

BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION



**WASHINGTON
COURTS**

MEETING PACKET

**FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 2018
9:00 A.M.**

**AOC SEATAC OFFICE
18000 INTERNATIONAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 1106
SEATAC, WASHINGTON**

Board for Judicial Administration Membership

VOTING MEMBERS:

Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst, Chair
Supreme Court

Judge Judy Rae Jasprica, Member Chair
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Pierce County District Court

Judge Scott Ahlf, President
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Olympia Municipal Court

Judge Bryan Chushcoff
Superior Court Judges' Association
Pierce County Superior Court

Judge George Fearing
Court of Appeals, Division III

Judge Gregory Gonzales
Superior Court Judges' Association
Clark County Superior Court

Judge Dan Johnson
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Lincoln County District Court

Judge Mary Logan
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Spokane Municipal Court

Judge Bradley Maxa
Court of Appeals, Division II

Judge Sean Patrick O'Donnell, President
Superior Court Judges' Association
King County Superior Court

Judge Kevin Ringus
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Fife Municipal Court

Judge James E. Rogers
Superior Court Judges' Association
King County Superior Court

Judge Ann Schindler
Court of Appeals, Division I

Judge Scott Sparks
Superior Court Judges' Association
Kittitas County Superior Court

Justice Charles Wiggins
Supreme Court

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Ms. Callie Dietz
State Court Administrator

Judge Blaine Gibson, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges' Association
Yakima County Superior Court

Ms. Paula Littlewood, Executive Director
Washington State Bar Association

Mr. William D. Pickett, President
Washington State Bar Association

Judge Rebecca Robertson, President-Elect
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
Federal Way Municipal Court

Judge Michael Spearman, Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals, Division I

The **Mission** of the Board for Judicial Administration is to provide leadership and develop policy to enhance the judiciary's ability to serve as an equal, independent, and responsible branch of government.

The **Vision** of the Board for Judicial Administration is to be the voice of the Washington State courts.



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)

Friday, June 15, 2018 (9 a.m. – 12 p.m.)

AOC SeaTac Office, 18000 International Blvd., Suite 1106, SeaTac

AGENDA

1. Call to Order Welcome and Introductions	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	9:00 a.m.
2. Recognition of Outgoing Members	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	9:05 a.m.
3. Public Trust and Confidence Committee <i>Information: Overview and Update</i>	Justice Mary Yu	9:10 a.m. Tab 1
4. 2018-2019 BJA and Committee Membership <i>Action: Approval of BJA and Committee Membership</i>	Ms. Jeanne Englert	9:25 a.m. Tab 2
5. Washington Citizens Commission on Salaries Report <i>Update and Discussion: 2018 Salary Commission Report</i>	Mr. Brady Horenstein	9:30 a.m. Tab 3
6. Office of Civil Legal Aid Board Appointment <i>Action: Selection of OCLA Board BJA Representative</i>	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	9:40 a.m. Tab 4
7. Standing Committee Reports a) <i>Budget and Funding Committee</i> b) <i>Court Education Committee</i> c) <i>Policy and Planning Committee</i> d) <i>Legislative Committee</i>	Judge Ann Schindler Judge Judy Rae Jasprica Judge Rebecca Robertson Judge Kevin Ringus	9:45 a.m. Tab 5
8. Interpreter Funding Strategic Initiative Education Funding Strategic Initiative <i>Information: Update</i>	Ms. Jeanne Englert	9:55 a.m. Tab 6
9. 2019-2021 Biennial Budget Request Prioritization <i>Information: Presentation and Discussion</i> <i>Action: Prioritization of 19-21 Biennial Budget Requests</i>	Judge Ann Schindler Mr. Ramsey Radwan	10:05 a.m. Tab 7 Handout

Break and Voting on Budget Requests		10:35 a.m.
10. 2019-2021 Biennial Budget Request Prioritization <i>Information: Results of Voting</i> <i>Action: What is the BJA's Unified Message Going Forward?</i>	Judge Ann Schindler Mr. Ramsey Radwan	10:55 a.m.
11. May 18, 2018 Meeting Minutes <i>Action: Motion to Approve the Minutes of the May 18, 2018 Meeting</i>	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	11:20 a.m. Tab 8
12. Commission on Children in Foster Care <i>Information: Overview and Update</i>	Justice Bobbe Bridge	11:25 a.m. Tab 9
13. Information Sharing a) Roundtable b) Dues Collection Progress c) Meeting Review	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	11:40 a.m. Tab 10
14. Adjourn		12:00 p.m.
Persons with a disability, who require accommodation, should notify Beth Flynn at 360-357-2121 or beth.flynn@courts.wa.gov to request or discuss accommodations. While notice five days prior to the event is preferred, every effort will be made to provide accommodations, when requested.		

Next meetings:
 September 21, 2018 - AOC SeaTac Office
 October 19, 2018 - AOC SeaTac Office
 November 16, 2018 - AOC SeaTac Office

The organization goals of the Board for Judicial Administration are 1) Speaking with One Voice; 2) Branch Communication; 3) Committee Coordination; and 4) Committee Composition.

Tab 1

BJA Public Trust and Confidence Projects, July 2017 to June 2018

1. Created and Disseminated a PSA Video to Encourage Citizens to Respond for Jury Duty with a Special Outreach to Diverse Audiences. Produced in both English and Spanish versions.
2. Finalized Updates of all Past Products of the Public Trust and Confidence Committee.
3. Updated and Marketed the Judges in the Classroom (JITC) Project to Schools and the Judiciary.
4. Confirmed Funding of an Access to Justice Public Education PSA for the Public.
5. Involved of Libraries in Civic Learning Initiative at the Summit 2.
6. Presented the Court portion of the July 2017 Legislative Scholars Program.

New Projects Undertaken in January 2018, including Continuing Projects

1. Diversity in Juries Project, new project.
2. Campaign to Connect Court Community to the Community, new project.
3. Campaign to Promote Judicial Presentations on Constitution Day 2018, new project.
4. Production of a PSA on Access to Justice for the Public, continuing project.
5. Plenary Session at Fall Judicial College in 2018 on Implicit Bias against Religious Minorities, continuing project.
6. Preparation for Legislative Scholars Program for July 2018, continuing project.

Tab 2



June 4, 2018

TO: Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Members

FROM: Jeanne Englert, BJA Acting Administrative Manager

RE: 2018-2019 BJA Membership

Board membership for 2018-2019 is final. Membership is determined by BJA Rule and is recommended by court level leadership. It does not need approval from the BJA.

Name	Term
Voting Members	
Supreme Court	
Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst, Chair	Indefinite
Justice Charles Wiggins	6/19
Courts of Appeal	
Judge Linda Lee, Division II	6/20
Judge Robert Lawrence-Berrey, Division III	6/20
Judge Ann Schindler, Division I	6/19
SCJA	
Judge David Kurtz	6/22
Judge Gregory Gonzales	6/21
Judge Jim Rogers	6/21
Judge Blaine Gibson, SCJA President	6/19
Judge Doug Federspiel	6/22
DMCJA	
Judge Dan Johnson	6/19
Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	6/19
Judge Mary Logan	6/20
Judge Kevin Ringus	6/20
Judge Rebecca Robertson, DMCJA President	6/19

Memorandum to Board for Judicial Administration Members

June 4, 2018

Page 2 of 4

Name	Term
Non-Voting Members	
Judge Kitty-Ann van Doorninck, SCJA President-Elect	6/20
Ms. Callie Dietz, State Court Administrator	Indefinite
Bill Pickett, WSBA President	9/19
Judge Laurel Siddoway, COA Presiding Chief Judge	6/19
Ms. Paula Littlewood, WSBA Executive Director	Indefinite
Judge Sam Meyer, DMCJA President-Elect	6/20

Committee Membership

According to BJAR 3 (2), the Chief Justice and Member Chair shall nominate for the Board's approval the chairs and members of the committees. BJA standing committee chairs and membership are being recommended based on vacancies and representations to be filled.

Requested Action: To approve the BJA standing committee chairs and membership as outlined in the following rosters.

Legislative Committee

Representative	Name	Term
BJA Member, Appellate Courts	Judge Linda Lee	6/20
BJA Member, SCJA	Judge Jim Rogers	6/21
BJA Member, DMCJA	Judge Kevin Ringus, Chair	6/20
Chief Justice	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst	Indefinite
BJA Member Chair	Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	6/19
COA Presiding Chief Judge	Judge Laurel Siddoway	6/19
SCJA President	Judge Blaine Gibson	6/19
DMCJA President	Judge Rebecca Robertson	6/19
DMCJA Legislative Committee Chair	Judge Sam Meyer	6/19
SCJA Legislative Committee Co-Chair	Judge Stephen Warning	6/19
SCJA Legislative Committee Co-Chair	Judge Kitty-Ann van Doorninck	6/19

Court Education Committee

Representative	Name	Term
BJA Member, Appellate Courts	Judge Robert Lawrence-Berrey	6/20
BJA Member, SCJA	Judge Gregory Gonzales	6/21
BJA Member, DMCJA	Judge Judy Rae Jasprica, Chair	6/19
Appellate Court Education Chair or Designee	Justice Charles Wiggins	Term determined by Chief Justice
Superior Court Judges' Association Education Committee Chair or Designee	Judge Kevin Hull	Term determined by SCJA
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association Education Committee Chair or Designee	Judge Douglas Fair, Co-Chair	Term determined by DMCJA
Annual Conference Chair or Designee	Justice Debra Stephens	Term determined by Chief Justice
Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators Education Committee Chair or Designee	Mr. Chris Gaddis	Term determined by AWSCA
District and Municipal Court Management Association Education Committee Chair or Designee	Ms. Margaret Yetter	Term determined by DMCMA
Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators Education Committee Chair or Designee	Mr. Darryl Banks	Term determined by WAJCA
Washington State Association of County Clerks Education Committee Chair or Designee	Ms. Peggy Semprimoznik	Term determined by WSACC
Washington State Law School Dean	Dean Annette Clark	3 year term

Memorandum to Board for Judicial Administration Members

June 4, 2018

Page 4 of 4

Policy and Planning Committee

With the charter membership changes at the May BJA meeting, there are several new positions to fill. Requests have been sent out. PPC will request an email vote to approve the final membership.

Representative	Name	Term
Chief Justice	Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst	Indefinite
COA Presiding Chief Judge	Judge Laurel Siddoway	6/19
SCJA President-Elect	Judge Kitty-Ann van Doorninck	6/19
DMCJA President-Elect	Judge Sam Meyer	6/19
Superior Court Judge	Judge David Kurtz	6/20
Superior Court Judge		6/20
District or Municipal Court Judge	Judge Dan Johnson	6/19
District or Municipal Court Judge	Judge Rebecca Robertson, Chair	6/19
Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators		6/20
District and Municipal Court Management Association		6/19
Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators		6/20
WSBA Executive Director or Designee	William Hyslop	6/19
One at-large member (optional)		6/20

Budget and Funding Committee

Representative	Name	Term
DMCJA BJA Member	Judge Mary Logan	6/20
SCJA BJA Member	Judge Doug Federspiel	6/22
COA BJA Member	Judge Ann Schindler - Chair	6/19

Tab 3



June 8, 2018

TO: BJA Members
FROM: Brady Horenstein, AOC Associate Director, Legislative & Judicial Relations
RE: Salary Commission Background Information

The Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials (Salary Commission) meets every other year to set state elected official salaries. In preparation for its work, AOC submits background material on the judiciary. Historically, AOC has provided a summary of the responsibilities of each level of court, caseload statistics, a history of judicial officer salaries, and salary comparison information.

The Salary Commission begins its work this year in September. Chief Justice Fairhurst, along with representatives from each level of court (Court of Appeals Presiding Chief Judge Laurel Siddoway, SCJA President Judge Blaine Gibson, DMCJA President Judge Rebecca Robertson), will have an opportunity to jointly present to the Salary Commission in October. After several additional meetings, the Salary Commission will make its final salary decisions in February 2019. The first salary increase, if approved, will take effect September 1, 2019.

The Salary Commission was established by constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1986. The Salary Commission has 16 members, nine of whom are selected among registered voters. The other seven members are selected jointly by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. State statute requires that five of the seven members come from private institutions of higher education, business, professional personnel management, the legal profession, and organized labor. One remaining member is recommended by the chair of the Washington Personnel Resources Board and the other is recommended by the university presidents. These members serve four-year terms. See RCW 43.03.305.

The following background information will be incorporated into the materials we submit to the Salary Commission. The goal of this additional material is to highlight where Washington judicial salaries stand over time relative to federal counterparts. The material also includes additional information regarding retirement contribution rates so that the Salary Commission members are fully informed about those costs, particularly in light of the fact that federal judges are not subject to similar retirement plan contributions.

