the court or jurisdiction to pay for their alcohol monitoring program if they cannot afford it. If a defendant is sentenced in a medium-sized county, they have a 50% likelihood of the court or jurisdiction paying for their EHM program if they cannot afford it, and no likely option for the court or jurisdiction to pay for their alcohol monitoring program or 24/7 sobriety monitoring program if they cannot afford it. Lastly, if a defendant is sentenced in a large-size county, they have a 58% likelihood of the court or jurisdiction paying for their EHM program if they cannot afford it, a 20% likelihood of the court or jurisdiction paying for 24/7 sobriety monitoring, and a 42% likelihood for the court or jurisdiction to pay for their alcohol monitoring program if they cannot afford it.

### More data is needed, especially from small and medium-sized counties

Finally, while this report and data represent an important starting point in understanding how courts and jurisdictions use various jail alternatives, it is hard to make generalized recommendations, particularly for small and medium-sized counties when they are underrepresented in the survey.



### Increase capacity to track and assess jail and alternatives

Overall, the judicial branch needs increased capacity to track and assess the use of jail and alternatives. Courts need internal capacity and the AOC needs the research capacity to support the local development and review of data.



**DMCJA Rules Committee Meeting  
Tuesday, May 31, 2022 (12:15 – 1:15 p.m.)**

Via Zoom

**MEETING MINUTES**

**Members Attending:**

Judge Goodwin, Chair  
Judge Gerl  
Judge McDowall  
Judge Meyer  
Judge Padula

**AOC Staff:**

Ms. J Benway

**Members Not Attending:**

Judge Buttorff  
Judge Campagna  
Judge Eisenberg  
Judge Finkle  
Commissioner Hanlon  
Commissioner Nielsen  
Judge Oaks  
Judge Samuelson  
DMCMA Liaison [position vacant]

Judge Goodwin called the meeting to order at 12:20 p.m.

The Committee discussed the following items:

**1. Approve minutes from the April 26, 2022 Committee meeting**

Hearing no objections, the minutes of the April 26, 2022 Committee meeting were deemed approved.

**2. Discuss Proposals Published for Comment by the WSSC**

The Committee discussed three proposals that have been published for comment: a new GR pertaining to informal family law trials; amendments to GR 29, pertaining to single judge courts; and amendments to the IRLJ stemming from legislative changes. The Committee determined that the new GR family law proposal would not impact courts of limited jurisdiction so there is no need for the DMCJA to comment.

With regard to the proposal to amend GR 29, the Committee thought the proposal made sense but were concerned about the provision allowing the Chief Justice to select a new presiding judge for courts. The Committee decided to post the proposal to the DMCJA

listserve to see what DMCJA members think of it; the Committee is leaning towards being supportive yet concerned but would like to receive more input on this specialized topic. The deadline to comment on the proposal is June 30, 2022, to coincide with passed legislation.

With regard to the proposal to amend several of the Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (IRLJ) (comment deadline of August 30, 2022), the Committee would like to get input from the UICC and the Pattern Forms Committee CLJ Subcommittee. Ms. Benway will invite representatives from these groups to the June Committee meeting to discuss the proposal further.

**3. Discuss potential impacts from recently enacted rule proposals: GR 11.3; GR 31; GR 31 and CrR 2.1; GR 23**

Judge Goodwin reviewed rules proposals that were recently adopted by the WSSC. He questions whether many CLJs are able to comply with the recent amendments to GR 11.3. The amendments to GR 31 pertaining to juvenile records were suspended prior to implementation, and the amendments to GR 23 have apparently been put on hold.

**4. Discuss Statewide Court Rules Process**

Judge Goodwin stated that the DMCJA had joined together with the SCJA and the WSBA to request that the WSSC Rules Committee fulfill the terms of GR 9(f) by sending rules proposals to the judicial associations and WSBA for review prior to publishing them for comment. The DMCJA is interested in collecting instances of adopted rules proposals that would have been less problematic had they been subject to association review prior to publication.

