

BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION



**WASHINGTON
COURTS**

MEETING PACKET

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2008
9:30 A.M.**

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

Board for Judicial Administration Membership

VOTING MEMBERS:

Chief Justice Gerry Alexander, Chair
Supreme Court

Judge Vickie Churchill, Member-Chair
Superior Court Judges' Association
Island County Superior Court

Judge Marlin J. Appelwick
Court of Appeals, Division I

Judge Rebecca M. Baker
Superior Court Judges' Association
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille Superior Courts

Judge Ronald Culpepper
Superior Court Judges' Association
Pierce County Superior Court

Judge Sara Derr
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Spokane County District Court

Judge Susan Dubuisson
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Thurston County District Court

Judge Deborah Fleck
Superior Court Judges' Association
King County Superior Court

Judge Michael Lambo
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Kirkland Municipal Court

Judge Marilyn Paja, President
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Kitsap County District Court

Justice Barbara Madsen
Supreme Court

Judge Richard McDermott, President
Superior Court Judges' Association
King County Superior Court

Judge Robert McSeveney
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Kent Municipal Court

Judge Christine J. Quinn-Brintnall
Court of Appeals, Division II

Judge John Schultheis
Court of Appeals, Division III

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Judge C.C. Bridgewater, Presiding Chief
Judge
Court of Appeals, Division II

Judge Tari Eitzen, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges' Association
Spokane County Superior Court

Mr. Jeff Hall
Interim State Court Administrator

Mr. Mark Johnson, President
Washington State Bar Association

Ms. Paula Littlewood, Executive Director
Washington State Bar Association

Mr. Salvador Mungia, President-Elect
Washington State Bar Association

Judge Glenn Phillips, President-Elect
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Kent Municipal Court

Board for Judicial Administration

September 19, 2008
9:30 a.m.
AOC SeaTac Office
Suite 1106, SeaTac Office Center

Agenda

1. Call to Order	Chief Justice Gerry Alexander Judge Vickie Churchill	
2. Welcome and Introductions	Chief Justice Gerry Alexander Judge Vickie Churchill	
Action Items		
3. July 18, 2008 Meeting Minutes Action: Motion to approve the minutes of the July 18, 2008 meeting	Chief Justice Gerry Alexander Judge Vickie Churchill	Tab 1
4. Public Trust and Confidence Committee – Children’s Activity Book Action: Motion to approve the Children’s Activity Book	Justice Mary Fairhurst	Tab 2
5. Jury Source List Update Action: Motion to endorse the CMC proposed revision of GR 18 Appendix	Mr. Jeff Hall Mr. Rick Coplen (by videoconference)	Tab 3
6. Reconsideration of Interpreter Budget Submission to Supreme Court Action: Motion to approve a revised Interpreter Program budget submission to the Supreme Court	Mr. Jeff Hall Mr. Chris Ruhl Ms. Katrin Johnson (by videoconference)	Tab 4
7. 2008 Legislative Dinners Action: Motion to approve the 2008 legislative dinners	Ms. Mellani McAleenan	Tab 5
8. BJA Long-Range Planning Committee Taskforce Referral Action: Review and make recommendation for action	Judge Vickie Churchill Mr. Jeff Hall	Tab 6
Reports and Information		
9. 2009 Salary Commission	Chief Justice Gerry Alexander	
10. Jury Research Project Report	Dr. Carl McCurley	Tab 7

- O V E R -

11. Justice In Jeopardy Implementation Committee	Judge Deborah Fleck	
12. BJA Long-Range Planning Committee Quarterly Report	Ms. Mellani McAleenan	Tab 8
13. Legislative Program Documents	Ms. Mellani McAleenan	Tab 9
14. Reports from the Courts Supreme Court Court of Appeals Superior Courts Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	Justice Barbara Madsen Judge C. C. Bridgewater Judge Richard McDermott Judge Marilyn Paja	
15. Administrative Office of the Courts	Mr. Jeff Hall	
16. Other Business Next meeting: October 17 Beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the AOC SeaTac Office, SeaTac	Chief Justice Gerry Alexander Judge Vickie Churchill	

**Board for Judicial Administration
Meeting Minutes**

**July 18, 2008
AOC SeaTac Office
SeaTac, Washington**

Members Present: Chief Justice Gerry Alexander, Chair; Judge Vickie Churchill, Member-Chair; Judge Rebecca Baker; Mr. Stan Bastian; Judge C. C. Bridgewater; Judge Ron Culpepper; Judge Sara Derr; Judge Susan Dubuisson; Judge Deborah Fleck; Judge Tari Eitzen; Judge Mark Lambo; Justice Barbara Madsen; Judge Marilyn Paja; Judge Glenn Phillips; and Judge Christine Quinn-Brintnall

Guests Present: Ms. Roni Booth, Ms. Betty Gould, Ms. Marti Maxwell, Ms. Barb Miner, and Ms. Nancy Scott

Staff Present: Ms. Ashley DeMoss, Ms. Beth Flynn, Mr. Dirk Marler, Ms. Mellani McAleenan, Ms. Regina McDougall and Mr. Chris Ruhl

Call to Order

Chief Justice Alexander called the meeting to order and introduced the representatives from the Washington State Association of County Clerks: Ms. Miner, King County; Ms. Booth, Cowlitz County; Ms. Gould, Thurston County; and Ms. Nancy Scott, Skagit County.

June 20, 2008 Meeting Minutes

It was moved by Judge Derr and seconded by Judge Dubuisson to approve the June 20, 2008 BJA meeting minutes.

The following correction was noted by Judge Paja: **On Page 5, second paragraph, delete the word “not.”**

Judge Quinn-Brintnall requested that on Page 7, the first sentence in the second to last paragraph be corrected as follows:

“There is also an internal desire to have a timeline of two months between the filing of a case and the completion of the last brief and the oral argument.”

The motion, with corrections noted, carried.

Trial Court Operations Funding Committee Report

Mr. Marler explained that most of the information included in the meeting materials is the same information that was included in last month's meeting materials: a juror pay proposal, state funding of district and municipal court judges proposal, and an interpreter funding proposal. Last month there were questions raised regarding the juror component. In particular, there was concern surrounding tying the daily amount to hourly wages which could bring up "employee" issues for jurors. The Trial Court Operations Funding Committee met and decided to roll up the minimum wage hourly rate into a \$65 daily fee which is roughly equal to minimum wage for an eight hour day, and then tie future rates to the consumer price index used to adjust the minimum wage rate.

Chief Justice Alexander asked why the wording in the juror pay proposal did not state the first day would be at a rate of \$10 and Mr. Marler explained that the Committee did not want to restrict the cities or counties from a higher pay option.

It was moved by Judge Baker and seconded by Judge Derr to approve the recommendations from the Trial Court Operations Funding Committee. The motion carried.

Revision to General Rule 29(k) Judicial Services Contracts

Judge Paja stated that this item was discussed during the June BJA meeting. The proposed amendment of GR 29(k) makes clear that contracts for judicial services are for salary and benefits only.

It was moved by Judge Dubuisson and seconded by Judge Fleck to recommend to the Supreme Court the revision to General Rule 29(k) Judicial Services Contracts. The motion carried.

BJA Long-Range Strategic Plan

Judge Churchill reminded the meeting participants that the BJA Long-Range Strategic Plan was discussed during the June BJA meeting. She stated that the Long-Range Planning group reviewed the entire Long-Range Strategic Plan and developed several revisions. Judge Churchill explained the changes contained in the revised Long-Range Strategic Plan.

Judge Quinn-Brintnall asked if the deletion of task #1 on Page 14 was because it has been completed or because it was not within the Best Practices Committee's scope of work. Justice Madsen replied that it was explored by AOC staff and found to be not doable.

It was moved by Judge Paja and seconded by Judge Fleck to approve the BJA Long-Range Strategic Plan. The motion carried.

Report for the Washington State Association of County Clerks (WSACC)

Chief Justice Alexander shared that one purpose of this meeting is to receive a report from the Washington State Association of County Clerks which is a very active group.

Ms. Miner thanked the BJA and Chief Justice Alexander for including the clerks in the meeting. Most of the members of the WSACC Executive Board were in attendance. Ms. Miner explained that Ms. Gould, the WSACC Legislative Chair, would present the Legislative Plan for the upcoming session.

WSACC Legislative Plans for 2009: Ms. Gould stated that everyone is trying to find a way to do more with less.

Electronic Signatures: One thing that is cumbersome is the jury summons. Requiring that it be filled out, signed and returned is cumbersome and costly. The WSACC would like to put the questionnaire online but signature requirements need to be revised in order to make that possible. The WSACC envisions the summons still being mailed to jurors but they would have the opportunity to respond to the questionnaire via e-mail. They are looking to facilitate those who are interested in responding online to put in some sort of equivalent of a signature.

Ms. McAleenan stated that the electronic signature language is based on the real property recording act which passed last session. She thought it made a lot of sense to make this a BJA proposal because it affects all court levels. This legislative request will also tie into the proposed juror pay legislation. This would ultimately need the support of the BJA.

Increase in Legal Financial Obligation (LFO) Budget: Ms. Gould commented that the WSACC submitted legislation last year requesting additional funding for LFO collections. The legislation did not pass and the WSACC plans to submit similar legislation this session. The Supreme Court is including this request in their budget and Ms. Miner thanked the Supreme Court for the inclusion.

Other Legislation: Ms. Gould explained that the WSACC is looking at a clean-up bill regarding fees and they are working with the Washington Association of County Officials (WACO) on that.

Proposed GR 34/Waiver of Fees: Ms. Miner reported that the WSACC is working closely with the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) on GR 34 which is a proposal put forward by the Washington State Bar Association (WSBA) for waiving fees. Ms. Miner explained that the WSBA's proposed rule allows a different standard for

waiver of fees. The clerks have always depended on the RCW regarding indigency standards and the proposed rule differs. Also, the rule added eight to ten additional fees that could be waived by order. One of the versions required the clerk to automatically waive fees without a judge's order. The SCJA opposed it because it took away judicial discretion.

The WSACC made multiple comments regarding their concerns with the proposed rule. They are working with the SCJA and the Access to Justice Board (ATJ) to put together a different version of the proposal.

Mr. Bastian stated that the WSBA approved the rule change and forwarded it to the Supreme Court where it received many comments. Because of that, the rule change has been put on hold. Mr. Bastian stated he would find out if someone from the WSBA could assist with negotiations, if that would be helpful.

ELC 7.1(b): Enforcement of Lawyer Conduct 7.1(b) – A few months ago, Mr. Doug Ende, from the WSBA, brought to the attention of the WSACC that there is a rule that puts trial court clerks into the hot seat. Clerks are supposed to notify the WSBA when a lawyer has been convicted of a crime. Most of the clerks were not aware of this rule and there is no mechanism in place for clerks to know that a convicted defendant is an attorney. Mr. Ende came to the WSACC Board meeting to discuss whether this rule is workable as currently written or needs to be changed. The WSACC members believe Bar members should self-report or the responsibility should be given to prosecutors. Mr. Ende reported that there will be a task force put together shortly to work on the ELCs and this issue will be addressed then.

Judge Paja stated if this applies to all levels of court, the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA) would like to be involved.

Judge Bridgewater thinks a member of the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (WAPA) should be involved as well.

Mr. Bastian said that Mr. Geoff Gibbs will chair the WSBA task force and it will most likely take several years before changes are made.

Council of State Governments Interbranch Summit

Ms. McAleenan reported on the Council of State Governments Interbranch Summit, which was held June 22-24 in Bismark, North Dakota. This summit marked the first time the Council of State Governments included members of the judicial branch in one of their conferences. Ms. McAleenan was the only participant from Washington. It was really helpful for the legislators who attended the summit to hear from judges regarding why they are reluctant to participate in legislative issues. Their answers were a surprise to the legislators—they thought the judicial branch was just disengaged. Ms. Mary

McQueen gave a presentation on Washington's Salary Commission. In many ways, Washington is ahead of the game compared to other states. Some examples are the Salary Commission and many states do not have a State of the Judiciary address or orientation for legislators. Ms. McAleenan is currently working on an advocacy guide for judges and legislators.

One legislator commented that it would be good to give a presentation during a work session at the judiciary hearings giving a basic overview of what courts do at each court level, etc. Another thing that was suggested are regional meetings in a social atmosphere. We have legislative dinners which encourage judges to meet with local legislators. Judges could also meet legislators during local town hall meetings. There are many ways for judges to connect with legislators in a more social way so they can build relationships.

It was also suggested that legislators be included on commissions and task forces in the future. We do that with some commissions but not with most of the committees. Another idea was quarterly meetings with leadership. The Chief Justice and State Court Administrator should meet with legislative leadership, the Governor, etc. to keep each other abreast of what is going on in the respective branches.

Court Tours for Legislators

Ms. McAleenan gave a quick overview of Court Tours for Legislators. Originally, Mr. Jeff Hall received the idea from California. Washington has not implemented it yet, but would like to get started on it soon. The idea is that judges would issue an invitation to their local legislators to come have coffee with the judge and attend court for the morning. There would be a debrief after the court session so legislators could ask questions. There are certain legislators to target specifically. Marketing is probably key and for certain districts Ms. McAleenan will assist more than others.

Ms. McAleenan stated that the idea is to send the Court Tours for Legislators document to all judges, along with the advocacy guide. Judges would then take the initiative to contact their legislators. BJA members were encouraged to review the materials and let Ms. McAleenan know if anything should be revised.

Judge Fleck suggested that Ms. McAleenan prepare a draft cover letter and run it by the association presidents and legislative committee chairs. Then she can finalize the tour materials and advocacy guide and send them out to all judges.

Mr. Bastian suggested inviting county and city council members in addition to the legislators.

Judge Culpepper stated that he tried this last year. He sent out 24 invitations and only three people responded. Only one of the three could attend so they canceled the tour.

Washington State Bar Association

Mr. Bastian understands there is still some uncertainty with the SCJA over the jurisdiction of authority in the disciplining of judges.

During their July meeting, the WSBA Board of Governors (BOG) will:

- Review their Bylaws and update them.
- Begin an annual review of committees and their plans.
- Continue the discussion on whether the WSBA should take a position on same sex marriage.
- Begin discussion on a resolution proposed by some Governors regarding immigration.

Three weeks ago the BOG met and decided to give Chief Justice Alexander the 2008 Award of Merit. It is the highest award given by the WSBA and recognizes long-term service to the WSBA and/or the public. The award will be presented at the WSBA Annual Awards Dinner in Seattle on September 18.

Reports from Courts

Supreme Court: Justice Madsen shared that the Supreme Court just finished their spring term. They are now on hiatus and writing opinions. They are working on decreasing the backlog in the Commissioner's Office and they expect to be caught up by September. Chief Justice Alexander reported that last year there were 303 petitions for review and this year there are over 500 so far. The backlog of petitions should be to an acceptable level by the fall.

The Court is finalizing plans for a September trip to Washington State University (WSU). Justice Madsen encouraged anyone with ideas for future institution visitations to pass them along to Justice Tom Chambers.

Court of Appeals: Judge Bridgewater mentioned there was nothing new to report for the Court of Appeals.

Superior Courts: Judge Eitzen shared that the SCJA Board has a serious concern that the WSBA has apparently taken the position that the WSBA Disciplinary Committee has jurisdiction to discipline sitting judges. Mr. Bastian mentioned that Mr. Ende wrote a letter to Ms. Reiko Callner of the Commission on Judicial Conduct and that letter went out the same day Judge Richard McDermott's letter did. Chief Justice Alexander stated he read the letter from Mr. Ende and he encouraged all the stakeholders to get together and work on the issue.

The SCJA has been working on the following:

- Making committee appointments and trying to get more judges involved in committee work.
- Fine-tuning the SCJA five-year plan.
- Taking more of an active interest in the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.
- Putting together a standalone training project for family law that could be used in Judicial College and Spring Conference.
- Establishing a Family and Juvenile Court Improvement Committee which includes seven members.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction: Judge Paja stated the DMCJA is working on committee appointments and have them pretty well under control. Sadly, many judges attended Judge Kip Stiliz's memorial service last week. He was a great guy and will be missed. Judge Dubuisson noted that 12 people are running for Judge Stiliz's position.

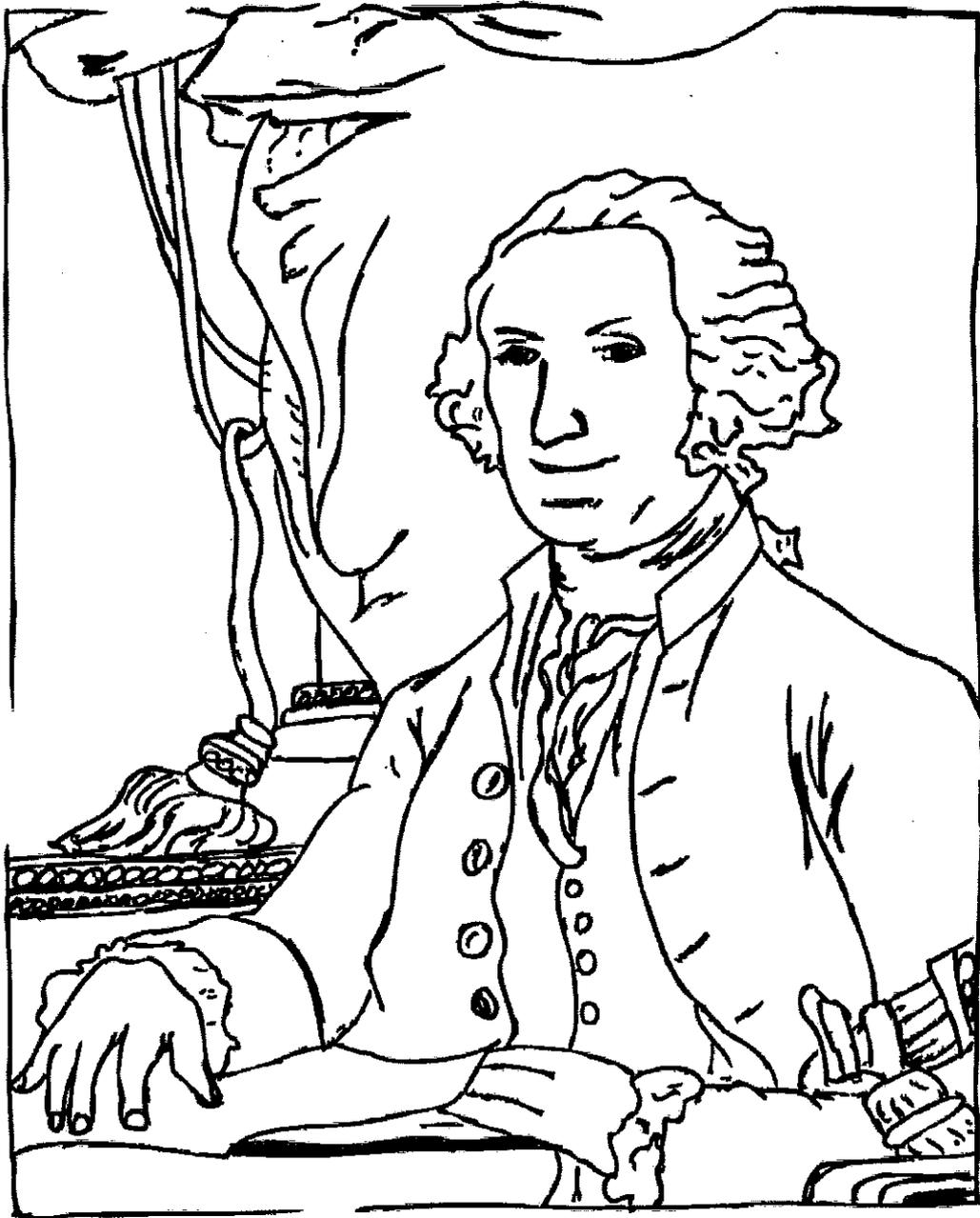
Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

Mr. Marler reported that AOC was fortunate to receive funding for an access coordinator. The position recruitment resulted in a great applicant pool and Judge Anne Ellington was involved in the final hiring process along with others from the Access to Justice community. AOC will be getting more information out to the court community in the next few weeks regarding Ms. Carol Maher, the new access coordinator. She comes from General Administration. Among the skills she brings with her is her ability to bring people together and facilitate resolutions to problems. She will attend future BJA meetings and will also attend various association meetings. AOC is putting together an informal advisory group she can consult with as needed.

A Regional Courts Ad Hoc Work Group has been assembled which includes representatives of the DMCJA and DMCMA. It is an informal ad hoc work group assisting in drafting legislation. The group will meet for the first time next week.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

What's Happening in Court?



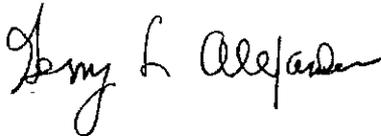
An activity book for children who are going to court in Washington

Welcome from the Judges

Going to court can be scary or unfamiliar for anyone - especially young people. Yet young people go to court every day, for all sorts of reasons.

We want to make the experience of going to court easier to understand for all young people. This book will tell you what happens in court: who works there, what the rules are, and how you might be part of a case. Remember that you always can ask questions if you are in court and you feel afraid or confused.

I hope you will enjoy this book, learn from it, and have fun with it. You can keep this book to help you remember what you want to know about going to court.



Chief Justice Gerry L. Alexander
Supreme Court Washington

Acknowledgement

This publication is based on a book written in 1999 by the legal staff of the California Office of the General Counsel, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). What's Happening in Court? was illustrated by San Francisco artists Andrew DeWitt and Robert Gutierrez and was produced by the dedicated staff of the AOC. The project was made possible by the generous support of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with additional funding from the Foundation of the State Bar of California. The Washington State version was prepared by the Public Trust and Confidence Committee of the Board for Judicial Administration.

For additional copies or more information about the book, please call the Administrative Office of the Courts at 360.705.5331 or write to the address below. Copies are also available online at: www.courts.wa.gov

Public Trust and Confidence Committee
Attn: Administrative Office of the Courts
P.O. Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

What's in This Book?

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On My Way to Court

These are the rules of the game:

Be the first player to get to the courthouse by following the path that has a picture of how you got to the courthouse.

1-4 players can play.

You need 3 coins.

Use coins or erasers or other small objects as game pieces.

Drop 3 coins on a flat surface.

Count the number of heads and move forward that number.

If there are 1 head and 2 tails, move forward 1 space.

If there are 2 heads and 1 tail, move forward 2 spaces.

If there are 3 heads and no tails, move forward 3 spaces.

If there are no heads and 3 tails, do not move.

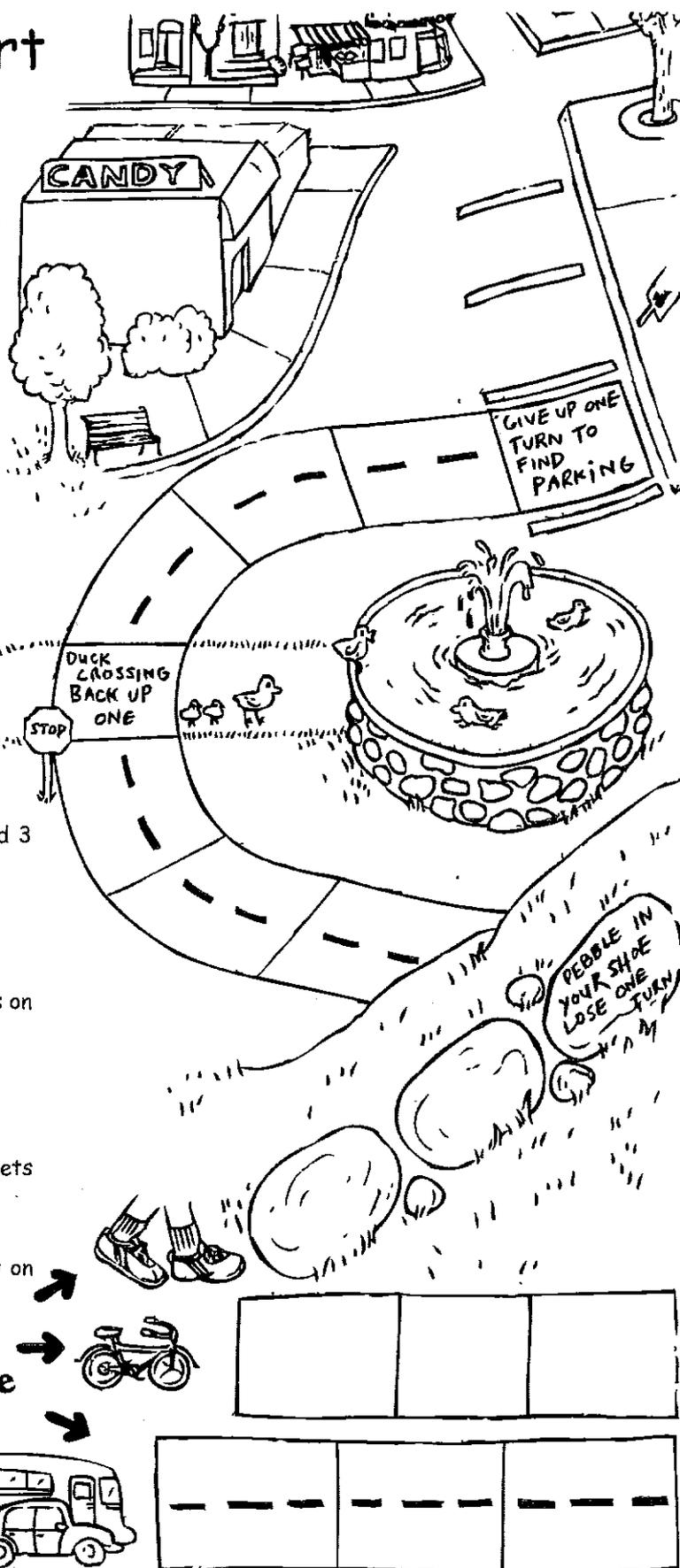
When you land on a space, follow the instructions on that space.

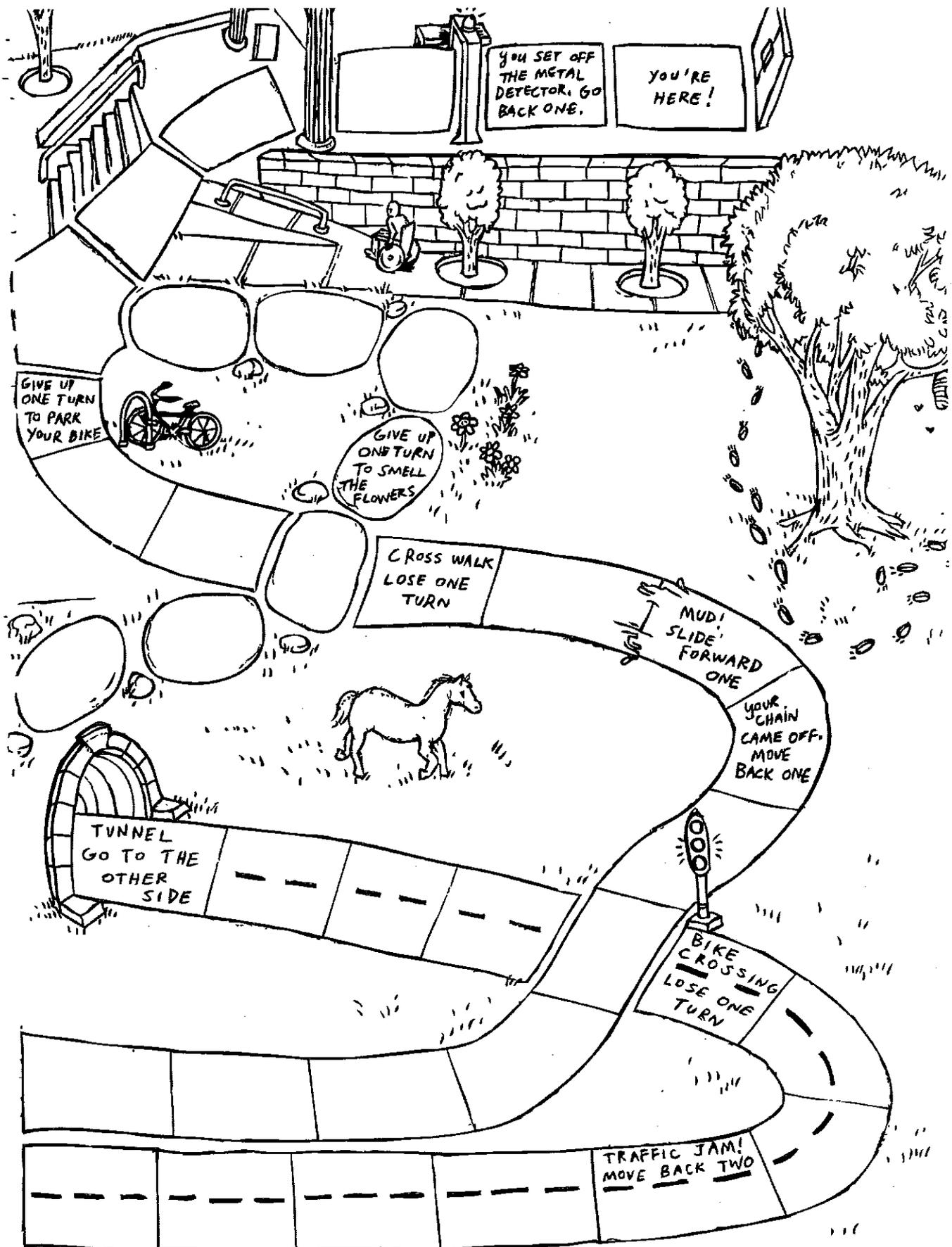
The first player to get to the courthouse wins.

At the end of the game, make sure everyone gets their game pieces back.

Circle on the game all the objects that you saw on your way to court today. If you saw a horse, then circle the horse.