2018 Washington Judiciary Salary Commission Background Info

Washington Judiciary Salaries by Year

Year*	WA Dist. Ct.	% +	WA Superior	% +	WA COA	% +	WA Supreme	% +	WA Supreme Chief	% +
2000	\$105,972		\$111,549		\$117,420		\$123,600		\$123,600	
2001	\$113,524	7.13%	\$119,230	6.89%	\$125,236	6.66%	\$131,558	6.44%	\$131,558	6.44%
2002	\$116,135	2.30%	\$121,972	2.30%	\$128,116	2.30%	\$134,584	2.30%	\$134,584	2.30%
2003	\$116,135	0.00%	\$121,972	0.00%	\$128,116	0.00%	\$134,584	0.00%	\$134,584	0.00%
2004	\$118,458	2.00%	\$124,411	2.00%	\$130,678	2.00%	\$137,276	2.00%	\$137,276	2.00%
2005	\$122,012	3.00%	\$128,143	3.00%	\$134,598	3.00%	\$141,394	3.00%	\$141,394	3.00%
2006	\$125,672	3.00%	\$131,988	3.00%	\$138,636	3.00%	\$145,636	3.00%	\$145,636	3.00%
2007	\$134,232	6.81%	\$140,979	6.81%	\$148,080	6.81%	\$155,556	6.81%	\$155,556	6.81%
2008	\$141,710	5.57%	\$148,832	5.57%	\$156,328	5.57%	\$164,221	5.57%	\$164,221	5.57%
2009	\$141,710	0.00%	\$148,832	0.00%	\$156,328	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%
2010	\$141,710	0.00%	\$148,832	0.00%	\$156,328	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%
2011	\$141,710	0.00%	\$148,832	0.00%	\$156,328	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%
2012	\$141,710	0.00%	\$148,832	0.00%	\$156,328	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%	\$164,221	0.00%
2013	\$144,544	2.00%	\$151,809	2.00%	\$159,455	2.00%	\$167,505	2.00%	\$167,505	2.00%
2014	\$148,881	3.00%	\$156,363	3.00%	\$164,238	3.00%	\$172,531	3.00%	\$172,531	3.00%
2015	\$154,836	4.00%	\$162,618	4.00%	\$170,808	4.00%	\$179,432	4.00%	\$182,020	5.50%
2016	\$157,933	2.00%	\$165,870	2.00%	\$174,224	2.00%	\$183,021	2.00%	\$185,661	2.00%
2017	\$161,092	2.00%	\$169,187	2.00%	\$177,708	2.00%	\$186,681	2.00%	\$189,374	2.00%
2018	\$164,313	2.00%	\$172,571	2.00%	\$181,263	2.00%	\$190,415	2.00%	\$193,162	2.00%

* WA judicial salaries take effect on September 1 of each year per statute.

Federal Judiciary Salaries by Year

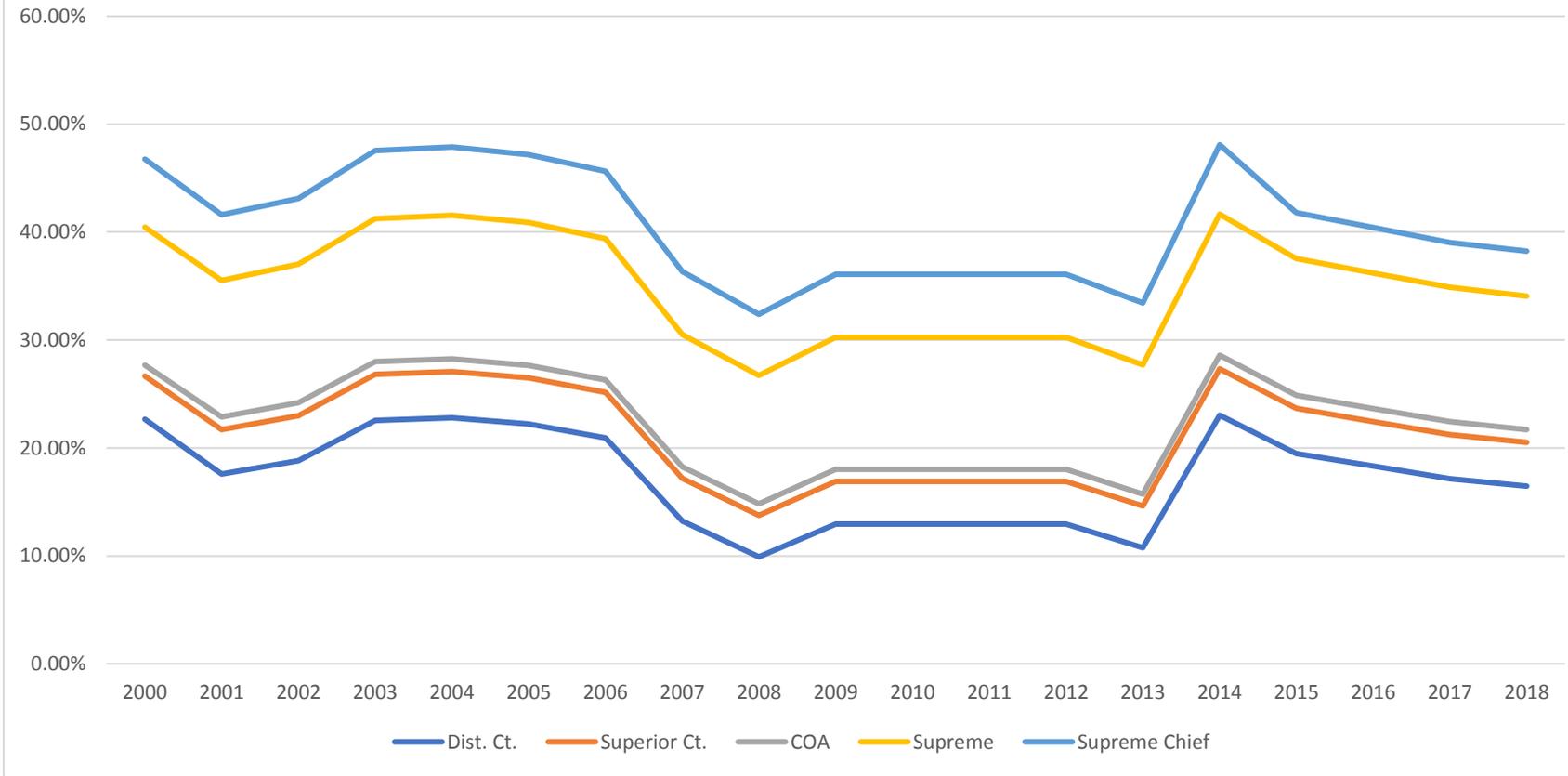
Year*	Fed. Magistrate	% +	Fed. Dist.	% +	Fed. Circuit	% +	Fed. Supreme	% +	Fed. Supreme Chief	% +
2000	\$129,996.00		\$141,300		\$149,900		\$173,600		\$181,400	
2001	\$133,492.00	2.69%	\$145,100	2.69%	\$153,900	2.67%	\$178,300	2.71%	\$186,300	2.70%
2002	\$138,000.00	3.38%	\$150,000	3.38%	\$159,100	3.38%	\$184,400	3.42%	\$192,600	3.38%
2003	\$142,324.00	3.13%	\$154,700	3.13%	\$164,000	3.08%	\$190,100	3.09%	\$198,600	3.12%
2004	\$145,452.00	2.20%	\$158,100	2.20%	\$167,600	2.20%	\$194,300	2.21%	\$203,000	2.22%
2005	\$149,132.00	2.53%	\$162,100	2.53%	\$171,800	2.51%	\$199,200	2.52%	\$208,100	2.51%
2006	\$151,984.00	1.91%	\$165,200	1.91%	\$175,100	1.92%	\$203,000	1.91%	\$212,100	1.92%
2007	\$151,984.00	0.00%	\$165,200	0.00%	\$175,100	0.00%	\$203,000	0.00%	\$212,100	0.00%
2008	\$155,756.00	2.48%	\$169,300	2.48%	\$179,500	2.51%	\$208,100	2.51%	\$217,400	2.50%
2009	\$160,080.00	2.78%	\$174,000	2.78%	\$184,500	2.79%	\$213,900	2.79%	\$223,500	2.81%
2010	\$160,080.00	0.00%	\$174,000	0.00%	\$184,500	0.00%	\$213,900	0.00%	\$223,500	0.00%
2011	\$160,080.00	0.00%	\$174,000	0.00%	\$184,500	0.00%	\$213,900	0.00%	\$223,500	0.00%
2012	\$160,080.00	0.00%	\$174,000	0.00%	\$184,500	0.00%	\$213,900	0.00%	\$223,500	0.00%
2013	\$160,080.00	0.00%	\$174,000	0.00%	\$184,500	0.00%	\$213,900	0.00%	\$223,500	0.00%
2014	\$183,172.00	14.43%	\$199,100	14.43%	\$211,200	14.47%	\$244,400	14.26%	\$255,500	14.32%
2015	\$185,012.00	1.00%	\$201,100	1.00%	\$213,300	0.99%	\$246,800	0.98%	\$258,100	1.02%
2016	\$186,852.00	0.99%	\$203,100	0.99%	\$215,400	0.98%	\$249,300	1.01%	\$260,700	1.01%
2017	\$188,692.00	0.98%	\$205,100	0.98%	\$217,600	1.02%	\$251,800	1.00%	\$263,300	1.00%
2018	\$191,360.00	1.41%	\$208,000	1.41%	\$220,600	1.38%	\$255,300	1.39%	\$267,000	1.41%

* Federal judicial salaries take effect on January 1 of each calendar year.

% Gap Between State and Federal Salaries

Year	Dist. Ct.	Superior Ct.	COA	Supreme	Supreme Chief
2000	22.67%	26.67%	27.66%	40.45%	46.76%
2001	17.59%	21.70%	22.89%	35.53%	41.61%
2002	18.83%	22.98%	24.18%	37.01%	43.11%
2003	22.55%	26.83%	28.01%	41.25%	47.57%
2004	22.79%	27.08%	28.25%	41.54%	47.88%
2005	22.23%	26.50%	27.64%	40.88%	47.18%
2006	20.94%	25.16%	26.30%	39.39%	45.64%
2007	13.22%	17.18%	18.25%	30.50%	36.35%
2008	9.91%	13.75%	14.82%	26.72%	32.38%
2009	12.96%	16.91%	18.02%	30.25%	36.10%
2010	12.96%	16.91%	18.02%	30.25%	36.10%
2011	12.96%	16.91%	18.02%	30.25%	36.10%
2012	12.96%	16.91%	18.02%	30.25%	36.10%
2013	10.75%	14.62%	15.71%	27.70%	33.43%
2014	23.03%	27.33%	28.59%	41.66%	48.09%
2015	19.49%	23.66%	24.88%	37.55%	41.80%
2016	18.31%	22.45%	23.63%	36.21%	40.42%
2017	17.13%	21.23%	22.45%	34.88%	39.04%
2018	16.46%	20.53%	21.70%	34.08%	38.23%

Gap Between Federal & State Salaries



WA PERS Judicial 2 Contribution Rates

Start Date	End Date	Municipal	District	Superior/Appeals/Supreme
5/1/00	8/31/00	0.0154	0.0154	0.0154
9/1/00	6/30/01	0.0243	0.0243	0.0243
7/1/01	3/31/02	0.0088	0.0088	0.0088
4/1/02	4/30/02	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065
5/1/02	6/30/03	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065
7/1/03	8/31/04	0.0118	0.0118	0.0118
9/1/04	6/30/05	0.0118	0.0118	0.0118
7/1/05	6/30/06	0.0225	0.0225	0.0225
7/1/06	12/31/06	0.035	0.035	0.035
1/1/07	6/30/07	0.0875	0.0875	0.0625
7/1/07	8/31/07	0.1038	0.1038	0.0788
9/1/07	6/30/08	0.1038	0.1038	0.0788
7/1/08	6/30/09	0.1363	0.1363	0.1113
7/1/09	8/31/09	0.0973	0.0973	0.0723
9/1/09	6/30/11	0.0975	0.0975	0.0725
7/1/11	8/31/11	0.1148	0.1148	0.0898
9/1/11	3/31/12	0.116	0.116	0.091
4/1/12	6/30/12	0.116	0.116	0.091
7/1/12	6/30/13	0.116	0.116	0.091
7/1/13	8/31/13	0.123	0.123	0.098
9/1/13	6/30/15	0.123	0.123	0.098
7/1/15	6/30/17	0.153	0.153	0.128
7/1/17		0.1845	0.1845	0.1595

** Judicial multiplier retirement plan was established Jan. 1, 2007. Rates listed prior to that are public employee contribution rates.*

District Court Salary Increases – Net & Inflation Adjusted %

Date	Salary	PERS Rate	Net Salary (After PERS)	Salary Increase %	Inflation %*	Salary Increase % from Prior Yr (Inflation Adjusted)
2000	\$ 105,972	2.43%	\$103,396.88		3.70%	
2001	\$ 113,524	0.88%	\$112,524.99	7.13%	3.60%	3.43%
2002	\$ 116,135	0.65%	\$115,380.12	2.30%	1.90%	-1.30%
2003	\$ 116,135	0.65%	\$115,380.12	0.00%	1.60%	-1.90%
2004	\$ 118,458	1.18%	\$117,060.20	2.00%	1.20%	0.40%
2005	\$ 122,012	2.25%	\$119,266.73	3.00%	2.80%	1.80%
2006	\$ 125,672	8.75%	\$114,675.70	3.00%	3.70%	0.20%
2007	\$ 134,232	10.38%	\$120,298.72	6.81%	3.90%	3.11%
2008	\$ 141,710	13.63%	\$122,394.93	5.57%	4.20%	1.67%
2009	\$ 141,710	9.75%	\$127,893.28	0.00%	0.60%	-4.20%
2010	\$ 141,710	9.75%	\$127,893.28	0.00%	0.30%	-0.60%
2011	\$ 141,710	11.60%	\$125,271.64	0.00%	2.70%	-0.30%
2012	\$ 141,710	11.60%	\$125,271.64	0.00%	2.50%	-2.70%
2013	\$ 144,544	12.30%	\$126,765.09	2.00%	1.20%	-0.50%
2014	\$ 148,881	12.30%	\$130,568.64	3.00%	1.80%	1.80%
2015	\$ 154,836	15.30%	\$131,146.09	4.00%	1.40%	2.20%
2016	\$ 157,933	15.30%	\$133,769.25	2.00%	2.20%	0.60%
2017	\$ 161,092	18.45%	\$131,370.53	2.00%	3.10%	-0.20%
2018	\$ 164,313	18.45%	\$133,997.25	2.00%		-1.10%

* Inflation rate is based on the Seattle/Tacoma/Bellevue CPI-U rate.