**5. Other Business and Next Meeting Date**

The next Committee meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, June 28, 2022 at 12:15 p.m., via zoom video conference. Because the UICC and Pattern Forms Committee will be invited, the Committee decided to extend the meeting time to 90 minutes.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:12 p.m.

# DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION

## OPERATIONAL RULES

(Adopted December 8, 2006)

(Revised June 2015)

The District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA) is governed by Bylaws as adopted and periodically amended by DMCJA membership. These rules are intended to supplement the Bylaws and provide guidance for members participating in DMCJA governance. The rules set forth the expectations of the DMCJA Board for its members and officers.

### **I. Board Member Duties**

Each Board member and officer shall use best efforts to:

- A. Personally attend all Board meetings. Participation by phone can be arranged through staff on a meeting-by-meeting basis if presence is not possible;
- B. Prepare for participation by reading agendas and materials before the meeting;
- C. Be prepared to lead discussion of agenda items as assigned by the President;
- D. Follow up on tasks assigned by the Board;
- E. Attend the DMCJA Board Retreat, and the DMCJA business meetings at spring and fall judicial conferences;
- F. Represent the Board at the request of the President; and
- G. Advance the work of the Board in at least one of the following ways:
  1. By serving as a committee chair;
  2. By serving as a liaison to outside organizations; or
  3. By serving as a committee member.

### **II. Board Meetings**

- A. Board meeting schedules shall be adopted at the DMCJA Board Retreat. Meetings will generally fall on the afternoon of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of the month in SeaTac.
- B. Special meetings may be called by the President upon notice by mail, email, or phone.

#### Attendance

In-person participation is preferred; participation by phone or other means must be arranged in advance through DMCJA staff on a meeting-by-meeting basis.

### Manner of Action

- A. Items shall be introduced on the discussion calendar and carried to the following meeting for action.
- B. The Board may act upon motion or resolution adopted at a meeting.
- C. A motion or resolution shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those Board members in attendance at the time the vote takes place.
- D. There shall be no voting by proxy, mail, or email.

## **III. Executive Legislative Committee**

### Membership

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, President –Elect, Legislative Committee Chair, and two or more additional members appointed by the President from the Board of Governors or the Legislative Committee. Staff shall also participate in Executive Committee meetings as an ex officio member.

### Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet weekly in person or by phone during legislative sessions to discuss and adopt DMCJA positions on legislation. The Executive Committee shall report at all regular Board meetings during session. The Executive Committee shall monitor and direct the activities of the DMCJA lobbyist.

### Quorum

A quorum shall consist of the President or President-Elect, the Legislative Committee Chair or designee, and at least two other members of the Executive Committee.

### Manner of Action

Staff shall daily review legislative digests for legislation that may impact courts of limited jurisdiction. Staff shall provide Executive Committee members with internet links to legislation of interest. Executive Committee members shall review and be prepared to discuss and recommend DMCJA positions on legislation at weekly meetings. Positions of the DMCJA shall be adopted by majority vote of participating Executive Committee members.

## **IV. Special Initiatives**

The Board may establish committees of limited life span to address specific initiatives. The Board will appoint the chairs, provide specific charges and may establish time frames and reporting requirements for completing the delegated work. In all other respects, these special initiative committees are subject to Bylaws provisions for standing committees.

## **V. Staff**

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides staff support to the DMCJA. Staff is responsible for:

- A. Preparing and publishing agendas and materials in consultation with the DMCJA president;
- B. Keeping track of Board actions;
- C. Maintaining DMCJA records in compliance with State Archivist retention schedules;
- D. Providing staff support for committees; and
- E. Acting as the registered business agent for the DMCJA.

Staff shall have a DMCJA credit card to conduct DMCJA business. Staff shall timely report any expenses incurred to the DMCJA Treasurer

## **VI. Amendments**

The Board may amend these operational rules from time to time to meet the obligations and duties of the DMCJA.