If what you saw today is not here, draw a picture of it on the game.

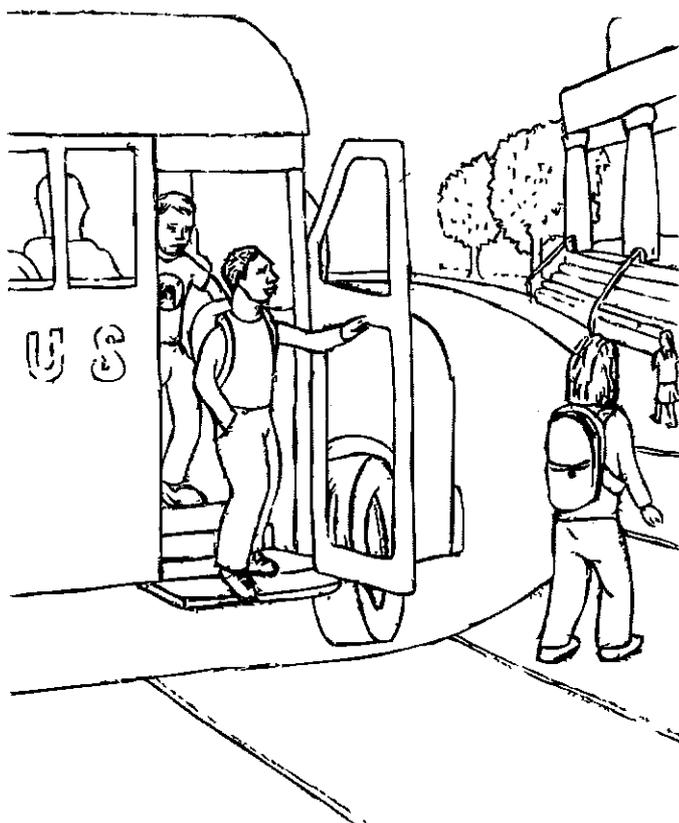
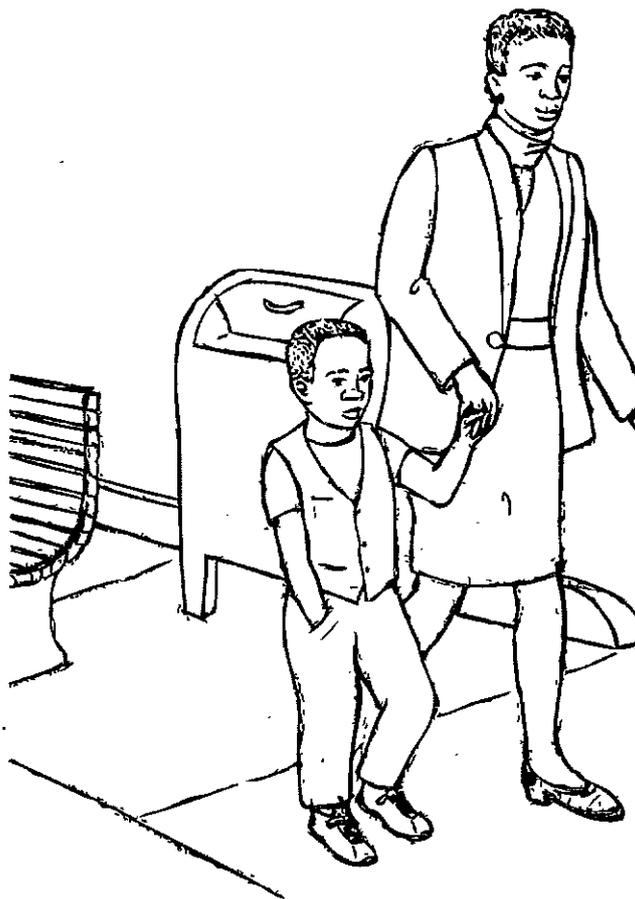




Why am I here?

I am at court today with

who has come here because

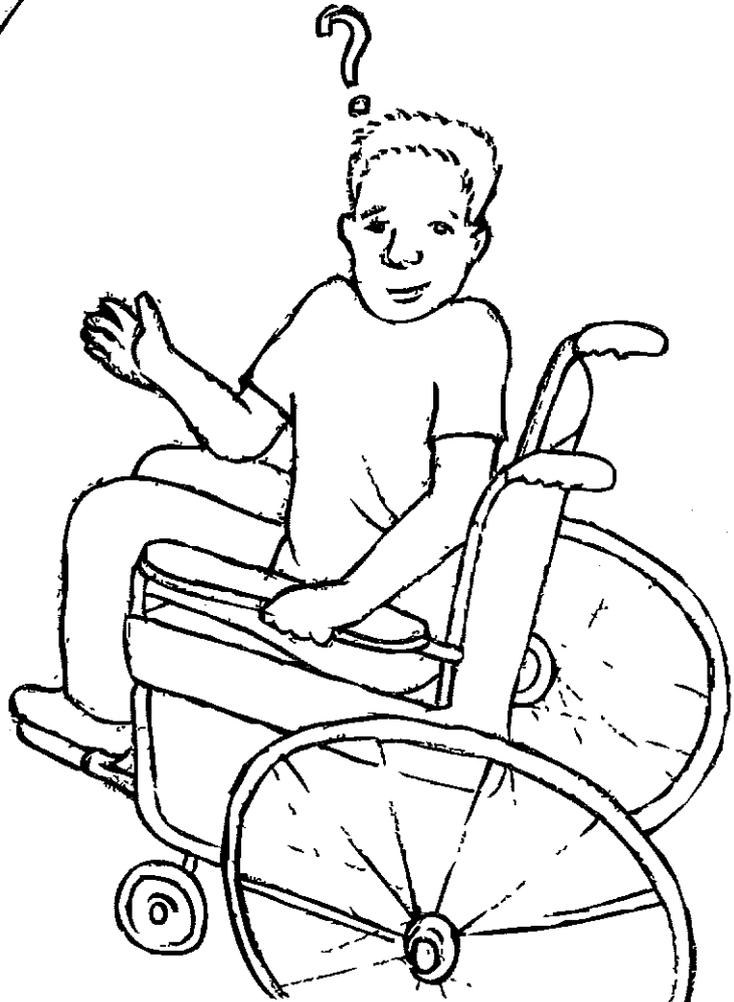


I am at court today on a field trip with



I am at court because I am a part of a case or I am here as a witness to tell what I have seen or heard.

I do not know why I am at court today.



Who Are the People in Court?

Many people work in a court. Everyone has a job to do.

First, there is the **judge**. In many courts, the judge will be wearing a black robe. The judge usually sits at the front of the courtroom on the **bench**, which is a very large, raised desk. The judge's name is often on a sign near the bench.

The judge does many things. First, the judge is like a referee, or an umpire at a ball game. The judge makes sure that everyone is treated fairly.

Sometimes the judge is also the person who makes the decision about the problem (called a case) that the people came to court to solve. For example, if two people come to court because they disagree about money, the judge might be the person who finally decides who gets the money.



Other times, a group of people, instead of the judge, decides who wins the argument. These people are called **jurors**. Jurors are people who come to court to listen to each side of a disagreement. Then the jurors decide how the disagreement will be settled. A group of jurors is called a **jury**.



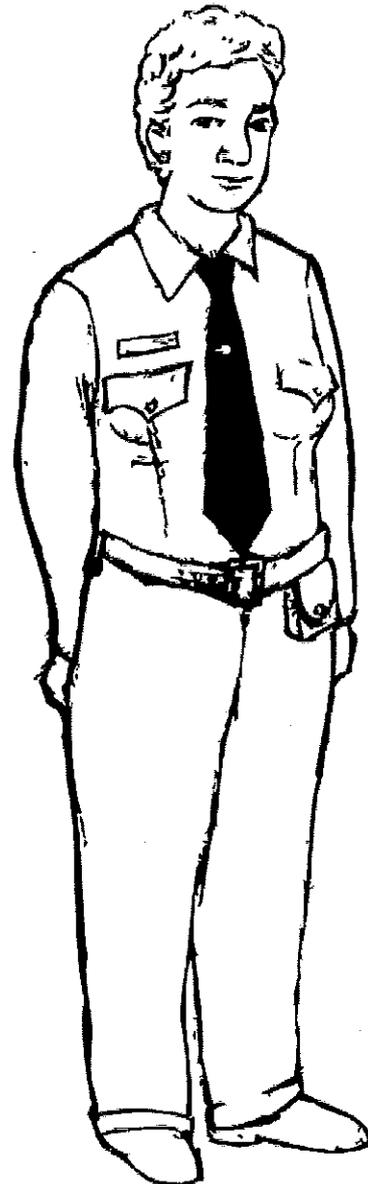
When people go to court, they often have **lawyers**. Lawyers also are called attorneys. Lawyers give advice to people about their disagreements in court. It is the lawyer's job to talk to the judge and jurors for the people who come to court.

When a lawyer talks for someone who has come to court, it means that the lawyer

"represents" the person. Each lawyer represents only one person in court. So, if many people are involved in a disagreement, there might be more than one lawyer in court. All kinds of people have lawyers, including young people! Lawyers usually sit next to the person they represent in the court.

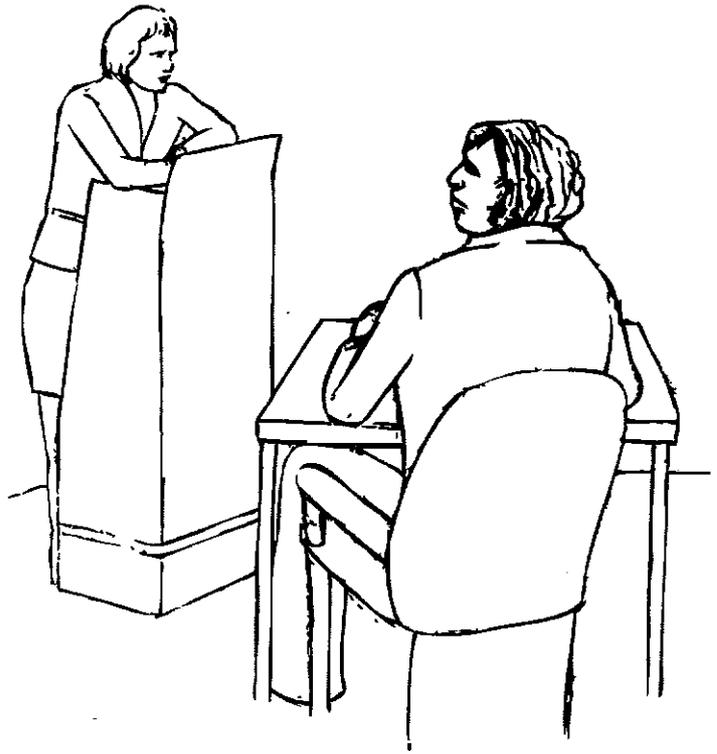
Some courts have uniformed bailiffs. You probably can spot the bailiff very easily. The bailiff is the person who tells everyone to stand up by saying, "All rise" when the judge comes in. The bailiff makes sure the people who go to court obey the rules.

Courts also have interpreters for people who don't speak or understand English. The interpreter's job is to tell the person in their own language what is said in court and tell the court what the person is saying.



In many courts there is a court reporter. The court reporter is the person who writes down everything that everybody says in court. Wow! Can you imagine writing down all the words people say? The court reporter usually sits near the judge and types on a small machine. Even though court reporters type very fast, everyone in court must speak slowly and clearly so the court reporter can hear what they say.

All courts have clerks as well. A court clerk keeps all the papers about the cases in the court and organizes them. The clerk keeps track of the names of the lawyers, the people who come to court to testify and anybody else who was a part of the case.



Witnesses are people who come to court to tell what they have seen or heard. For example if someone is accused of stealing something, a witness might come to court to say what they saw happen. When witnesses come to court, they have to raise their hand and make a special promise, called an oath, to tell the truth. They take a special seat and the lawyers ask them questions. Cases that last a long time may have lots of witnesses.

Now that you know about some of the people in a court, can you solve this puzzle? Draw a line to connect the name of the person with the job they do. Good luck!

Lawyers or attorneys

These people come to court to tell the truth and talk about what they have seen or heard.

Judge

This person types everything that is said in court into a machine.

Bailiff

This person organizes all the papers in the court files and keeps track of the judge's decisions.

Jurors

This individual says in the person's own language what is said in court.

Clerk

This person's job is to make decisions and make sure that everyone is treated fairly in court.

Witnesses

These people help by giving advice and talking in court for the people who have disagreements.

Court reporter

This person says "all rise" and makes people obey the rules.

Interpreter

These people listen to both sides of a disagreement in court and then decide who wins.

How Should I Act in Court?

- Be on time.
- Dress neatly.
- Don't go in alone. Make sure there is an adult with you.
- Show respect to the people who are there.
- Don't eat or drink in court.
- Don't chew gum.
- Don't listen to music in court.
- Turn off your cell phone.
- There may be other people in court who have cases before you. You will have to be quiet and wait.
- You can read a book or play quietly with this book while you wait.
- When it is your turn, call the judge "Your Honor." This is what people call the judge to show respect.
- Don't speak unless the judge or a lawyer asks you to.
- If you don't understand something, say that you don't understand. Someone will explain it again for you.

What's Wrong with this Picture?

Circle the things in the picture that are wrong or that should not be happening in court. Then you can write them here:

Not Like This!



What Does a Witness Do?

You read about witnesses on page 8. Young people can go to court and sometimes they can be witnesses, too. The most important thing for every witness to do is to tell the truth. Sometimes it is hard to say what really happened, but if you are a witness you have to tell the truth.

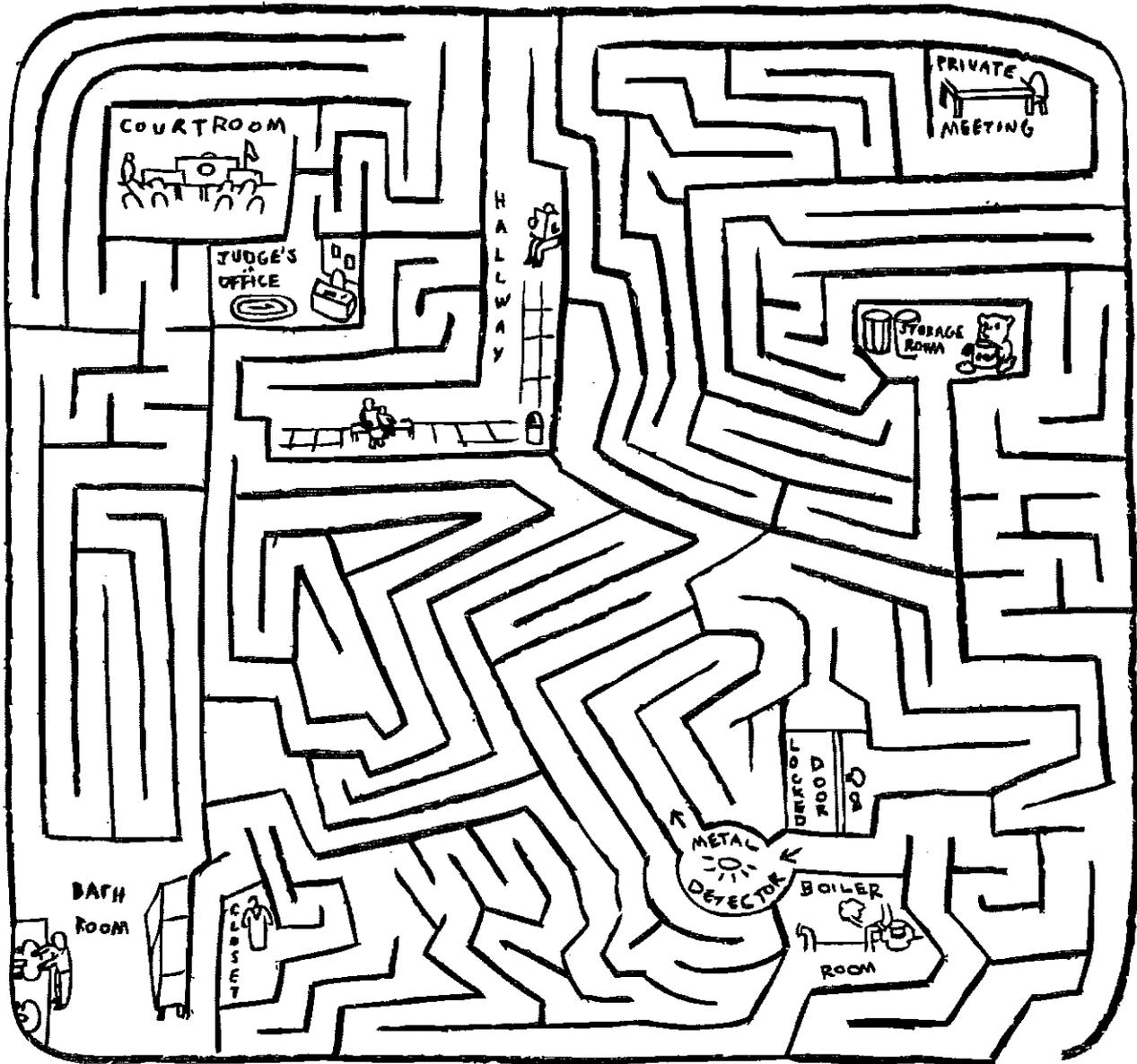
Sometimes a lawyer can ask you a question and you do not remember the answer. If that ever happens, all you have to do is say you don't remember. If you do not know the answer to a question, you can say, "I don't know." It is important to tell the truth and not to guess. Do not give an answer just because you think that is what the lawyer or the judge wants to hear. Lawyers sometimes ask questions in a funny way. If they do, you may not understand what they mean. That's okay, too. Just let the judge or the lawyer know that you do not understand the question, and the judge will explain, or clear up the issue.

Sometimes young people are scared to go to court. If you need to go to court, it's okay to feel scared. Some adults get scared about court, too. Just remember the judge is there to make sure everything is fair.

Young people usually go to court for many reasons. If problems are handled by the court, they are called cases. It could be a criminal case, where someone is charged with a crime. Or it could be a family law case if a mother and father need the judge to decide something. Sometimes it is a case where someone in the family hurt someone else in the family. These cases are hard for everyone.



Can you find your way to the
Courtroom?



Start Here ↑

(The courthouse isn't really this confusing!)

What is Juvenile Dependency?

A juvenile dependency case is when a young person comes to court because someone thinks that their parents might have hurt them or not taken care of them. Until a child grows up, he or she is dependent on adults and needs their protection. If parents can't or won't take care of the child properly, the juvenile court may help the family. The child may become "dependent" on the court for protection. When this happens, the child may live with relatives or with another family for a while. This temporary family is called a kinship or foster care family.

Usually, parents want to have their child live with them. The judge and helpers known as social workers will work with parents to make their home healthy and safe. When the home is safe, then the child may move back home with the parents. It is called reunification.

Sometimes parents can't make their home safe for the child. Then the judge and others may find another home where a young person can live safely until they become an adult. They make a permanent plan for a young person.

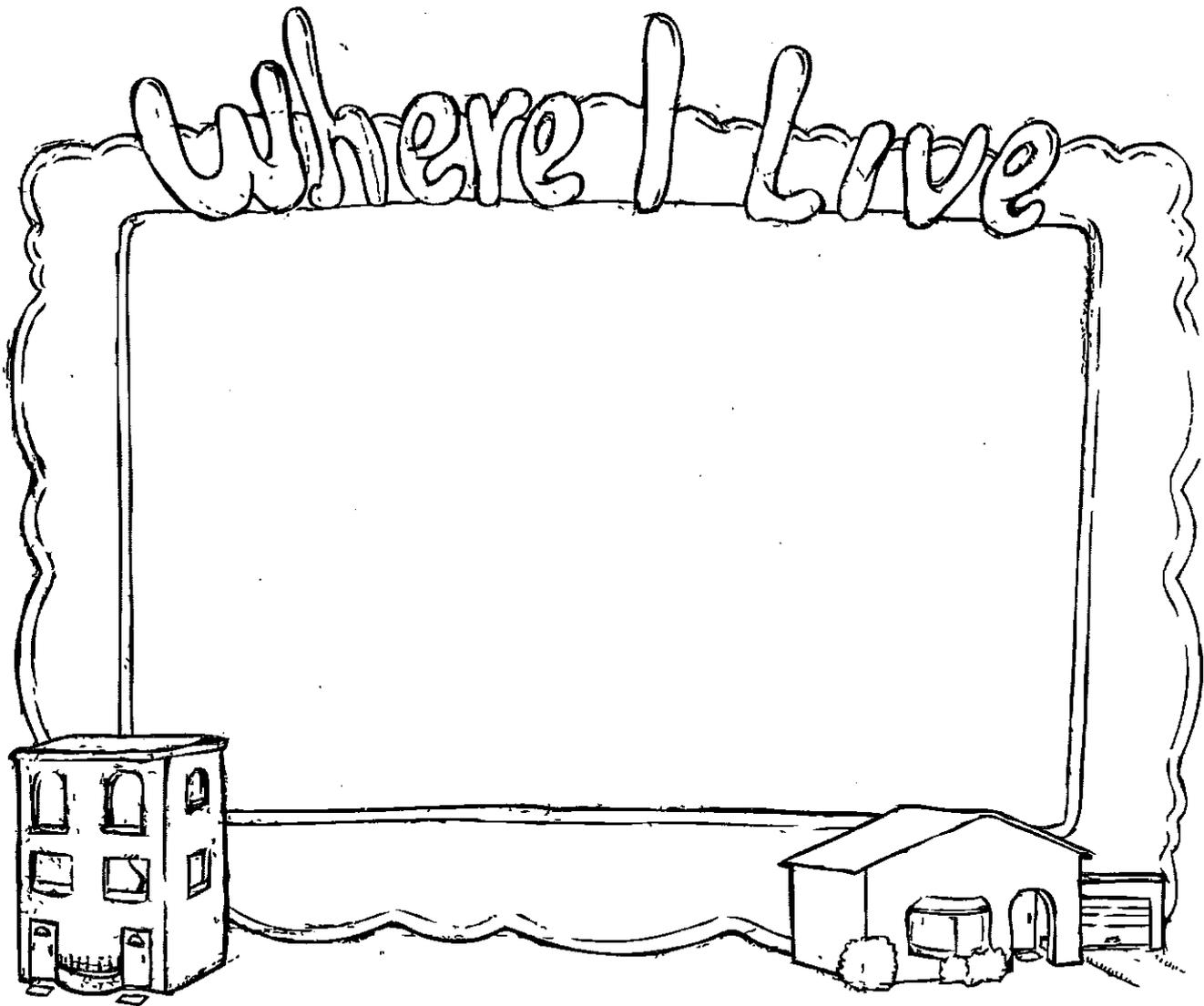
What does the Social Worker do in Juvenile Dependency Court?

A social worker is a person who tries to protect young people and keep them safe. A social worker may help young people who are being hit or touched in inappropriate ways. This is called abuse. The social worker also may help children who don't have enough food, clothes, or other things that they need. This is called neglect. If the abuse or neglect is serious, the social worker may have to find another place for the young person to live. Then the family and the social worker may go to court so that the judge can decide how best to help the young person and the family.

What does the Judge do in Juvenile Dependency Court?

You read about judges on page 6 of this book. Judges in dependency court do all the jobs judges usually do, except that there is no jury in dependency court. The judge is the one who makes the final decision about what happens in a case.

It is the judge's job to listen to what everyone says in court. The judge knows what the law is and decides what needs to happen to keep young people safe. You can talk to a judge at the hearing on your case or ask a question. If the judge asks you a question, it is very important for you to tell the truth. The judge needs to know the truth to make the best decision for you.



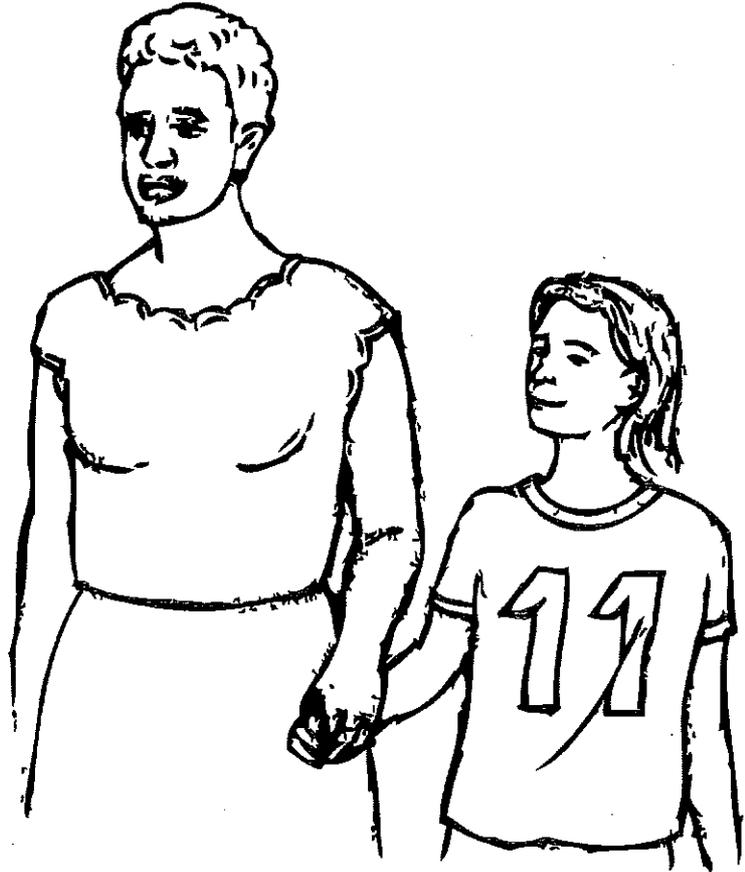
Draw a picture of the place you live.

What do lawyers do in juvenile dependency court?

On page 7 of this book, you learned about the job of lawyers, who also are called **attorneys**. People involved in a case usually have a lawyer to speak for them in court. The people in the dependency case who might have a lawyer are the young person, mother, father, social worker, and sometimes others.

What Does a CASA Do in Juvenile Dependency Court?

Sometimes the judge will assign a **Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)** to help with a dependency case. CASAs are people who volunteer to help by talking to people, especially children, to get more information to help the judge make the best decision. CASAs spend a lot of time with the children they work with. They listen to the young people and tell their stories and needs to the court. The CASA also suggests to the court what can be done to make the young people safe and healthy.



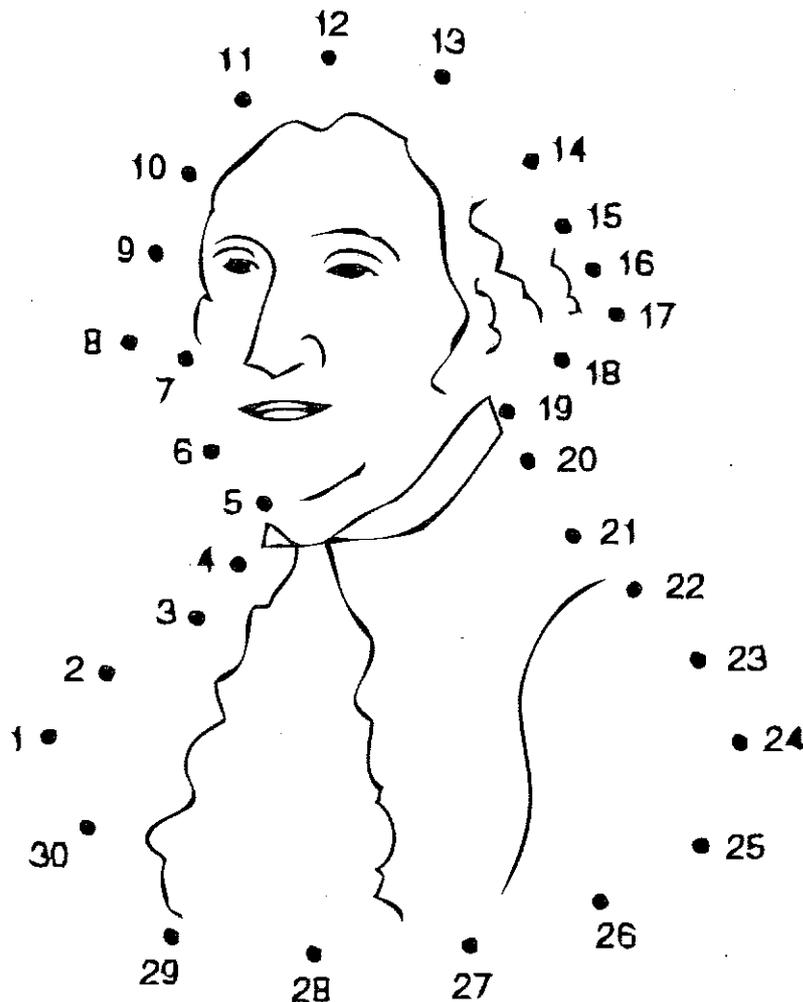
What Does a Guardian Ad Litem do in Juvenile Dependency Court?

Sometimes the judge will assign a **Guardian ad Litem (GAL)** to help with a dependency case. A Guardian ad Litem is hired to help with the case. The GAL does the same things that the CASA volunteer does. The GAL talks to people involved in the case and spends a lot of time with the children involved. The GAL also tells the young person's story in court and makes suggestions to the court about what can be done to make the young person safe and healthy. In Washington State, some county courts use CASA volunteers and some use GALs. Both types of people are very helpful to the court and are present to help make sure the young people in the case are safe and well cared for.

What Do Children Do in Juvenile Dependency Court?

This book tells about witnesses on pages 8 and 12. A child might be a witness. If you are a witness, the lawyers and sometimes the judge will ask you questions. Of course, it is very important to tell the truth when you answer questions in court. You even make a special promise, called an oath, to tell the truth before you answer questions. It is also important to answer just the questions that you understand. If you don't understand a question, it is OK to say so and have the question explained to you.