Superior Court Salary Increases – Net & Inflation Adjusted %

Year	Salary	PERS Rate	Net Salary (After PERS)	Increase %	Inflation %	Increase % from Prior Yr (Inflation Adjusted)
2000	\$111,549.00	2.43%	\$108,838.36		3.70%	
2001	\$119,230.00	0.88%	\$118,180.78	6.89%	3.60%	3.19%
2002	\$121,972.00	0.65%	\$121,179.18	2.30%	1.90%	-1.30%
2003	\$121,972.00	1.18%	\$120,532.73	0.00%	1.60%	-1.90%
2004	\$124,411.00	1.18%	\$122,942.95	2.00%	1.20%	0.40%
2005	\$128,143.00	2.25%	\$125,259.78	3.00%	2.80%	1.80%
2006	\$131,988.00	3.50%	\$127,368.42	3.00%	3.70%	0.20%
2007	\$140,979.00	6.25%	\$132,167.81	6.81%	3.90%	3.11%
2008	\$148,832.00	7.88%	\$137,104.04	5.57%	4.20%	1.67%
2009	\$148,832.00	11.13%	\$132,267.00	0.00%	0.60%	-4.20%
2010	\$148,832.00	7.25%	\$138,041.68	0.00%	0.30%	-0.60%
2011	\$148,832.00	7.25%	\$138,041.68	0.00%	2.70%	-0.30%
2012	\$148,832.00	9.10%	\$135,288.29	0.00%	2.50%	-2.70%
2013	\$151,809.00	9.10%	\$137,994.38	2.00%	1.20%	-0.50%
2014	\$156,363.00	9.80%	\$141,039.43	3.00%	1.80%	1.80%
2015	\$162,618.00	12.80%	\$141,802.90	4.00%	1.40%	2.20%
2016	\$165,870.00	12.80%	\$144,638.64	2.00%	2.20%	0.60%
2017	\$169,187.00	15.95%	\$142,201.67	2.00%	3.10%	-0.20%
2018	\$172,571.00	15.95%	\$145,045.93	2.00%		-1.10%

* Inflation rate is based on the Seattle/Tacoma/Bellevue CPI-U rate.

Court of Appeals Salary Increases – Net & Inflation Adjusted %

Year	Salary	PERS Rate	Net Salary (After PERS)	Increase %	Inflation %	Increase % from Prior Yr (Inflation Adjusted)
2000	\$ 117,420	2.43%	\$114,566.69		3.70%	
2001	\$ 125,236	0.88%	\$124,133.92	6.66%	3.60%	2.96%
2002	\$ 128,116	0.65%	\$127,283.25	2.30%	1.90%	-1.30%
2003	\$ 128,116	1.18%	\$126,604.23	0.00%	1.60%	-1.90%
2004	\$ 130,678	1.18%	\$129,136.00	2.00%	1.20%	0.40%
2005	\$ 134,598	2.25%	\$131,569.55	3.00%	2.80%	1.80%
2006	\$ 138,636	3.50%	\$133,783.74	3.00%	3.70%	0.20%
2007	\$ 148,080	6.25%	\$138,825.00	6.81%	3.90%	3.11%
2008	\$ 156,328	7.88%	\$144,009.35	5.57%	4.20%	1.67%
2009	\$ 156,328	11.13%	\$138,928.69	0.00%	0.60%	-4.20%
2010	\$ 156,328	7.25%	\$144,994.22	0.00%	0.30%	-0.60%
2011	\$ 156,328	7.25%	\$144,994.22	0.00%	2.70%	-0.30%
2012	\$ 156,328	9.10%	\$142,102.15	0.00%	2.50%	-2.70%
2013	\$ 159,455	9.10%	\$144,944.60	2.00%	1.20%	-0.50%
2014	\$ 164,238	9.80%	\$148,142.68	3.00%	1.80%	1.80%
2015	\$ 170,808	12.80%	\$148,944.58	4.00%	1.40%	2.20%
2016	\$ 174,224	12.80%	\$151,923.33	2.00%	2.20%	0.60%
2017	\$ 177,708	15.95%	\$149,363.57	2.00%	3.10%	-0.20%
2018	\$ 181,263	15.95%	\$152,351.55	2.00%		-1.10%

* Inflation rate is based on the Seattle/Tacoma/Bellevue CPI-U rate.

Supreme Court Salary Increases – Net & Inflation Adjusted %

Year	Salary	PERS Rate	Net Salary (After PERS)	Increase %	Inflation %	Increase % from Prior Yr (Inflation Adjusted)
2000	\$ 123,600	2.43%	\$120,596.52		3.70%	
2001	\$ 131,558	0.88%	\$130,400.29	6.44%	3.60%	2.74%
2002	\$ 134,584	0.65%	\$133,709.20	2.30%	1.90%	-1.30%
2003	\$ 134,584	1.18%	\$132,995.91	0.00%	1.60%	-1.90%
2004	\$ 137,276	1.18%	\$135,656.14	2.00%	1.20%	0.40%
2005	\$ 141,394	2.25%	\$138,212.64	3.00%	2.80%	1.80%
2006	\$ 145,636	3.50%	\$140,538.74	3.00%	3.70%	0.20%
2007	\$ 155,556	6.25%	\$145,833.75	6.81%	3.90%	3.11%
2008	\$ 164,221	7.88%	\$151,280.39	5.57%	4.20%	1.67%
2009	\$ 164,221	11.13%	\$145,943.20	0.00%	0.60%	-4.20%
2010	\$ 164,221	7.25%	\$152,314.98	0.00%	0.30%	-0.60%
2011	\$ 164,221	7.25%	\$152,314.98	0.00%	2.70%	-0.30%
2012	\$ 164,221	9.10%	\$149,276.89	0.00%	2.50%	-2.70%
2013	\$ 167,505	9.10%	\$152,262.05	2.00%	1.20%	-0.50%
2014	\$ 172,531	9.80%	\$155,622.96	3.00%	1.80%	1.80%
2015	\$ 179,432	12.80%	\$156,464.70	4.00%	1.40%	2.20%
2016	\$ 183,021	12.80%	\$159,594.31	2.00%	2.20%	0.60%
2017	\$ 186,681	15.95%	\$156,905.38	2.00%	3.10%	-0.20%
2018	\$ 190,415	15.95%	\$160,043.81	2.00%		-1.10%

* Inflation rate is based on the Seattle/Tacoma/Bellevue CPI-U rate.

SURVEY OF Judicial Salaries

Published January 2018, Vol. 43 No. 1
Data and Rankings as of January 1, 2018

Rankings as of January 1, 2018

This graphic depicts the rankings of judicial salaries, with the highest salary for each of the three positions having a rank of "1." General jurisdiction judge salaries, adjusted for cost of living, are also included in this graphic. Empty squares represent states without intermediate appellate courts.



Judicial Salaries at a Glance

	Mean	Median	Range
Chief, Highest Court	\$178,049	\$175,600	\$133,174 to \$256,059
Associate Justice, COLR	\$172,026	\$170,000	\$131,174 to \$244,179
Judge, Intermediate Appellate Court	\$166,263	\$164,865	\$124,616 to \$228,918
Judge, General Jurisdiction Trial Courts	\$155,113	\$151,943	\$118,384 to \$208,000
State Court Administrators	\$155,163	\$146,494	\$107,000 to \$288,888



www.ncsc.org/salarytracker

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300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185

Denver Office
707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2900, Denver, CO 80202-3429

Washington Office
2425 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 350, Arlington, VA 22201

Salaries and Rankings for Appellate and General-Jurisdiction Judges - Listed Alphabetically by State Name

The table below lists the salaries and rankings for associate justices of the courts of last resort, associate judges of intermediate appellate courts, and judges of general jurisdiction trial courts (actual salaries and cost-of-living-adjusted salaries as of January 1, 2018). Salaries are ranked from highest to lowest, with the highest salary for each position having a rank of "1." The lowest salary has a rank of "51" except for intermediate appellate courts, which exists in only 40 states.

	Highest Court		Intermediate Appellate Court		General-Jurisdiction Court		General-Jurisdiction Court Adjusted for Cost-of-Living Index		
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Factor	Salary	Rank
Alabama	\$167,685	30	\$178,878	10	\$134,943	40	96.77	\$139,454	25
Alaska	\$205,176	7	\$193,836	6	\$189,720	6	136.16	\$139,334	26
Arizona	\$159,685	35	\$154,534	29	\$149,383	30	110.07	\$135,721	32
Arkansas	\$169,830	27	\$164,730	21	\$163,200	17	95.10	\$171,611	3
California	\$244,179	1	\$228,918	1	\$200,042	3	142.78	\$140,108	24
Colorado	\$177,350	17	\$170,324	16	\$163,303	16	110.31	\$148,037	17
Connecticut	\$185,610	12	\$174,323	14	\$167,634	14	138.09	\$121,397	44
Delaware	\$195,245	9			\$183,444	7	110.43	\$166,119	5
District of Columbia	\$220,600	4			\$208,000	1	150.73	\$137,991	27
Florida	\$178,420	16	\$169,554	17	\$160,688	19	106.44	\$150,964	12
Georgia	\$175,600	20	\$174,500	13	\$169,265	12	100.10	\$169,091	4
Hawaii	\$223,200	3	\$206,652	3	\$201,060	2	149.08	\$134,863	33
Idaho	\$146,700	42	\$137,700	37	\$131,700	44	96.08	\$137,069	28
Illinois	\$229,345	2	\$215,856	2	\$198,075	4	111.77	\$177,217	2
Indiana	\$173,599	24	\$168,752	18	\$144,137	34	96.39	\$149,534	14
Iowa	\$174,808	21	\$158,420	26	\$147,494	32	99.00	\$148,984	16
Kansas	\$139,303	46	\$134,806	38	\$123,038	50	100.47	\$122,460	43
Kentucky	\$135,504	48	\$130,044	39	\$124,620	49	93.92	\$132,689	35
Louisiana	\$169,125	28	\$158,147	27	\$151,943	26	100.24	\$151,579	11
Maine	\$134,056	50			\$125,632	48	123.04	\$102,106	51
Maryland	\$176,433	18	\$163,633	22	\$154,433	23	127.83	\$120,810	45
Massachusetts	\$194,734	10	\$183,837	7	\$178,444	9	137.11	\$130,146	38
Michigan	\$164,610	32	\$157,544	28	\$145,578	33	96.54	\$150,790	13
Minnesota	\$173,363	25	\$163,354	23	\$153,345	24	106.03	\$144,620	19
Mississippi	\$152,250	38	\$144,827	32	\$136,000	38	91.14	\$149,214	15
Missouri	\$173,742	22	\$158,848	24	\$149,723	29	97.98	\$152,809	10
Montana	\$144,061	45			\$132,558	42	103.40	\$128,195	39
Nebraska	\$173,694	23	\$165,009	19	\$160,667	20	99.47	\$161,527	6
Nevada	\$170,000	26	\$165,000	20	\$160,000	21	111.18	\$143,909	20
New Hampshire	\$162,240	34			\$152,159	25	128.20	\$118,687	48
New Jersey	\$185,482	13	\$175,534	12	\$165,000	15	126.67	\$130,264	37
New Mexico	\$131,174	51	\$124,616	40	\$118,384	51	105.57	\$112,135	50
New York	\$215,700	5	\$205,400	4	\$194,000	5	145.65	\$133,200	34
North Carolina	\$146,191	43	\$140,144	34	\$132,584	41	100.35	\$132,122	36
North Dakota	\$157,009	37			\$143,869	35	105.90	\$135,853	31
Ohio	\$164,000	33	\$152,850	30	\$140,550	37	98.74	\$142,340	22
Oklahoma	\$145,914	44	\$138,235	36	\$131,835	43	96.23	\$136,998	29
Oregon	\$147,560	40	\$144,536	33	\$135,776	39	116.26	\$116,787	49
Pennsylvania	\$207,203	6	\$195,978	5	\$180,299	8	111.82	\$161,236	7
Rhode Island	\$175,870	19			\$158,340	22	127.75	\$123,943	42
South Carolina	\$148,794	39	\$145,074	31	\$141,354	36	103.42	\$136,686	30
South Dakota	\$135,270	49			\$126,346	46	105.99	\$119,208	47
Tennessee	\$185,064	14	\$178,908	9	\$172,740	10	96.34	\$179,298	1
Texas	\$168,000	29	\$158,500	25	\$149,000	31	101.67	\$146,556	18
Utah	\$178,500	15	\$170,350	15	\$162,250	18	103.26	\$157,121	8
Vermont	\$158,558	36			\$150,738	27	125.39	\$120,215	46
Virginia	\$197,827	8	\$181,610	8	\$171,120	11	109.17	\$156,748	9
Washington	\$186,681	11	\$177,708	11	\$169,187	13	117.95	\$143,437	21
West Virginia	\$136,000	47			\$126,000	47	99.85	\$126,184	41
Wisconsin	\$147,403	41	\$139,059	35	\$131,187	45	103.94	\$126,219	40
Wyoming	\$165,000	31			\$150,000	28	106.79	\$140,464	23
Mean	\$ 172,026		\$ 166,263		\$ 155,113				
Median	\$ 170,000		\$ 164,865		\$ 151,943				
Range	\$ 131,174 to \$ 244,179		\$ 124,616 to \$ 228,918		\$ 118,384 to \$ 208,000				

The figures presented use the C2ER Cost-of-Living Index. The Council for Community and Economic Research-C2ER is the most widely accepted U.S. source for cost-of-living indices, with nearly 400 reporting jurisdictions across America. Due to the rounding of C2ER factors to the nearest hundredth for publication purposes, user calculations of our adjusted salary figures may not equate to the published totals. More detailed information can be found at www.c2er.org.

Tab 4

Rebecca L. Pennell
Rebecca.Pennell@courts.wa.gov

May 2, 2018

Jeanne Englert
Board for Judicial Administration
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

Re: Civil Legal Aid Oversight Committee

Dear Ms. Englert:

I am writing to express my interest in serving on the Washington State Civil Legal Aid Oversight Committee. Prior to becoming an appellate judge in 2016, I worked as a lawyer providing criminal and civil legal services to low-income individuals in eastern Washington. While I love my new judicial role and enjoy the opportunity for collaborative problem-solving, I miss having a connection to the legal services community. Serving on OCLA's oversight committee would bridge my former work as an advocate with my current judicial position.

