

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA**

IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING)
LOCAL COURT RULES)
)
_____)

ORDER

Pursuant to General Rule 7, the undersigned judges of the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Walla Walla county, do hereby order that the Local Rules of court, attached hereto and incorporated by herein, are adopted effective September 1, 2019.

DATED this 20th day of June, 2019.

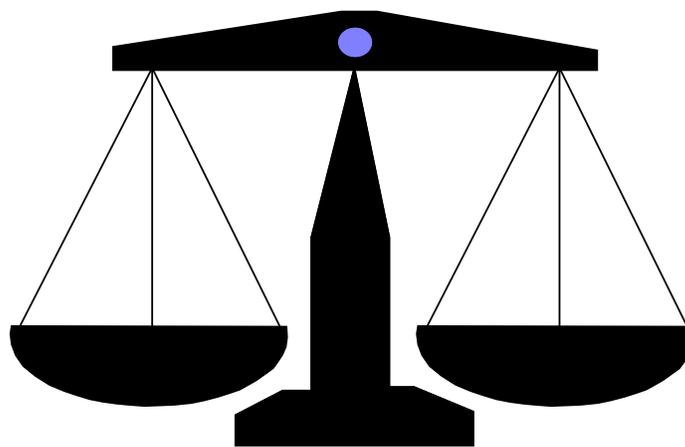
M. Scott Wolfram

Judge M. Scott Wolfram, Presiding Judge

John W. Lohrmann

Judge John W. Lohrmann, Judge

**THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR
WALLA WALLA COUNTY**



LOCAL RULES

JUDGES:

HONORABLE JOHN W. LOHRMANN

HONORABLE M. SCOTT WOLFRAM

Effective September 1, 2019

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WALLA WALLA LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (WWLAR)

Local Administrative Rule 1

A. Departments. Walla Walla County Superior Court consists of two departments designated as Department I (Judicial Position 1) and Department II (Judicial Position 2). There is also a part-time Court Commissioner.

B. Presiding Judge: Election, Term, Responsibilities.

1. *Election.* The Presiding Judge shall be elected by vote of the judges. The judge not designated as Presiding Judge shall be Assistant Presiding Judge, who shall serve as Acting Presiding Judge during the absence of or upon the request of the Presiding Judge.

2. *Term.* The term of the Presiding Judge shall be two years, subject to reelection. The term shall commence on January 1 of the year in which the Presiding Judge's term begins.

3. *Responsibilities.* The Presiding Judge shall be responsible for the general management and administration of the court's business, and these duties shall include those set forth in GR 29.

The Presiding Judge shall preside over all official ceremonial functions of the court, including memorials for bench and bar members and shall be responsible to swear in new attorneys and public officials.

General correspondence directed to the court shall be referred to the Presiding Judge who may respond or direct it to the appropriate judge for response.

C. Court Administrator. Each department of Superior Court shall have a court reporter who shall also serve as the court administrator for that department. The Director of Court Services shall serve as court administrator for the juvenile department. Each administrator serves under the direction and supervision of the judge of that department.

D. Juvenile Department. Each department of Superior Court shall sit as a Juvenile Court Division of the Superior Court and hear all matters arising under Title 13 RCW and Chapters 26.34 and 26.44 RCW. Each department will alternate weekly hearing the juvenile court docket, as set forth in WWCSCLR 7.

E. Family Court. There shall be a Department of the Superior Court under the jurisdiction conferred by Chapter 26.12 RCW, known as the "Family Court." Both judges shall sit as Family Court judges.

The Superior Court judges grant to the Family Court the power, authority, and jurisdiction, concurrent with the Juvenile Court, to hear and decide cases under Title 13 RCW.

The Superior Court judges may also appoint an attorney to act as a Family Court Commissioner, and any other commissioner or pro tem authorized by law.

The Family Court Commissioner's duties and powers as are set forth in RCW 26.12.060 and such other statutes as are applicable, subject to final approval and under the direction of the superior court judges.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2019]

WALLA WALLA LOCAL GENERAL RULES (WWLGR)

Walla Walla Local General Rule 15

Superior Court Policy on Immigration Enforcement in Courtrooms

The Walla Walla County Superior Court Judges affirm the principle that our courts must remain open and accessible for all individuals and families to resolve disputes under the rule of law. It is the policy of the Walla Walla County Superior Court that warrants for the arrest of individuals based on their immigration status shall not be executed within the Walla Walla County Superior Court courtrooms unless directly ordered by the Presiding Judicial Officer and shall be discouraged in the Walla Walla County Courthouse unless the public's safety is at immediate risk. Each judicial officer remains responsible for enforcing this policy within his or her courtroom. This policy does not prohibit law enforcement from executing warrants when public safety is at immediate risk.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2019]

Walla Walla Local General Rule 16

I. **GENERAL PROVISIONS:** The use of cell phones, iPads, Smartphones, computer tablets/notebooks such as Kindle or Surface, and other similar electronic or communication devices (hereinafter "devices") have become an important part of work and personal lives for many attorneys, litigants and other courtroom participants. However, these devices also can be potential security risks if used to disguise a firearm or detonator; can be used to photograph and intimidate parties, witnesses and jurors; can cause disruptions and distractions in the courtroom; and can potentially demean the atmosphere of the courtroom. An oral directive governing electronic devices on the third floor of the Walla Walla County Courthouse has proven useful for several years. This Order replaces the Court's policy and amends and supplements the prior orders entered November 13, 2006, and July 13.