If you are afraid to answer questions in the courtroom, be sure to tell the lawyer, if you have one, or the judge. They will do everything they can to make you feel more comfortable. They may let you answer questions in the judge's office or have your *CASA* or *GAL* sit with you in court.

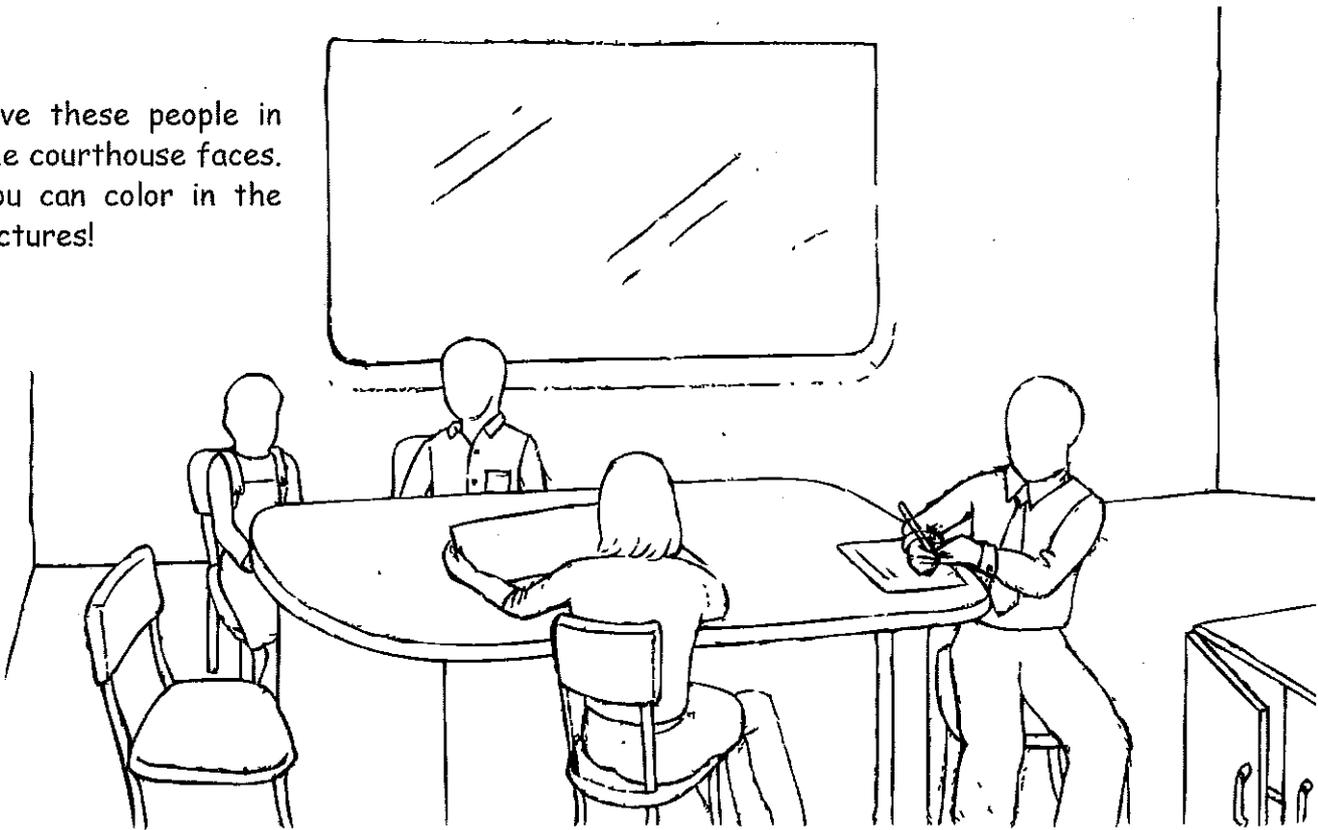


Connect the dots to draw the picture on the Washington state flag.

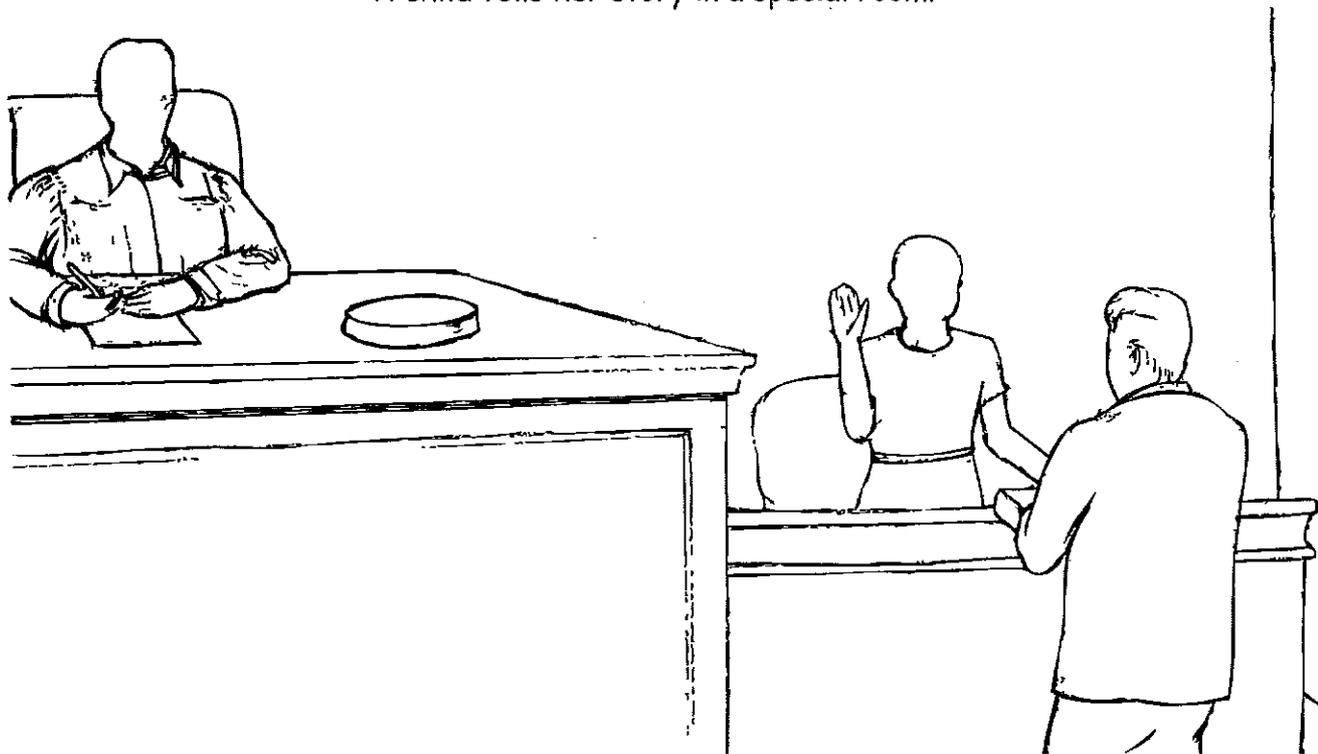
Courtesy US Printing Office

Courthouse Rooms to Decorate!

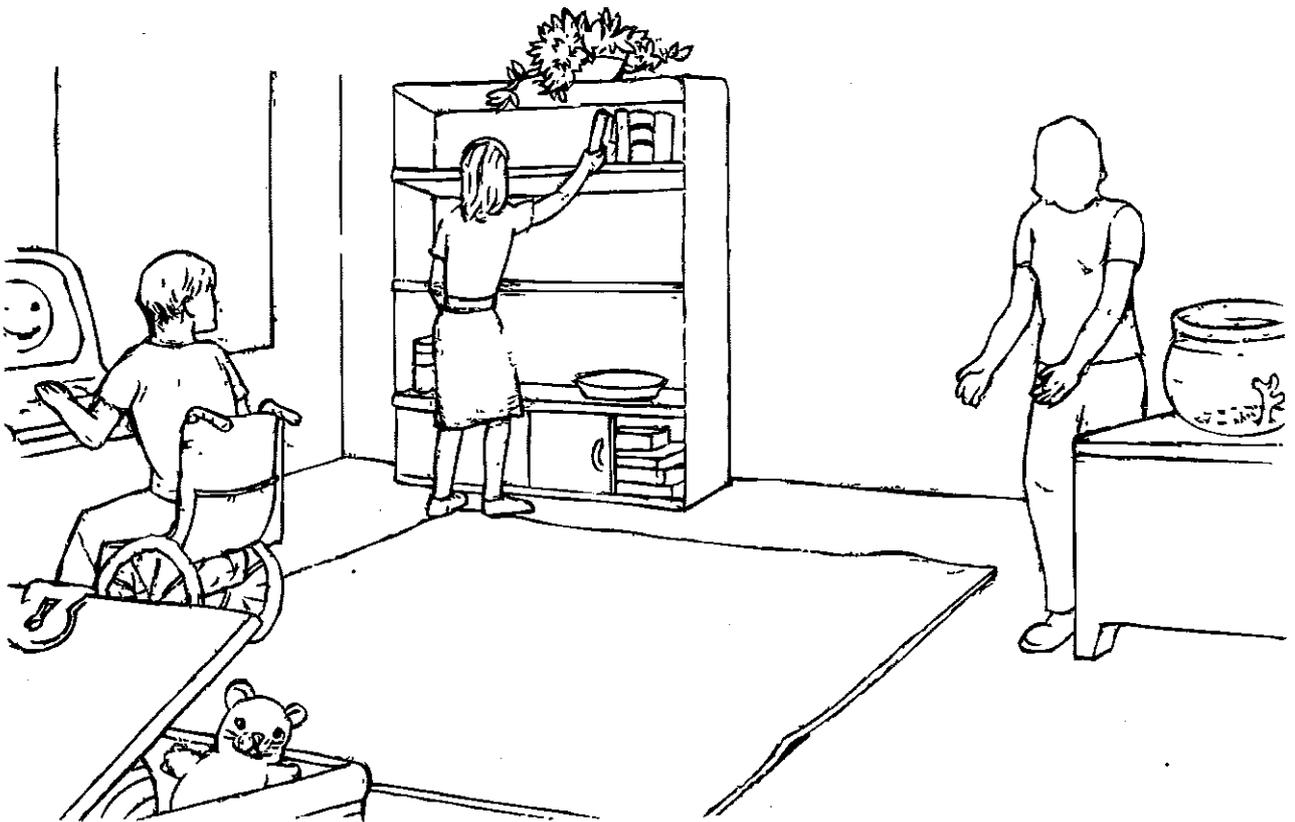
Give these people in the courthouse faces. You can color in the pictures!



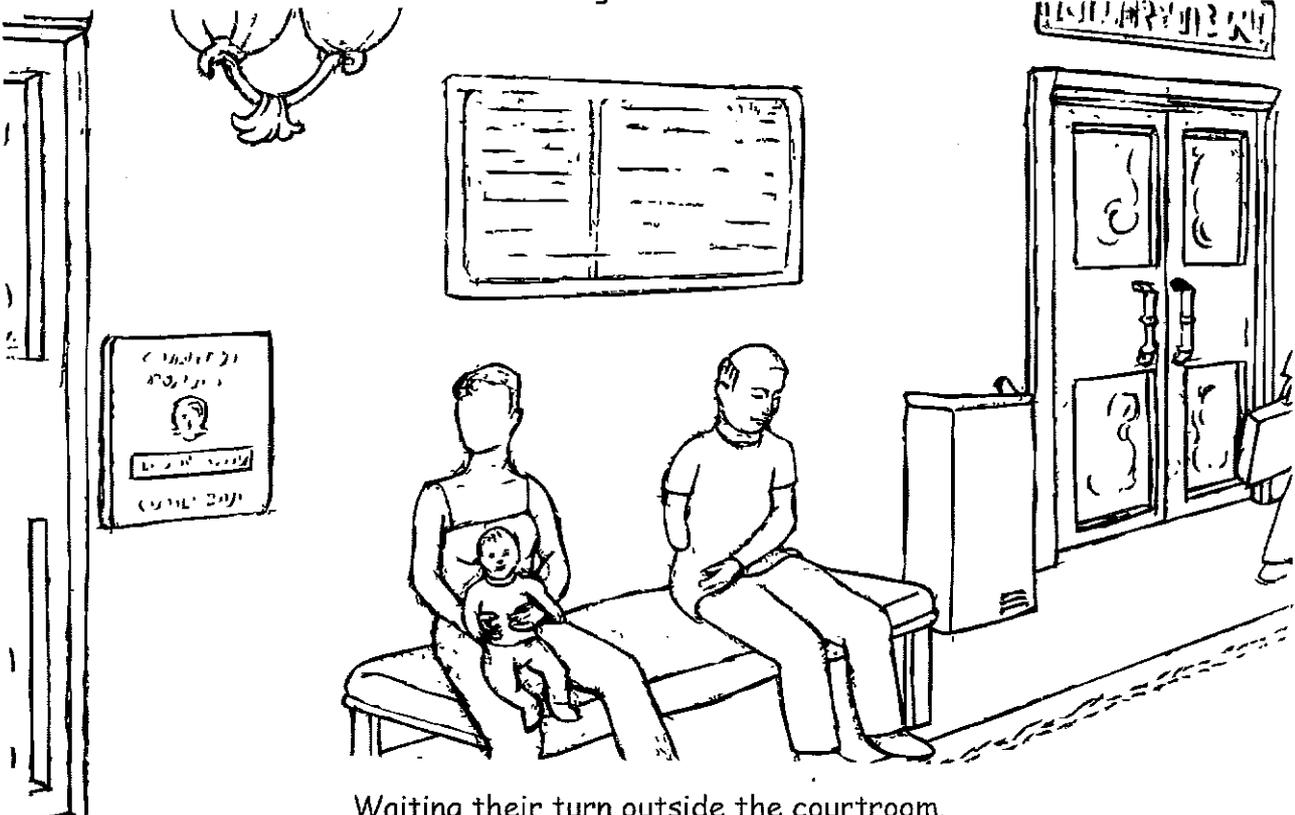
A child tells her story in a special room.



In the courtroom, the judge listens to a witness being sworn in.



A children's waiting room in the courthouse.



Waiting their turn outside the courtroom.

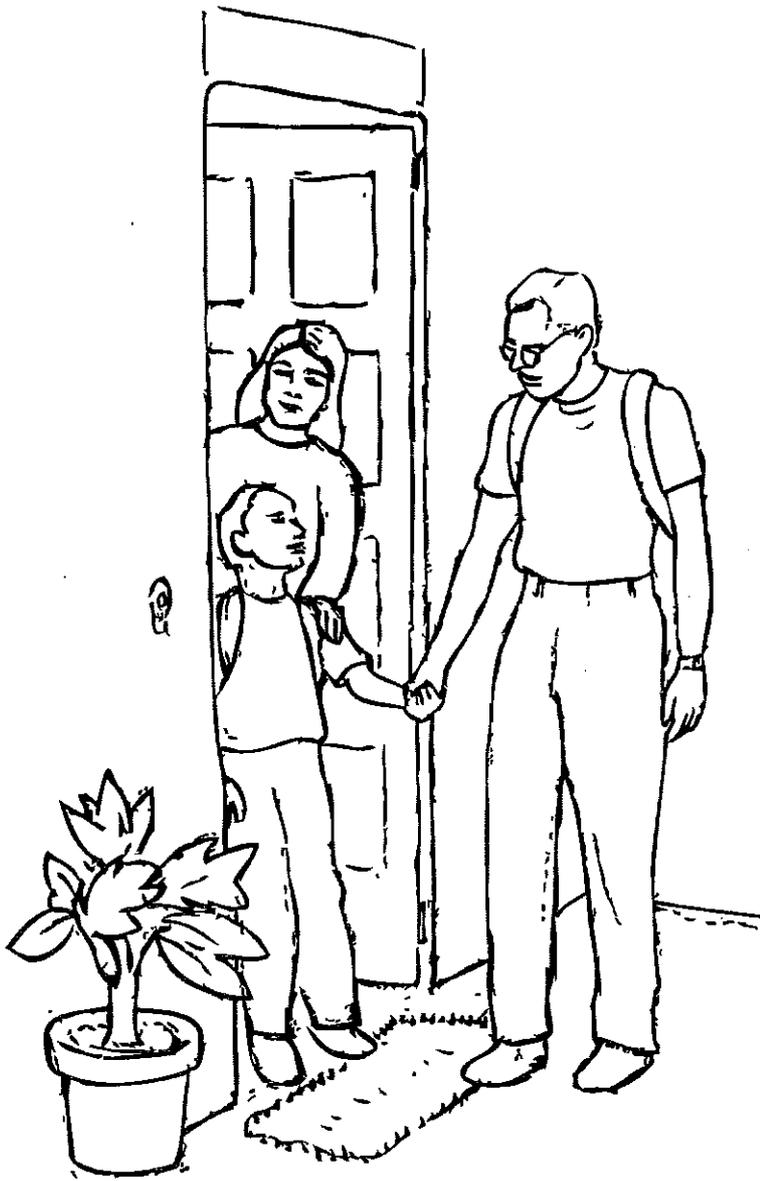
Family Law Court

When a mother and father decide they aren't going to live together anymore, they may decide to separate and live in different homes. If they've been married and don't want to live together or be married anymore, they can either get a legal separation or a divorce. Divorce is also called dissolution. To get a divorce, married people go to court. In court, the judge will help the parents plan for how they will take care of their children. A judge also will decide how they will share the things they owned while living together.

Most of the time, children don't have to go to court even if their parents have a case there, but sometimes they do. If you need to go to court, remember, it is not because you have done something wrong. Courts are different than other places you may have been, but you don't have to be afraid. Lots of children have parents who go to family court. If you're wondering about this or are a little scared, it helps to talk to someone about your feelings about going to court.

If your parents aren't living together, Family Court helps decide how you can spend time with your parents. A plan about where and when you live with your parents is called a parenting plan. If you live mostly with one parent, you usually will get to spend time with the other parent. The plan for how often you spend time with your other parent is part of the parenting plan.





If your parents need help deciding about where and how you will spend time with your parents, they can see a court mediator. The mediator is a person who listens to your mother's and your father's ideas about how best to take care of you. The mediator helps them work out a plan that will be best for you. Sometimes mediators also want to meet the children. If your parents' mediator wants to talk to you, he or she probably will ask you questions about how things are going for you at home, at school, and with your friends. The mediator will not ask you to choose which parent you want to live with or to say if you like one of your parents more than the other.

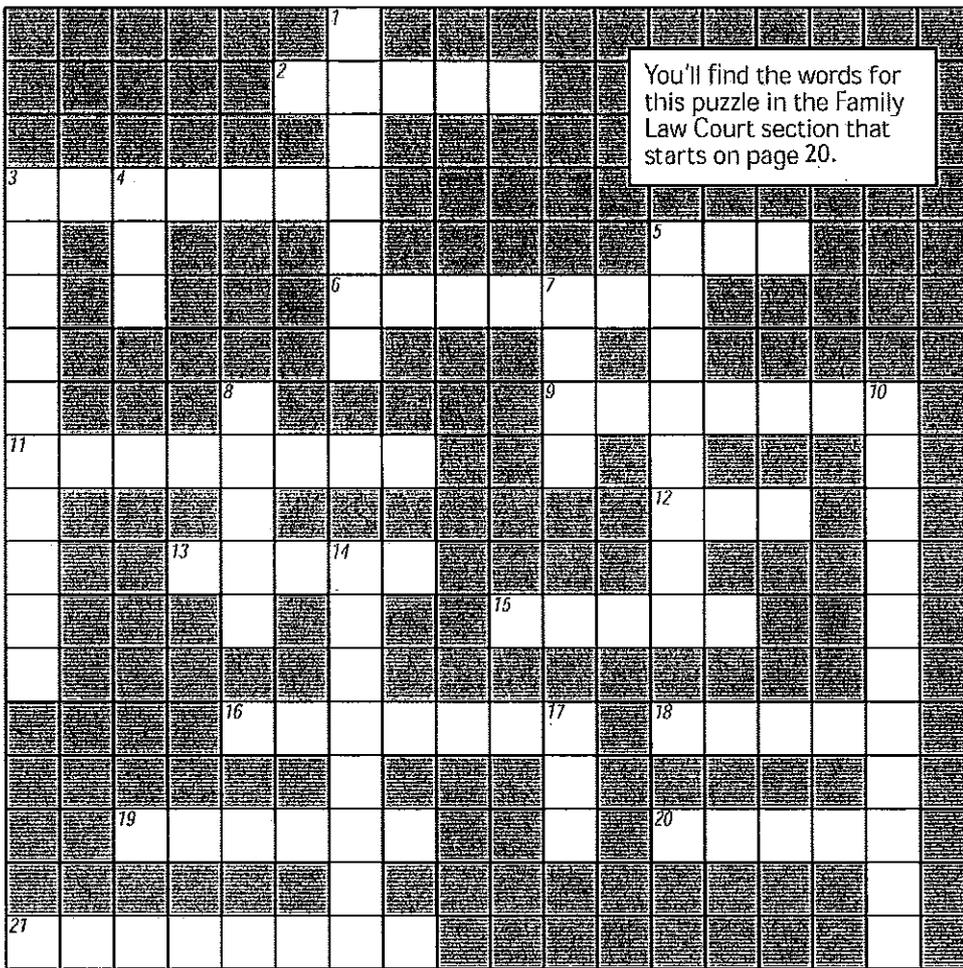
If your mother and father cannot agree on a parenting plan even after the mediation, the judge will have to decide on a parenting plan for the children. Sometimes the court will ask a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) or Guardian ad Litem (GAL) to help provide information about the best possible parenting plan. The CASA or GAL are adults who may talk to you, your parents, and sometimes other people as well to get information that will help the judge

decide the best place for you to live. The CASA or GAL will give a report to the judge. The judge will consider the report and use it to help make a decision on the parenting plan.

The judge and the parents decide how much money they need to take care of you after they separate. This money is called child support.



Write a story about a person going to family court.
Maybe you know someone who went to family court to fix a problem.



You'll find the words for this puzzle in the Family Law Court section that starts on page 20.

Crossword Puzzle

Across

2. The person who makes decisions when parents cannot agree is the _____.
3. Money one parent pays the other to help take care of children is called _____.
5. A short name for mother is _____.
6. Getting unmarried is called _____.
9. Person for the court who says, "All rise."
11. Another name for a lawyer is an _____.
12. A judge's order to protect somebody is a _____.
13. The judge sits on the _____.
15. The person who helps the judge stay organized is the _____.
16. A person who tells what they know or saw to the judge is a _____.
18. The place where the judge works is the _____.
19. Someone you can talk to is a _____.
20. Spending time with a parent you don't live with is

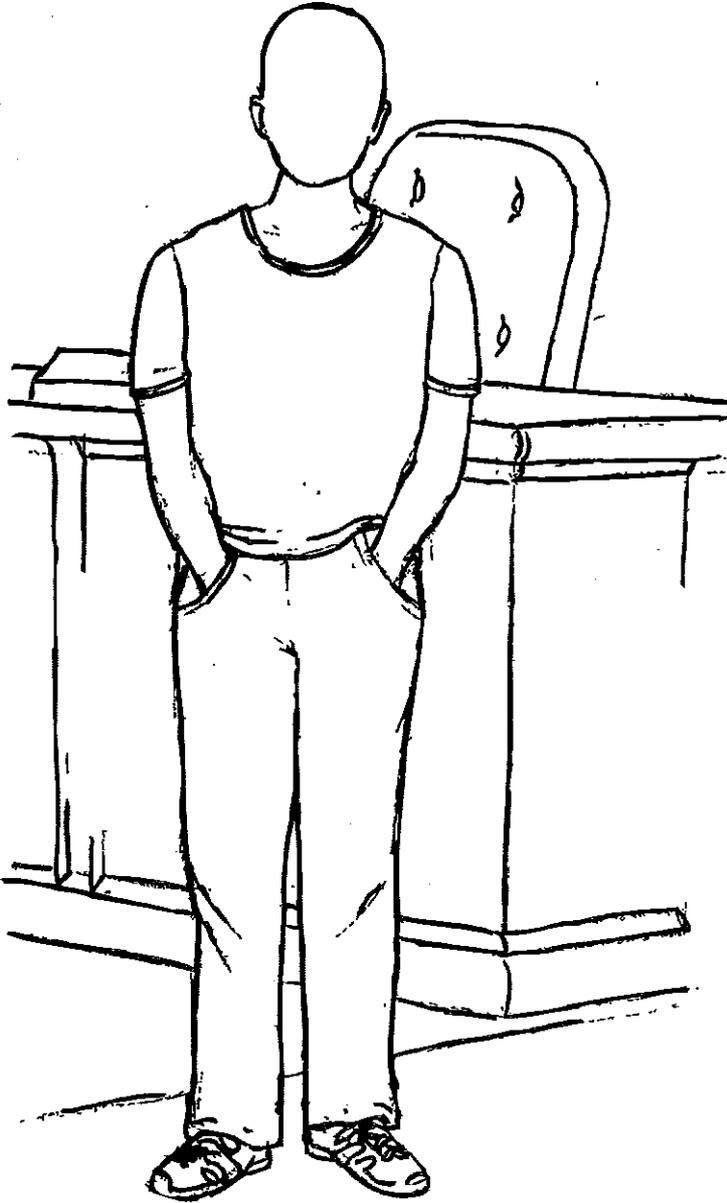
called a _____.

21. The person who types up everything that is said is a court _____.

Down

1. The plan for where a child lives is called _____.
3. Parents who decide to live in different places are having a _____.
4. A nickname for dad is _____.
5. The person who helps parents decide together where children will live is the _____.
7. The clothing that the judge wears is the _____.
8. What the judge tells you to do is called an _____.
10. The person who helps the parent with child support is the _____.
14. If a case can't be heard that day, then the judge will _____ it.
17. A short name for a sister is _____.

Special Court Words . . .



Paternity

Sometimes if your parents were not married, a judge may have to decide who your parents are. If it is not certain who your father is and there is no father's name on your birth certificate, they may go to court to have a judge decide who is the legal father. This decision is called paternity or parentage.

Domestic Violence

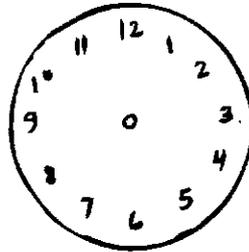
Some parents hurt each other or their children. This is called domestic violence. If one parent hurts or really scares the other parent, that other parent can ask the judge for help. The judge can make a court order that tells the parent who is hurting or scaring the family to get help or to stay away and not hurt the family anymore. This kind of court order can be called a domestic violence protection order, a restraining order, or sometimes a TRO, for temporary restraining order.

Custody Evaluation

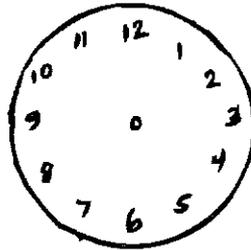
If your parents and the mediator can't work out a parenting plan, the judge may tell your parents to get a parenting plan evaluation. The evaluator will spend some time getting to know both you and your parents. After that, the evaluator will think about what would be the best way for you to spend time with your parents. Then the evaluator will tell the judge what he or she thinks is best.

Draw the hands on the clocks for...

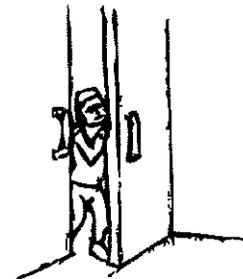
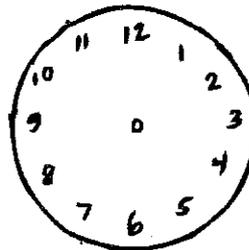
What time you woke up.



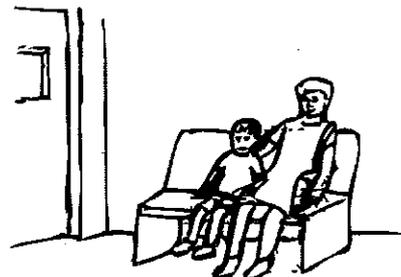
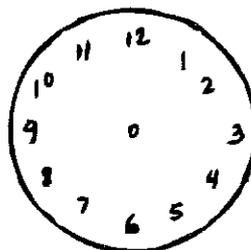
What time you left your house.



What time you got to court.



What time it is now.