My career as a lawyer began in civil legal services. After clerking for U.S. District Judge Robert Whaley in Spokane, I was awarded a Skadden fellowship to work for TeamChild in Yakima. At the time of my fellowship, TeamChild was still a new organization. The Yakima branch did not have its own office or any staff members. Instead, my associate and I were housed at the Yakima branch of Columbia Legal Services (CLS). The Northwest Justice Project (NJP) was located downstairs. Working at TeamChild and in the community of advocates from CLS and NJP helped form my identity as a lawyer. I endeavored to provide holistic legal representation to my clients, connecting them with services to address day-to-day struggles in areas such as school, housing, and education.

While TeamChild introduced me to lawyering, the bulk of my legal career was spent as a public defender. In addition to indigent defense work and the trial and appellate levels, I was proud to help develop federal re-entry drug court programs in Yakima and Richland. The federal re-entry programs are designed to assist individuals transitioning from federal prison to life in the community. Throughout my tenure with re-entry courts, I worked with individuals struggling with driver's license suspensions, legal financial obligations, and lack of stable housing. With each of these obstacles, the participants' risks of recidivism rose. My experience in re-entry court made plain that as much as TeamChild, CLS, NJP and others are doing to help individuals eastern Washington, the need for legal services still greatly outweighs the supply of service providers.

Working on the appellate bench allows me a broad overview of the legal issues facing individuals throughout Washington courts, as well as trends in litigation. With the departure of Judge Spearman,

OCLA's oversight committee will no longer have a participant from the appellate bench. It would be an honor for me to fill that void. Please contact me with any questions.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'RLP', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Rebecca L. Pennell

Washington State Court of Appeals Judge

Rebecca L. Pennell
rebecca.pennell@courts.wa.gov

Experience

- Jan. 2016-Present Judge, Washington State Court of Appeals, Div. III
- Acting Chief Judge, March 2018-present
- Sept. 2012-Dec 2015 Trial Attorney, Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington and Idaho, Yakima, WA
- Founding member of the federal drug court teams in Yakima and Richland, Washington
- Feb. 2008-Aug. 2012 Research and Writing Specialist, Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington and Idaho, Yakima, WA
- Chief appellate counsel for the Yakima, Washington office
- Nov. 2000-Feb. 2008 Trial Attorney, Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington and Idaho, Yakima, WA
- Aug. 1999-Nov. 2000 Skadden Fellow with TeamChild, Yakima, Washington
- May 1997-Aug. 1999 Law clerk to the Hon. Robert H. Whaley, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Washington, Spokane, WA

Education

- June, 1996 J.D., Stanford Law School
Conferred with distinction
Order of the Coif
Public Interest Fellow
- June, 1993 B.A. in Philosophy, University of Washington
Summa Cum Laude
- June, 1989 Richland H.S.
Richland, Washington

Supplemental Studies

- 1996 Universidad Anáhuac Mayab
Mérida, Yucatán, México
Spanish studies program

Professional Leadership Positions

Program Chair, Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference, 2015-16

- Co-chair of the Ninth Circuit's Conference Executive Committee with U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Margaret Mann
- Responsible for coordinating a committee of judges, attorneys, and court professionals in planning and implementing the annual Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference

Chair of the Ninth Circuit Lawyer Representatives Coordinating Committee, 2012-15

- Responsible for planning educational programming for annual chief district judges' conference
- Chair of the Access to Justice Program at the 2014 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in Monterey, California.
- Chair of the Changing Demographics program at the 2015 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in San Diego, California.

Lawyer Representative to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference, 2010-2012

Board member of the Federal Bar association, 2010-15

- Board secretary 2011-12

2007 U.S. Magistrate Judge Selection Committee, U.S. District Court, East. Dist. of Wash.

Chair/Co-Chair Washington State Bar Association, Young Lawyers Division's Pre-Law Student Leadership Conference, 2000-2004

Community Involvement

Yakima Downtown Rotary Club (2016-present)

- Youth Exchange Committee member and host parent
- Academic Scholarship Committee member

Girl Scout Troop 4205 (2014-present)

Board Member of the YWCA of Yakima (2006-2012)

- Board Secretary
- 2011 Outstanding Board Member

Board Member of the Yakima Area Arboretum (2003-2008)

- Board Secretary

Specialized Skills

Fluent in Spanish

The Court of Appeals
of the
State of Washington

GEORGE FEARING
JUDGE
DIVISION III
500 NORTH CEDAR STREET
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201



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GEORGE.FEARING@COURTS.WA.GOV

May 14, 2018

Ms. Misty Butler Robison
Board for Judicial Administration
P.O. Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

Ms. Jeanne Englert
Board for Judicial Administration
P.O. Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

Ms. Robison and Ms. Englert:

I write about my colleague on the Washington State Court of Appeals Division III, Rebecca Pennell. I met Judge Pennell through her husband and her parents before her appointment to the court. I learned then of her work on behalf of indigent accused in federal court and her reputation for integrity and excellence as an attorney. She maintained a close connection with attorneys serving in the Yakima legal aid community, attorneys with which I was acquainted.

Since Judge Pennell's appointment to the state Court of Appeals, I have become much better acquainted with her personality, legal talents, and work ethics. Rebecca excels in reading and writing. More importantly, Judge Pennell continues to remember the needs of indigent individuals, including the need to reduce post-conviction obligations that increase the chance of recidivism.

I highly recommend Rebecca to the Washington State Civil Legal Aid Oversight Committee.

Sincerely,

George B. Fearing
Judge

Tab 5



June 1, 2018

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members

FROM: Judge Judy Rae Jasprica, BJA Court Education Committee Chair
Judge Douglas J. Fair, BJA Court Education Committee Co-Chair

RE: Court Education Committee (CEC) Report

I. Work in Progress

The CEC is meeting on June 13, 2018 via conference call and will focus on the three strategic priorities outlined in the At-A-Glance document.

The CEC approved the FY19 budget and disseminated the approved amounts to each association. Finding that funding is not adequate to pay for the basic costs of holding our educational programming.

Working with the Court System Education Task Force to refine talking points for their communication plan.

II. Short-term Goals

The CEC is reviewing the BJA Charter and the current CEC policies. The goal is to have each of these documents updated along with the Judicial College policies, Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education Standards, and the Guidelines and Responsibility document.

The CEC would like to hold yearly mini-workshops or Judicial Education Leadership Institutes (JELI) in order to provide education training to all the education committees on adult education principles, instructional design development, core competencies for the judiciary and the specific roles within the court (judicial officer, administrator, and line staff).

III. Long-term Goals

- Continue to plan and develop court system education.
- Develop a stable and adequate funding source for court education and work with the BJA Court System Education Funding Task Force.



June 1, 2018

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members
FROM: Judge Rebecca Robertson, Chair, Policy and Planning Committee
RE: Policy and Planning Committee Report

The Policy and Planning Committee (PPC) met May 18, 2018. The PPC Charter amendment was approved at the BJA meeting. Requests have been sent out for new and vacant positions.

The BJA also approved the proposal for branch communication activities. PPC will continue to develop the plan. A request for proposal will be sent out this summer to different judicial entities/associations/commissions in order to identify future priority areas and strategic initiatives.

The Committee is reviewing BJA court rules and bylaws to determine if there are any needed changes.



June 7, 2018

TO: BJA Members

FROM: Judge Kevin Ringus, BJA Legislative Committee Chair
Brady Horenstein, AOC Associate Director, Legislative & Judicial Relations

RE: BJA Legislative Committee Update

We mentioned previously that a number of legislators had announced retirements. Here's a comprehensive list of legislators who did not file for re-election:

<i>District</i>	<i>Legislators</i>
5 th (King)	Rep. Jay Rodne (R) – Attorney; House Judiciary Committee Ranking Member
6 th (Spokane)	Rep. Jeff Holy (R) – Attorney; 1783 sponsor; House Public Safety Committee member; running in the open 6 th District Senate Seat. Sen. Michael Baumgartner (R)
8 th (Benton)	Rep. Larry Haler (R) – House Judiciary Committee member
12 th (Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	Rep. Cary Condotta (R)
14 th (Clark, Klickitat, Skamania, Yakima)	Rep. Norm Johnson (R)
16 th (Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Walla Walla)	Rep. Terry Nealey (R) – Attorney
18 th (Clark)	Rep. Liz Pike (R)
25 th (Pierce)	Rep. Melanie Stambaugh (R) Rep. Joyce McDonald (R)
26 th (Kitsap, Pierce)	Sen. Jan Angel (R) – Senate Law & Justice Committee member
32 nd (King, Snohomish)	Rep. Ruth Kagi (D) – House Early Learning & Human Services Chair
34 th (King)	Sen. Sharon Nelson (D) – Senate Majority Leader
39 th (King, Skagit, Snohomish)	Rep. Dan Kristiansen (R)
40 th (San Juan, Skagit, Whatcom)	Rep. Kristine Lytton (D) – House Finance Committee Chair
41 st (King)	Rep. Judy Clibborn (D) – House Transportation Committee Chair
48 th (King)	Rep. Joan McBride (D) – Assistant Majority Whip

The Legislative Committee looks forward to receiving a number of legislative proposals for the 2019 session. Please let us know if you have questions about this ahead of the August 15 proposal deadline. Here's a reminder of the legislative agenda development timeline:

1. Call for legislative proposals to associations and commissions – *Sent April 2018*
2. Proposals due August 15, 2018.
3. BJA Legislative Committee will meet in early September to review proposals.
4. Based on questions/feedback, staff will work with entities to hone proposals.
5. BJA Legislative Committee will meet in early October to develop final recommendations to bring to the full BJA.
6. BJA will review and adopt the 2019 Legislative Agenda at its October meeting.
7. BJA Legislative Committee will develop legislative strategy and identify sponsors in November/December.

Tab 6



June 4, 2018

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members
FROM: Justice Steven González, Judge Sean O'Donnell, and Judge Andrea Beall, Co-Chairs
RE: INTERPRETER SERVICES FUNDING TASK FORCE UPDATE

BJA Strategic Initiative

The Interpreter Services Funding Task Force will present their budget decision packet, expansion of the reimbursement program which includes increased program funding for recruitment, testing and training of certified interpreters, to the Supreme Court on June 8. The Task Force met June 1 to continue developing their communication outreach plan and communication strategies.

The Task Force continues to explore avenues to obtain customer feedback. The Task Force teamed up with the Interpreter Commission to implement a discussion session in SeaTac on May 31 with attorneys who work with interpreters. During the sessions, *Local Factors Impacting Interpreter Services: Improving Meaningful Communication in the Courtroom*, speakers discussed state-level efforts to improve courtroom interpreting and current strategies to improve meaningful communication in court matters. Participants provided feedback about local factors that impact courts' interpreter services. Staff also conducted several phone interviews with attorneys and other state interpreter coordinators to gather feedback.

The Task Force met with other stakeholders and associations to discuss the work of the Task Force, funding request and partnering opportunities.



June 1, 2018

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members
FROM: Judge Douglas Fair and Judge Joseph Burrowes, Co-Chairs
RE: REPORT OF COURT SYSTEM EDUCATION FUNDING TASK FORCE

BJA Strategic Initiative

The Court System Education Funding Task Force presents their two budget decision packets: 1) online training, and 2) expansion of training opportunities and increased costs for existing trainings to the Supreme Court on June 8. The Task Force continues to develop their communication plan which will be finalized at their June 18 meeting. The Task Force met with the SCJA at their June planning meeting and plans to meet with the DMCJA in August.

The Task Force continues to work with the BJA Court Education Committee to obtain additional information from associations' and committees' court education committees on local impacts/examples of education/training—what happens when there are well-trained court personnel and what happens when there are inadequate or untimely training opportunities? They also continue to explore other funding options.

Tab 7

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Administrative Office of the Courts – General Fund State Requests			
Title	FTE	Amount Requested	Priority
Trial Court Funding for Language Access	1.0	\$2,160,000	
Funding is requested to expand the state Interpreter Reimbursement Program to help fund additional courts, increase funds to courts now receiving assistance, and to provide additional testing and training for qualified interpreters.			
Timely and Essential Court Training	1.0	\$911,000	
Funding is requested to expand training opportunities and provide financial support to judicial officers and court staff to attend training.			
Statewide Court System Online Training	1.5	\$496,000	
Funding is requested to develop a statewide online delivery system for training judicial officers and court staff.			
CASA Program Expansion & Enhancement	0.0	\$10,900,000	
Funding is requested for local CASA program expansion and development, legal support and representation for youth in care, and training and volunteer recruitment support through augmented services with the Washington State CASA.			
Finding Fathers – Dependency Cases	0.0	\$152,000	
Funding is requested to provide courts with reliable, fast, and low-cost DNA testing for alleged fathers in dependency and termination of parental rights cases.			
Family & Juvenile Court Improvement Program	0.5	\$577,000	
Funding is requested to provide increased in current Family & Juvenile Court Improvement Program (FJCIP) and provide funding for one to three additional courts. Funds will also be used for a study to evaluate the program, and develop a five-year strategic plan for statewide implementation.			
Therapeutic Courts	1.5	\$340,000	
Funding is requested for a statewide therapeutic courts coordinator to work with courts to stand up and operate these courts more effectively.			
Guardianship Monitoring	6.5	\$1,399,000	
Funding is requested for a regional program designed to monitor guardianships, ensuring that incapacitated persons are receiving the care and assistance needed and that the rights and freedoms of those in the care of guardians are protected.			