II. **PROHIBITIONS:** All devices described above shall be taken into the courtroom only if turned off or muted. Such devices cannot be used to photograph, record or broadcast from anywhere within the Walla Walla County Superior Court courtrooms without prior approval from the Walla Walla County Superior Court Judges per GR 16. Use of any device to photograph, record or broadcast from anywhere within the Walla Walla County Superior Court courtrooms without prior court approval may subject the user to confiscation of the item misused, a citation for contempt of court or an order imposing monetary sanctions as provided by applicable statutes and court rules. In addition, anyone who violates this policy

and continues to photograph, record or broadcast after being told not to do so will be subject to arrest for criminal trespass.

- III. EXEMPT PERSONS: The following persons are exempt from this prohibition:
- a. Judicial officers, including attorneys familiar with the terms of this order.
 - b. Authorized DOC and law enforcement officers on official business.
 - c. Court employees and recognized federal/state/county employees on official business.
 - d. Other persons specifically exempted by the judge.

Usage of electronic devices by exempt persons is limited to that which is necessary and related to pending cases and emergency office matters. Usage must be either silent or outside the courtroom. Usage should be as brief as possible. All signaling shall be muted. No phone calls may be placed or accepted in the courtroom except in case of emergency or by express permission from the judge.

IV. VIOLATION PENALTIES: If a cell phone or other device signals in the courtroom, the presiding judge therein may hold its possessor in contempt, confiscate the device or impose a financial penalty or other sanction including loss of cell phone privileges. CJC 2.8.

This rule will be administered consistent with GR16.

[Adopted April 11, 2019]

Walla Walla Local General Rule 30

Authentication of Electronic Statement of Arresting Officer

A Statement of Arresting Officer filed with the court pursuant to CrR 2.2(a)(2), CrR 3.2.1(b), JuCR7.3(b), CrRLJ 2.2(a)(2) and CrRLJ3.2.1(b), initiated by a law enforcement officer, is presumed to have been signed when the officer uses his or her user ID and password to electronically submit the document to a court or prosecutor through the New World Public Safety Solutions System of the College Place Police Department, the Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office, the Walla Walla City Police Department, and the Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications (WESCOM) and the Walla Walla County Corrections Department.

The certification statement provided by the arresting officer utilizing an electronic signature shall contain substantially the following language:

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that all statements made herein are true and accurate and that I am entering my authorized user ID and password to authenticate it.

Date and Place of Signing

Signature
[Adopted March 21, 2018]

Walla Walla Local General Rule 36

ORDER ADOPTING POLICY FOR USE OF RESTRAINTS FOR CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS APPEARING AT NON-JURY PROCEEDINGS

Effective June 10, 2019

This Court has long been concerned with issues involving the safety of the public, including litigants, court personnel and other County employees, in and about the Walla Walla County Courthouse. In modern times the concern can be traced to 1977, when incidents of personal assaults occurred during the trial of several Washington State Penitentiary inmates. *See* Orders Re Courtroom Security dated May 7, 1977 and June 21, 1977 by Judges Tuttle and Mitchell, respectively (Clerk's file 25019). Since then security at the Courthouse has been heightened. Signs prohibiting firearms inside the Courthouse have been posted pursuant to RCW 9.41.300 at all public entrances to the Courthouse. Special courthouse security personnel have been hired on a part-time basis to do some basic visual, manual, and magnetometer screening of persons accessing the third floor of the Courthouse where the courtrooms are located.

Despite these precautions the third floor is not fully secured. At times there may be over one hundred people on the third floor with only a maximum of two security officers to screen them at the top of a double or split staircase. The same third floor hallway also has elevator traffic entering from a different direction than the staircase. Crowd control rope guides the flow of people but does not provide a barrier to entry. Both judges' chambers and both court administrators' offices also open directly into this hallway. Security may or may not be present during the noon hour or when court is not in session, leaving the third floor wholly unsecured during these times.

The Walla Walla County Jail is located behind the Courthouse, across an alleyway. When there are hearings involving persons being held in the County jail, the inmates are led from the interior of the jail through an enclosed sky bridge that opens into the same third floor hallway described above. Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) inmates brought in on new matters are escorted through this path as well. Usually there are parties, witnesses, attorneys and other observers present in the hallway as the inmates pass by and are led into the courtroom. Litigants in a variety of cases at times can be emotional, upset, and even angry. *See State v. Wadsworth*, 139 Wn.2d 724, 727, 91 P.2d 80 (2000).