Guardianships

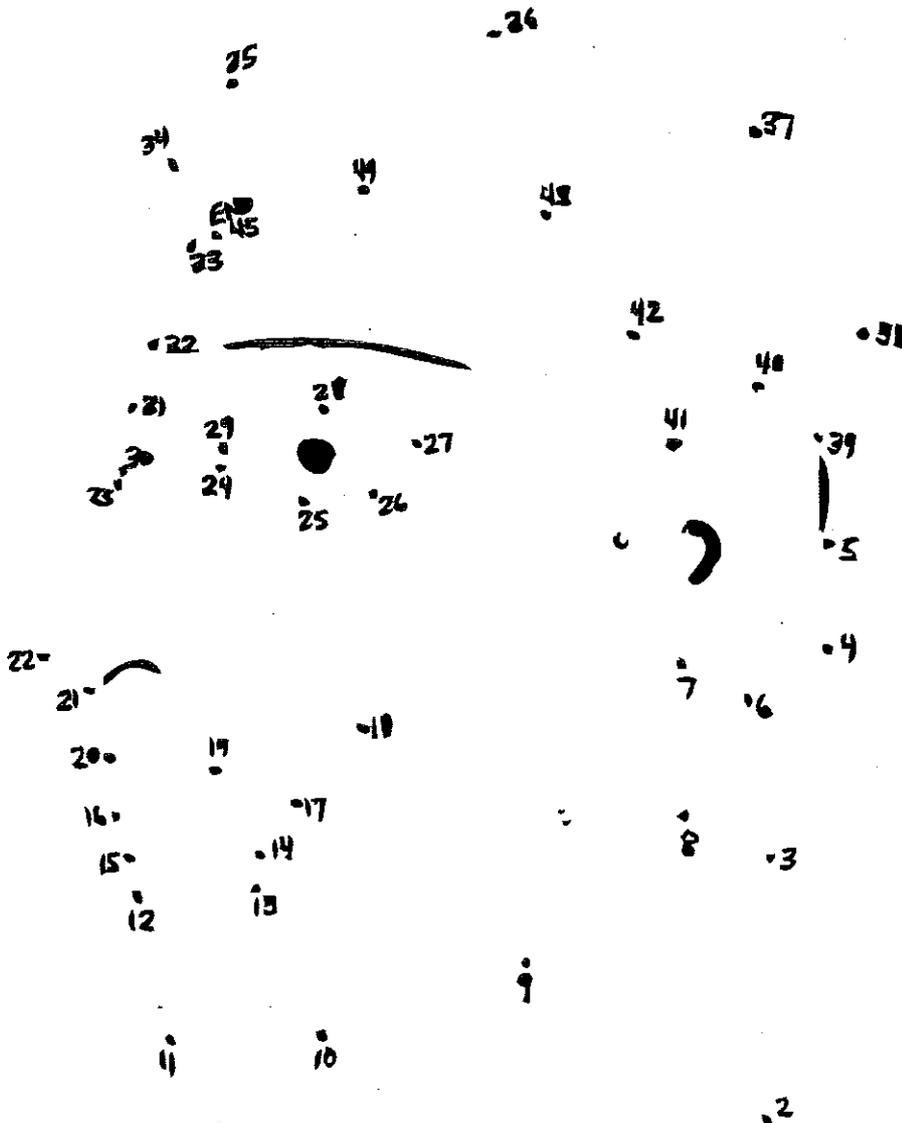
Sometimes a mother or father cannot take care of their children. This can happen if the parents have drug or alcohol problems, are in jail, are very sick or have died. There can be other reasons, too. Another family member or a friend will need to take care of the children. This works best if a judge gives the friend or relative the legal right to act as the parent. When a judge selects someone else to care for children instead of their mother and father, that person is called a guardian. This plan is called a guardianship.

Like a parent, the guardian cares for the children until the mother or father can do it again or until the children grow up and don't need anyone to take care of them. Like a parent, the guardian finds a home and a school for the children, provides food and clothes, and takes the children to the doctor when they are sick. The children are part of the guardian's family. The guardian also listens

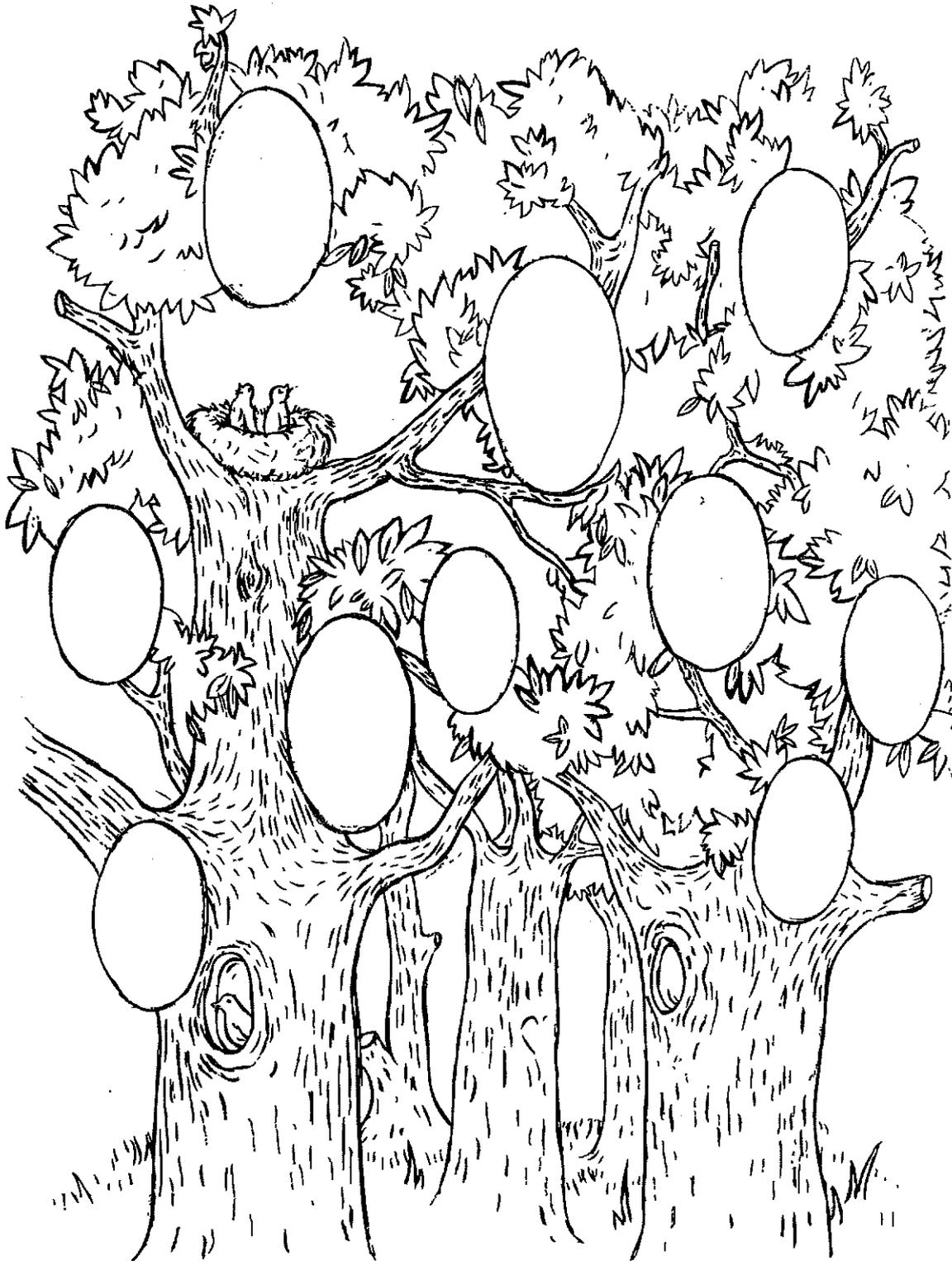
to them when they want to talk and helps them with their homework and other things if they need help.

The fact that parents cannot take care of their family does not mean that they do not love you. If they are able, the mother or father may visit or phone the children at the guardian's home or other allowed places. If the parents get better, the judge may allow the parents to take care of the children again.

The judge gets information from the guardian to make sure the guardian is doing a good job. The parents, the children, and the guardian may see the judge to talk about any help the children need.



Who are the people you are
connected to?



Draw or write their names.

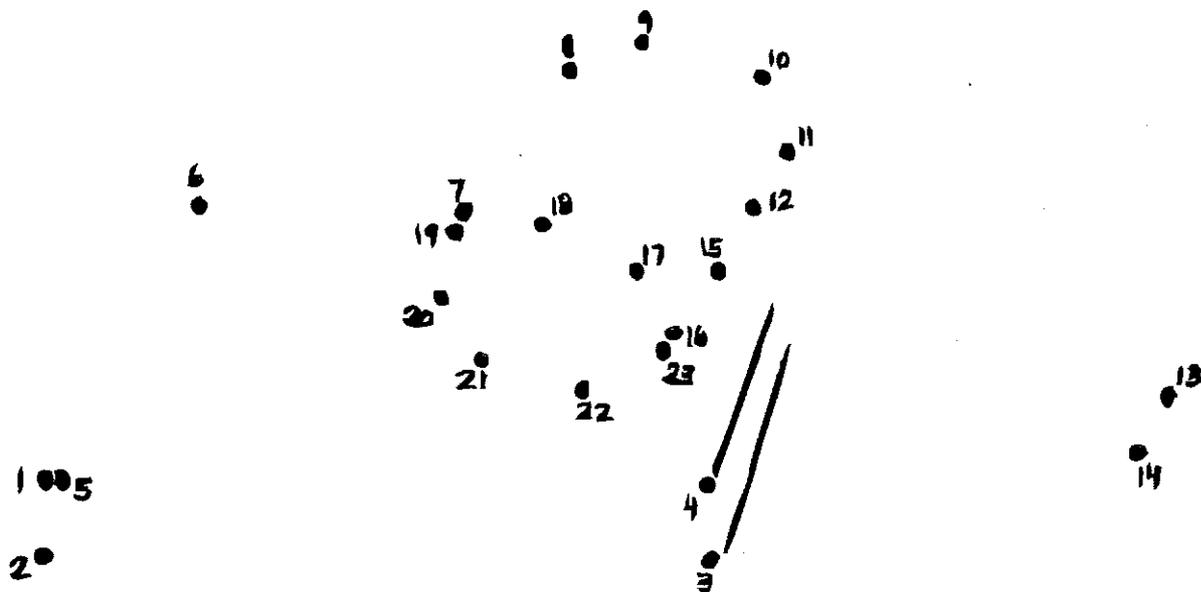
Being Adopted

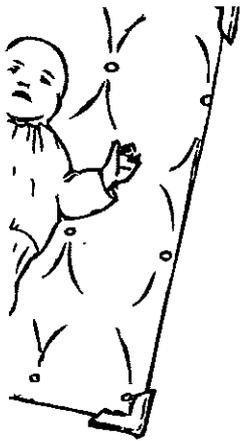
Adoption is the way a child legally becomes part of a new family. The judge decides if it is best for the child to be adopted. Before the judge makes this decision, a social worker will talk with the child. The social worker also meets the potential new parents and visits the new home. After adoption a child is a member of a new family. A new family can include brothers and sisters, grandparents, and aunts and uncles. As a member of the new family, the child has all the legal rights of a child born into that family.

Children can be adopted for many different reasons. Sometimes the **birth-parents** are not able to raise the child. For example, the parents may be too young. They may not be able to take care of the child so the child can be happy and healthy. Sometimes the birth-parents have died.

People adopt children because they love children and want to bring a child into their family. **Foster parents**, the birth-parents' family, or anyone else who wants to include a child in their family can adopt children.

Children can be adopted at any age. Some are babies. Others are teenagers. Even adults can be adopted. Children can be adopted into a family of a different race or religion. Children with special abilities can be adopted. Children can be adopted from other states or countries.



A large, rectangular writing area with horizontal lines. On the left side, there is a vertical spiral binding. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. The writing area is tilted slightly to the right.

Write about someone you know who is adopted. You can write about yourself if you are adopted, or you can make up a story.

What Is Emancipation?

Emancipation ends the legal authority that a parent has over a child who is under 18. After emancipation, your parent doesn't have to take care of you or pay for things that you need. Emancipation changes your life. You will have some new rights and also many new responsibilities.

When can a Judge emancipate you?

You have to be at least 16 and be able to live away from home. If you want to live on your own, your parents have to agree with your decision. They also could decide not to argue against you in court. You have to have a legal income that pays for food, clothes, and rent. The judge has to decide that emancipation is best for you.

After You Are Emancipated, Which of These Are Rights? Which Are Responsibilities?

Right - the power to have or do something (if you want) that is guaranteed by law.

Responsibility - an obligation or something you must do.

Write the word "right" or "responsibility" next to each sentence.

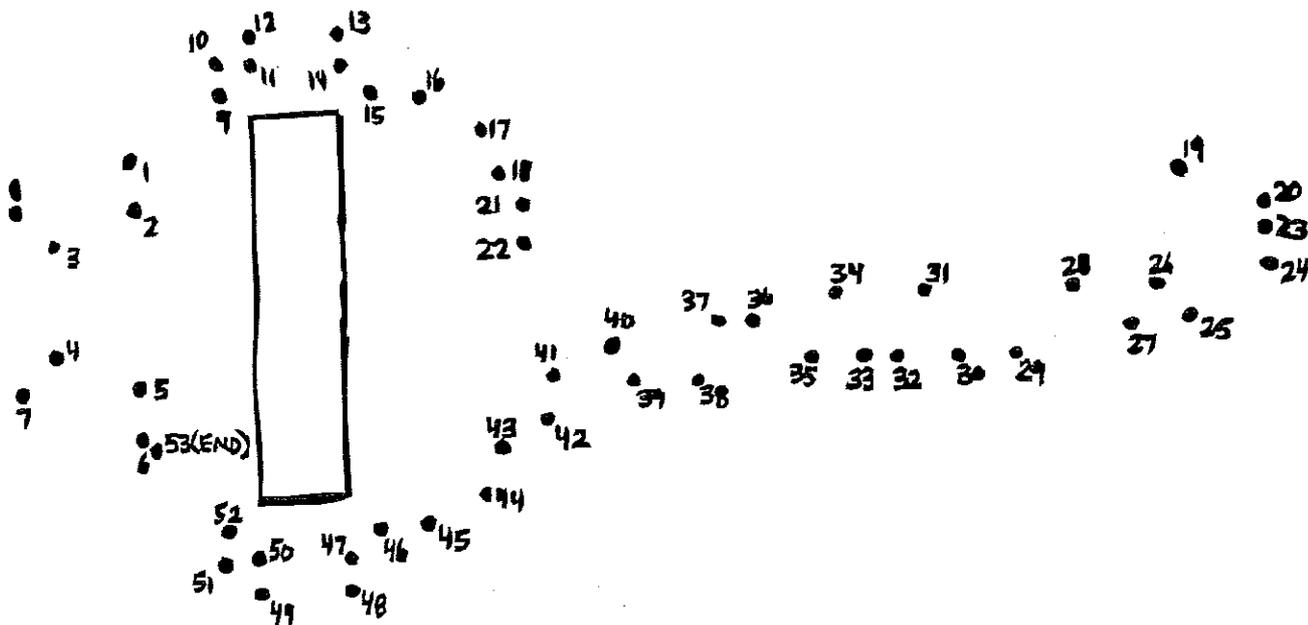
1. You can live where you want. _____
2. You can decide when to go to the doctor. _____
3. You must have the money to take care of yourself. _____
4. You can sign contracts to buy, sell, rent, or give things away. _____
5. You can keep the money you make. _____
6. You can sign up for school and get a work permit. _____
7. You can get a driver's license if you have insurance. _____
8. You must pay your doctor bills if you get sick. _____

Answers on Page 37

Emancipation Is Not the Same as Being 18

If you are emancipated, is the answer to these questions YES or NO?
Circle the right answer.

1. Do you still have to attend school until you are 18? YES NO
2. Can you work as many hours as an 18-year-old? YES NO
3. Can you get married without your parent's consent? YES NO
4. If you break a law, will you have to go to adult criminal court? YES NO
5. Can you vote? YES NO



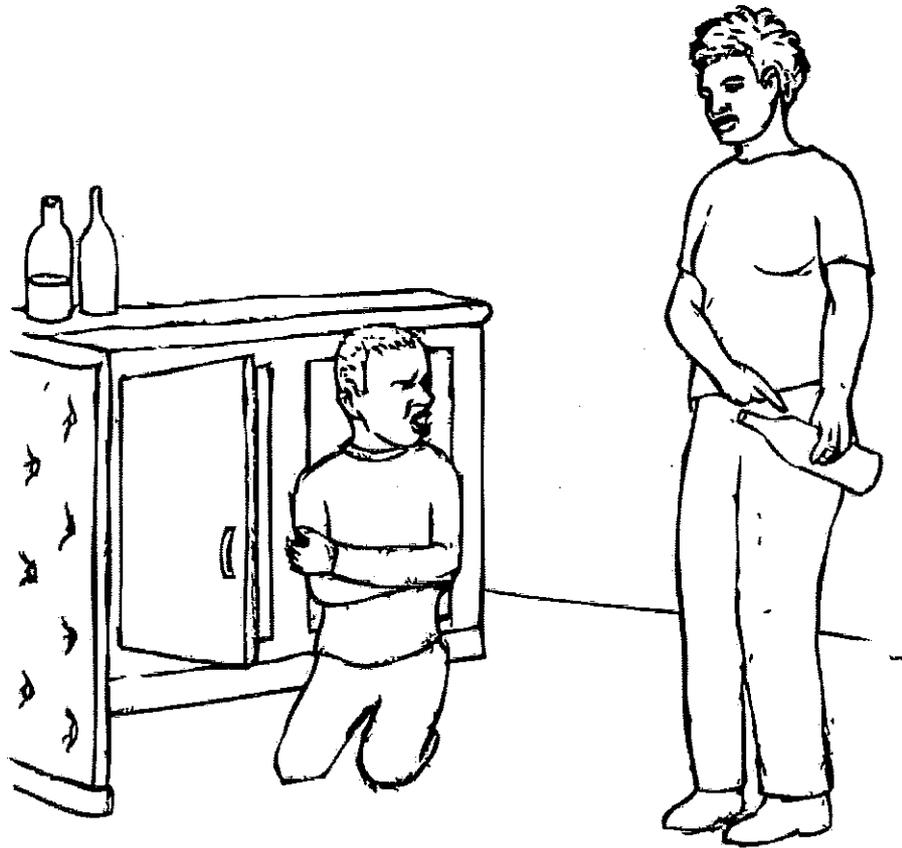
Special Laws For Youth

Sometimes children do things that would be OK for an adult to do but not for a child. Although an adult may drive a car, stay out all night or drink alcohol, a child may not. A child may not drive until age 16, may not stay out past curfew until age 18, and may not drink alcohol until age 21. If you are a young person and you do these things, they are called **status offenses**. This means that you are breaking the law because of your age.

In Washington, attendance at school is also mandatory if you are enrolled in a public school. Unexcused absences are called truancy and will require attendance workshops or court action, depending on the number of unexcused absences.

Young people do things that are status offenses for many reasons. Some young people have problems. They can feel sad, alone, or angry. They may feel so angry and alone that they disobey their parents, don't go to school, or even run away from home. But because of their age, it is against the law for young people to do these things. Young people can get help with these feelings. They can see a school counselor, a doctor, a person at their church, synagogue, or mosque, or any adult they trust to talk to about their feelings.

Usually status offenders are allowed to go home, but if you are arrested and held by the police you can call your parents, a lawyer, or someone else to help you.



Find-a-Word

S F U I G B P A O S D M N R A L
 T W O Z L A R B D L U T R F G E
 N A R Q T S E T E N I R U T P O
 E R A U J U V E N I L E H A L L
 R M W S Y C L L R E F F T N S R
 A S P M S P E E D I N G O N T H
 P V L O I A Y E N P T I J H A R
 Y O B K Y C U O O F T P P M T E
 E B U I L E D L Y U I M P T U C
 B M F N F A I D T L S N L H S I
 O D C G V C C I L A C T U L O F
 S S P O E X T I C U R F E W F F
 I M P F A S T Q S U E D I T F O
 D E A G E I P T A J F A L R E N
 G L T R F E S N N U T A I U N O
 G B E F G O C S I D I E D O S I
 S O A I H Y T R A G N O E C E T
 C R C M C G N I L E S N U O C A
 G P H R N S K I P S C H O O L B
 H E E S S I R P E S E N I F T O
 P U R F L A W Y E R D P A A R R
 L O H O C L A D A M E R R I C P

The words may be
HORIZONTAL

V
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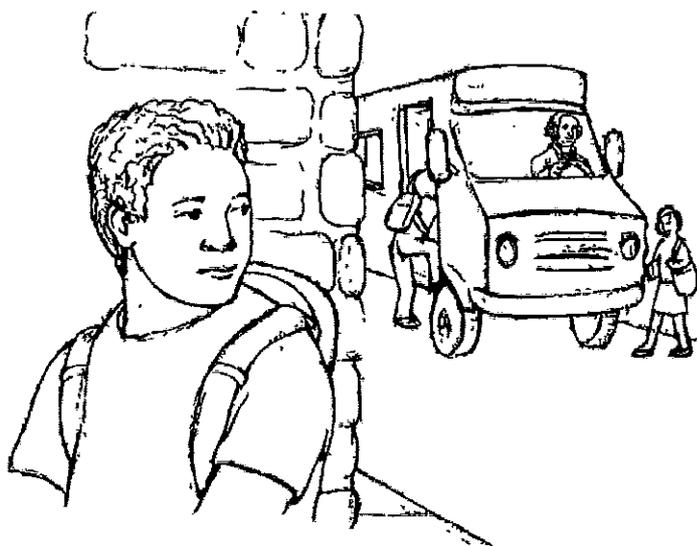
D
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OR
SDRAWKCAB

Circle these words when you find them

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ALCOHOL | DISOBEY PARENTS | POLICE | SPEEDING |
| ASSAULT | DUI (driving under influence) | PROBATION OFFICER | STATUS OFFENSE |
| BUI (bicycling under influence) | GRAFFITI | PROBLEMS | TEACHER |
| COUNSELING | JUDGE | RESTITUTION | TRUANCY |
| COURT | JUVENILE HALL | SKIP SCHOOL | URINE TEST |
| CURFEW | LAWYER | SMOKING | |

What if I Break the Law?



Young people can get into trouble if they disobey the law. If a police officer believes that you have broken the law, the officer can arrest you. The officer will ask you questions and decide if you can go home or if you have to go to a detention center. In detention, all of the doors are locked. Usually, youth have to stay there until a judge says they can leave. If the court decides you broke the law, you may be sent to detention.

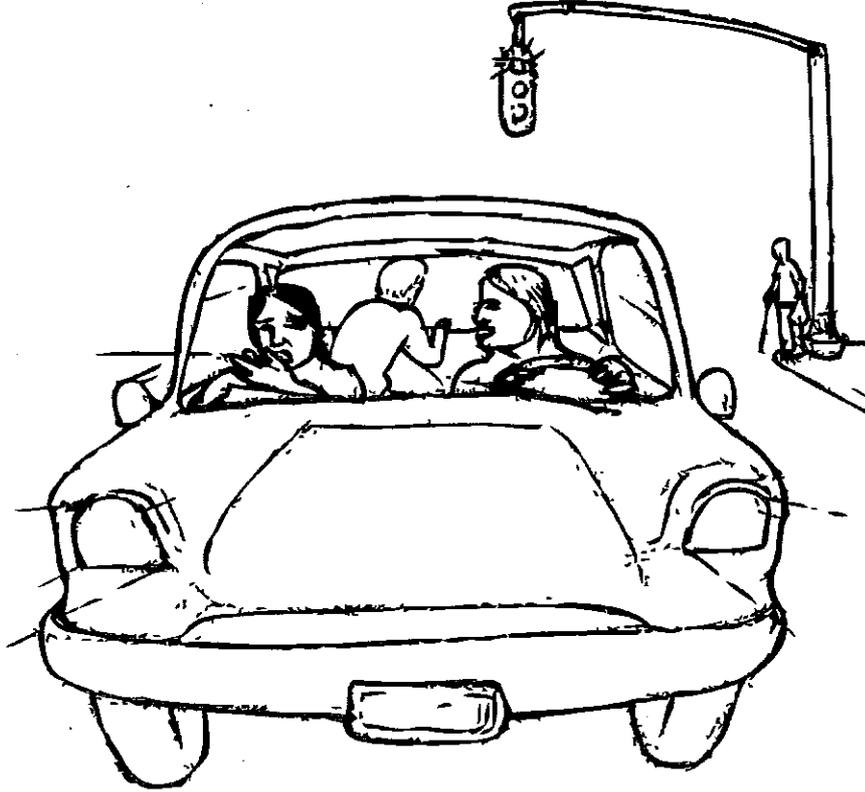
Even if you get to go home, later you may have to talk to a probation officer about

what happened. The prosecutor may decide that you have to defend your case in juvenile court.

If you ever get arrested, the first thing to remember is to get some HELP! You need to talk to a lawyer about what happened. You have the right to call a lawyer right away if you are locked up. You don't have to answer any questions until you have talked with your lawyer. If you can't afford a lawyer, a public defender who is a lawyer will be appointed for you. The public defender defends you and is paid for by the county. Your lawyer will help you talk to the police and everyone else who wants to ask you questions.

There are different kinds of **crimes**. Some crimes are much more serious than other crimes. Felony crimes are more serious than misdemeanor crimes.



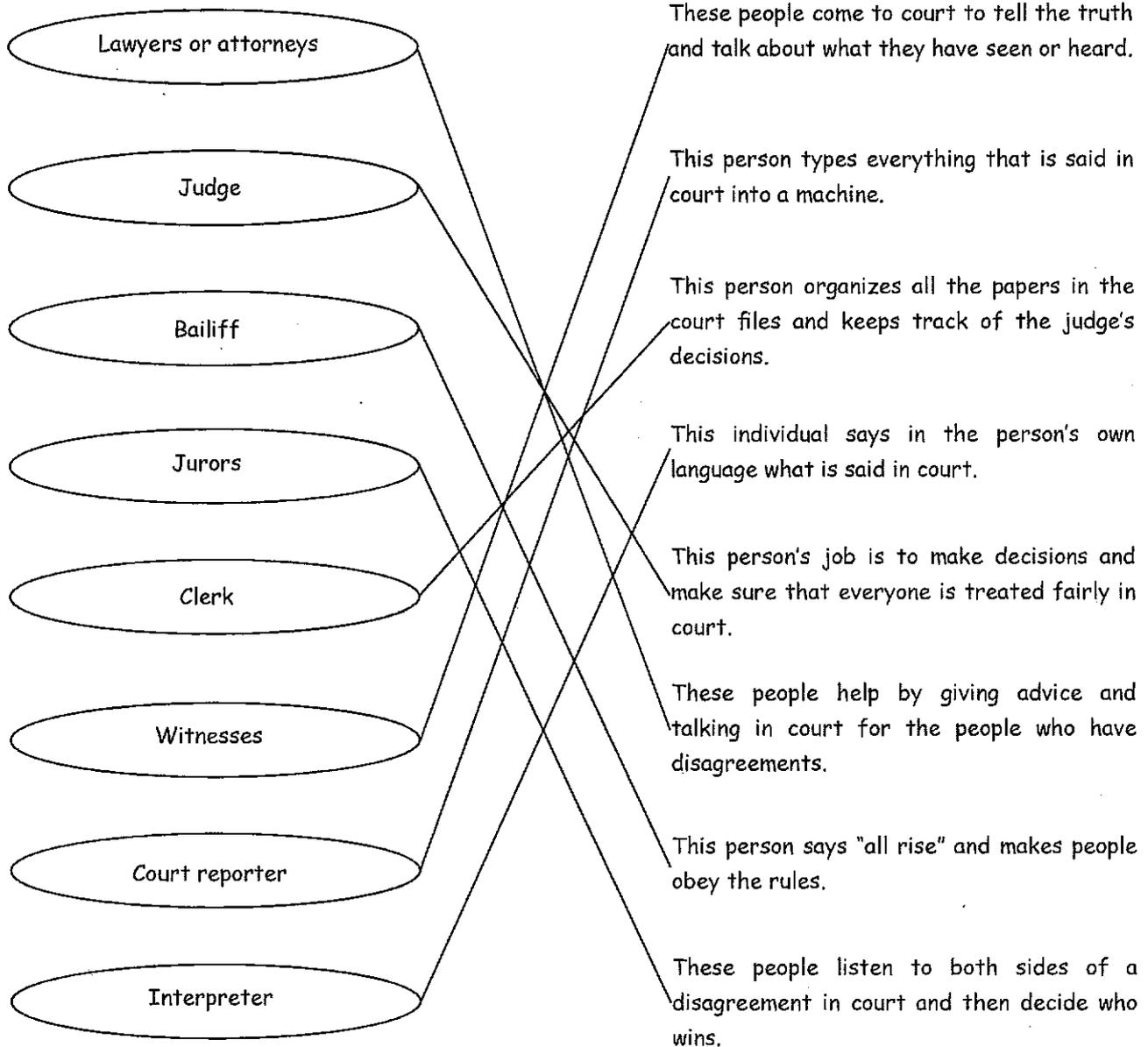


Some crimes can be either a **misdemeanor** or a **felony**, depending how bad the behavior was. A fist fight is one example. If you get into a fist fight you could be charged with a misdemeanor. If you hurt someone badly in a fist fight, you could be charged with a felony.

If you have to go to court to defend your case, don't be afraid to talk to your lawyer. The lawyer is there to help you. There may be a trial where the judge hears both sides of the story and then decides if you are guilty. If the judge finds you guilty, and the crime is not very serious, you may be put on probation. If the judge finds that you are guilty and the crime is serious, you may be put in juvenile detention and locked up. On probation you do what the judge and probation officer say, but you are not locked up. If you are locked up, your family usually can visit you. You and your family may even go to counseling together to learn how to get along with each other. No matter what, even if you do get into trouble, remember it's never too late to change yourself for the better. Don't ever give up on yourself!

Answer Key

Who are the people in Court? (page 9)

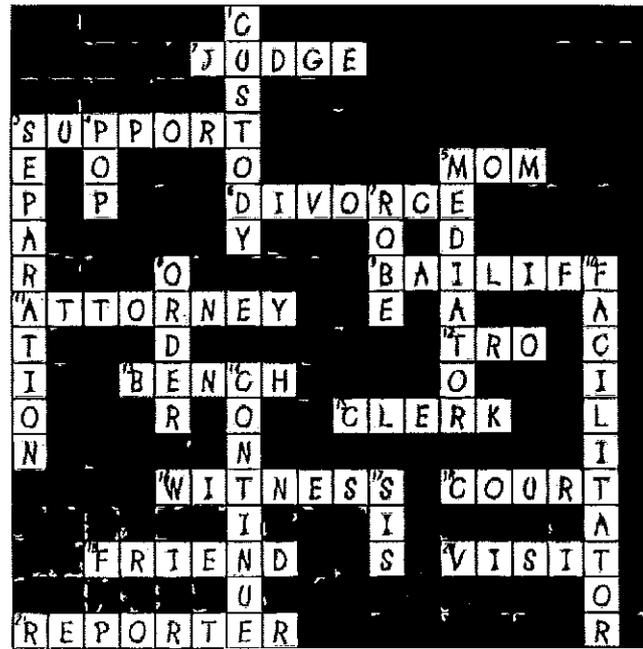


What's wrong with this picture? (pages 10-11)

Looking at the picture from left to right, top to bottom; fiery torch on the wall, lawyer wearing shorts in court, judge holding balloon, no papers or files on the judge's desk, no flag pole, witness chewing gum and blowing a bubble, court reporter playing video game, chess set on desk, clerk

asleep, no papers or files on clerk's desk, lawyer with feet on table, lawyer not wearing shoes, food on lawyer's table, picket fence in courtroom, people in audience are eating, reading a newspaper, talking during the proceeding, knitting, and not wearing shoes!