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Title	FTE	Amount Requested	Priority
Guardianship Services	2.0	\$1,708,000	
Funding is requested to increase the number of public guardian contracts for guardianship services necessary to ensure that low-income people with diminished capacity receive adequate, effective & meaningful access.			
Judicial Bench Books	3.0	\$487,000	
Funding is requested for staffing to revise outdated legal reference guides known as “bench books” or “bench guides” that are needed by judges.			
Web Services	1.0	\$277,000	
Funding is requested for additional Web Services staff support necessary to serve the increasing demand of multiple programs and exchanges.			
Thurston County Impact Fee	00	\$1,622,000	
Funding is requested for the disproportionate impact of civil case filings in Thurston County.			
Total-Non-IT Request SGF	FTE 18.0	\$21,029,000	

Administrative Office of the Courts - <u>JIS Requests</u>			
Title	FTE	Amount Requested	Priority
CLJ-CMS	21.50	\$14,486,000	
Funding is requested to continue the selection and implementation of a case management system for the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.			
SC-CMS Ongoing Operations	6.0	\$1,440,000	
Funding is requested to establish permanent funding for staff to perform maintenance, operations and support of the SC-CMS.			
Odyssey Continuing Operations Support	8.0	\$707,000	
Funding is requested for continuing operations support staff for the Odyssey superior court case management system's transition from project to operational status.			

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Title	FTE	Amount Requested	Priority
Odyssey Business & Training Support-SGF	8.5	\$2,017,000	
Funding is requested to retain staff to adequately support the Superior Courts and county clerks that have implemented Odyssey.			
Odyssey Maintenance	0.0	\$2,030,000	
Funding is requested for semi-annual maintenance and support payments for the Odyssey case management system.			
EDR Operations & Maintenance-SGF	8.0	\$1,881,000	
Funding is requested to establish permanent staffing for maintenance and operations of the Information Networking Hub – Enterprise Data Repository.			
AC-ECMS-Project-SGF	4.0	\$2,207,000	
Funding is requested for implementation of Appellate Electronic Court Records in the 2019-2021 biennium.			
EDR Future Integrations-SGF	0.0	\$1,500,000	
Funding is requested to integrate additional case management systems with the Information Networking Hub – Enterprise Data Repository.			
Internal Equipment Replacement	0.0	\$1,913,000	
Funding is requested to replace end of life equipment and to improve performance of heavily used JIS services.			
Odyssey Development Hours	0.0	\$574,000	
Funding is requested for additional Tyler development hours for system corrections, modifications or enhancements such as E-Filing, restitution priority, unclaimed property report, etc.			
External Equipment Replacement	0.0	\$1,646,000	
Funding is requested to replace aged computer equipment at the courts and county clerk's offices.			
Total All Information Tech. Requests	FTE 56.0	\$30,401,000	
Total All Requests-AOC	FTE 74.0	\$51,430,000	Approx. a 23% increase in SGF

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Information Only

Supreme Court			
Title	FTE	Amount	
Comprehensive Salary Survey Implementation	FTE 0.0	\$660,000	
Funding is requested to adjust law clerks salary to the market range identified in the 2014 comprehensive salary survey.			
Total Request-Supreme Court	FTE 0.0	\$660,000	Approx. a 4% increase in SGF

Court of Appeals			
Title	FTE	Amount	
Comprehensive Salary Survey Implementation	FTE 0.0	\$1,624,000	
Funding is requested to adjust law clerks salary to the market range identified in the 2014 comprehensive salary survey.			
Total Request-Court of Appeals	FTE 0.0	\$1,624,000	Approx. a 4% increase in SGF

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Information Only

Office of Public Defense			
Title	FTE	Amount	
Contractor Retention	FTE 0.0	\$6,000,000	
Funding is requested to address significant inequities in compensation for state-contracted public defense representation.			
Pass-Through Funding to WDA	FTE 0.0	\$610,000	
Funding is requested to address the need for services from the Washington Defender Association.			
Disproportionality Training Coordinator	FTE 1.0	\$281,000	
Funding is requested for a coordinator to provide contract attorneys with resources necessary to address bias in indigent right to counsel cases.			
Contract/Fiscal Support Staff	FTE 1.0	\$155,000	
Funding is requested to assist with workload related to the administration of some 300 contracts and 14,000 invoices.			
Court Reporter/Transcriptionist Rate Adjustment-Appellate Cases	FTE 0.0	\$660,000	
Funding is requested to implement Supreme Court Order 2500-B-582 to increase the per-page payment for preparation of verbatim reports for indigent cases on appeal.			
Attorney General	FTE 0.0	\$400,000	
Funding is requested to cover agency costs for Attorney General legal services related to a class-action lawsuit.			
Total Request-Office of Public Defense	FTE 2.0	\$8,106,000	Approx. a 9% increase in SGF

**Washington State Judicial Branch
Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request
June 2018**

Information Only

Office of Civil Legal Aid			
Title	FTE	Amount	
Vendor Rate Adjustment	FTE 0.0	\$1,159,000	
Funding is requested to address known and measurable increases in personnel and leasehold expenses.			
Vendor Rate Adjustment-COLA	FTE 0.0	\$648,000	
Funding is requested to cover the state's share of cost of living adjustments for the Northwest Justice Project's July 2019 and July 2020 COLA.			
Civil Justice Reinvestment Plan-Phase 2	FTE 0.0	\$9,623,000	
Funding is requested to underwrite Phase 2 of the Civil Justice Reinvestment Plan. Funding will allow for the gradual addition of 40 legal aid attorneys statewide.			
Vendor Rate Adjustment-Pro Bono-Placeholder	FTE 0.0	\$1,000,000	
Funding is requested to address significant compensation problems experienced by pro bono programs throughout Washington State.			
Total Request-Office of Civil Legal Aid	FTE 0.0	\$12,430,000	Approx. a 33% increase in SGF
Total All Non-Information Tech. Requests	FTE 74.0	\$43,849,000	
Total All Information Tech. Requests	FTE 56.0	\$30,401,000	
Total All Requests-Branch	FTE 74.0	\$74,250,000	
Total Proposed Branch SGF Request \$52 million - approximately 16% greater than carryforward level.			

Tab 8



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Meeting

Friday, May 18, 2018 (9 a.m. – 12 p.m.)

AOC SeaTac Office, 18000 International Blvd, Suite 1106, SeaTac

MEETING MINUTES

BJA Members Present:

Chief Justice Mary Fairhurst, Chair
Judge Judy Rae Jasprica, Member Chair
Judge Scott Ahlf
Judge Bryan Chushcoff
Ms. Callie Dietz
Judge George Fearing
Judge Blaine Gibson
Judge Dan Johnson
Judge Mary Logan
Judge Kevin Ringus
Judge Rebecca Robertson
Judge Ann Schindler
Judge Scott Sparks (by phone)
Judge Michael Spearman (by phone)
Justice Charles Wiggins

Public Present:

Dr. Page Carter

Guests Present:

Mr. Jeff Amram (by phone)
Mr. Jim Bamberger
Mr. Darryl Banks (by phone)
Ms. Barbara Christensen (by phone)
Ms. Jill Malat
Ms. Cynthia Marr
Ms. Sophia Byrd McSherry
Judge Kitty-Ann van Doorninck
Justice Mary Yu
Commissioner Rebekah Zinn

AOC Staff Present:

Ms. Lynne Alfasso (by phone)
Ms. Crissy Anderson
Ms. Carolyn Cole
Ms. Jeanne Englert
Ms. Beth Flynn
Ms. Merrie Gough
Ms. Sharon Harvey
Mr. Brady Horenstein
Mr. Dirk Marler
Mr. Ramsey Radwan
Ms. Intisar Surur

Minority and Justice Commission

Justice Yu thanked everyone for their support of the Minority and Justice Commission over the last year. The Commission could not have had successful projects without everyone's support. There are three issues the Commission is working on that the BJA can help support.

- Legal Financial Obligations (LFO): The Commission had a successful year with their LFO legislation and had success with education regarding LFO issues.
- Jury Diversity: The Commission has a statewide task force that is working on what steps to take to increase diversity in the jury pool.
- Pretrial Detention Reform Workgroup. The Workgroup is trying to identify ways to make release decisions that will treat people fairly, protect the public, and ensure court appearances.

The BJA could consider helping the Commission by: 1) Finding ways to improve data collection. Data informs decision-making and the Commission is having a hard time collecting

data. They are trying to figure out how to capture data better. 2) The Commission is hoping the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) can adopt the Commission's new LFO calculator which will be rolled out on June 6. This tool was developed by Judge Linda Coburn and Microsoft. Court staff can input an individual's financial data and it calculates the person's financial obligation and ability to pay. The real problem they are facing is what happens to this tool after its initial development. Judges have asked to integrate it into case management systems. It is state of the art now but will need to be updated regularly. The BJA could give some direction in how to integrate it effectively. 3) The Commission is providing judicial education in the areas of poverty, racial diversity and bias. Justice Yu asked the BJA to help keep those education programs alive.

Ms. Cole stated that a lack of criminal justice data is a national problem and there is an issue with data collection. She provided an article regarding the severity of the issue to the BJA attendees (<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/21/opinion/missing-criminal-justice-data.html>). Washington would be joining a national conversation if they want to pursue better data collection. Another handout is about Florida, where they mandated data collection and reporting (https://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2018/BillSummary/Criminal_CJ1392cj_1392.pdf). Data is needed to make better reforms. Yakima implemented a lot of reforms and they have the data to show how well their reforms work. The Jury Diversity Task Force is considering submitting legislation regarding data collection for the 2019 session.

The *2018 Supreme Court Symposium – Legal Financial Obligations: Beyond Defining the problem; Advancing Solutions* will be held on June 6 from 9 a.m. – noon. There will be an ability to watch it live on TVW and it will also be recorded. It is over capacity even with an overflow room. The Commission will link to the recording on their Web site here: <http://www.courts.wa.gov/?fa=home.sub&org=mjc&page=symposium&layout=2>.

The Pretrial Reform Task Force is presenting *Bail, Pretrial Release, and Supervision: Are We Standing at the Threshold of Change?* at the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association Spring Conference in June. Justice Yu stated that the State Auditor's Office is going to help the Task Force collect data on who is incarcerated and why. People should not be afraid when the auditor comes calling. It is a collaborative project and they are our friends in this.

Pattern Forms Committee

Commissioner Zinn reported that the Pattern Forms Committee is a Supreme Court committee created by Supreme Court order 40 years ago. The Supreme Court appoints the members. The Committee creates and maintains court forms that are used primarily in superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction. The court forms are heavily used by judicial officers, lawyers and self-represented litigants. The courts are very high volume courts and creating accurate, efficient forms allows the court users to efficiently access the courts. They have 92 volunteers who sit on their various committees and subcommittees. They currently maintain 829 forms. Day-to-day work is primarily based on legislative changes and legislative mandates. They have legislative watches to check on every bill and make sure the forms stay accurate. Sometimes case law changes what the forms need to look like. The Committee also works on improving the existing forms. The law is changing, how people read is changing, and they are striving to make the forms more user friendly. The Committee has one and a half Senior Legal Analysts who do all the work. The Committee is trying to shift some of the workload to some of the committee members.

The Committee's current initiatives are:

- Commissioner Zinn often hears there is a problem with a form or a suggestion for improvement to a form. She loves to hear the suggestions and wants everyone to know they are the stakeholders. The Committee implemented a comment tool on the Forms webpage which sends the comment to staff as a way for everyone to participate. The Committee wants to make those types of improvements and now there is a very easy way to get those comments to the right person.
- The Committee wants to dialog with all of their stakeholders. They are reassessing all committees and subcommittees to make sure the right stakeholders are represented. They are trying to make the groups geographically and urban/rural diverse and be financially stable.
- They are developing workload standards, policies, and style sheets so staff and committee members are not duplicating work and decisions previously made.
- They are working to increase access. Technology assistive forms are being created by working with the Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA). They want to make forms useable in a very easy way (similar to TurboTax). They are also looking at other technological options that increase the ability of people to use the forms in a user friendly way. They are hoping to revamp the Web site and create packets of forms for particular issues. For example, if needing a dissolution, all the forms needed for that particular action would be included in a packet that is available online.

The BJA can support the Committee's work by:

- The BJA members can encourage people to give feedback on forms and bigger picture items. The Committee members are listening and will continue to improve.
- The Committee has had trouble filling subcommittee chair positions. The work is very impactful and affects people in very effective ways. The Committee reviews all the forms but they are generated through subcommittees on particular subject matters. Page 5 of the meeting materials includes a list of their subcommittees. All the chair positions are currently filled but the BJA can encourage judicial officers and court staff to participate in the subcommittees when openings occur.
- The Committee could use more staffing. Commissioner Zinn knows they are not alone in their need for additional staff. The staff positions they have are being maximized and the support is still not nearly enough. They have members from all over the state and that is how it should be but it increases travel costs. It is very difficult to meet and do this work over web conferences so they need to meet in person. The BJA can support future requests for funding.

Commissioner Zinn thanked Ms. Gough for the work that she does. She is a gem and her level of service to this committee is outstanding. Chief Justice Fairhurst thanked Commissioner Zinn and Ms. Gough for their work on forms. The work really makes a difference to everyone who uses the forms.

There were questions regarding translating forms into different languages. As stated previously, the Committee has limited funds but they do translate forms when required to translate per statute. Mr. Radwan and Mr. Horenstein both stated this is an area to think about regarding a funding request. Mr. Marler said there was a decision package last year but it was not

successful so the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) made some internal adjustments and added a half-time staff to work on the forms. AOC needs a sustainable plan for forms translations. Right now it is just ad hoc and using funding left at the end of the biennium to scramble and get some forms translated.

Policy and Planning Committee Items

Judge Robertson reported that the meeting materials contain a proposal for amendment of the Policy and Planning Standing Committee Charter. The charter revisions will make the membership more stable.

It was moved by Judge Ringus and seconded by Judge Chushcoff to approve the amended Policy and Planning Standing Committee Charter. The motion carried.