**From:** Seven Inlets Spa  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 21, 2022 3:43 PM  
**To:** Charles D Short  
**Subject:** Order Receipt



Dear Charles Short,

Thank you for your visit!  
For your reference, here is a copy of your receipt.

	June 8, 2022
<b>Order #</b>	
<b>Items</b>	
Gift Certificate	\$300.00
Gift Certificate	\$150.00
Gift Certificate	\$150.00
Sub Total	\$600.00
Taxes	\$0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$600.00</b>
<b>Payment</b>	
Credit Card	\$600.00
<b>Balance Due</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

We truly appreciate your business and look forward to seeing you again soon.

Health and Happiness

*Seven Inlets Spa*

REMINDER:

***Judicial Branch Funding – How Money Flows and Where It Goes  
July 12, 2022  
12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.***

**Faculty:** Christopher Stanley, Chief Financial and Management Officer, AOC

**Session Description:** Christopher Stanley, Chief Financial and Management Officer at AOC, will give an overview of how the judicial branch is funded. From the development of the state budget to the distribution of pass-through dollars from AOC, there are many steps that most folks don't see. We're going to shed some light on those many steps and how judges and judicial staff can participate in future budget development conversations and maximize their advocacy efforts at the Legislature.

**Register in advance for this virtual session:**

<https://wacourts.zoom.us/j/84049141047?pwd=WVRWMW9leXBZakMxMCtvVVZjNFV0dz09>

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.

The program will start promptly at 12:00 p.m.

Please contact Laura Blacklock at [laura.blacklock@courts.wa.gov](mailto:laura.blacklock@courts.wa.gov) if you have any questions.





WASHINGTON  
COURTS

# District and Municipal Court Judges' Association

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**JUDGE CAROLYN M. JEWETT**  
San Juan County District Court  
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**JUDGE CATHERINE MCDOWALL**  
Seattle Municipal Court  
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**JUDGE LLOYD D. OAKS**  
Pierce County District Court  
(253) 798-7487

**JUDGE KEVIN G. RINGUS**  
Fife Municipal Court  
(253) 922-6635

**COMMISSIONER PAUL WOHL**  
Thurston County District Court  
(360) 786-5562

June 24, 2022

**VIA EMAIL**

Honorable Charles W. Johnson  
Washington Supreme Court Rules Committee  
C/O Clerk of the Supreme Court  
Temple of Justice  
PO Box 40929  
Olympia, WA 98504-0929

Re: Response to Comments in Opposition to Proposed amendments to CrRLJ 3.3 and CrR 3.3

Dear Associate Chief Justice Johnson,

Thank you for your inquiry and request for a response to the comments submitted regarding the DMCJA's proposed changes to CrRLJ 3.3, and to the comment submitted by retired Judge Kessler regarding the essentially identical SCJA proposal to amend CrR 3.3.

Response to comments submitted in opposition to proposed CrRLJ 3.3

Many of the comments submitted in response to proposed CrRLJ 3.3 express opposition to the requirement that the "court's notice to defense counsel of new hearing dates shall constitute notice to the defendant." This opposition appears to be based upon the assertion that the duty to notify a client of their next court date would place an undue burden on defense attorneys, especially public defenders who carry very heavy caseloads, or that that the rule would require attorneys to violate RPC 1.6, addressing confidential client communications. These criticisms are without merit.

If a defendant chooses to appear through counsel, counsel must "keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter." RPC 1.4(a)(3). Advising the defendant of their next court date is certainly the minimum amount of communication required by that rule. The proposed changes to CrRLJ 3.3 simply codify this duty in relation to providing notice of next court dates. Furthermore, if a defendant seeks the benefit of appearance through counsel, the defendant has an obligation to communicate with their attorney to find out the next court date and the outcome of the instant hearing. Thus, the notification obligation is shared between defense counsel and the defendant.

Likewise, the suggestion that the requirement to notify their clients of a next court date would violate RPC 1.6 is similarly meritless. If a defendant fails to appear for a future hearing after an attorney was required to provide notice to the defendant, no confidential communications need be disclosed. The court need not inquire of defense counsel whether they informed the client of the hearing, because it is expressly required by the proposed CrRLJ 3.3 and RPC 1.4(a)(3).