Family Court Crossword Puzzle (page 23)



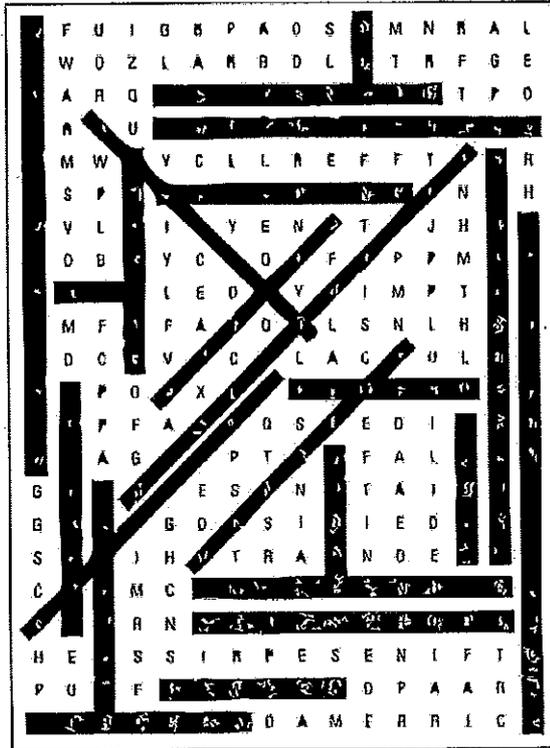
Emancipation rights and Responsibilities (page 31)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Right | 5. Right |
| 2. Right | 6. Right |
| 3. Responsibility | 7. Right |
| 4. Right | 8. Responsibility |

Emancipation is not the same as being 18 (page 31)

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. Yes | 4. No |
| 2. Yes | 5. No |
| 3. No | 6. No |

Find-a-Word (page 33)



- ALCOHOL
- ASSAULT
- BUI (bicycling under influence)
- COUNSELING
- COURT
- CURFEW
- DISOBEY PARENTS
- DUI (driving under influence)
- GRAFFITI
- JUDGE
- JUVENILE HALL
- LAWYER
- POLICE
- PROBATION OFFICER
- PROBLEMS
- RESTITUTION
- SKIP SCHOOL
- SMOKING
- SPEEDING
- STATUS OFFENSE
- TEACHER
- TRUANCY
- URINE TEST

Glossary of Terms

Abuse: To injure someone, either with physical force or by verbally attacking.

Adoption: To take a child into one's family legally and raise a child as one's own.

Attorney: A lawyer; one who is licensed to act as a representative for another in a case.

Birth-parents: Parents who gave birth to a child; direct relatives.

Bailiff: A bailiff's main job is to maintain order in the courtroom and to help court proceedings go smoothly.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA): A person appointed by the judge to help with a dependency case. CASA's are people who volunteer to help by talking to people, especially children, to get more information to help the judge make the best decision.

Case: A proceeding, action, cause, lawsuit or controversy started in the court system by filing a complaint, petition, indictment or information.

Child support: Financial support paid by one parent to another for the care of their child following a divorce.

Court Clerk: An officer of a court whose main duty is to maintain court records, preserve evidence presented during a trial, and take notes.

Court Reporter: A person who records and transcribes the verbatim testimony and all other oral statements made during court sessions.

Crime: An act committed in violation of law forbidding it and for which punishment is imposed.

Dissolution: Legal ending of a marriage. Also called a "divorce."

Divorce: Legal ending of a marriage.

Felony: A crime considered more serious than a misdemeanor and punishable by a stronger

sentence.

Foster care family: Certified, stand-in "parent(s)" who care for minor children or young people who have been removed from their birth parents or other custodial adults by state authority.

Guardian Ad Litem (GAL): A person appointed by the court to manage the interests of a child in a court case.

Judge: An elected or appointed public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law.

Juvenile dependency: When a court looks after children who have been removed from their parents because of abuse or neglect. Parents are usually given some time to work on programs and classes to help them provide a safer home for their children. During this time, children are considered "dependents" of the court and it is the dependency court judge's responsibility to make sure each child's needs are being met.

Lawyer: An attorney; One who is licensed to act as a representative for another in a case.

Legal separation: A court order which allows a married couple to live apart, without a divorce, but with the rights and obligations of a divorced couple.

Mediator: A person who works with two opposing sides to reach a mutually acceptable decision, or outcome.

Misdemeanor: An offense in violation of law less serious than a felony, such as theft, disorderly conduct, trespassing or vandalism.

Oath: A written or oral pledge by a person to keep a promise or speak the truth.

Order: A decision made by a judge.

Parenting plan: A plan that states which parent will be responsible for the children and decision-making, and how disputes will be decided between parents.

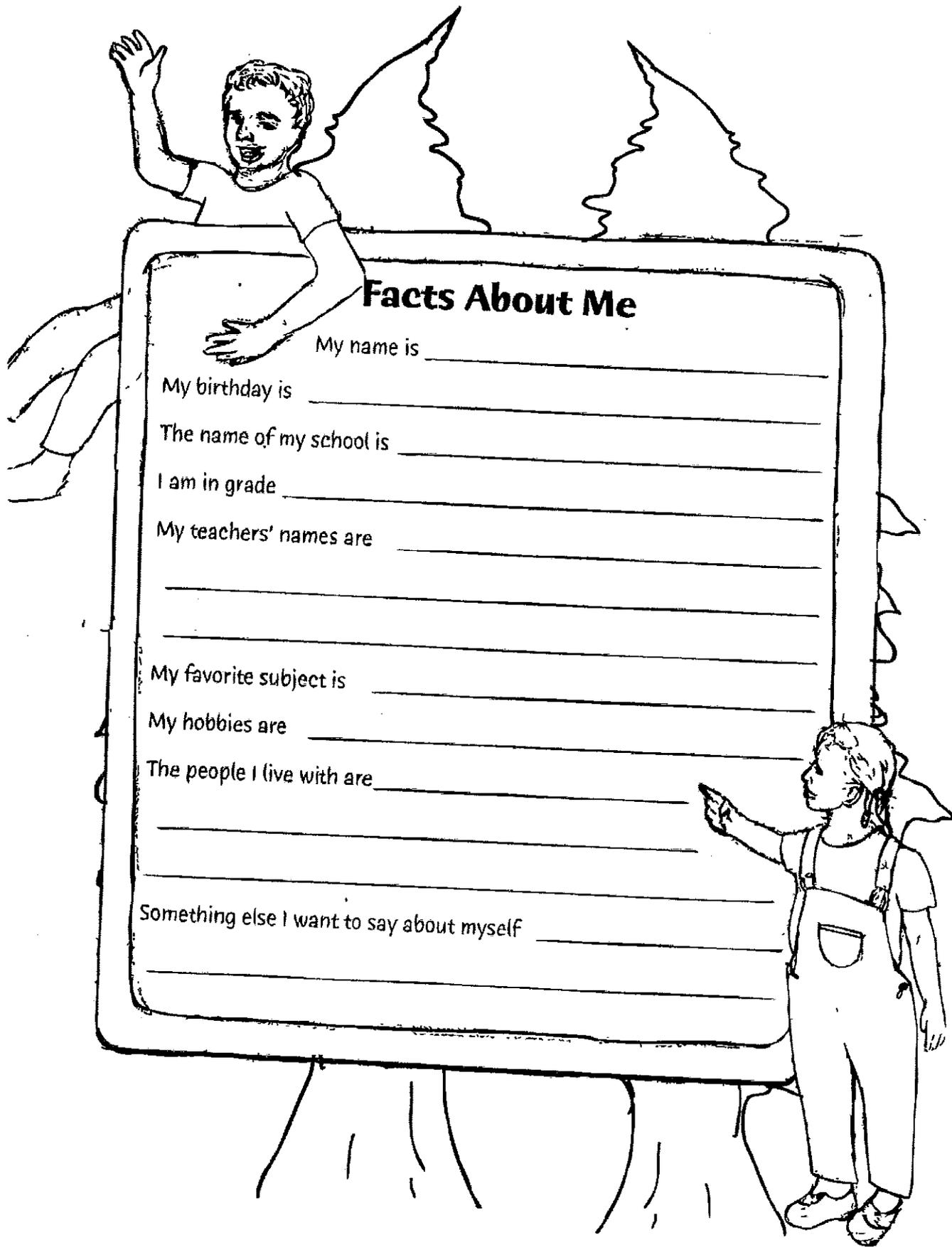
Social worker: A person trained to talk with people and their families about emotional or physical needs, and to find them support services.

Status Offense: An action that is prohibited only to a certain class of people, and most often

applied to offenses only committed by minors. Status offenses may include underage consumption of alcohol, tobacco smoking, truancy, and running away from home.

Reunification: When a child is allowed to live with his or her parent (s), following a separation by the court.

Witnesses: A person who testifies under oath before a court, regarding what he or she has seen, heard or otherwise observed.



Facts About Me

My name is _____

My birthday is _____

The name of my school is _____

I am in grade _____

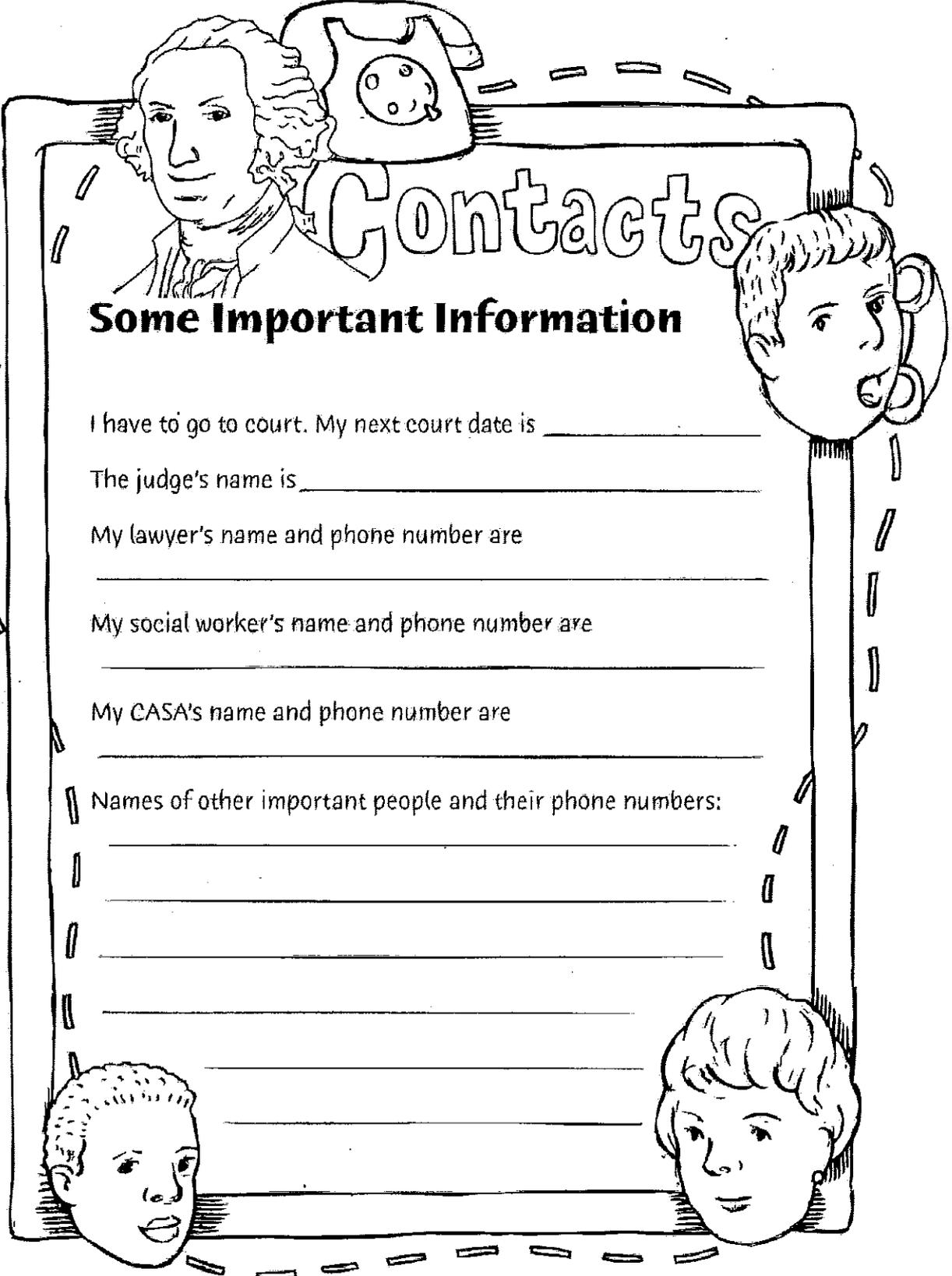
My teachers' names are _____

My favorite subject is _____

My hobbies are _____

The people I live with are _____

Something else I want to say about myself _____



Contacts

Some Important Information

I have to go to court. My next court date is _____

The judge's name is _____

My lawyer's name and phone number are _____

My social worker's name and phone number are _____

My CASA's name and phone number are _____

Names of other important people and their phone numbers:

About This Book

What's Happening in Court? is intended for children who are in court for any reason — whether they are witnesses, visitors to the courthouse, or involved in a case. It aims to introduce children to the court processes in which they are or could be involved, the people who work in the judicial system, and the vocabulary that teaching tool that may foster conversations between children and adults about the court system and a game book that gives children who are in court something to do while they wait. This book is not intended to give or substitute for legal advice.

Children of all ages can enjoy this book. Depending on their age, ability, and interest, they may look at and color the pictures and read the text, play games, or do the activities.

JURY SOURCE LIST UPDATE (Proposed Revision of GR 18 Appendix)

Purpose: This paper has two purposes:

1. Update the BJA on a current jury management issue that is, potentially, impacting all trial courts.
2. The Court Management Council seeks BJA's input and endorsement of its plan to proceed with a recommendation (originally made by the Jury Commission) **to amend the GR 18 Appendix to remove from the jury source list (a) "inactive" voters; and (b) persons holding drivers' licenses and identicards that are expired longer than 90 days.**

Background: In July 2000 the Jury Commission presented its recommendations to the BJA. Recommendation 5 in that report stated:

The rules of general application relating to jury source lists should be modified to eliminate license and identicard holder records that have been expired for more than 90 days and to specify that only "active" registered voter records be considered for use in jury source lists.

The BJA established an implementation committee, chaired by Judge Daniel J. Berschauer, and charged it with developing an implementation action plan. The Board directed the committee to make suggested court rules changes through the associations and legislative changes through the Board. The implementation committee reported back to the BJA concerning implementation of the various Jury Commission recommendations, through April 2002. A plan for implementing recommendation 5 was never taken to the BJA. Implementation Committee staff reported that, at the time, the committee did not view undeliverable addresses as a problem, and focused instead on other higher priorities.

In the past several years there have been numerous complaints about the number of returned jury summonses. A "return" means the address was undeliverable. Upon receiving a return, county clerks report to the local auditor that the person's summons was returned. Per RCW 29A.08.620, upon receiving the information from clerks, county auditors are required to "assign a registered voter to inactive status and . . . send the voter a confirmation notice. . . ." However, the voter is still considered "registered", and an inactive voter can only be removed from the rolls after two federal election cycles (even numbered years). County auditors' information is the basis of the statewide Secretary of State voter database.

Per GR 18 Appendix, "The list of registered voters and the list of licensed drivers and identicard holders shall be merged to form a jury source list". The jury source list, itself, is updated once annually.

JURY SOURCE LIST UPDATE **(Proposed Revision of GR 18 Appendix)**

As a result of the up to four year delay in removal from the voter rolls combined with the once per year update of the source list, a county's jury source list may contain incorrect addresses for as long as 5 years, depending on when the county auditor reported to the Secretary of State. During the time the voter is inactive, counties will annually receive the same addresses for summoning jurors, clerks will repeatedly report those returned summons' addresses to their auditors, and courts will continue to send out juror summonses with addresses that are known to be incorrect.

As of January 2008, there were 3,277,407 active voters and 454,946 inactive voters on the statewide jury source list. Counties have reported:

- Approximately 25% of all summonses are being returned.
- Up to 80% of all returns are from the voters list.
- Returns create unnecessary handling and postage expenses.

(NOTE: There were also an additional 407,367 "cancelled" voters included in the voter file used to create the counties' jury source lists. A voter is cancelled when no longer able to legally vote (through death, incapacitation, guardianship or felony conviction), and is not considered a "registered" voter. This was due to an inadvertent error by the Secretary of State and has been occurring for an unknown number of years. Recent upgrades of a few county jury management systems have allowed AOC staff to sufficiently document the problem to prompt the Secretary of State's Election Office to review the program that creates the voter file. This problem has now been resolved.)

Recommendations:

1. At a minimum, move forward with the Jury Commission recommendation to modify the rules of general application relating to jury source lists to specify only "active" registered voters be considered for use in jury source lists.
2. Based on the extensive work of the Jury Commission and court experience, include in the rule amendment the elimination of license and identicard holder records that have been expired for more than 90 days.

JURY SOURCE LIST UPDATE
(Proposed Revision of GR 18 Appendix)

(From the 2000 Jury Commission Report):

**License Expired
for up to Two
Years**

The current rule governing jury source list processing allows for the inclusion of Department of Licensing (DOL) information for people whose licenses or identicards have been expired for up to two years. However, in 1999 only 24,000 people (out of one million) renewed their licenses more than 60 days after expiration. After 90 days, only 2,000 had not renewed. The current practice leads to outdated and unreliable information being included in the list. The Commission recommends that DOL should remove all records that have been expired for more than 90 days before transmitting the data to the Department of Information Services for inclusion in the jury source list.

**Voter No
Longer Resides
in County**

The voter registration lists maintained by the counties contain both "active" and "inactive" voters. A voter is placed in an inactive status because the county elections department has information indicating that the voter no longer resides in the county, but there is no confirmation from the voter to that effect. A notice is mailed, and the voter is placed in an inactive status pending removal from the database. Inactive voters would have been eliminated from the rolls under previous processes that are now precluded by federal law. The Commission recommends that only active registered voters should be included in the jury source lists.

References:

GR 18 Appendix (providing the methodology for merging the registered voters list and licensed drivers/identocard holders lists).
National Voter Registration Act, 42 USC 1973.

GR 9(d) Cover Sheet

Proposal to Amend GR 18 Appendix
Concerning Jury Source List

Submitted by the Court Management Council

- (1) Background: Counties indicate that jury summons response has decreased in part because of the poor quality of the addresses on the expanded jury source list. The list is a combination of the Department of Licensing and Voter Registration databases. Currently, the methodology for merging the two databases states that records of persons holding licenses or identicards expired longer than 2 years cannot be used in creating a jury source list. However, the Department of Licensing indicates that most expired licenses are renewed within 90 days. Those remaining people who have not renewed their licenses have probably moved, causing summonses mailed to those addresses to be returned to the court as undeliverable.

In addition, the Voter Registration database contains both “active” and “inactive” voters. A voter is placed in an inactive status because the county elections department has information indicating the voter no longer resides in the county, but there is no confirmation from the voter to that effect. A notice is mailed, and the voter is placed in an inactive status pending removal from the database. Again, summonses mailed to those addresses are likely to be returned to the court as undeliverable.

- (2) Purpose: The proposed amendment seeks to reduce the number of non-deliverable addresses on the expanded jury source list by reducing the number of expired license holder records from the Department of Licensing database and by eliminating inactive Voter Registration records.

Washington Court Rules

GR 18 Appendix

Concerning Jury Source List

[a] Unchanged

[b] Unchanged

[c] Unchanged

[d] Unchanged

APPENDIX (only the second paragraph is amended)

Records of persons from the list of licensed drivers and identicard holders shall not be used in creating a jury source list if their license or identicard has been expired longer than ~~2 years~~ 90 days. Records of persons from the registered voter list shall not be used in creating a jury source list if they are in an inactive status.

The Supreme Court
State of Washington

GERRY L. ALEXANDER
CHIEF JUSTICE
TEMPLE OF JUSTICE
POST OFFICE BOX 40929
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON
98504-0929



(360) 357-2029
FAX (360) 357-2085
E-MAIL J.G.ALEXANDER@COURTS.WA.GOV

September 5, 2008

Ms. Joanne Moore
Director
Office of Public Defense
P.O. Box 40957
Olympia, WA 98504-0957

Mr. Jim Bamberger
Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
P.O. Box 41183
Olympia, WA 98504-1183

Mr. Jeff Hall
State Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
P.O. Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

Re: Proposed 2009-2011 Biennial Budget Request

Dear ^{Joanne}Ms. Moore, ^{Jim}Mr. Bamberger and ^{Jeff}Mr. Hall:

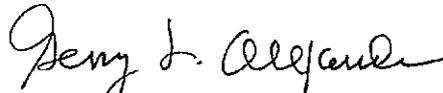
Thank you for the budget information you provided to the Supreme Court's Budget Committee earlier this week. Thanks, also, for your active participation in the budget review process that the Washington Supreme Court adopted last year. It was very clear to us that prior to your presentations to the Budget Committee your agency's requests had been thoughtfully developed with attention given to the current fiscal climate.

While each of your requests firmly stands on its own in support of the Principal Policy Goals of the judicial branch, the collective sum of all judicial branch agency requests is of concern to the Budget Committee. The committee believes that we must squarely face the acute challenge of balancing our responsibility to be fiscally conservative in these economic times with the need to preserve our core strategic initiatives. Therefore, we respectfully request that each agency reconsider the scope of the policy initiatives as currently proposed for the approaching biennium with an eye toward possibly reducing the magnitude of the request.

Proposed 2009-2011 Biennial Budget Request
September 5, 2008
Page 2

The Supreme Court's Budget Committee respectfully requests that any revisions be conveyed to Ramsey Radwan at the Administrative Office of the Courts by September 15, 2008, in advance of our next meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerry J. Alexander".

Gerry J. Alexander
Chief Justice

cc: Supreme Court Budget Committee
Mr. Ramsey Radwan, Management Services Director, AOC

FY09-11 Interpreter Funding Request Alternative Funding Options

Assumptions:

- The projected annual interpreter cost statewide is **\$5,546,990** (Similarly, if the AOC reimburses 50% of interpreter expenses, this would also be the biannual amount for 50% reimbursement.) This calculation was derived using (1) actual interpreter expenditures as reported by all courts within select counties, and (2) 2000 U.S. Census data on LEP populations per county in Washington, which was increased by 10% to accommodate population growth and underreported populations. Adjustments were made for rural and urban courts, given that rural courts tend to pay more due to interpreter travel costs.
- Based on U.S. Census data on Washington's LEP population and a projected 10% growth, it is presumed that the total LEP population is **400,565**.
- Using the above figures, it is projected that an average of **\$13.85** is spent annually per LEP individual for court interpreter costs.

Using the amount of \$13.85 per LEP individual, the following calculations could be used to compare what percentage of the LEP population will be served by different amounts of state funding:

Percentage of LEP Population Served by State Funding	Cost	Current Funding	Net Required
100%	\$5,546,989	\$1,560,000	\$3,986,989
80%	\$4,437,591	\$1,560,000	\$2,877,591
75%	\$4,160,242	\$1,560,000	\$2,600,242
60%	\$3,328,193	\$1,560,000	\$1,768,193
50%	\$2,773,494	\$1,560,000	\$1,213,494
40%	\$2,218,795	\$1,560,000	\$ 658,795
30%	\$1,664,096	\$1,560,000	\$ 104,096

Current request

The same formulas were used for each set of data. The top box has cleaner numbers in the percentage column, while the lower box has cleaner numbers in the cost column.

Percentage of LEP Population Served by State Funding	Cost	Current Funding	Net Required
28%	\$1,560,000	\$1,560,000	\$-0-
36%	\$2,000,000	\$1,560,000	\$ 440,000
45%	\$2,500,000	\$1,560,000	\$ 940,000
54%	\$3,000,000	\$1,560,000	\$1,440,000
63%	\$3,500,000	\$1,560,000	\$1,940,000
72%	\$4,000,000	\$1,560,000	\$2,440,000
81%	\$4,500,000	\$1,560,000	\$2,940,000
90%	\$5,000,000	\$1,560,000	\$3,440,000
100%	\$5,546,989	\$1,560,000	\$3,986,989

Current request



WASHINGTON
COURTS

District and Municipal Court Judges' Association

President

JUDGE MARILYN PAJA
Kitsap County District Court
614 Division St MS 25
Port Orchard, WA 98366-4684
(360)337-7261
(360)337-4865

President-Elect

JUDGE GLENN PHILLIPS
Kent Municipal Court
1220 Central Ave S
Kent, WA 98032-7426
(253) 856-5730
(253) 856-6730 FAX

Vice-President

JUDGE STEPHEN BROWN
Grays Harbor District Court
102 Broadway W
Montesano, WA 98563-3621
(360) 249-3441
(360) 249-6382 FAX

Secretary/Treasurer

JUDGE GREGORY TRIPP
Spokane District Court
1100 W Mallon Ave
Spokane, WA 99260-0150
(509) 477-4770
(509) 477-6445 FAX

Past President

JUDGE STEPHEN R. SHELTON
Puyallup Municipal Court
929 E Main Ave Ste 120
Puyallup WA 98372-3116
(253) 841-5450
(253) 770-3365 FAX

Board of Governors

JUDGE PATRICK R. BURNS
Auburn Municipal Court
(253) 931-3076 (253) 804-5011 FAX

JUDGE LINDA S. PORTNOY
Lake Forest Park Municipal Court
(206) 364-7711 (206) 364-7712 FAX

COMM. ADAM EISENBERG
Seattle Municipal Court
(206) 684-8709 (206) 615-0766 FAX

JUDGE BRIAN ALTMAN
East Klickitat District Court
(509) 773-4670 (509) 773-4653 FAX

JUDGE ELIZABETH E. VERHEY
Tacoma Municipal Court
(253) 591-5259 (253) 591-5301 FAX

JUDGE KEVIN G. RINGUS
Fife Municipal Court
(253) 922-6635 (253) 926-5435 FAX

JUDGE DARREL ELLIS
Kittitas County District Court
(509) 674-5533 (509) 674-4209 FAX

JUDGE DAVID SVAREN
Skagit County District Court
(360) 336-9319 (360) 336-9318 FAX

JUDGE VERONICA ALICEA-GALVAN
Des Moines Municipal Court
(206)878-4597 (206) 870-4387 FAX

11 September 2008

Ramsey Radwan
Administrative Offices of the Courts
Director, Management Services Division
1206 Quince St SE
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170

Re.: Proposed 2009-2011 Biennial Budget Request

Dear Mr. Radwan:

Chief Justice Alexander's letter of September 5, 2008 was shared with me by Jeff Hall, who also suggested that the Supreme Court's Budget Committee might be interested in input from the DMCJA on this topic. While the DMCJA has not participated directly in the Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Court budget process, on behalf of our association, we appreciate the request for input, and I do have a few comments.

First, the DMCJA is appreciative and dependent upon the excellent support services that are provided by AOC Judicial Services Division, including those provided by the assigned staff to DMCJA Ms. Ashley DeMoss, as well as many other capable administrative personnel. Without these support services, the DMCJA would be hard pressed to accomplish its administrative work, and to participate as requested by the BJA and other judicial branch partners.

Similarly, the DMCJA is respectful of the professional services that are offered by AOC, particularly in the area of education for trial court judges. The level of expertise within AOC provided to assist judges in acquiring important continuing education is critical to the nationwide reputation for which judges in our state are justly proud. While our judges and commissioners provide much of the direct teaching to our peers, without the support of AOC, the quality that has been generated would be very difficult to maintain.

Finally, the DMCJA is participating together with the BJA and other judicial branch partners to identify issues of common legislative interest this session and into the future. These proposals may include appropriate fiscal notes. We are still looking at proposals and will share these with the BJA Legislative Committee and the full BJA when they have been more fully shaped, and if the appropriate political will is generated. These proposals will be identified within schedules established by the BJA.

The DMCJA appreciates continued involvement in the Board for Judicial Administration, and the Justice in Jeopardy Implementation Committee to consider all of these issues on a policy level. If there is anything that we, the judges and commissioners comprising the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, can do to further assist the Supreme Court's Budget Committee during this critical time, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Judge Marilyn G. Paja
DMCJA President, 2008-09

Cc: Jeff Hall

2008 LEGISLATIVE DINNERS

Proposed Schedule

Arrive at 5:30 p.m.; dinners will begin at 6:00 p.m.

Day	Date	City
Monday	11.10.08	Vancouver
Wednesday	11.12.08	Seattle (SeaTac)
Thursday	12.04.08	Olympia (Temple of Justice)
Monday	12.08.08	Spokane
Wednesday	12.10.08	Tri-Cities
Monday	12.15.08	Yakima



WASHINGTON
COURTS

July 15, 2008

Honorable Gerry L. Alexander, Chair
Board for Judicial Administration
Washington State Supreme Court
PO Box 40929
Olympia, WA 98504-0929

Dear Chief Justice Alexander,

Thank you for your recent response to the Board for Judicial Administration's Long-Range Planning Committee (LRPC) on the recommendations made by a variety of commissions, task forces, and committees over the past 20 years. The goal of the LRPC in seeking your assistance was to determine whether the recommendations warrant continued inclusion in the BJA's long-range plan.