The Policy and Planning Committee (PPC) also provided revisions to the Principal Policy Goals for the BJA's approval. The previous revisions were sent from the BJA to the Supreme Court, and as these are branch goals, to OCLA, Office of Public Defense (OPD) and the Commission on Judicial Conduct (CJC) for input. There were some suggested revisions from OCLA which were included in the meeting materials.

It was moved by Judge Logan and seconded by Judge Ahlf to adopt the revised Principal Policy Goals. The motion carried.

Branch Communication

Judge Robertson shared a memorandum from the PPC regarding Washington State judicial branch communication which was distributed in the meeting materials. It outlines several ideas about communicating between groups. The PPC reviewed the suggestions which were provided by Ms. Misty Butler and Ms. Englert.

Ms. Englert would like input from the BJA on the suggestions and then they will go back to the PPC for development into an implementation plan. Judge Robertson stated that the PPC is still working with their justice partners to get input from them.

It was noted that the suggestions are not for the entire judicial branch and Judge Robertson responded that the PPC wanted to start in a smaller way. There was a suggestion to possibly title the document the BJA Communication Plan.

There were suggestions to have a standing slot to talk about the work of the BJA at conferences and also to be sensitive to the time that groups report to the BJA. They could report during a critical time when they need something from the BJA (e.g. backing for a budget request). It was also suggested that there might be another avenue for subcommittees to report to the BJA not via an update during the meetings.

Any other suggestions can be sent to Judge Robertson.

It was moved by Judge Ringus and seconded by Judge Logan that the Policy and Planning Committee should continue working on the BJA communication plan. The motion carried.

Expired Resolution Protocol

Chief Justice Fairhurst stated that resolutions of the BJA expire after five years unless there is a request to renew them. She suggested that the expiring resolution come to the BJA to revisit and determine if the resolution should continue. The PPC could develop a process to address resolutions that have been adopted and are coming up to their five year expiration date and determine if something should be done with the resolution.

The following ideas regarding resolutions were suggested:

- The BJA resolutions should be reviewed annually.
- During the annual review, there should be an assessment of the purpose of the resolution and if it has accomplished anything.
- Just the resolutions expiring in the next year should be reviewed.
- During orientation all resolutions should be provided and there should be a discussion regarding if anything is missing or if there is something that should be worked on.

Ms. Dietz provided an overview of the Conference of Chief Judges (CCJ) and the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) resolution process. The CCJ and COSCA look at issues and determine how important they are. If there is an issue they are interested in, they refer it to the appropriate committee(s). Each committee will look at the policy issue, develop the resolution, adopt the resolution and if adopted by CCJ or COSCA it moves to the other conference. Ms. Dietz cannot over stress the importance of the conferences looking at the really important issues and determining if an issue is something they need to look at. Most of the conference members then bring the resolution back to the states to possibly be adopted there.

It was the consensus of the BJA that the Policy and Planning Committee will take the BJA's ideas and suggestions and look at how expiring resolutions will be reviewed and how new resolutions will be developed.

Racial and Ethnic Bias Resolution

The Racial and Ethnic Bias resolution expired. The resolution is aspirational in nature and serves as a call to action so when it came to Ms. Dietz's attention that it expired, she wanted to bring it back up and renew it. Every part of the work the BJA does, whether it is people who are trying to resolve their disputes, or who are working in the court system, deserve equal justice.

Judge Chushcoff suggested that the resolution be made broader (not just racial and ethnic) and at the third whereas clause where it suggests that what is important is not the elimination of bias but the achievement of equal outcomes regardless of the merits, the resolution needs to focus on bias based practices that cause issues, not the outcomes.

Mr. Bamberger would like to participate in the revision of the resolution and he would like the folks leading the race, justice and equity initiative to also participate.

It was moved by Judge Ringus and seconded to refer the Racial and Ethnic Bias resolution to the Policy and Planning Committee to review and update if needed. The motion carried.

Standing Committee Reports

Budget and Funding Committee (BFC): Judge Schindler stated that the BFC met and carefully reviewed the 11 proposed funding requests. The requests will be reviewed later in the meeting. The next step is the June 8 meeting of the Court Funding Committee (CFC) which includes the Supreme Court Budget Committee, the BFC and Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) representatives. The BFC will then meet to prioritize the requests and will bring the list to the BJA to prioritize at the June BJA meeting. The BJA's recommendation will go to the CFC and the Supreme Court.

Court Education Committee (CEC): Judge Jasprica said that the written report in the meeting materials states they were going to meet on May 10 but, unfortunately, they realized they were not going to have a quorum so they canceled the meeting and will reschedule. The CEC had some discussions with the Court System Education Funding Task Force regarding funding.

Policy and Planning Committee (PPC): Judge Robertson reported that the PPC is discussing the strategic planning initiative process and will be working on the resolution that was just given to them earlier in the meeting.

Legislative Committee (LC): Judge Ringus stated that there is a written report on Page 18 of the meeting materials. Mr. Horenstein reported that legislative proposals are due to him by August 15. He included the 2018 Legislative Session Summary Report in the meeting materials and wants to recognize all the AOC staff who are implementing the bills that passed during the session. It is estimated that 1000 staff hours will be needed for full implementation. Mr. Horenstein will work on more regional outreach opportunities for judges with legislators and possibly have a legislative day.

Chief Justice Fairhurst added that once the Principal Policy Goals are finalized, they need to be what everyone is looking at for legislative proposals. Also, Judge Ringus' term as Chair of the LC is about to expire and for continuity's sake he should continue to Chair the Committee.

It was moved by Judge Fearing and seconded by Judge Chushcoff that Judge Ringus will remain Chair of the Legislative Committee. The motion carried.

Task Force Updates

Ms. Englert stated that the task forces continue to move forward and are very active in their work. Both task forces are developing communication campaigns and meet in June to review messaging strategies.

Training on Workplace Harassment in the Judicial Branch

Judge Schindler said that the resolution contained in the meeting materials is a policy position related to sexual harassment training. Based on the BJA's previous discussion, the resolution should go to the PPC but if the BJA agrees that the BJA should work on this, Ms. Englert, Judge Schindler and Justice Sheryl Gordon McCloud will work on it and then send it to the PPC for their review. This resolution is also consistent with the work of the Gender and Justice Commission.

It was moved by Judge Schindler and seconded by Judge Chushcoff that Ms. Englert, Judge Schindler, and Justice Gordon McCloud will work together to revise the Conference of Chief Justices Resolution 2 in Support of Commitment to Awareness and Training on Workplace Harassment in the Judicial Branch and then send it to the Policy and Planning Committee for their approval. The motion carried.

2019-2021 Budget Request Snapshot

Judge Schindler noted that the Proposed 2019 – 2021 Biennial Budget Request document is located behind Tab 8, on Page 50 – 55 of the meeting materials. Non-IT requests are followed by the IT requests.

Mr. Radwan reviewed some of the requests and reminded everyone that there will be presentations about the requests during the June 8 budget meeting. All the packages are draft at this point in time because the focus is on the issue itself, the dollar amount, and the priority between now and July. As the decision packages move forward, they will be cleaned up. The overall dollar amount of the request is not the largest request but it is about average for this point in the budget process. The total request from AOC is about \$50 million.

Mr. Radwan stated that a few of the IT requests will be for general funds and it will be discussed how those requests will fall in the overall general fund requests.

There was a comment regarding the fact that courts are seeing declines in revenue and there needs to be a fundamental shift in the idea of what the state contributes to the counties to keep the judicial system going.

Office of Civil Legal Aid Overview and Update

Mr. Bamberger provided an overview of the work of OCLA. In 1992 the state first began funding civil legal aid services on a small scale. In 2001 the Washington State Supreme Court established the Task Force on Civil Equal Justice Funding. One of the recommendations of the Task Force was creating OCLA which was created in 2005. The legislation proposed to create OCLA was modeled after the legislation to create OPD. Under the statute, OCLA is authorized

to support legal aid activities in specific subject matter areas. There were 11 initially. This was changed in the most recent session with the passage of SHB 2308. The expanded areas reflect the areas of highest need as reported in the 2015 Civil Legal Needs Study.

When it established OCLA, the Legislature also created the bipartisan Civil Legal Aid Oversight Committee. The goal was to try to remove partisanship from it and to ensure that scarce state legal aid funding was focused on day-to-day need.

OCLA contracts with Northwest Justice Project (NJP) which maintains 17 legal aid offices across the state, operates the statewide legal aid call center (CLEAR) and hosts the statewide self-help resources center – www.washingtonlawhelp.org. NJP subcontracts a portion of the funding to support 17 local stand-alone volunteer (pro bono) legal aid programs and four specialized providers of legal assistance.

OCLA has four staff members. In 2014 the Legislature charged OCLA with standing up a new program to provide civil representation for children who remain legally free and in the foster care system six months after the termination of their parents' legal rights. OCLA contracts with local attorneys to provide that representation. In 2016, OCLA established the Legal Aid to Crime Victims Program. This is funded with federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding.

Mr. Bamberger distributed information packets about OCLA programs: 1) the Children's Representation Program, and 2) the Civil Legal Aid to Crime Victims Program.

Judge Spearman reported that the Civil Legal Aid Oversight Committee is made up of 11 members and two are appointed by the BJA, three are appointed by the Supreme Court and there are four legislative members. The Committee oversees the activities of OCLA and reviews the director's performance.

OCLA made a commitment to ensure that policy and budget decisions about civil legal aid are considered within the context of justice system, and not as poverty or social services issues. This past session, the Legislature agreed to fund an automated document assembly system for the new plain language family law forms. This will work much like TurboTax® does, with a sequential series of questions that result in automatic populating of information in the required forms. OCLA is working with a broad community of stakeholders, including representatives from AOC, SCJA, the Washington State Association of County Clerks and the family law bar to stand up an online system where anyone, anywhere, using any device, can enter information into the system, produce fully completed forms and, when e-filing becomes available, push the data into superior court case management systems.

March 16, 2018 Meeting Minutes

It was moved by Judge Ringus and seconded to approve the March 16, 2018 BJA meeting minutes. The motion carried.

BJA Business Account Holders

With the departure of Ms. Butler, it is necessary to update the signatories on the BJA private account.

It was moved by Judge Ringus and seconded by Justice Wiggins to remove Ms. Misty Butler as an account holder and signatory on the account, to add Ms. Jeanne Englert, and to keep Mr. Brady Horenstein, Ms. Jan Nutting, and Mr. Dirk Marler. The motion carried.

Information Sharing

Chief Justice Fairhurst thanked Judge Ahlf for serving on the BJA. She will miss having his participation at the meetings. Judge Ahlf said the BJA has made some strides. The task forces are great projects to be proud of. He wants to make sure that the BJA continues to be the voice of the judiciary and is still heard.

She also thanked Ms. Marr for attending the BJA meetings and serving as the President of the District and Municipal Court Management Association (DMCMA) and coordinating great leadership training for the DMCMA. Ms. Marr stated that Margaret Yetter will be the next President of the DMCMA and will attend future BJA meetings.

The Salary Commission submission will be on the June BJA meeting agenda. Early next week Mr. Horenstein will send a draft report to judicial association leadership for input.

Recap of Motions from the May 18, 2018 Meeting

Motion Summary	Status
Approve the amended Policy and Planning Standing Committee Charter.	Passed
Adopt the revised Principal Policy Goals.	Passed
The Policy and Planning Committee should continue working on the BJA communication plan.	Passed
The Policy and Planning Committee will take the BJA's ideas and suggestions and look at how expiring resolutions will be reviewed and how new resolutions will be developed.	Agreed on by consensus
Refer the Racial and Ethnic Bias Resolution to the Policy and Planning Committee to review and update if needed.	Passed
Judge Ringus will remain Chair of the Legislative Committee.	Passed
Ms. Englert, Judge Schindler, and Justice Gordon-McCloud will work together to revise the Conference of Chief Justices Resolution 2 in Support of Commitment to Awareness and Training on Workplace Harassment in the Judicial Branch and then send it to the Policy and Planning Committee for their approval.	Passed
Approve the March 16, 2018 BJA meeting minutes.	Passed
Remove Ms. Misty Butler as an account holder and signatory on the account, add Ms. Jeanne Englert, and keep Mr. Brady Horenstein, Ms. Jan Nutting, and Mr. Dirk Marler on the BJA private account.	Passed

Action Items from the May 18, 2018 Meeting

Action Item	Status
<u>Principal Policy Goals</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize and post online. • Send to OPD, OCLA, CJC and Supreme Court. • Update in Resolution section online. • Update in last tab of the BJA packet. • Update in BJA Member Guide. • Update in Budget process. • Update in Legislative process. 	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>
<u>BJA Communication Plan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPC will continue working on this and it will be retitled to not indicate it is for the judicial branch. 	
<u>Expired Resolution Protocol</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPC will take the BJA's ideas and suggestions and look at how expiring resolutions will be reviewed and how new resolutions will be developed. • Update the resolution information under the last tab of the meeting materials. 	<p>Done</p>
<u>Racial and Ethnic Bias Resolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPC will review and update if needed. • Judge Chushcoff suggested that the resolution be made broader (not just racial and ethnic) and at the third whereas clause where it suggests that what is important is not the elimination of bias but the achievement of equal outcomes regardless of the merits, the resolution needs to focus on bias based practices that cause issues, not the outcomes. • Mr. Bamberger would like to participate in the revision of the resolution and he would like the folks leading the race, justice and equity initiative to also participate. 	
<u>Training on Workplace Harassment in the Judicial Branch</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Englert, Judge Schindler, and Justice Gordon-McCloud will work together to revise the Conference of Chief Justices Resolution 2 in Support of Commitment to Awareness and Training on Workplace Harassment in the Judicial Branch and then send it to the Policy and Planning Committee for their approval. 	
<u>March 16, 2018 BJA Meeting Minutes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post the minutes online. • Send minutes to the Supreme Court for inclusion in the En Banc meeting materials. 	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>
<u>BJA Business Account Holders</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After minutes are approved in June, take approved minutes to credit union and update BJA private account signatory information. 	