Finally, the changes proposed in DMCJA's proposed CrRLJ 3.3 will benefit defendants by facilitating the right to appear through counsel codified in the version of CrRLJ 3.4 that became

effective February 1, 2021. It also benefits defendants by allowing communication with their attorney to be done remotely rather than in person. Allowing defense attorneys to sign on behalf of their clients will relieve defense attorneys of the burden to meet in person with clients before each hearing to obtain a signature on a waiver form.

Response to Judge Kessler's comment

Judge Kessler's comment in response to proposed CrR 3.3 appears to be based on the assumption that allowing a defense attorney to sign a continuance form on behalf of a client would run afoul of case law that allows defense attorneys to move for a continuance over the objection of their client. This concern is also misplaced.

The proposed changes to CrR 3.3 and CrRLJ 3.3 refer only to *agreed* continuances. If a defendant agrees to the request to continue, then the defense attorney may sign on their behalf and a court may consider the attorney's signature as evidencing agreement of the defendant. If a defendant objects to the request for continuance, the defense attorney would not ethically be able to sign for an "agreed" continuance under proposed CrR 3.3(h)(1) and CrRLJ 3.3(h)(1).

Rather, if a defendant objects to their attorney's request for a continuance, defense counsel would move for a continuance pursuant to CrR 3.3(h)(2) or CrRLJ 3.3(h)(2). This provision allows a court to grant a continuance over a defendant's objection in the administration of justice and when a defendant will not be substantially prejudiced in their defense. This motion could be made on the record in court, and defense counsel could state his client's objection even if the client elected to appear through counsel for the hearing where that request was made, thus preserving the issue for appeal.

Thank you again for the opportunity to respond to these comments. The DMCJA stands by its proposal and urges the Supreme Court to adopt the DMCJA and SCJA proposed amendments to CrRLJ 3.3 and CrR 3.3. Please let us know if additional materials or information would be helpful for the Committee in considering these proposals.

Sincerely,



Commissioner Rick Leo  
DMCJA President

cc: Judge Catherine McDowall, DMCJA Rules Committee Co-Chair  
Judge Wade Samuelson, DMCJA Rules Committee Co-Chair  
J Benway, DMCJA Rules Staff  
Stephanie Oyler, DMCJA Primary Staff

**NEW  
SERVICE**

# TRIAL COURT LEGAL SERVICES

**TRIAL COURT LEGAL SERVICES** is a brand-new program that will provide legal research and analysis support to trial court judges and their staff who do not have law clerks or staff attorneys.

## Learn More About the Service

- Request help with any case, regardless of subject matter including, civil, criminal, and domestic cases. (Not available for questions about court operations (unless the question pertains to a case) or ethics.)
- Free-of-charge and does not require any financial contribution by courts or counties.
- The Code of Judicial Conduct permits judges to “consult with court staff and court officials” in the course of “carrying out the judge’s adjudicative responsibilities.” CJC Rule 2.9(A)(3).
- The program presumes communications between Trial Court Legal Services and the judges and their staff are “chambers records” under GR 31.1 based on a good-faith determination by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) legal services.

## The Legal Team

AOC’s **TRIAL COURT LEGAL SERVICES TEAM** will consist of three attorneys and one administrative assistant. The team will make its best efforts to respond to each request as soon as possible, but requests related to ongoing trials or urgent questions will be prioritized.

## Questions?

[trialcourtlegal@courts.wa.gov](mailto:trialcourtlegal@courts.wa.gov)

## Request Support

- 1 Send a request for support to [trialcourtlegal@courts.wa.gov](mailto:trialcourtlegal@courts.wa.gov).
- 2 Provide additional information about the request using a [fillable Word document](#).
- 3 Transfer large or voluminous attachments through our Secure File Transfer system. Details will be provided upon request.