Some of the responses we received from you and other organizations indicated that the recommendations were either completed or no longer applicable; and some of the responses indicated that certain recommendations should be referred back to you or to another entity for either review or action.

Therefore, please find attached the recommendation that has been referred to your association for further action. The LRPC would like to hear back from you in six months with the action you have taken or will be taking.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Colleen Clark at 360-704-4143 or colleen.clark@courts.wa.gov. On behalf of the Long-Range Planning Committee, I thank you in advance for your time and effort. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vickie I. Churchill".

Judge Vickie I. Churchill, Chair
Board for Judicial Administration
Long-Range Planning Committee

Attachment

cc: ✓ Ms. Beth Flynn (AOC)

**Board for Judicial Administration
Long-Range Planning Committee**

**TASKFORCE REFERRALS FOR ACTION
July 2008**

Referral To: ✓ **BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION
DISTRICT & MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES' ASSOCIATION**

Reason for Referral: Per the Court Management Council, May 2008: This recommendation is more appropriately addressed by the following groups and should be re-referred for review, BJA, SCJA and DMCJA. The CMC will review the issue to determine where it fits as a CMC priority at the next meeting.

Recommendation:

DMCJA should propose legislation that would require public defense costs to be placed outside the budget of the courts.

Source: **Wilson Report, 1997** (pages 74-76, # D-3 3. (LRP 255))

Wilson Report Analysis:

Out of 102 courts where the judge/staff screen for public defender eligibility, 74 courts have public defense services included in their annual court budget. This creates a conflict of interest due to the fact that each time a public defender is appointed, the court resources are reduced. The inclusion of the public defender expenditures in the court budget is inappropriate and the practice should be discontinued.

*DMCJA Commentary (November 1999):
Referred to DMCJA Legislative Committee to draft legislation.*

*BJA LRPC comment:
Is this currently being addressed by CMC for a proposal to the BJA?*

*BJA LRPC comment:
Should there be discretionary review of certain issues?*

**Will be distributed at
the meeting.**

Board for Judicial Administration Long-range Planning Milestone Chart

TASK	STATUS	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE
<p>GOAL 1.1 THE JUDICIAL BRANCH WILL SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE. Objective: Provide a conduit through the BJA to promote the interest and consistently express the positions of the judiciary.</p>			
<p>1. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) will create a judicial communication plan. The plan will provide a process to facilitate focused communication regarding issues that arise affecting the administration of the Washington courts. Communication efforts should be tailored to each specific issue, but should generally follow the process outlined in the plan.</p>	<p>The Public Trust and Confidence Committee (PTCC), aided by AOC's Communications Manager, has created a Presiding Judge Outreach Toolkit including sections on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive Media Outreach. • Responding to Media Requests. • Crisis Communications. • School, Juror, and Community Outreach. 	PTCC AOC	Complete
<p>GOAL 1.2 THE BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION WILL FOSTER COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH. Objective: Promote communication within the judiciary to facilitate dissemination of information and allow for feedback, input, and coordination of effort.</p>			
<p>1. AOC, together with the judges' association boards, will continue to refine and improve the process of judicial review and commentary regarding legislative positions. The web-based legislation tracking system will be enhanced and made available for viewing by judges.</p>	<p>The web-based legislation tracking system is complete and available for viewing by judges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant funds have been awarded each biennium: \$75,000 in 2002 and 2004, \$50,000 in 2006 and \$75,000 in 2008. 	AOC technical staff	Complete
<p>2. The BJA will continue to support the creation of trial court coordination councils. Grant funding will be made available for projects that facilitate communication and coordination among trial court levels and with local justice system agencies.</p>		Trial Court Coordination Committee	Ongoing

<p>3. The BJA will encourage the upgrading of the Washington Courts website to provide an easily accessed forum for the exchange and dissemination of court innovations, best practices, ideas, and educational topics.</p>	<p>Continuous AOC activity. 2008 – Website analysis completed. Prototype architecture proposal completed. Implementation dependent upon funding.</p>	<p>AOC technical staff</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>GOAL 1.3 THE BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION WILL FOSTER AND DEVELOP LEADERSHIP WITHIN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH. Objective: Provide education for presiding judges that focuses on the development of leadership skills and provide tools to be used in the daily management and administration of their courts.</p>			
<p>1. The Presiding Judges' Conference will continue to refine and improve the educational content of the Conference. The focus will be on enhancing leadership, management, and communication skills.</p>	<p>Curriculum plan development is in progress. The National Association of Court Management Core Competency Curriculum, with nine essential components, is being used as a model. One or two components will be the focus at each Conference. The 2008 PJ Conference will focus on Presiding Judges and Administrators working together to provide Leadership in the Courts. The conference sessions address five of the NACM Core Competencies including Leadership, Human Resource Management, Visioning & Strategic Planning, Technology, and Education & Training.</p>	<p>AOC Judicial Education</p>	<p>In progress Amended in 2008</p>
<p>2. AOC will provide a one-day leadership seminar for judges.</p>	<p>Although funding is not yet available for a full day leadership training, the PJ Education Committee is designing sessions that educate and provide valuable leadership information. The 2008 conference specifically will provide a plenary session titled, 'Positively Impacting the Legislative Process.'</p>	<p>AOC Judicial Education</p>	<p>Amended in 2008</p>
<p>3. Investigate/develop ways to encourage judges to participate in judicial branch leadership activities.</p>			<p>Added in 2008</p>

GOAL 2.1 PROMOTE AND FACILITATE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT AND COMMUNICATION.

Objective: Define and communicate the scope of appropriate inter-branch relations for the judiciary.

	Executive Director, Policy & Planning	In progress
<p>1. The BJA will develop a legislative bench book focusing on the nature and extent of judicial participation in the political and legislative process. The bench book will be made available to the judiciary and to members of the executive and legislative branches.</p>	<p>A Legislative Advocacy Guide was created in 2006 and an update is currently underway.</p>	<p>In progress</p>
<p>2. The BJA will re-institute informal, topical lunch meetings and pre-session dinners with executive and legislative branch leadership. These meetings will focus on building relationships and improving communication between the branches, as well as providing education regarding current judicial branch issues and court processes.</p>	<p>Pre-session dinners are currently being scheduled for November and December 2008. The topical lunch meetings will resume in the 2011 long session.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>3. The BJA will encourage judges to offer their local legislators guided courthouse tours.</p>	<p>Executive Director, Policy & Planning; SCJA and DMCJA</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>4. Submit a research proposal to the Washington State Center for Court Research and conduct research project if approved.</p>	<p>State Court Administrator</p>	<p>Added in 2008</p>

GOAL 3.1 WORK WITH JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A COMPREHENSIVE JUDICIAL LONG-RANGE PLAN.			
Objective: Create a long-range plan that will collect and formalize the goals, objectives, and tasks supported by current and planned judicial activity.			
		BJA Executive Director	Completed
1. The BJA will expand the Long-range Planning Committee to include judicial partner representatives.	Representatives of the Board for Continuing Education and Judicial Information Systems Committee have joined the Committee.	BJA Executive Director	Completed
2. The expanded Committee will decide on a process to coordinate the completion of the Judicial Long-range Plan.	Currently in progress. A Request for Information seeking the most highly qualified assistance in the creation (consultation, facilitation and documentation) of a strategic long-range plan was released in July 2008. One response was received, and an assessment of the readiness of the Judiciary to begin the LRP process and an assessment of the budget required to hire a professional consultant/facilitator are underway.	BJA Long-range Planning Committee	Ongoing
GOAL 3.2 EDUCATE THE PUBLIC AND JUDICIAL BRANCH CONSTITUENCIES AND PARTNERS.			
Objective: Inform the judicial branch, judicial branch partners, the legislative and executive branches, and the public of the Long-range Plan goals.			
1. The BJA Long-range Planning Committee will publish the Judicial Long-range Plan on the Washington Courts website.		AOC technical staff.	2007
2. The Public Trust and Confidence Committee will inform and educate the public on the goals contained in the plan as part of their communication strategy.	Future activity. The Judicial Long-range Plan will be published in the Annual Report.	AOC Communications Manager	On hold
3. The BJA Long-range Planning Committee will provide an overview of the plan goals at the judicial, presiding judge, and court manager conferences.	Program slots on the 2007 conference agendas will be reserved.	BJA LRP Chair/BJA Executive Director	2007

<p>GOAL 3.3 DEMONSTRATE THAT THE JUDICIARY CAN BE RELIED UPON TO EXECUTE THE JUDICIAL LONG-RANGE PLAN.</p> <p>Objective: Demonstrate the ability to successfully meet the objectives and complete the tasks that support the plan's stated goals.</p>		
1. AOC will create a milestone chart to track progress on the Judicial Long-range Plan. The chart will include a task list, responsibility, target dates, and status.	Future activity.	AOC staff
2. AOC will publish an annual progress report based on the milestone chart.	Future activity.	AOC staff
<p>GOAL 4.1 DEFINE THE RESOURCES THE COURTS ARE CURRENTLY UTILIZING.</p> <p>Objective: Provide a mechanism that will precisely account for local government trial court expenditures.</p>		
1. The BJA will create an ad hoc committee including judges, court administrators, and local government finance officers, to determine the feasibility of creating a new and discrete trial court accounting and reporting process.	<p>On June 27, 2007 the BJA requested that the Court Management Council (CMC) report its findings to the BJA in December 2007. The CMC created a workgroup comprised of judges, court administrators and others to develop Uniform Financial Reporting standards. The group met twice to develop preliminary financial reporting categories, which are interpreter costs, juror & juror management costs and costs associated with marriage dissolution. The initial target date for BJA review was April 18, 2008, with roll-out during the remainder of 2008. The initial target date was not met. A revised plan will be developed in July 2008.</p>	<p>Management Services Director</p> <p>A new target date has not yet been agreed to.</p>
<p>GOAL 4.2 DEFINE THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO OPERATE THE COURTS EFFECTIVELY.</p> <p>Objective: Create a methodology to define standards which will determine trial court program and expense levels.</p>		
1. AOC will determine the feasibility of defining funding standards related to trial court programs and expenses.	In 2007 and 2007, a work group of the Court Management Council (including Ramsey Radwan, Paul Sherfey, and Roni Booth) has been working to develop uniform trial court financial reporting standards, focusing particularly on the development of standards	AOC staff 2008

	for court interpreter financial reporting. The work group is also seeking member representatives from the SCJA and DMCJA.	
<p>GOAL 4.3 SECURE ADEQUATE, STABLE AND LONG TERM FUNDING FOR THE WASHINGTON COURTS.</p> <p>Objective: Secure a stable and adequate funding stream for the Washington courts.</p>		
<p>1. Shift a fair share of those trial court expenses to the state that are mandated by statute or by the state's constitution: judges' salaries at all levels of court, language interpreters, juror costs, witness fees, juvenile dependency representation, juvenile dependency services, juvenile dependency guardians ad litem, creating the mandatory record of proceedings, mandatory arbitration and indigent criminal defense. To help cover the additional cost to the state, support legislation to create new and increased user fees and provide for an annual adjustment to court fees.</p>	<p>Court funding legislation, passed in 2005, increased certain fees to be deposited into a new equal justice sub-account. That account will fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal indigent defense assistance for trial courts. • Representation of parents in dependency and termination proceedings. • Civil legal representation of indigent persons. • Contribution to district and eligible elected municipal court judges' salaries. <p>\$569,000 was appropriated in AOC's 2006 budget to fund a study to be piloted in three jurisdictions where juror pay will be increased to the minimum hourly wage. The study will evaluate the effect of the pay increase on juror yield.</p> <p>Court funding efforts have continued under the Justice in Jeopardy Initiative in 2007 and 2008, including partial state funding of interpreter services.</p>	<p>Court Funding Task Force Implementation Committee (CFTFIC)</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>2. Increasing the overall funding of the trial courts to enable courts to meet their constitutional and statutory responsibilities. Supporting legislation creating new general fund resources if the legislature deems it necessary to fund additional state expenses identified above and to ensure adequate trial court funding.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>CFTFIC</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>3. Creating local court improvement accounts to ensure that a</p>	<p>The court funding bill provides for the</p>	<p>CFTFIC</p> <p>Complete</p>

<p>portion of the benefit from the shift of responsibility from county to state government inures to the benefit of the courts.</p>	<p>creation of trial court improvement accounts (TCIA) in jurisdictions where the state contributes to the judges' salaries. An amount equal to one hundred percent of the state's contribution must be deposited into the local TCIA.</p> <p>A TCIA Report has been created to enable AOC to track the usage of those accounts to ensure the benefits accrue to the trial courts.</p>	
<p>4. Conducting an analysis of the PSEA account to provide for more effective collection and division of court penalties and legislative assessments.</p>	<p>A sub-committee of the CFTFIC is analyzed traffic infraction penalty assessments and revenue distribution in 2006 and recommended no action. A reassessment will occur in 2010.</p>	<p>PSEA Sub-Committee</p> <p>Complete</p>
<p>5. Confer with legislative, executive and judicial stakeholders to explore alternative mechanisms for funding partial and whole judicial positions and associated staff that are necessary to implement legislative changes.</p>	<p>Jeff Hall and Mellani McAleenan met with Office of Financial Management staff in April 2008 to discuss exploring ways to operationalize funding for judicial costs resulting from legislation.</p>	<p>BJA Executive Director</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>GOAL 5.1 PROMOTE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE COURT PERFORMANCE</p> <p>Objective: Identify and disseminate best practices in court operations and administration.</p>		
<p>1. The BJA will develop a procedure for prioritizing and referring practices to the Best Practices Committee.</p>	<p>On hold while the Committee focuses on performance audit measures.</p>	<p>BJA Best Practices Committee (BPC)</p> <p>On hold</p>
<p>2. The Best Practices Committee will determine best practices for courts that encompass both efficiency and quality of justice.</p>	<p>On hold while the Committee focuses on performance audit measures.</p>	<p>BPC</p> <p>On hold</p>
<p>Objective: Measure and monitor court performance to ensure the efficient delivery of court services.</p>		
<p>1. The Best Practices Committee will assess the feasibility of implementing an automated court performance measurement system to work in conjunction with current case management and other related systems.</p> <p>To do so, the Committee will continue its partnership with Affiliated Computer Systems, Inc. (ACS) to pilot their</p>	<p>After extended pilots in three Washington courts, the Committee has ruled out the possibility of using the ACS system due to the additional data entry burden on court staff.</p>	<p>BPC</p> <p>Complete. Removed from the LRP in 2008.</p>

<p>CourtMetrix system in selected Washington courts. The ACS system is based on the National Trial Court Standards, and will be customized to capture measurements important to the Washington courts.</p>			
<p>2. The BJA will oversee the development of the criteria and methods by AOC to conduct court performance audits pursuant to GR 32.</p>	<p>Thirteen performance measures have been identified by the Committee for pilot testing.</p>	<p>BPC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>GOAL 5.2 IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SERVICES OFFERED BY COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION.</p>			
<p>Objective: Organize courts of limited jurisdiction into convenient, regional courts which consolidate services now provided by multiple smaller courts.</p>			
<p>1. In order to move toward the long-term goal of creating regional courts of limited jurisdiction, the BJA will support the update of Title 3 RCW including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Authorizing municipalities and counties to provide joint court services by interlocal agreement. b) Authorizing cities to contract with other cities to form regional municipal courts with elected judges. c) Emphasizing a collaborative regional approach to provision of district and municipal court services by expanding the role and membership of the districting committee. 	<p>Legislation authorizing municipalities and counties to provide joint court services, and authorizing cities to contract with other cities to form regional municipal courts was proposed in 2005, but failed.</p> <p>The BJA adopted a policy in November 2005 emphasizing the regional approach to the provision of district and municipal court services.</p> <p>There was ongoing work in the interim in collaboration with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association (DMCJA).</p> <p>AOC convened an ad hoc work group in July 2008 to draft legislation to create regional courts. The work group is scheduled to have draft legislation prepared in time for introduction in the 2009 Legislative Session. The work group includes CLJ and Superior Court judge representatives and a CLJ administrator, and is staffed by Mellani McAleenan.</p>	<p>DMCJA and Executive Director, Policy and Planning</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

GOAL 6.1 PROMOTE DECISIONAL INDEPENDENCE SO THAT JUDGES MAY ADMINISTER JUSTICE ACCORDING TO LAW WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR.			
Objective: Ensure that judges have the freedom to render decisions without political or public influence.			
1. The BJA will continue to work toward the goal that all judges, including part-time judges in courts of limited jurisdiction, stand for election.	2006 legislation failed. The bill was re-introduced in 2007. Regional court legislation that is currently being drafted for the 2009 legislative session will require election of judges for regional courts.	Executive Director, Policy and Planning	Ongoing
2. To differentiate their responsibilities from those of elected judges, the BJA will support limiting the authority of district and municipal court commissioners.	2SHB 2557, enacted in 2008, provides that effective July 1, 2008, district court commissioners cannot preside over trials in criminal matters or over civil jury trials unless agreed to by all parties. The provision becomes effective for municipal courts (except Seattle Municipal Court) on July 1, 2010.	DMCJA and Executive Director, Policy and Planning	Completed
3. The BJA will examine issues related to contribution levels for judicial campaigns.	2006 legislation passed limiting campaign contributions in judicial races.		Complete. Removed from LRP in 2008.
GOAL 6.2 PROMOTE THE INSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH IN A WAY THAT WILL FOSTER MUTUAL RESPECT AND COOPERATION AMONG THE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.			
Objective: Provide a forum for discussion and resolution of issues that arise between the court and the local executive or legislative authority.			
1. CIRT will continue to monitor local government's adherence to GR 29 (the Presiding Judge Rule), and to educate the courts and local governments regarding separation of powers issues.	The CIRT group is currently inactive and would need to be reactivated and reconstituted in order to fulfill this function.		

GOAL 7.1 IMPROVE ACCESS TO COURTS STATEWIDE			
Objective: Facilitate changes in courthouses throughout Washington State to ensure that individuals who have contact with the judicial branch of government are treated with respect and equality.			
1. Create a statewide curriculum for a volunteer docent program.	The Public Trust and Confidence Committee (PTCC) produced a report, "Navigating the Courts," which includes information on volunteer programs.	PTCC	Complete
2. A pilot project identifying 'key confidence interaction points' in courts throughout Washington State.	PTCC produced a handbook, "Key Confidence Interaction Points," which summarizes pilot projects in Fife Municipal Court, and at the King County Regional Justice Center. The handbook is also aimed at assisting courts in forming a workgroup that can focus on availability and usability of information at the courthouse with the goal of increasing public awareness and improving customer service.	PTCC	Complete
3. The Committee will work with the civil equal justice community to facilitate the adoption of their recommendations.	There are ongoing communication efforts including a newly-completed handout for pro se litigants in superior courts.	PTCC	Complete
GOAL 7.2 IMPROVE THE PUBLIC'S AND THE MEDIA'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE COURT SYSTEM			
Objective: Increase the media's level of knowledge of how the judicial branch of government operates; increase the level of public outreach by judges throughout Washington State; and increase the amount of information given to citizens who serve as jurors each day.			
1. The Committee will develop a local court media outreach how-to kit for all presiding judges, including items such as template annual reports, press releases, guest editorials, and media pamphlets.	PTCC has developed the Presiding Judge Outreach Toolkit (see Goal 1.1 above).	PTCC	Complete
2. The Committee will create a curriculum for a "Courts 101" workshop for the media and a companion comprehensive media guide.	The media guide is complete and has been distributed to the media and to the judiciary. The decision was made not to conduct a workshop.	PTCC	Complete

<p>3. The Committee will undertake efforts to increase appreciation of jurors, and their understanding of their rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p>PTCC created model speaking points for judges to use during juror orientation and new juror appreciation posters. A new juror video was produced with the assistance of the State Department of Information Services and Snohomish Superior Court staff and bench.</p> <p>A 2008 project currently underway is a "Juror's Rights and Responsibilities document"</p>	<p>PTCC</p>	<p>Complete With the exception of the 2008 project</p>
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COURT TOURS FOR LEGISLATORS

Planning Materials

INTRODUCTION

The Washington State Legislature is a true, part-time citizen legislature with state Senators and Representatives coming from all walks of life and professions. As such, most legislators may not be familiar with courts in general or Washington State Courts in particular. In fact, of the 147 State Senators and Representatives serving in the 2008 legislature, only eleven hold a law degree and may be reasonably expected to have a working knowledge of the law and our courts. Two of those eleven have recently announced their “retirement” from the legislature. An effective way to fill that knowledge gap is to invite legislators to pay a visit to the courts in their district, introducing them to the work-a-day realities of Washington courts and the real-life impacts on Washington State Citizens.

These visits also help to build the personal relationships between legislators and judges and court staff that are vital to promote and institute judicial branch policy goals relating to the administration of justice.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to encourage judges to invite their legislators to a court in his or her district for a half-day visit and tour. Each individually tailored visit is designed to give legislators a personal understanding of the volume, complexity, and variety of the daily duties and responsibilities of a judge, as well as the extensive responsibilities of court clerks and administrators. This experience is intended to impress upon legislators the significant role played by the courts and the justice system, their impact on the daily lives of our citizens, and the need for legislators' support. It is anticipated that this deeper understanding of the difficult job of our courts will come to mind as legislative decisions are made. In other states, such as California, from which this idea and some of the materials are respectfully borrowed, such visits have been overwhelmingly successful and well-received by judges and legislators.

OVERVIEW

Legislators generally spend a morning with a host judge from their district. The morning usually begins with a briefing in the judge's chambers, during which the judge explains the judicial system, the calendar(s) to be observed that day, the type of decisions made for each case category, and the role of the various participants in the courtroom. The judge may wish to explain that the legislator's presence will not be announced in the courtroom.

When scheduling, the host court should choose a day that will demonstrate the high volume of cases brought before the court, or in lower volume courts, the variety of work and breadth of the law handled by the judge. In addition, the visit usually includes a tour of the court facility and a visit to the clerk's office.

The court session and the tour are usually followed by a debriefing session, where questions about the morning can be answered and district and statewide issues can be discussed. This session may be held over lunch with other invited guests from the court (e.g. presiding judge, court executive).

While most of your time should be spent discussing your court and its procedures, you may be asked specific questions related to policy. Please keep in mind that when you answer, you are speaking as a representative of the state's judiciary. As part of the preparation for the visit, AOC staff will be happy to provide you with information on judicial branch legislative proposals and priorities.

It is vitally important that these visits be friendly and informational. One of the key benefits of this program is the strong relationships that are established between judges and legislators, resulting in legislators' increased familiarity with local courts and judges and with the way the judicial branch operates in general. As a result, the legislator will be better able to respond when issues and concerns come up in the future. The visit is not the time to make requests of the legislator on behalf of the court or the judiciary. Rather, it is a time to build relationships and share information about the important work of the courts.

GOALS

While the purpose of these visits is to develop relationships and enhance the legislature's understanding of the judicial branch, it is worth noting that the Supreme Court adopted the following Principal Policy Goals of the Washington State Judicial Branch on June 5, 2008:

- **Fair and Effective Administration of Justice in All Civil and Criminal Cases.** Washington courts will openly, fairly, efficiently and effectively administer justice in all criminal and civil cases, consistent with constitutional mandates and the judiciary's duty to maintain the highest level of public trust and confidence in the courts.

- **Accessibility.** Washington courts, court facilities and court systems will be open and accessible to all participants regardless of cultural, linguistic, ability-based or other characteristics that serve as access barriers.
- **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 counsel.
- **Commitment to Effective Court Management.** Washington courts will employ and maintain systems and practices that enhance effective court management.
- **Appropriate Staffing and Support.** Washington courts will be appropriately staffed and effectively managed, and court personnel, court managers and court systems will be effectively supported.

Each proposal made to the legislature will contemplate these goals. More specific detail on this year's legislative agenda is available from AOC staff.

SUGGESTED AGENDA

7:30 A.M. COFFEE WITH LEGISLATOR IN JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

The judge will use this time to explain the following to the legislator:

- Overview of the court calendar
- Types of cases to be heard during the court session
- Typical issues involved for each case type
- The role of the various participants in the courtroom

8:30 A.M. COURT CALENDAR SESSION

10:30 A.M. TOUR OF THE COURT FACILITY

- Key areas of the court facility to consider include the Clerk's office jury room.
- If possible, please introduce your legislature to the Court Administrator, Clerk and any other key staff.

12:00 P.M. LUNCH DEBRIEFING SESSION

During lunch, the legislator, the judge, and other guests will have the opportunity to discuss local and state issues of interest to the judiciary and the legislature. The judge should explain his or her duties when they are not on the bench and what he or she will be doing that afternoon.

1:00 P.M. SESSION IS CONCLUDED

If the legislator visits a trial court during the morning session, he or she may wish to continue the visit in the afternoon with a tour of the court facility, a meeting with the court administrator, etc. Alternatively, the legislator may wish to arrange an afternoon visit at another court nearby.

PLANNING FOR FOLLOW-UP

An on-going and collaborative relationship between the judicial and legislative branches is essential. This visit is intended to establish or enhance effective communication between the courts and legislators, and it is imperative to foster this relationship on a continuing basis. To this end, we encourage host judges to propose, and if possible schedule, a follow-up event or meeting with legislators after their court visit. There are numerous existing groups and events in your community that may be of interest to legislators. Alternatively, legislators often hold local “town hall” meetings that judges may wish to consider attending. Interactions of this type are often ideal opportunities for legislators to learn about issues of concern to the court and the justice community at the local level.

ADDITIONAL VISITS WITH LEGISLATORS

Many other opportunities exist to meet formally or informally with legislators. Legislators hold 15-minute meetings in their Olympia offices during the legislative session (generally mid-January through May, at the latest). Many also have local, district offices where they are able to meet for longer periods of time during the interim. If you need assistance in scheduling meetings with your legislators, AOC staff can offer guidance.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Judges, court administrators, and bar leaders are encouraged to develop new opportunities to meet with legislators. As mentioned above, consider the groups or events that already exist in your court or surrounding communities that would be informative and educational for legislators.

Other possibilities for local meetings include:

- Coordinating with the courts in your legislators’ district for a “Meet Your Judges” night to get acquainted and provide information to the legislators about the courts.
- Holding an evening open house at a court, or in a community center, with an invitation to community leaders to meet with their judges and legislators.

Bear in mind that these local meetings are intended to be informative and educational. They should not be focused on political issues. Try to ensure that participants from the bench are aware that the purpose is to provide information about the courts, not to lobby their legislators.

WHERE TO FIND LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

➤ General Bill Information Resources

To find the most up-to-date bill information, go to <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/>. Here you can search for bill text by bill number, author or subject area. You can find bill histories (the dates of action, committee votes, and amendment dates), previous versions of the bill, analysis from the legislative policy committees (ex: Senate Judiciary Committee analysis), and vote information. You can also create your own online lists to track bills of interest to you.

Other Washington legislative information is also available at www.leg.wa.gov/legislature including Washington State House and Senate home pages, as well as the individual legislator home pages and legislative calendar information.

➤ AOC Resources

You may also obtain more information by contacting Mellani McAleenan, AOC's Executive Director of Policy and Planning, at Mellani.McAleenan@courts.wa.gov or (360) 357-2113.

For information specific to the Superior Court Judges' Association, please contact Regina McDougall, AOC's staff to the SCJA, at Regina.McDougall@courts.wa.gov or (360) 705-5337.

For information specific to the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association, please contact Ashley DeMoss, AOC's staff to the DMCA, at Ashley.DeMoss@courts.wa.gov or (360) 705-5226.

ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) was established by the 1957 Legislature and operates under the direction and supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, pursuant to Chapter 2.56 RCW. The AOC is organized into four areas:

- **Administration** - Provides overall management of the AOC based on direction and guidance from the Supreme Court. Included in those responsibilities are planning, direction, and coordination of agency operations which includes administrative support for human resource needs of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, trial courts and AOC staff.
- **Information Services Division** - The Information Services Division provides support to the courts through the development, operation, and maintenance of the Judicial Information System (JIS) that supports automation in juvenile, municipal, district, superior, and appellate courts. Over 10,000 users access data on the JIS, including judges, court staff, attorneys, law enforcement, and private sector businesses.

- **Judicial Services Division** - The Judicial Services Division provides comprehensive professional and technical support to the state's 255 courts in the following areas: Front Office Services, Court Services, Education, Legal Services, Planning/Development, Public Information, and Research Services.
- **Management Services Division** - The Management Services Division provides integrated budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, revenue monitoring and analysis and contract management for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, State Law Library, Office of Civil Legal Aid, Office of Public Defense and the Administrative Office of the Courts. Division staff also provide administrative and technical financial assistance to the states' trial courts.

The AOC also provides coordination, support, and oversight of the funding for a variety of special programs.

~ The AOC would like to extend a note of thanks to the California Administrative Office of the Courts and the Washington State Legislature for their assistance in the drafting of this document.

Judicial Branch

ADVOCACY: Speaking out on issues of concern. This can be as formal as sitting down and talking to a legislator; as intensive as engaging in efforts to make a change in laws or policies, or as simple as telling the impact of a law.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY GUIDE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS

UPDATED AUGUST 2008



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For more information contact:

Mellani McAleenan, Executive Director, Policy & Planning
Board for Judicial Administration
Temple of Justice
PO Box 41174
Olympia, WA 98504-1174
(360) 357-2113
FAX (360) 357-2127

2009-011 Biennium Information & Advocacy Guide

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Introduction

As noted in Canon 4 of the Code of Judicial Conduct, “[J]udges are in a unique position to contribute to the improvement of the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.” Many judges from around the state and from all court levels are involved in developing legislative proposals that would help to improve the administration of justice in our state. The work cannot stop there. Legislators need to hear from their judicial branch constituents that these proposals are critical to maintaining a free and just society. Because of that fact, this *Legislative Advocacy Guide* has been created to help judges advocate for such improvements through the Legislature.