Tab 9



Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care

Report to the Washington State Supreme Court 2017 Commission Activities February 2018

With the belief that all children need safe, permanent families that love, nurture, protect and guide them, it is the mission of the Washington State Supreme Court Commission on Children in Foster Care to provide all children in foster care with safe, permanent families in which their physical, emotional, intellectual, and social needs are met. The Commission works to achieve its mission by monitoring child welfare programs, broadening public awareness and support, and improving collaboration between the courts, child welfare partners and the education system. The purpose of this report is to summarize the activities of the Commission during 2017.

Commission Membership

Washington State Supreme Court, Co-Chair: Justice Bobbe J. Bridge (ret.)

Acting Assistant Secretary DSHS/Children's Administration, Co-Chair: Connie Lambert-Eckel

Washington State Office of Civil Legal Aid: Director Jim Bamberger

Washington State Office of Civil Legal Aid: Jill Malat

Co-Chairs, Foster Parents Association of Washington State: Beth Canfield, Mike Canfield

President of the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA): Judge Michael Downes

President of the Superior Court Judges Association: Judge Kitty–Ann van Doorninck (for Judge Michael Downes)

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Chris Reykdal

Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: Martin Mueller (for Superintendent Chris Reykdal)

Attorney General of the State of Washington: Bob Ferguson

Washington State Attorney General: Assistant Attorney General Carrie Wayno (for Attorney general Bob Ferguson)

NW Intertribal Court System Representative: Kristy Healing

Foster Youth Representative: Sabian Hart

Chair of the Early Learning and Children's Services Committee, WA State House of Representatives: Representative Ruth Kagi

Chair of the WA State Senate Human Services and Corrections Committee: Senator Steve O'Ban

Foster Youth Alumni Representative: Jeannie Kee

Director of the Office of Public Defense: Joanne Moore

Parent Advocate Representative: Tonia Morrison

Washington State CASA: Executive Director Ryan Murrey

Staff

University of Washington/Evans School of Public Policy and Governance: Melanie Nadon (2017), Andie Uomoto (beginning September 2017)

Administrative Office of the Courts: Nichole Kloepfer

Commission Workgroups

Normalcy Workgroup

The Normalcy Workgroup was formed in May of 2012 from a need identified by advocates, foster youth and alumni of care. The Workgroup's charter is to develop policies and practices that will provide children and youth in foster care with opportunities to participate in age appropriate extra-curricular, enrichment, school and social activities, ensuring "normal life" experiences. Work group members include youth from Passion to Action and the Mockingbird Society, a foster parent, and representatives from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), Office of Civil Legal Aid's Children's Representation Program, Children's Administration (CA), Division of Licensed Resources (DLR) and King County Superior Court. The group is chaired by an alumna of care, Jeannie Kee.

In 2017, the Normalcy Workgroup began working with the Mockingbird Society on one of their 2016 policy objectives: to prevent sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies by working to ensure foster youth receive comprehensive, medically accurate information about sexual health and relationships. This proposal was presented to the Commission at the 2016 Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit. The Mockingbird youth asked for the Commission to provide insight and recommendations on potential models and practices that would best achieve this goal. The Commission agreed that the issue fell within the bounds of the Normalcy Workgroup and the Workgroup was tasked with collaborating with OSPI and other interested parties to provide recommendations to the Mockingbird Society and the Commission. Due to staffing changes at OSPI, the work has been delayed but will recommence in 2018.

Reinventing Foster Care

During the 2017 legislative session, Commission member Representative Ruth Kagi compiled a package of bills intended to improve foster care administration and experiences, known as "Reinventing Foster Care". The final package of bills covered a wide range of issues that broadly impact foster care, including education issues, child care funding, and foster parent support. The hope of this broad range of priorities was to mobilize support from a number of different legislators with wide-ranging interests. The Commission on Children in Foster Care heard presentations and commentary on many of the Reinventing Foster Care bills throughout Commission meetings in 2017 and provided support and advice on the legislation and the initiative priorities.

A Reinventing Foster Care rally was held in Olympia on March 10th, 2017, in support of the initiative. Attendees from various stakeholder and supporting groups rallied to gain backing for the initiative and sought to mobilize legislators by distributing bags containing information on the goals of the initiative and a list of the priorities of each of the bills in the Reinventing Foster Care package. Multiple Commission members attended this rally to advocate for the initiative.

Additionally, many Commission members were involved with the passage of House Bill 1661 that created the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF). The Department of Children, Youth and Families will incorporate the duties of the Department of Early Learning (DEL), and the Children's Administration (CA) and Juvenile Rehabilitation from the Department of Social and Health Services. DCYF will restructure how the state serves at-risk children and youth with the goal of producing better outcomes in all Washington communities. The new agency will undergo a yearlong transition period. Starting July 1, 2018 DCYF will take over all functions of DEL and CA. Juvenile Rehabilitation will join the new agency in July 2019. DCYF Secretary Ross Hunter attended the December 11, 2017 Commission meeting to provide an update on the transition process.

Interagency Workgroup on Youth Homelessness

The Interagency Workgroup on Youth Homelessness was created by Governor Inslee's directive 17-01 signed on January 24, 2017. The Workgroup is administered by the Washington State Office of Homeless Youth, under the Department of Commerce. The primary goal of the Workgroup is to prevent youth from exiting public systems into homelessness. As part of this goal, there are 5 primary issue areas that the workgroup focuses on: stable housing, family reconciliation, permanent connections, education and employment, and social and emotional well-being.

The OHY hopes to include a number of stakeholders in the workgroup, such as agency leaders, service providers, advocates, elected officials, and philanthropy organizations. In March 2017, the Workgroup presented to the Commission to seek member insight on the development of the Workgroup as well as Commission involvement in future Workgroup activities. Commission members provided advice on the initial building of the Workgroup and expressed interest in partnership moving forward.

Dependency Timeliness Report Advisory Committee

The Dependency Timeliness Report Advisory Committee reviews and makes recommendations about the measures of court processes and outcomes. These recommendations are included in the annual report and the continually-updated online Interactive Dependency Timeliness Report (IDTR). Members are selected from the judiciary, the Attorney General's Office, the Office of Public Defense, the Court Improvement Training Academy (CITA), Children's Administration, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Casey Family Programs, the Washington State Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee, the Commission on Children in Foster Care, and the Washington State Center for Court Research. Each has demonstrated a strong commitment to improving outcomes for children and families. Suggestions from the Advisory Committee have proven beneficial and enhance the usefulness of the Annual Report for future performance improvement efforts.

Permanency outcomes for children in out-of-home care in Washington State are strongly affected if not driven by the actions of the dependency courts and the child welfare system. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the DSHS Children's Administration (CA) are cooperating on joint projects to investigate barriers to permanency in both systems, sharing administrative data and meeting regularly to review performance and discuss practice improvements. For example, both CA and AOC have established a variety of metrics that track performance. These metrics, among others, include metrics that track the incidence and recurrence of maltreatment prior to placement, timeliness of permanency, proportion of children reunified. Additionally, a combination of the AOC and CA administrative data enabled analysis of the influence of a wide range of case characteristics. These characteristics include risk and assessment data for child and parent mental illness, substance abuse, criminality, economic stress, homelessness, and domestic violence, as well as basic demographic information.

The 2016 Annual Dependency and Timeliness Report was presented to the Commission in May 2017 and featured extensive analysis of timeliness measures and outcomes across counties. The Report, as well as the Commission's discussion, focused on the relationship between different stages of dependency proceedings, including the relationship between timely termination of parental rights and the timeliness of achieving permanency. The collaborative project between AOC and CA is ongoing, and active research into the court and child welfare process dynamics and outcomes continues.

2017's data will be presented to the Commission in the spring of 2018.

Office of the Family and Children’s Ombuds

The Office of the Family and Children’s Ombuds (OFCO) conducts independent, impartial, and confidential reviews of Department of Social and Human Services actions and/or conduct. As part of this role, the OFCO is empowered to investigate complaints, induce DSHS to change problematic decisions, and to recommend system-wide improvements to the Legislature and the Governor. The OFCO publishes an annual report of their work and findings each year and makes regular presentations to the Commission regarding this report. Commission members provide insight on the systemic issues and recommendations in the report.

According to the 2017 Annual Report, between September 1, 2016 and August 31, 2017, OFCO completed 956 complaint investigations regarding 1,393 children and 873 families. As in previous years, issues involving the separation and reunification of families were by far the most frequently identified complaint issues. The conduct of CA staff and other agency services comprised the next-highest categories of issues identified in complaints.

Systemic issues discussed in the 2016 Annual Report include: strategies to better support foster parents, the use of hotels as emergency placements for children in state care and the need for a continuum of placement resources, the Department’s involvement in family law disputes, and helping families when a child cannot return or safely remain in the home. Some key recommendations for resolving these issues included: provide an adequate supply and range of residential placement options to meet the needs of all children in State care, expand programs that support foster and kinship families and prevent placement disruptions, ensure that children in state care receive appropriate mental health services and recruit, train and compensate “Professional Therapeutic Foster Parents”.

Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summits

Each year, the Commission on Children in Foster Care co-sponsors the Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit with the Mockingbird Society. The Mockingbird Society develops an annual policy agenda with goals and priorities to reform child welfare and youth homelessness through changes in practice, policy, and budgets. Once a year, youth ages 14-24 from the Mockingbird Society’s chapters across the state come together at the Foster Youth and Alumni Leadership Summit to refine and present policy objectives for improving the well-being of foster youth and alumni. At the Report Out on the final day of the Summit, youth present their policy recommendations to the Commission.

In 2017, lead legislative items include strengthening Extended Foster Care, expanding Passport to College Scholarship eligibility, and ending youth detention for status offenses.

In addition to strengthening the relationship between child welfare administrators and foster youth, the Summit provides current and former foster youth an opportunity to develop leadership and presentation skills. As co-sponsors of the Summit, the Commission is responsible for documenting, discussing, and supporting implementation of the recommendations made by Summit participants. Summit reports are available on request.

National Adoption Day

National Adoption Day is an annual event bringing courts, government agencies, and communities together to finalize and celebrate the adoption of children from foster care. In November 2005, the Commission sponsored the first statewide celebration of National Adoption Day and has since been instrumental in expanding the number of Superior Courts participating in the event. Each year the number of Superior Courts participating in the event has grown and the number of children adopted increased.

Ms. Lorrie Thompson, Washington State Courts, shared updates from the National Adoption Day celebrations at the December Commission meeting. The celebration involved 20 counties and 169 children were adopted throughout the event. The event was well covered by the media and raised awareness for the need for more foster families.

During the December 2017 Commission meeting, Ms. Joanne Moore and Ms. Thompson expressed interest in leading a steering committee to raise attention for the Reunification Day celebration.

Efforts to Support Washington State Court Rules APR 8

Ms. Kristy Healing of the Northwest Intertribal Council shared with the Commission a proposed change to Washington State Court Rules stemming from shortfalls in protections of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The act allows the Indian custodian of the child and the Indian child's tribe to intervene at any point in a State court proceeding for the foster care placement of, or termination of parent rights to, an Indian child. Each tribe typically designates a representative when intervening in these proceedings and the representatives serve a number of roles, sometimes as tribal Chairman, social workers, or in-house attorneys.

However, many of these representatives are being denied their right to intervene due to established law defining "pro se" and "pro hac vice" representation. There is established law that corporations cannot be represented "pro se", or without an attorney. While Tribes are not corporations, some courts have been extending this rule to tribes and have been requiring that they have an attorney, which many tribes cannot afford. There are also issues with pro hac vice requirements that mandate that cases must have a state licensed attorney as the attorney of record on the case. This requirement means that tribal attorneys cannot represent an ICWA case in another state without paying fees to be licensed in that state.

Ms. Healing explained other states largely resolved these two problems, including Nevada, which had a Supreme Court case ruling in favor of the ICWA and tribal rights to intervene, and Oregon, which passed a rule stating that no association with a local attorney is necessary for ICWA representation and that no licensing fee can be charged to an attorney representative.

The Commission wrote a letter of support of the proposed changes. Ms. Healing updated the Commission in December 2017 that the proposed changes to Washington State Court Rules, APR 8, were reviewed by the Supreme Court and were anticipated for publication in January 2018.

Emerging Issues

Foster Parent Bill of Rights

Ms. Jessica Hanna with a recently formed foster parent advocacy organization called Fostering Change Washington shared her proposal for a Foster Parents Bill of Rights at the May 2017 Commission meeting. Ms. Hanna expressed concerns about the complexity and lengthiness of processes that foster parents must deal with, including termination of rights proceedings, conflicting interests of social workers and foster parents, and foster parent fears of retaliation.

The process for drafting this Bill of Rights began with Ms. Hanna connecting with foster parents on social media to gather feedback on their needs and concerns. She drafted the document, which she shared with the Commission, with support from Representative Dent, and she is working with his office to create proposed legislation for the 2018 session.

Child & Family Service Review

During the December 2017 Commission meeting, Acting Assistant Secretary Lambert-Eckel and Mr. Del Villar gave an update about the upcoming Child & Family Services Review (CFSR) and the Program Improvement Plan (PIP). Washington State was selected to provide a state-run review with federal oversight. This new approach will be a six-month process requiring review of more cases and significant effort.

The goal of the process will be to demonstrate Washington State's commitment to continuous quality improvement and proactively make systemic changes based on data. Washington State is not expected to pass the review on all outcome measures, as most other review sites performed similarly. CA is in communication with the federal government about plans to begin this work. It is likely that the Commission will be once again involved as a community collaborator. A more detailed update will be provided at a future meeting.