The guide offers a set of tips for how and when to communicate with legislators. These tips have been accumulated from a variety of established sources with generous assistance from the Association of Washington Cities.

It also provides a detailed overview of the legislative process as well as definitions of some important terms for understanding that process. A bill may move very quickly through this process, and not all stages of the life of a bill will be obvious to someone who isn’t watching it closely. However, it offers the background that should help in tracking bills and having informed conversations with legislators and their staff.

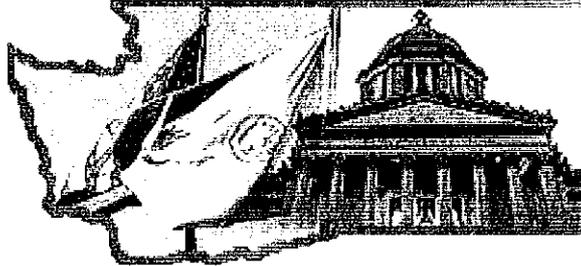
Finally, contact information for AOC legislative staff and legislators, lists of legislators by legislative district and maps of the legislative districts are provided to help with communicating with legislators or AOC staff about legislative issues.

Thank you for all of your efforts to band together around a few key proposals each year, promoting policies that will improve the administration of justice throughout the state.

Chief Justice Gerry Alexander
Washington State Supreme Court

Section I:

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS...*IN BRIEF*



This section offers a brief overview of the legislative process and defines some key terms that you will need to know when advocating for judicial branch concerns in the Legislature.

(For more detailed information, see the Overview of the Legislative Process on the Legislature's website:
[http://www.leg.wa.gov/WorkingwithLeg/.](http://www.leg.wa.gov/WorkingwithLeg/))

How a Bill Becomes a Law

A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or House of Representatives or both. Only a legislator can introduce a bill.

Roughly 2,500 bills are introduced each year.

It is referred to a committee for a hearing. The committee studies the bill and may hold public hearings on it. It can then pass, reject or take no action on the bill.

Many bills fail to pass and "die" at this stage.

The committee report on a passed bill is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee can either take no action or place the bill on the second reading of the calendar for debate before the entire body.

At the second reading, a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage.

Only about 800 bills typically make it to this stage each year.

After passing one house, the bill goes through the same procedure as above in the other house.

If amendments are made, the other house must approve the changes.

When the final version of the bill is accepted in both houses, it is signed by the House and Senate leaders and sent to the governor.

Roughly 400 bills typically pass out of the full Legislature each year.

The governor may sign the bill into law as it is or veto all or part of it. If the governor fails to act on the bill, it will become law without a signature.

Types of Measures

Bill: A proposed law presented to the Legislature for consideration; it may originate in either house.

Joint Memorial: A message or petition addressed to the president, Congress, or the head of any other agency of the federal or state government, asking for consideration of some matter of concern to the state or region. Proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution are also in the form of joint memorials.

Joint Resolution: An act of the Legislature which proposes an amendment to the state constitution for reference to the people for acceptance or rejection. Joint resolutions must receive a two-thirds affirmation vote in each house.

Concurrent Resolution: A resolution relating to the internal operation of the Legislature, in which one house concurs in the action of the other; it may originate in either house.

Floor Resolution: A resolution adopted by either house usually honoring or commemorating an individual, organization, or event. It also may call for some type of action.

Initiative: A legislative power vested in the people. There are two types: (1) initiative to the people, which goes directly to the voters without consideration by the Legislature; and (2) initiative to the Legislature, which is considered by the Legislature at its next regular session, and if not enacted, is placed on the next general election ballot.

Definition of Terms

"Drop in the Hopper": Members who wish to introduce a bill drop the signed text into the hopper, a box for receiving newly proposed legislation, at any time the Legislature is in session. Slang for introducing a measure is to "drop a bill," meaning dropping it into the hopper.

Amendment: Any change in a bill, resolution or memorial. A committee amendment is an amendment proposed in a committee meeting. A floor amendment is an amendment proposed on the floor of a legislative chamber.

Striking Amendment: Amendment removing everything after the title and inserting a whole new bill.

HB: Abbreviation for House Bill.

SB: Abbreviation for Senate Bill.

S (Substitute): A new bill is proposed by a committee to replace the original one. The substitution must be approved by the entire body.

E (Engrossed): Incorporates amendments that were passed by the house of origin (where the bill was introduced).

Scope and Object: If an amendment offered to a proposed bill does not relate closely to the content of the bill, a member may raise "scope and object." The presiding officer then rules if the amendment is "in order" or "out of order."

Enacted: When a bill is passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the governor.

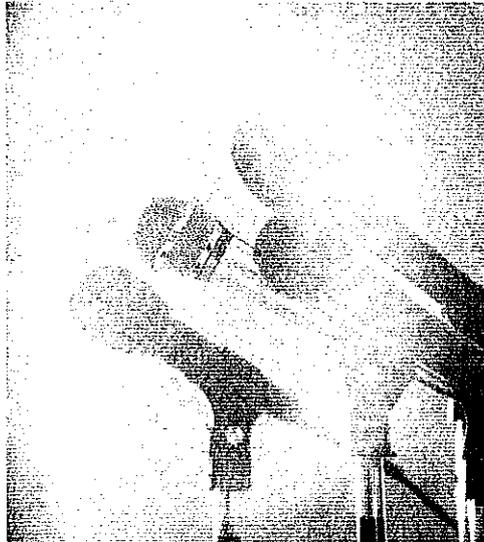
New Section: Proposed new language to be added as a new section to existing law.

Veto: Partial or complete rejection of a bill by the governor. The governor has the power to veto sections of bills but cannot make any additions.

Override: The Legislature can override the governor's veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Section II:

Impacting the Process



Every year, hundreds of new laws are proposed to the Legislature, many of which could impact Washington courts. Every year, judges can and do make a difference in this process for the good of the courts, court users and the administration of justice.

Judicial Advocacy in the Legislature

Over the years, the Ethics Advisory Committee has reviewed several matters concerning judicial activity outside the courts. The Committee has relied on Canons 2, 3, 4 and 7 of the Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC) to arrive at its opinions, citing the CJC as “the primary authority for setting forth the conduct by which members of the judiciary are bound¹.” Generally, these Canons provide:

- Canon 2(A) – Judges should...act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.
- Canon 3 – The judicial duties of judges should take precedence over all other activities.
- Canon 4(A-B) – Judges may participate in activities concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice including legislative hearings.
- Canon 7(A)(5) – Judges shall refrain from political activity inappropriate to their judicial office.

Some key issues have been raised before the Ethics Advisory Committee and should be considered when advocating for or against any particular legislation.

1. Canon 4(A) and 4(B) clearly permits judges to participate in activities concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice including legislative hearings², – as long as those activities do not interfere with the performance of judicial duties (Canon 3)³ or cast doubt on the judges’ capacity to decide impartially any issue that may come before them (Canons 2 and 4)⁴.
2. A judicial officer may address those aspects of legislation that impact members of the judiciary but not those aspects that apply to other elected or appointed officials outside the judicial branch⁵.
3. Both CJC Canon 4(A) and 7(A)(5) permit a judicial officer to address the impact on the court of a proposal that may raise or diminish general government revenue from which the court is funded. The comments should be confined to the effect the proposal will have on the courts and their funding and not address any other governmental services⁶.

¹ Opinion 95-04

² Opinion 92-02, 95-04, 00-16, 04-04

³ Opinion 04-04

⁴ Opinion 92-02

⁵ Opinion 00-16

⁶ Opinion 04-04

Judicial Advocacy & the PDC

Q. I called or emailed my legislators asking them to support a particular bill. Do I have to report this contact?

A. Telephone conversations and written communications, whether by email or on paper are not reportable. This is a general exception that applies equally to elected judges and non-elected court personnel such as court commissioners and court staff. RCW 42.17.190 (5)(d)

Q. I travelled to Olympia to meet with a legislator to discuss a particular bill. Do I have to report this contact?

A. It is not necessary to report in-person lobbying by an elected official. RCW 42.17.190 (5)(d)

Non-elected judicial officers and staff are not required to report this contact if it is limited to less than 4 times in any 3 month period. RCW 42.17.160(5) and RCW 42.17.190(5)(d)

Q. I travelled to Olympia to testify at a hearing. Do I have to report this contact?

A. Elected judges are not required to report this contact. RCW 42.17.160(10)

Non-elected judicial officers and staff who limit their lobbying activities to testifying at public sessions of committees of the legislature are not required to report that contact. RCW 42.17.160(1)

In-person lobbying includes testifying at legislative committee and state agency hearings for agency employees. In-person lobbying on behalf of an agency by all of its employees or lobbyists (excluding elected officials who lobby on behalf of an agency) totaling, in the aggregate for the agency, no more than 4 days (or parts of 4 days) during any 3 consecutive months is non-reportable. Monitoring committee or agency hearings does not constitute lobbying and does not count toward this four-day threshold. PDC's Manual of Reporting Instructions for Public Agency Lobbyists

Q. I had coffee or lunch with a legislator to discuss a particular bill and I paid for both of us. Do I have to report this expenditure?

A. The expenditure must be reported if all expenditures exceed \$15 total for the 3 month period. RCW 42.17.190(5)(d)

Q. I invited our local legislator to visit our court and observe court proceedings and shared information about court programs. Do I have to report this contact?

A. Elected judges are not required to report this contact. RCW 42.17.160(10).

Non-elected judicial officers and staff are not required to report this contact if it is limited to less than 4 times in any 3 month period. RCW 42.17.160(5) and RCW 42.17.190(5)(d)

"Lobbying" is defined as an attempt to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation. If the contact does not include "lobbying" as defined in RCW 42.17.020, it is not required to be reported by any person.

Bill Tracking and Legislative Positions

To watch bills of particular interest to your court and to find out what positions, if any, the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) and other legislative committees have taken on a bill, use the AOC Bill Tracker. The bill tracker can be found at, <http://inside.courts.wa.gov> through the Legislative Information link under the Judges' Resources menu on the left.

The screenshot shows the AOC Bill Tracker interface for bill 2625HB 2176. Annotations include:

- Click one to view all bills or dead or active bills only.** (points to the 'Dead' filter)
- Click to view list of bills reviewed by the BJA, SCJA, or DMCJA.** (points to the 'Select Assoc' dropdown)
- AOC staff responsible for tracking the bill.** (points to the 'Billtrackers' list including Colleen Clark, Dak Heide, Doug Heide, Jeff Hall, Lynn Allard, Mattan McFennan, Ramay Nadvan, and Regina McDougall)
- Click to view judicial association positions on the bill.** (points to the 'Associations' table)
- Click to get more details about the bill from the Legislature's website.** (points to the 'Go to Legislative Bill' link)
- Click to see upcoming hearings.** (points to the 'Hearings' table)
- Click to find the status of the bill.** (points to the 'Status History' table)

Session: 2007-08

Bill Number: 2625HB 2176
Title: Interpreter services
Sponsors: APP (Lantz)
Bill Summary: Revising provisions involving court interpreters.
Co-Filed Bill: 5005
Message Board:

Fiscal Note: Fiscal Note entered on 02/20/07
 Fiscal Note entered on 03/16/07
 Fiscal Note entered on 02/15/08
 Fiscal Note entered on 03/17/08

Billtrackers:

- Colleen Clark
- Dak Heide
- Doug Heide
- Jeff Hall
- Lynn Allard
- Mattan McFennan
- Ramay Nadvan
- Regina McDougall

Most recent Legislative Status = E25HB

Associations	Hearings	Versions	Status History	Fiscal Note	Original Date
E25HB	2176	APP (Lantz)	Revising provisions involving court interpreters.		03/03/2007
25HB	2176	APP (Lantz)	Revising provisions involving court interpreters.		03/03/2007
9HB	2176	JUD(Lantz)	Revising provisions involving court interpreters.		02/21/2007
1HB	2176	(Lantz)	Revising provisions involving court interpreters.		02/12/2007
2625HB	2176	APP (Lantz)	Revising provisions involving court interpreters.		03/03/2007

The BJA, Superior Court Judges Association and District and Municipal Court Judges Association Legislative Committees review legislative proposals and determine what position, if any, they will take. Committees are comprised of judges from urban and rural courts throughout the state. They meet to debate and negotiate the relative benefits or harms of potential legislation on the administration of justice, and they review and respond to proposals during the session. The efforts of these committees are always most effective when judges from around the state support the positions they have taken. Find up-to-date committee positions on the AOC bill tracker.

Position Definitions

- Request – The identified association legislative committee has taken an active role in drafting, seeking sponsors, and advocating for the proposed legislation.
- Support – The identified legislative committee approves of and may actively advocate for the proposed legislation.
- Oppose – The identified legislative committee disapproves of and may actively work to defeat the proposed legislation.
- Watch – The identified legislative committee has identified the bill as one with potential concerns and will monitor its activity for changes.
- No Position – The identified legislative committee takes no position whatsoever on the bill and may not comment further on it.

Effective Communications with Legislators

Legislators want to know what their constituents think, but they often have very little time available to discuss the issues thoroughly, especially once the Legislature is in session. This applies to all types of communication, whether in person or by phone or email. Consider some of the following suggestions that may help communicate effectively with legislators and successfully advocate for judicial branch concerns.

- ✓ **Know your legislator.**
Get to know them by meeting and talking with them between legislative sessions. To start, read your legislators' bios; all of them have brief bios posted on the Senate and House of Representatives' websites. Try to make a connection, so communications can be more personal. Ask their assistants about their preferred method of communication during session.
- ✓ **Know their assistants.**
Don't forget to get to know the legislative assistants. Their opinions are important to legislators, so you will want to be on good terms with them.
- ✓ **Timing is everything.**
Throughout the year, engage in regular communications to build a relationship. During session, respond to action requests as soon as possible.
- ✓ **Keep it local.**
Make local connections to statewide policy requests.
- ✓ **Make it matter.**
Don't worry about the small stuff – communications should carry a degree of importance.
- ✓ **Be prepared.**
Know the arguments on the opposite side, and answer them.
- ✓ **Be credible.**
Always tell the truth, and don't hesitate to say when you don't know the answer. It is always better to follow-up with good information; legislators may come to see you as a trusted source of information.
- ✓ **Assume no knowledge.**
Most legislators are not familiar with courts or court issues. Make sure to include the most crucial information about an issue, and remember to avoid using acronyms.
- ✓ **Be concise, and ask for what you want.**
Even though legislators won't have all of the information, they won't have time to hear it all when the Legislature is in session. Get to the point and clearly ask for what you want.
- ✓ **Legislators can help.**
Don't accept "I'm not a member of that committee, so I can't help you." A concerned legislator can always help.
- ✓ **Follow up and thank them.**
Get back to legislators quickly with any information you agreed to get for them. Check back about progress with your request. Thank them for all of their efforts and consideration for judicial branch concerns.

Committee Hearings Basics

Judicial association legislative committee members or AOC staff may contact you to speak to a House or Senate committee on a particular bill. Whoever contacts you should work with you on what the committee needs to hear. Therefore, this part of the guide offers some general information about what to expect when you come to Olympia to speak to a committee, and it provides the logistical information you'll need to get where you're going.

What to Expect in the Hearing and the Basics of Testifying

Legislative hearings are conducted informally. They are not like judicial proceedings and the rules are somewhat relaxed. It is not uncommon for four or more bills to be scheduled during one two-hour hearing. Time is usually limited, so be brief and direct. Be prepared to limit your oral testimony to 3-5 minutes. Written testimony should not be read at committee hearings. Committee staff will distribute copies of written testimony to members of the committee if you bring a sufficient number – approximately 20 copies – but written comments are not required.

Other persons may offer similar testimony at the hearing, avoid duplication by concurring with the point and moving on to other topics. If possible, coordinate testimony in advance of the hearing.

You must sign in to testify on a bill. Locate the sign-up sheet near the entrance of the hearing room and write your name, address, and whether you favor or oppose the bill. Indicate whether or not you wish to testify. Check to see if copies of proposed amendments or substitute bills are available – make sure you are speaking to the most current version. Prior to your testimony, take your written materials to the committee staff for distribution.

When you testify, begin by introducing yourself and any group you are representing. State specifically whether you support or oppose the bill. Succinctly state the reasons for your position. Be prepared for questions and comments from committee members. These are designed to gain additional information, but don't answer if you are not sure of the answer. Tell the members you will send a written answer to the committee, and then follow through.

Finding the Hearing Room

House of Representatives committee hearings take place in the John L. O'Brien building, and Senate committee hearings take place in the John A. Cherberg building. Go to the Agenda link at <http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/calendar/> to find the hearing room where it will be held.

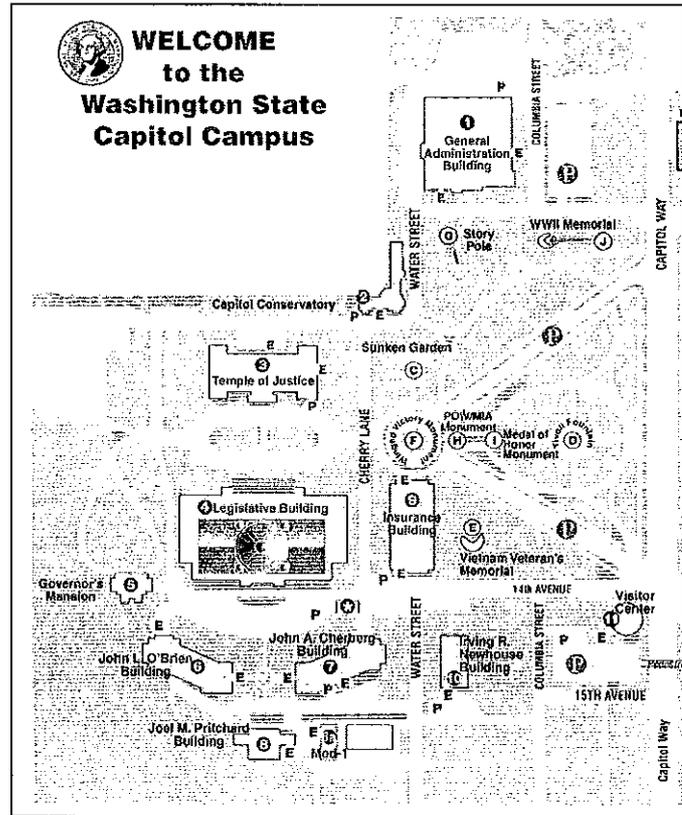
Directions to the Capitol Campus Visitor Information Center

From I-5 Southbound: Bear right on ramp at sign reading "Exit 105A to State Capitol" and go West for 0.8 miles. Continue on 14th Ave SE and go West for 0.4 miles to the Visitor Information Center at Capitol Way S at 14th Ave SW. Travel to parking location from there.

From I-5 Northbound: Bear right on ramp at sign reading "Exit 105A to State Capitol" and go Northeast for 0.3 miles. Bear right on 14th Ave SE and go West for 0.6 miles to Capitol Way S at 14th Ave SW. Travel to parking location from there.

Nearby Parking Locations

- Visitor Information Center Parking. Located at the Visitor Information Center at 14th and Capitol Way. There is a \$.50 per hour charge. The phone number is (360) 586-3460.
- North and South Diagonal Parking. Located along the North and South Diagonal streets on the Capitol Campus. There is a \$.50 per hour charge.
- General Administration Parking Garage (upper level) on the corner of 11th Avenue and Columbia Street. There is a \$.50 per hour charge.
- For information about off-site parking and free use of the "Dash" intercity transit shuttle, see www.leg.wa.gov/Workingwithleg/dashshuttle.htm



AOC Legislative Team Contacts List

AOC Legislative Staff	Primary Focus for Bill Tracking	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Mellani McAleenan	BJA/Multi-court level legislation	360-357-2113	mellani.mcaleenan@courts.wa.gov
Jeff Hall	BJA/Multi-court level legislation	360-357-2131	jeff.hall@courts.wa.gov
Dirk Marler	JSD Staff and program impact	360-705-5211	dirk.marler@courts.wa.gov
Ramsey Radwan	Appropriations; Budget; Capital; Funding Accounts	360-357-2406	ramsey.radwan@courts.wa.gov
Julia Appel	Fiscal notes	360-705-5229	julia.appel@courts.wa.gov
Rick Neidhardt	Court of Appeals legislation	360-357-2125	rick.neidhardt@courts.wa.gov
Regina McDougall	Superior courts and juvenile offender legislation	360-705-5337	regina.mcdougall@courts.wa.gov
Janet Skreen	Superior court juvenile and family law legislation	360-705-5252	janet.skreen@courts.wa.gov
Lynne Alfasso	Superior court criminal legislation; Superior court civil legislation; Probate; Guardianship	360-357-2157	lynne.alfasso@courts.wa.gov
Ashley DeMoss	District and municipal courts legislation	360-705-5226	ashley.demoss@courts.wa.gov
John Bell	Privacy/public access	360-704-4029	john.bell@courts.wa.gov
Rick Coplen	Jury legislation	360-705-5306	Rick.coplen@courts.wa.gov
Colleen Clark	Bill Tracker System, Bill Assignments, and Fiscal Note Coordinator	360-704-4143	colleen.clark@courts.wa.gov

Action Requests

Action Requests are only sent when it is important that your legislators hear from the judicial branch about how their action might affect the courts. Action Requests are not sent lightly.

Generally these requests are very time sensitive and will usually arrive by e-mail, but you could also be contacted by phone or letter.

The Action Request will give you a brief synopsis of what is needed from you along with talking points to help you get your message across. Contact with your legislator could be by e-mail, phone or fax.

Some Action Requests might also include a pre-drafted letter or e-mail that you can customize with your court information where appropriate.

Sample Emailed Action Request from the 2006 Legislative Session

Good morning,

The Board for Judicial Administration needs your assistance in contacting **Senator Darlene Fairley** regarding SB 6342.

SB 6342 requires that all municipal court judges be elected in Washington State. Currently cities have the option of electing or appointing municipal court judges unless they are compensated for more than 35 hours per week, in which case they must be elected.

SB 6342 is currently in the Senate Rules Committee and is one step away from going to the Senate Floor for a vote. Please ask the Senator to vote "YES" when this bill comes to the floor for a vote.

The points to make in supporting your request are:

- When a judge is appointed, they are subject to pressure with the specter of not being re-appointed in the background.
- There is a significant difference when conversations are elected official to elected official. Even though municipal court judges serve a "term of office" like council members and mayors, parity is lost when they are appointed to the office rather than elected.
- This difference plays out in real life – where judges are elected, city organizational charts show judges on the same level as their legislative and executive counter parts, reporting to the citizens of the city. Where judges are appointed, city organizational charts either don't show the judge at all or show them as reporting to the Mayor or Council.

Senator Fairley can be contacted at: fairley.darlene@leg.wa.gov or by calling 360-786-7662.

Please let me know if Senator Fairley will vote in favor of this bill when it reaches the floor. And please feel free to call me if you have any questions prior to contacting the Senator. My cell phone number is (360) 870-5053. Thank you.

To view the bill, go to: SB [6324](#).

Web Resources

Washington Courts Extranet

<http://inside.courts.wa.gov/>

Click on Judges Resources/Legislative Information for the AOC Bill Tracker, fiscal note information and current bill summaries.

Washington State Legislature

www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/

Agendas, Schedules & Calendars

www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/calendar/

Session Bill Cutoff Calendar, Daily and Weekly Meeting Schedules and Committee Agendas

Bill Information

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/billinfo/>

Fiscal Notes

www.ofm.wa.gov/fns/

Overview of the Legislative Process

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/WorkingwithLeg/overview.htm>

A look at the legislative process from Prefiling to Governor's Actions.

TVW

www.tvw.org

Listen to or watch live floor debates, find out if a hearing will be televised, or search the archives for a specific meeting.

AOC Resources

You may also obtain more information by contacting Mellani McAleenan, AOC's Executive Director of Policy and Planning, at Mellani.McAleenan@courts.wa.gov or (360) 357-2113.

For information specific to the Superior Court Judges' Association, please contact Regina McDougall, AOC's staff to the SCJA, at Regina.McDougall@courts.wa.gov or (360) 705-5337.

For information specific to the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association, please contact Ashley DeMoss, AOC's staff to the DMCJA, at Ashley.DeMoss@courts.wa.gov or (360) 705-5226.

ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) was established by the 1957 Legislature and operates under the direction and supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, pursuant to Chapter 2.56 RCW. The AOC is organized into four areas:

- **Administration** - Provides overall management of the AOC based on direction and guidance from the Supreme Court. Included in those responsibilities are planning, direction, and coordination of agency operations which includes administrative support for human resource needs of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, trial courts and AOC staff.
- **Information Services Division** - *The Information Services Division provides support to the courts through the development, operation, and maintenance of the Judicial Information System (JIS) that supports automation in juvenile, municipal, district, superior, and appellate courts. Over 10,000 users access data on the JIS, including judges, court staff, attorneys, law enforcement, and private sector businesses.*
- **Judicial Services Division** - *The Judicial Services Division provides comprehensive professional and technical support to the state's 255 courts in the following areas: Front Office Services, Court Services, Education, Legal Services, Planning/Development, Public Information, and Research Services.*
- **Management Services Division** - *The Management Services Division provides integrated budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, revenue monitoring and analysis and contract management for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, State Law Library, Office of Civil Legal Aid, Office of Public Defense and the Administrative Office of the Courts. Division staff also provide administrative and technical financial assistance to the states' trial courts.*

The AOC also provides coordination, support, and oversight of the funding for a variety of special programs.

Senate Members, Districts, and Counties

Members of the Legislature, current through November 2008

Member	Party	District	Counties
Benton, Don	R	17	Clark (P)
Berkey, Jean	D	38	Snohomish (P)
Brandland, Dale	R	42	Whatcom (P)
Brown, Lisa	D	3	Spokane (P)
Carrell, Mike	R	28	Pierce (P)
Delvin, Jerome	R	8	Benton (P)
Eide, Tracey	D	30	King (P)
Fairley, Darlene	D	32	King (P), Snohomish (P)
Franklin, Rosa	D	29	Pierce (P)
Fraser, Karen	D	22	Thurston (P)
Hargrove, James	D	24	Clallam, Grays Harbor (P), Jefferson
Hatfield, Brian	D	19	Cowlitz (P), Grays Harbor (P), Pacific, Wahkiakum
Haugen, Mary Margaret	D	10	Island, Skagit (P), Snohomish (P)
Hewitt, Mike	R	16	Benton (P), Columbia, Franklin (P), Walla Walla
Hobbs, Steve	D	44	Snohomish (P)
Holmquist, Janéa	R	13	Grant (P), Kittitas, Yakima (P)
Honeyford, Jim	R	15	Clark (P), Klickitat, Skamania, Yakima (P)
Jacobsen, Ken	D	46	King (P)
Kastama, Jim	D	25	Pierce (P)
Kauffman, Claudia	D	47	King (P)
Keiser, Karen	D	33	King (P)
Kilmer, Derek	D	26	Kitsap (P), Pierce (P)
King, Curtis	R	14	Yakima (P)
Kline, Adam	D	37	King (P)
Kohl-Welles, Jeanne	D	36	King (P)
Marr, Chris	D	6	Spokane (P)
McAuliffe, Rosemary	D	1	King (P), Snohomish (P)
McCaslin, Bob	R	4	Spokane (P)
McDermott, Joe	D	34	King (P)
Morton, Bob	R	7	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan (P), Pend Oreille, Spokane (P), Stevens
Murray, Ed	D	43	King (P)

Oemig, Eric	D	45	King (P)
Parlette, Linda Evans	R	12	Chelan, Douglas, Grant (P), Okanogan (P)
Pflug, Cheryl	R	5	King (P)
Prentice, Margarita	D	11	King (P)
Pridemore, Craig	D	49	Clark (P)
Rasmussen, Marilyn	D	2	Pierce (P), Thurston (P)
Regala, Debbie	D	27	Pierce (P)
Roach, Pam	R	31	King (P), Pierce (P)
Rockefeller, Phil	D	23	Kitsap (P)
Schoesler, Mark	R	9	Adams, Asotin, Franklin (P), Garfield, Spokane (P), Whitman
Sheldon, Tim	D	35	Grays Harbor (P), Kitsap (P), Mason, Thurston (P)
Shin, Paull	D	21	Snohomish (P)
Spanel, Harriet	D	40	San Juan, Skagit (P), Whatcom (P)
Stevens, Val	R	39	King (P), Skagit (P), Snohomish (P), Whatcom (P)
Swecker, Dan	R	20	Lewis, Thurston (P)
Tom, Rodney	D	48	King (P)
Weinstein, Brian	D	41	King (P)
Zarelli, Joseph	R	18	Clark (P), Cowlitz (P)

(P) after county name indicates only part of the county is included in the district.