Tab 10

2018 BJA Dues Collection Detail

*Figures reflect deposits through May 25, 2018.
The dues collection cycle ends on June 30.*

Deposit Date	Checks Deposited	Credit Card Payments
April 14, 2018	\$3,945.00	\$555.00
April 20, 2018	1,985.00	250.00
May 4, 2018	675.00	165.00
May 11, 2018	730.00	110.00
May 25, 2018	580.00	0
Subtotals	\$7,915.00	\$1,080.00
Total Deposited to Date		\$8,995.00

Response Percentages Identified by Court Level

*Figures reflect the response rates through May 25, 2018.
The dues collection cycle ends on June 30.*

Supreme Court Justices	Court of Appeals Judges	Superior Court Judges	District and Municipal Court Judges
88% response	73% response	40% response	33% response
Of the 430 judges who received the letter, 171 had responded as of May 25.			

2015 Dues Collection Cycle Totals for Comparison

Figures reflect the response rates for the entire 2015 dues collection cycle.

Supreme Court Justices	Court of Appeals Judges	Superior Court Judges	District and Municipal Court Judges
44% response	77% response	34% response	38% response
Of the 434 judges, 166 responded. Total dues paid in 2015: \$8,425.			

Tab 11

Board for Judicial Administration Rules

BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION RULES (BJAR)

TABLE OF RULES

Rule

Preamble

- 1 Board for Judicial Administration
- 2 Composition
- 3 Operation
- 4 Duties
- 5 Staff

BJAR PREAMBLE

The power of the judiciary to make administrative policy governing its operations is an essential element of its constitutional status as an equal branch of government. The Board for Judicial Administration is established to adopt policies and provide strategic leadership for the courts at large, enabling the judiciary to speak with one voice.

[Adopted effective January 25, 2000.]

BJAR 1 BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Board for Judicial Administration is created to provide effective leadership to the state courts and to develop policy to enhance the administration of the court system in Washington State. Judges serving on the Board for Judicial Administration shall pursue the best interests of the judiciary at large.

[Amended effective October 29, 1993; January 25, 2000.]

BJAR 2 COMPOSITION

(a) Membership. The Board for Judicial Administration shall consist of judges from all levels of court selected for their demonstrated interest in and commitment to judicial administration and court improvement. The Board shall consist of five members from the appellate courts (two from the Supreme Court, one of whom shall be the Chief Justice, and one from each division of the Court of Appeals), five members from the superior courts, one of whom shall be the President of the Superior Court Judges' Association, five members of the courts of limited jurisdiction, one of whom shall be the President of the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association, two members of the Washington State Bar Association (non-voting) and the Administrator for the Courts (non-voting).

(b) Selection. Members shall be selected based upon a process established by their respective associations or court level which considers demonstrated commitment to improving the courts, racial and gender diversity as well as geographic and caseload differences.

(c) Terms of Office.

(1) Of the members first appointed, one justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed for a two-year term; one judge from each of the other levels of court for a four-year term; one judge from each of the other levels of court and one Washington State Bar Association member for a three-year term; one judge from the other levels of court and one Washington State Bar Association member for a two-year term; and one judge from each level of trial court for a one-year term. Provided that the terms of the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association members that begin on July 1, 2017 shall be for less than a full term, two years, and shall thereafter be for a term of four years and the terms of the Superior Court Judges' Association members whose terms begin on July 1, 2010 and July 1, 2013 shall be for two years each. Thereafter, voting members shall serve four-year terms and the Washington State Bar Association members for three-year terms commencing annually on July 1. The Chief Justice, the President of Judges, and the Administrator for the Courts shall serve during tenure.

(2) Members serving on the BJA shall be granted equivalent pro tempore time.

[Amended effective October 29, 1993; February 16, 1995; January 25, 2000; June 30, 2010; July 4, 2017.]

BJAR RULE 3
OPERATION

(a) Leadership. The Board for Judicial Administration shall be chaired by the Chief Justice of the Washington Supreme Court in conjunction with a Member Chair who shall be elected by the Board. The duties of the Chief Justice Chair and the Member Chair shall be clearly articulated in the by-laws. Meetings of the Board may be convened by either chair and held at least bimonthly. Any Board member may submit issues for the meeting agenda.

(b) Committees. Ad hoc and standing committees may be appointed for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Board. Non-judicial committee members shall participate in non-voting advisory capacity only.

(1) The Board shall appoint at least four standing committees: Policy and Planning, Budget and Funding, Education, and Legislative. Other committees may be convened as determined by the Board.

(2) The Chief Justice and the Member Chair shall nominate for the Board's approval the chairs and members of the committees. Committee membership may include citizens, experts from the private sector, members of the legal community, legislators, clerks and court administrators.

(c) Voting. All decisions of the Board shall be made by majority vote of those present and voting provided there is one affirmative vote from each level of court. Eight voting members will constitute a quorum provided at least one judge from each level of court is present. Telephonic or electronic attendance shall be permitted but no member shall be allowed to cast a vote by proxy.

[Adopted effective January 25, 2000; amended effective September 1, 2014.]

BJAR 4
DUTIES

(a) The Board shall establish a long-range plan for the judiciary;

(b) The Board shall continually review the core missions and best practices of the courts;

(c) The Board shall develop a funding strategy for the judiciary consistent with the long-range plan and RCW 43.135.060;

(d) The Board shall assess the adequacy of resources necessary for the operation of an independent judiciary;

(e) The Board shall speak on behalf of the judicial branch of government and develop statewide policy to enhance the operation of the state court system; and

(f) The Board shall have the authority to conduct research or create study groups for the purpose of improving the courts.

[Adopted effective January 25, 2000.]

BJAR 5
STAFF

Staff for the Board for Judicial Administration shall be provided by the Administrator for the Courts.

[Adopted effective January 25, 2000.]



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BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

Purpose

The Board for Judicial Administration shall adopt policies and provide leadership for the administration of justice in Washington courts. Included in, but not limited to, that responsibility is: 1) establishing a judicial position on legislation; 2) providing direction to the Administrative Office of the Courts on legislative and other administrative matters affecting the administration of justice; 3) fostering the local administration of justice by improving communication within the judicial branch; and 4) providing leadership for the courts at large, enabling the judiciary to speak with one voice.

ARTICLE II

Membership

Membership in the Board for Judicial Administration shall consist of the Chief Justice and one other member of the Supreme Court, one member from each division of the Court of Appeals, five members from the Superior Court Judges' Association, one of whom shall be the President; five members from the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association, one of whom shall be the President. It shall also include as non-voting members two members of the Washington State Bar Association appointed by the Board of Governors; the Administrator for the Courts; and the Presiding Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the President-elect judge of the Superior Court Judges' Association and the President-elect judge of the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Representatives

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall chair the Board for Judicial Administration in conjunction with a Member chair. The Member chair shall be elected by the Board and shall serve a two year term. The Member chair position shall be filled alternately between a voting Board member who is a superior court judge and a voting Board member who is either a district or municipal court judge.

ARTICLE IV

Duties of Officers

The Chief Justice Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Board, performing the duties usually incident to such office, and shall be the official spokesperson for the Board. The Chief Justice chair and the Member chair shall nominate for the Board's approval the chairs of all committees. The Member chair shall perform the duties of the Chief Justice chair in the absence or incapacity of the Chief Justice chair.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

If a vacancy occurs in any representative position, the bylaws of the governing groups shall determine how the vacancy will be filled.

ARTICLE VI **Committees**

Standing committees as well as ad hoc committees and task forces of the Board for Judicial Administration shall be established by majority vote.

Each committee shall have such authority as the Board deems appropriate.

The Board for Judicial Administration will designate the chair of all standing, ad hoc, and task force committees created by the Board. Membership on all committees and task forces will reflect representation from all court levels. Committees shall report in writing to the Board for Judicial Administration as appropriate to their charge. The Chair of each standing committee shall be asked to attend one BJA meeting per year, at a minimum, to report on the committee's work. The terms of standing committee members shall not exceed two years. The Board for Judicial Administration may reappoint members of standing committees to one additional term. The terms of ad hoc and task force committee members will have terms as determined by their charge.

ARTICLE VII **Executive Committee**

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of Board for Judicial Administration members, and consisting of the co-chairs, a Judge from the Court of Appeals selected by and from the Court of Appeals members of the Board, the President Judge of the Superior Court Judges' Association, the President Judge of the District Municipal Court Judges' Association, and non-voting members to include one Washington State Bar Association representative selected by the Chief Justice, President-elect judge of the Superior Court Judges' Association, President-elect judge of the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association and the Administrator for the Courts.

It is the purpose of this committee to consider and take action on emergency matters arising between Board meetings, subject to ratification of the Board.

The Executive Committee shall serve as the Legislative Committee as established under BJAR 3(b)(1). During legislative sessions, the Executive Committee is authorized to conduct telephone conferences for the purpose of reviewing legislative positions.

ARTICLE VIII **Regular Meetings**

There shall be regularly scheduled meetings of the Board for Judicial Administration at least bi-monthly. Reasonable notice of meetings shall be given each member.

ARTICLE IX **Special Meetings**

Special meetings may be called by any member of the Board. Reasonable notice of special meetings shall be given each member.

ARTICLE X **Quorum**

Eight voting members of the Board shall constitute a quorum provided each court level is represented.

ARTICLE XI **Voting**

Each judicial member of the Board for Judicial Administration shall have one vote. All decisions of the Board shall be made by majority vote of those present and voting provided there is one affirmative vote from each level of court. Telephonic or electronic attendance shall be permitted but no member shall be allowed to cast a vote by proxy.

ARTICLE XII **Amendments and Repeal of Bylaws**

These bylaws may be amended or modified at any regular or special meeting of the Board, at which a quorum is present, by majority vote. No motion or resolution for amendment may be considered at the meeting in which they are proposed.

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BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

PROCESS AND GUIDELINES FOR RESOLUTION REQUESTS

The Board for Judicial Administration (Board) was established to adopt policies and provide strategic leadership for the courts at large, enabling the Washington State judiciary to speak with one voice. To fulfill these objectives, the BJA may consider adopting resolutions on substantive topics relating to the administration of justice.

Resolutions may be aspirational in nature, support a particular position, or serve as a call to action. Resolutions may support funding requests, but do not stand alone as a statement of funding priorities or indicate an intent by the Board to proactively seek funding. Resolutions are not long-term policy statements and their adoption does not establish the Board's work plan or priorities.

The absence of a Resolution on a particular subject does not indicate a lack of interest or concern by the Board in regard to a particular subject or issue.

In determining whether to adopt a proposed resolution, the Board shall give consideration to the following:

- Whether the Resolution advances the Principal Policy Objectives of the Judicial Branch.
- The relation of the Resolution to priorities delineated in existing strategic and long range plans.
- The availability of resources necessary to properly act upon the resolution.
- The need to ensure the importance of resolutions adopted by the Board is not diluted by the adoption of large numbers of resolutions.

In order to ensure timely and thorough consideration of proposed resolutions, the following guidelines regarding procedure, form and content are to be followed:

- Resolutions may be proposed by any Board member. The requestor shall submit the resolution, in writing, with a request form containing a brief statement of purpose and explanation, to the Administrative Manager of the Board for Judicial Administration.
- Resolutions should not be more than two pages in length. An appropriate balance must be struck between background information and a clear statement of action. Traditional resolution format should be followed. Resolutions should cover only a single subject unless there is a clear and specific reason to include more than one subject. Resolutions must be short-term and stated in precise language.

- Resolutions must include a specific expiration date or will automatically expire in five years. Resolutions will not be automatically reviewed upon expiration of their term, but may be reviewed upon request for reauthorization. Resolutions may be terminated prior to their expiration date as determined by the Board.
- The Administrative Manager shall refer properly submitted resolutions to appropriate staff, and/or to an appropriate standing committee (or committees) for review and recommendation, or directly to the Board's Executive Committee, as appropriate. Review by the Board's Executive Committee will precede review by the full Board membership. Such review may be done via e-mail communication rather than in-person discussion when practical. Resolutions may be reviewed for style and content. Suggestions and comments will be reported back to the initiating requestor as appropriate.
- The report and recommendation of the Executive Committee shall be presented to the BJA membership at the next reasonably available meeting, at which time the resolution may be considered. Action on the proposed resolution will be taken in accordance with the BJAR and bylaws. The Board may approve or reject proposed resolutions and may make substantive changes to the resolutions.
- Approved resolutions will be numbered, maintained on the Board for Judicial Administration section of the Washington Courts website, and disseminated as determined by the Board for Judicial Administration.

PRINCIPAL POLICY GOALS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH

“Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.”
Washington State Constitution, Article I, Section 10.

Washington State’s judicial branch is a constitutionally separate, independent and co-equal branch of government. It is the duty of the judicial branch to protect rights and liberties, uphold and interpret the law, and resolve disputes peacefully through the open and fair administration of justice in the state.

The judicial branch in Washington State is a local and state partnership where local courts, court managers and court personnel work in concert with statewide courts, judicial branch agencies and support systems.

The judicial branch maintains effective relations with the executive and legislative branches of state and local governments, which are grounded in mutual respect.

The Principal Policy Goals of the Washington State Judicial Branch

1. **Fair and Effective Administration of Justice.** Washington courts will openly, fairly, efficiently and effectively administer justice in all cases, consistent with constitutional mandates and the judiciary’s duty to maintain the highest level of public trust and confidence in the courts. Washington courts will affirmatively identify and eliminate bias-based practices and procedures that deny fair treatment for persons due to their race, gender, ability or other personal characteristics unrelated to the merits of their cases.
2. **Accessibility.** Washington courts, court facilities and court systems will be open and accessible to all participants regardless of income, language, culture, ability, or other access barrier.
3. **Access to Necessary Representation.** Constitutional and statutory guarantees of the right to counsel shall be effectively implemented. Litigants with important interests at stake in civil judicial proceedings should have meaningful access to legal representation.
4. **Commitment to Effective Court Management.** Washington courts will employ and maintain systems and practices that enhance effective court management.
5. **Sufficient Staffing and Support.** Washington courts will be appropriately staffed and effectively managed, and court personnel, court managers and court systems will be effectively supported and trained.