Senate Member E-mail List

Members of the Legislature, current through November 2008

<u>Name</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Party</u>
<u>Senator Don Benton</u>	benton.don@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 17</u>	R
<u>Senator Jean Berkey</u>	berkey.jean@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 38</u>	D
<u>Senator Dale Brandland</u>	brandland.dale@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 42</u>	R
<u>Senator Lisa Brown</u>	brown.lisa@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 3</u>	D
<u>Senator Mike Carrell</u>	carrell.michael@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 28</u>	R
<u>Senator Jerome Delvin</u>	delvin.jerome@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 8</u>	R
<u>Senator Tracey Eide</u>	eide.tracey@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 30</u>	D
<u>Senator Darlene Fairley</u>	fairley.darlene@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 32</u>	D
<u>Senator Rosa Franklin</u>	franklin.rosa@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 29</u>	D
<u>Senator Karen Fraser</u>	fraser.karen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 22</u>	D
<u>Senator James Hargrove</u>	hargrove.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 24</u>	D
<u>Senator Brian Hatfield</u>	hatfield.brian@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 19</u>	D
<u>Senator Mary Margaret Haugen</u>	haugen.marymargaret@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 10</u>	D
<u>Senator Mike Hewitt</u>	hewitt.mike@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 16</u>	R

<u>Senator Steve Hobbs</u>	hobbs.steve@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 44</u>	D
<u>Senator Janéa Holmquist</u>	holmquist.janea@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 13</u>	R
<u>Senator Jim Honeyford</u>	honeyford.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 15</u>	R
<u>Senator Ken Jacobsen</u>	jacobsen.ken@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 46</u>	D
<u>Senator Jim Kastama</u>	kastama.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 25</u>	D
<u>Senator Claudia Kauffman</u>	kauffman.claudia@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 47</u>	D
<u>Senator Karen Keiser</u>	keiser.karen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 33</u>	D
<u>Senator Derek Kilmer</u>	kilmer.derek@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 26</u>	D
<u>Senator Curtis King</u>	king.curtis@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 14</u>	R
<u>Senator Adam Kline</u>	kline.adam@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 37</u>	D
<u>Senator Jeanne Kohl-Welles</u>	kohl-welles.jeanne@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 36</u>	D
<u>Senator Chris Marr</u>	marr.chris@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 6</u>	D
<u>Senator Rosemary McAuliffe</u>	mcauliffe.rosemary@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 1</u>	D
<u>Senator Bob McCaslin</u>	mccaslin.bob@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 4</u>	R
<u>Senator Joe McDermott</u>	mcdermott.joe@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 34</u>	D
<u>Senator Bob Morton</u>	morton.bob@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 7</u>	R
<u>Senator Ed Murray</u>	murray.edward@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 43</u>	D
<u>Senator Eric Oemig</u>	oemig.eric@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 45</u>	D
<u>Senator Linda Evans Parlette</u>	parlette.linda@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 12</u>	R
<u>Senator Cheryl Pflug</u>	pflug.cheryl@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 5</u>	R
<u>Senator Margarita Prentice</u>	prentice.margarita@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 11</u>	D
<u>Senator Craig Pridemore</u>	pridemore.craig@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 49</u>	D
<u>Senator Marilyn Rasmussen</u>	rasmussen.marilyn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 2</u>	D
<u>Senator Debbie Regala</u>	regala.debbie@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 27</u>	D
<u>Senator Pam Roach</u>	roach.pam@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 31</u>	R
<u>Senator Phil Rockefeller</u>	rockefeller.phil@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 23</u>	D
<u>Senator Mark Schoesler</u>	schoesler.mark@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 9</u>	R
<u>Senator Tim Sheldon</u>	sheldon.timothy@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 35</u>	D
<u>Senator Paull Shin</u>	shin.paull@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 21</u>	D
<u>Senator Harriet Spanel</u>	spanel.harriet@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 40</u>	D
<u>Senator Val Stevens</u>	stevens.val@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 39</u>	R
<u>Senator Dan Swecker</u>	swecker.dan@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 20</u>	R
<u>Senator Rodney Tom</u>	tom.rodney@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 48</u>	D
<u>Senator Brian Weinstein</u>	weinstein.brian@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 41</u>	D
<u>Senator Joseph Zarelli</u>	zarelli.joseph@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 18</u>	R

House of Representatives Members, Districts, and Counties

Members of the Legislature, current through November 2008

Member	Party	District	Position	Counties
Ahern, John	R	6	2	Spokane (P)
Alexander, Gary	R	20	2	Lewis, Thurston (P)
Anderson, Glenn	R	5	2	King (P)
Appleton, Sherry	D	23	1	Kitsap (P)
Armstrong, Mike	R	12	2	Chelan, Douglas, Grant (P), Okanogan (P)
Bailey, Barbara	R	10	2	Island, Skagit (P), Snohomish (P)
Barlow, Don	D	6	1	Spokane (P)
Blake, Brian	D	19	2	Cowlitz (P), Grays Harbor (P), Pacific, Wahkiakum
Campbell, Tom	R	2	2	Pierce (P), Thurston (P)
Chandler, Bruce	R	15	1	Clark (P), Klickitat, Skamania, Yakima (P)
Chase, Maralyn	D	32	1	King (P), Snohomish (P)
Chopp, Frank	D	43	2	King (P)
Clibborn, Judy	D	41	2	King (P)
Cody, Eileen	D	34	1	King (P)
Condotta, Cary	R	12	1	Chelan, Douglas, Grant (P), Okanogan (P)
Conway, Steve	D	29	1	Pierce (P)
Crouse, Larry	R	4	1	Spokane (P)
Darneille, Jeannie	D	27	2	Pierce (P)
DeBolt, Richard	R	20	1	Lewis, Thurston (P)
Dickerson, Mary Lou	D	36	2	King (P)
Dunn, Jim	R	17	1	Clark (P)
Dunshee, Hans	D	44	1	Snohomish (P)
Eddy, Deborah	D	48	2	King (P)
Eickmeyer, William "Ike"	D	35	2	Grays Harbor (P), Kitsap (P), Mason, Thurston (P)
Ericks, Mark	D	1	2	King (P), Snohomish (P)
Ericksen, Doug	R	42	1	Whatcom (P)
Flannigan, Dennis	D	27	1	Pierce (P)
Fromhold, Bill	D	49	1	Clark (P)
Goodman, Roger	D	45	1	King (P)
Grant, Bill	D	16	2	Benton (P), Columbia, Franklin (P), Walla Walla
Green, Tami	D	28	2	Pierce (P)
Haigh, Kathy	D	35	1	Grays Harbor (P), Kitsap (P), Mason, Thurston (P)

Hailey, Steve	R	9	1	Adams, Asotin, Franklin (P), Garfield, Spokane (P), Whitman
Haler, Larry	R	8	2	Benton (P)
Hankins, Shirley	R	8	1	Benton (P)
Hasegawa, Bob	D	11	2	King (P)
Herrera, Jaime	R	18	1	Clark (P), Cowlitz (P)
Hinkle, Bill	R	13	2	Grant (P), Kittitas, Yakima (P)
Hudgins, Zack	D	11	1	King (P)
Hunt, Sam	D	22	2	Thurston (P)
Hunter, Ross	D	48	1	King (P)
Hurst, Christopher	D	31	2	King (P), Pierce (P)
Jarrett, Fred	D	41	1	King (P)
Kagi, Ruth	D	32	2	King (P), Snohomish (P)
Kelley, Troy	D	28	1	Pierce (P)
Kenney, Phyllis	D	46	2	King (P)
Kessler, Lynn	D	24	2	Clallam, Grays Harbor (P), Jefferson
Kirby, Steve	D	29	2	Pierce (P)
Kretz, Joel	R	7	2	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan (P), Pend Oreille, Spokane (P), Stevens
Kristiansen, Dan	R	39	1	King (P), Skagit (P), Snohomish (P), Whatcom (P)
Lantz, Patricia	D	26	1	Kitsap (P), Pierce (P)
Lias, Marko	D	21	2	Snohomish (P)
Linville, Kelli	D	42	2	Whatcom (P)
Loomis, Liz	D	44	2	Snohomish (P)
McCoy, John	D	38	1	Snohomish (P)
McCune, Jim	R	2	1	Pierce (P), Thurston (P)
McDonald, Joyce	R	25	1	Pierce (P)
McIntire, Jim	D	46	1	King (P)
Miloscia, Mark	D	30	1	King (P)
Moeller, Jim	D	49	2	Clark (P)
Morrell, Dawn	D	25	2	Pierce (P)
Morris, Jeff	D	40	2	San Juan, Skagit (P), Whatcom (P)
Nelson, Sharon	D	34	2	King (P)
Newhouse, Daniel	R	15	2	Clark (P), Klickitat, Skamania, Yakima (P)
O'Brien, Al	D	1	1	King (P), Snohomish (P)
Orcutt, Ed	R	18	2	Clark (P), Cowlitz (P)

Ormsby, Timm	D	3	2	Spokane (P)
Pearson, Kirk	R	39	2	King (P), Skagit (P), Snohomish (P), Whatcom (P)
Pedersen, Jamie	D	43	1	King (P)
Pettigrew, Eric	D	37	2	King (P)
Priest, Skip	R	30	2	King (P)
Quall, Dave	D	40	1	San Juan, Skagit (P), Whatcom (P)
Roach, Dan	R	31	1	King (P), Pierce (P)
Roberts, Mary Helen	D	21	1	Snohomish (P)
Rodne, Jay	R	5	1	King (P)
Rolfes, Christine	D	23	2	Kitsap (P)
Ross, Charles	R	14	2	Yakima (P)
Santos, Sharon Tomiko	D	37	1	King (P)
Schindler, Lynn	R	4	2	Spokane (P)
Schmick, Joe	R	9	2	Adams, Asotin, Franklin (P), Garfield, Spokane (P), Whitman
Schual-Berke, Shay	D	33	1	King (P)
Seaquist, Larry	D	26	2	Kitsap (P), Pierce (P)
Sells, Mike	D	38	2	Snohomish (P)
Simpson, Geoff	D	47	1	King (P)
Skinner, Mary	R	14	1	Yakima (P)
Smith, Norma	R	10	1	Island, Skagit (P), Snohomish (P)
Sommers, Helen	D	36	1	King (P)
Springer, Larry	D	45	2	King (P)
Sullivan, Pat	D	47	2	King (P)
Sump, Bob	R	7	1	Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan (P), Pend Oreille, Spokane (P), Stevens
Takko, Dean	D	19	1	Cowlitz (P), Grays Harbor (P), Pacific, Wahkiakum
Upthegrove, Dave	D	33	2	King (P)
Van De Wege, Kevin	D	24	1	Clallam, Grays Harbor (P), Jefferson
Wallace, Deb	D	17	2	Clark (P)
Walsh, Maureen	R	16	1	Benton (P), Columbia, Franklin (P), Walla Walla
Warnick, Judy	R	13	1	Grant (P), Kittitas, Yakima (P)
Williams, Brendan	D	22	1	Thurston (P)
Wood, Alex	D	3	1	Spokane (P)

(P) after county name indicates only part of the county is included in the district.

House of Representatives Member E-mail List

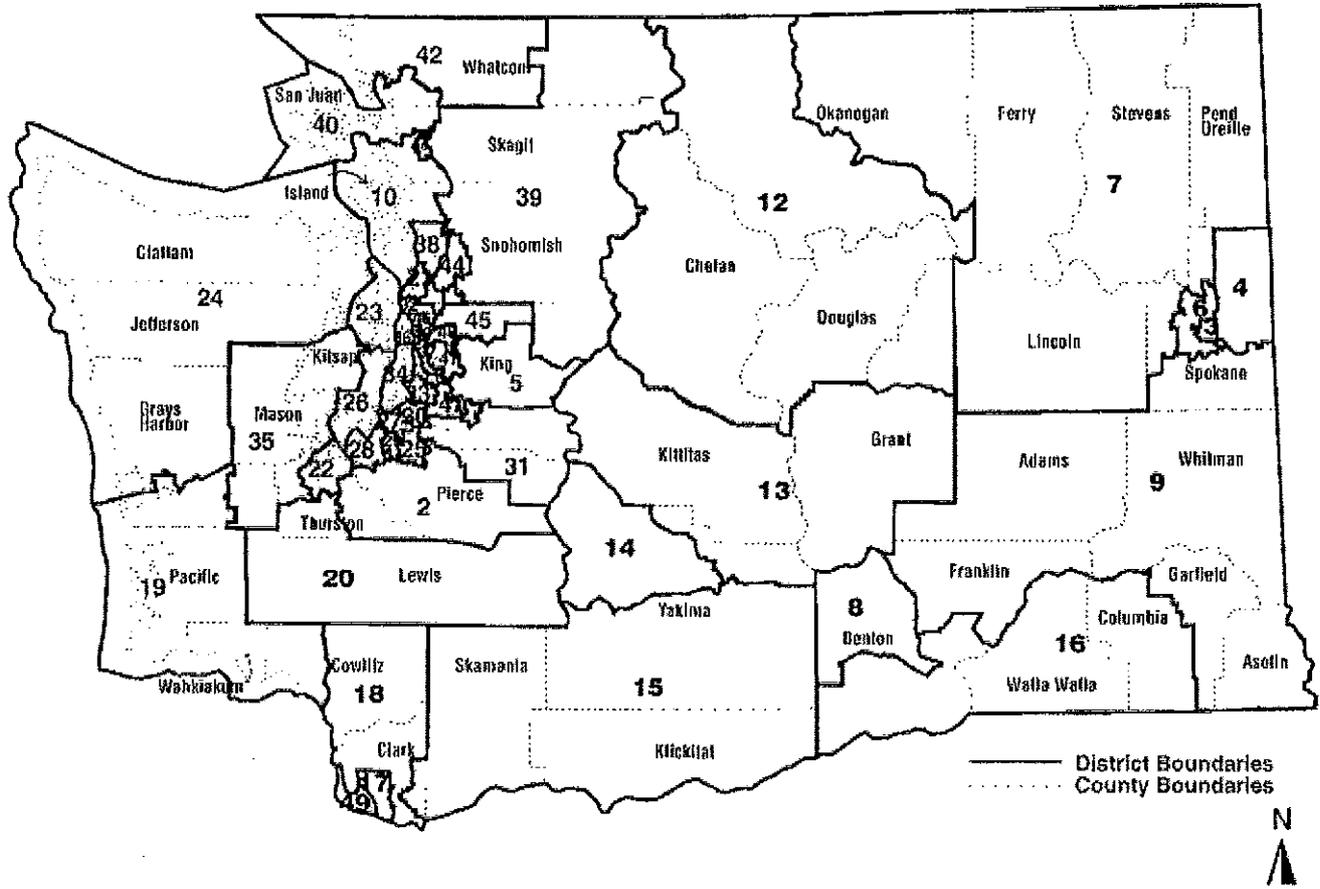
Members of the Legislature, current through November 2008

<u>Name</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Party</u>
<u>Rep. John Ahern</u>	ahern.john@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 6</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Gary Alexander</u>	alexander.gary@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 20</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Glenn Anderson</u>	anderson.glenn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 5</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Sherry Appleton</u>	appleton.sherry@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 23</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Mike Armstrong</u>	armstrong.mike@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 12</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Barbara Bailey</u>	bailey.barbara@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 10</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Don Barlow</u>	barlow.don@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 6</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Brian Blake</u>	blake.brian@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 19</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Tom Campbell</u>	campbell.tom@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 2</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Bruce Chandler</u>	chandler.bruce@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 15</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Maralyn Chase</u>	chase.maralyn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 32</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Frank Chopp</u>	chopp.frank@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 43</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Judy Clibborn</u>	clibborn.judy@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 41</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Eileen Cody</u>	cody.eileen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 34</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Cary Condotta</u>	condotta.cary@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 12</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Steve Conway</u>	conway.steve@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 29</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Larry Crouse</u>	crouse.larry@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 4</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Jeannie Darneille</u>	darneille.j@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 27</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Richard DeBolt</u>	debolt.richard@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 20</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Mary Lou Dickerson</u>	dickerson.marylou@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 36</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Jim Dunn</u>	dunn.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 17</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Hans Dunshee</u>	dunshee.hans@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 44</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Deborah Eddy</u>	eddy.deborah@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 48</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. William "Ike" Eickmeyer</u>	eickmeyer.william@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 35</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Mark Ericks</u>	ericks.mark@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 1</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Doug Ericksen</u>	ericksen.doug@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 42</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Dennis Flannigan</u>	flannigan.dennis@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 27</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Bill Fromhold</u>	fromhold.bill@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 49</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Roger Goodman</u>	goodman.roger@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 45</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Bill Grant</u>	grant.william@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 16</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Tami Green</u>	green.tami@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 28</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Kathy Haigh</u>	haigh.kathy@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 35</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Larry Haler</u>	haler.larry@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 8</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Shirley Hankins</u>	hankins.shirley@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 8</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Bob Hasegawa</u>	hasegawa.bob@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 11</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Jaime Herrera</u>	herrera.jaime@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 18</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Bill Hinkle</u>	hinkle.bill@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 13</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Sam Hunt</u>	hunt.sam@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 22</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Ross Hunter</u>	hunter.ross@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 48</u>	1	D

<u>Rep. Christopher Hurst</u>	hurst.christopher@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 31</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Fred Jarrett</u>	jarrett.fred@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 41</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Ruth Kagi</u>	kagi.ruth@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 32</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Troy Kelley</u>	kelley.troy@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 28</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Phyllis Kenney</u>	kenney.phyllis@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 46</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Lynn Kessler</u>	kessler.lynn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 24</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Steve Kirby</u>	kirby.steve@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 29</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Joel Kretz</u>	kretz.joel@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 7</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Dan Kristiansen</u>	kristiansen.dan@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 39</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Patricia Lantz</u>	lantz.patricia@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 26</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Marko Lias</u>	llias.marko@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 21</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Kelli Linville</u>	linville.kelli@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 42</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Liz Loomis</u>	loomis.liz@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 44</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. John McCoy</u>	mccoy.john@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 38</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Jim McCune</u>	mccune.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 2</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Joyce McDonald</u>	mcdonald.joyce@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 25</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Jim McIntire</u>	mcintire.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 46</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Mark Miloscia</u>	miloscia.mark@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 30</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Jim Moeller</u>	moeller.jim@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 49</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Dawn Morrell</u>	morrell.dawn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 25</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Jeff Morris</u>	morris.jeff@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 40</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Sharon Nelson</u>	nelson.sharon@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 34</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Daniel Newhouse</u>	newhouse.dan@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 15</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Al O'Brien</u>	obrien.al@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 1</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Ed Orcutt</u>	orcutt.ed@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 18</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Timm Ormsby</u>	ormsby.timm@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 3</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Kirk Pearson</u>	pearson.kirk@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 39</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Jamie Pedersen</u>	pedersen.jamie@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 43</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Eric Pettigrew</u>	pettigrew.eric@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 37</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Skip Priest</u>	priest.skip@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 30</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Dave Quall</u>	quall.dave@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 40</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Dan Roach</u>	roach.dan@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 31</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Mary Helen Roberts</u>	roberts.maryhelen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 21</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Jay Rodne</u>	rodne.jay@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 5</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Christine Rolfes</u>	rolfes.christine@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 23</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Charles Ross</u>	ross.charles@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 14</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos</u>	santos.sharon@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 37</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Lynn Schindler</u>	schindler.lynn@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 4</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Joe Schmick</u>	schmick.joe@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 9</u>	2	R
<u>Rep. Shay Schual-Berke</u>	schual-berke.shay@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 33</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Larry Seaquist</u>	seaquist.larry@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 26</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Mike Sells</u>	sells.mike@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 38</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Geoff Simpson</u>	simpson.geoff@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 47</u>	1	D

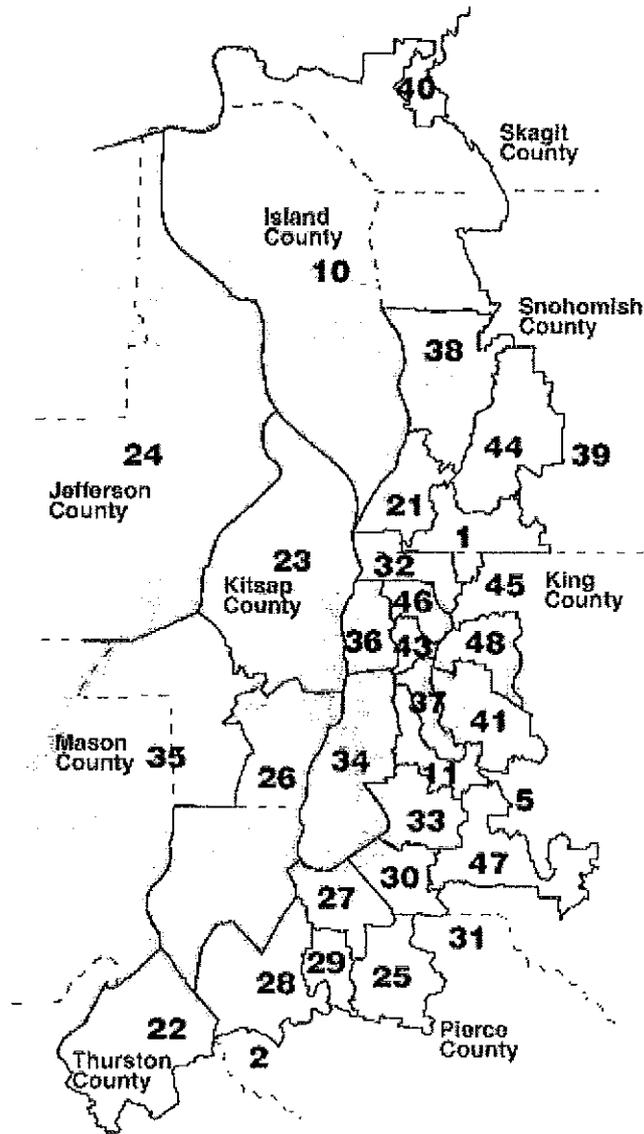
<u>Rep. Mary Skinner</u>	skinner.mary@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 14</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Norma Smith</u>	smith.norma@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 10</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Helen Sommers</u>	sommers.helen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 36</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Larry Springer</u>	springer.larry@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 45</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Pat Sullivan</u>	sullivan.pat@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 47</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Bob Sump</u>	sump.bob@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 7</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Dean Takko</u>	takko.dean@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 19</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Dave Upthegrove</u>	upthegrove.dave@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 33</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Kevin Van De Wege</u>	vandewege.kevin@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 24</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Deb Wallace</u>	wallace.deb@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 17</u>	2	D
<u>Rep. Maureen Walsh</u>	walsh.maureen@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 16</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Judy Warrick</u>		<u>District 13</u>	1	R
<u>Rep. Brendan Williams</u>	williams.brendan@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 22</u>	1	D
<u>Rep. Alex Wood</u>	wood.alex@leg.wa.gov	<u>District 3</u>	1	D

State Districts Maps



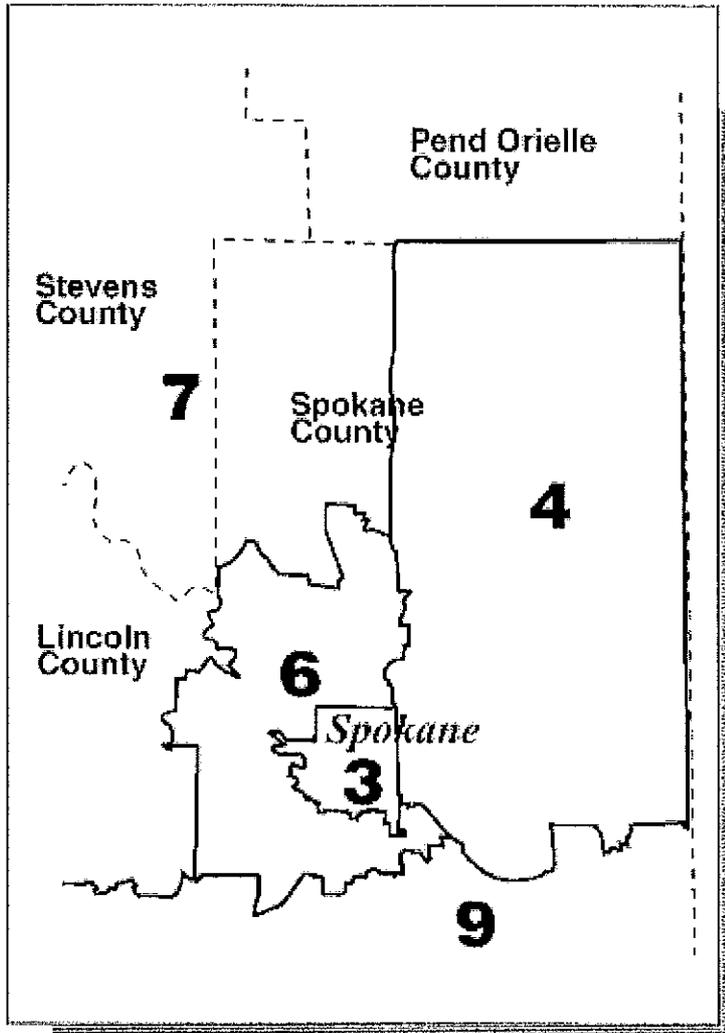
Statewide Legislative Districts

Puget Sound Area Legislative Districts



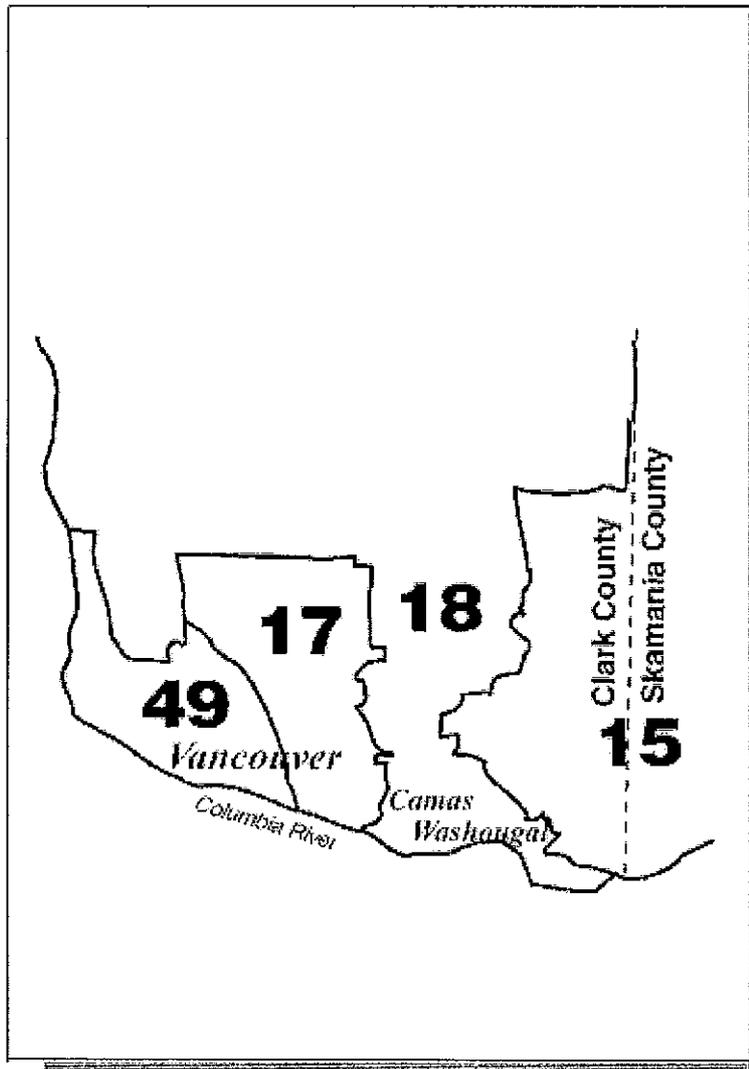
Puget Sound Legislative Districts

Spokane Area Legislative Districts



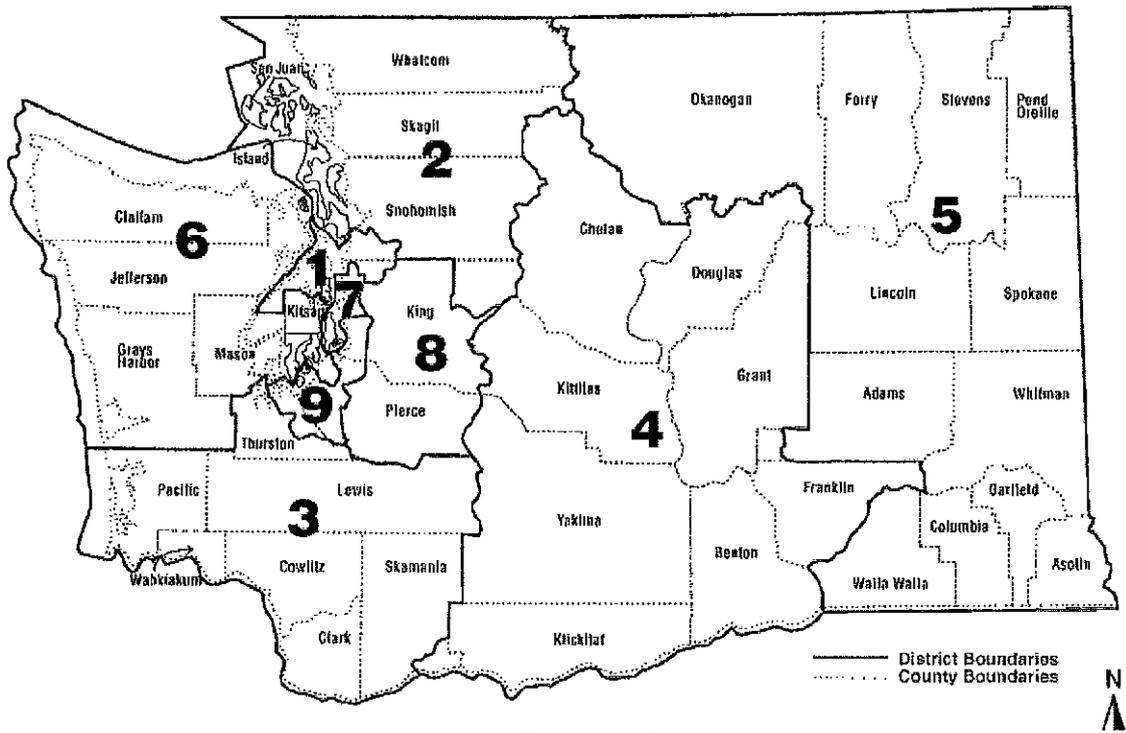
Spokane Area Legislative Districts

Vancouver Area Legislative Districts



Vancouver Area Legislative Districts

Washington State Congressional Districts



Washington State Congressional Districts