The County Clerk's office located on the first floor, whose personnel provide a myriad of support services to Superior Court and whose space is commonly used in connection with court proceedings (for example, the daily ex parte docket heard by a judge and court commissioner) is unscreened and unsecured except for a recently-constructed barrier wall. Other county offices are sandwiched between the Clerk's office on the first floor and the courtrooms on the third floor.

The inadequacy of our present security arrangements is detailed in the 2012 Walla Walla County Courthouse Security Assessment and Report, prepared by the Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office with assistance from the Washington State Patrol. The County Sheriff subsequently recommended a single-point security entrance for the public, as exists in many other Washington counties. Because of financial constraints this plan has not been implemented.

Recent acts of violence in courthouses in this and other states underscore the need for reasonable precautions, leading the Washington Board for Judicial Administration to adopt a resolution on March 16, 2012, in support of the importance of courthouse security. The Washington Supreme Court has adopted GR 36 "Trial Court Security," effective September 1, 2017, which begins: "A safe courthouse environment is fundamental to the administrative justice.

Employees, case participants, and members of the public should expect safe and secure courthouses.” This Court is still in the process of developing its Court Security Plan which is required by the new rule. A recent example of what can go wrong during court hearings is provided by the report of an incident in Grant County Superior Court. See article at http://www.ifiberone.com/columbia_basin/inmate-allegedly-assaults-corrections-deputy-tries-to-take-gun-during/article_c9acbc66-fd7e-11e8-a036-7b38a80f1091.html.

In the past, because of the limited security available, and out of concern for the safety of the public, jail staff, courtroom personnel, and other employees whose offices are located throughout the Courthouse, inmates brought into the courtroom for motions or for any non-jury hearings have been routinely kept in restraints. In contrast, at jury trials special precautions are expressly adopted and directed after a hearing on an individual basis to ensure that defendants are dressed in clothing of their choice and that restraints are removed outside the presence of the jury, consistent with *State v. Hartzog*, 96 Wn.2d 383, 635 P.2d 694 (1981).

The recent case of *State v. Lundstrom*, 6 Wn. App. 2d 388, 429 P.3d 1116 (2018), and cases cited therein, require the Court to exercise its discretion concerning the use of restraints at all appearances by a prisoner before the Court. The policy adopted today by this Court has been prepared to confirm that the judges of this Court are conscious of the security issues which are inherent in the local Courthouse facilities and will take them into consideration as they exercise their discretion in each case.

Based upon the above findings and observations, this Court, being mindful of the need to balance the constitutional rights of the defendant with the need for security, safety and decorum in the courtroom, hereby adopts the following as its

Policy for Use of Restraints for Criminal Defendants Appearing at Non-Jury Proceedings Before the

Superior Court:

1. All persons who are in the custody of the Walla Walla County Corrections Department and/or the Washington Department of Corrections (DOC) shall be escorted to the Superior Court Courtrooms in restraints. The restraints shall be removed for each defendant at the time their hearing is called to be heard by the Court. However, in order to prevent an unmanageable situation for security staff, when there are co-defendants or multiple prisoners present for first appearances shackles need not be removed.
2. The Corrections Department or DOC shall in advance of the hearing notify the Deputy Prosecutor assigned to the case if there is good cause for a defendant to remain in restraints during a hearing. In those cases, the Defendant will remain restrained before the Court while the Deputy Prosecutor makes the appropriate motion. A member of the jail staff, DOC corrections officer, or other law enforcement officer escorting the Defendant should then be prepared to assert to the Court the grounds as required by *Hartzog* and *Lundstrom* for the defendant to remain restrained for the length of the scheduled hearing.
3. If the Court determines that enough facts have been presented to justify the use of restraints, an order will be prepared immediately granting the motion, and the hearing will proceed with the Defendant remaining in restraints. In making such determination the Court is presumed to have judicial notice of the administrative Order entered this date. A suitable form for such order is attached hereto.
4. If the Court denies the motion, the proceeding will be delayed long enough for corrections officers to remove the restraints for the duration of the hearing. Unless the Court orders otherwise, the restraints shall be reapplied after the hearing in preparation for safe transfer back to the jail.

[Adopted effective June 10, 2019]

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON – COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Defendant.

NO.

ORDER ON PHYSICAL
RESTRAINTS IN THE
COURTROOM

THIS MATTER having come before the court for a determination of which, if any, physical restraints should be imposed upon the Defendant while in court, and the court having reviewed the arresting officer's statement of probable cause, the Defendant's offender history, the recommendations of the county department of corrections, the Defendant's past behavior, the court's previous findings contained in its administrative Order Adopting Policy for Use of Restraints for Criminal Defendants Appearing at Non-Jury Proceedings, and being in all things fully advised, the court finds that:

() The use of restraints is not necessary in the courtroom. Restraints may be applied to the Defendant for purposes of transport to the courtroom, but shall be removed once his or her hearing begins, and for the duration of the person's hearing. Restraints may be re-applied after the hearing if determined necessary for safe transport back to the jail.

() The use of restraints is necessary due to one or more of the following factors:

- () The presence of multiple prisoners and/or codefendants in the courtroom.
- () Present behavior of the Defendant represents a current threat to his or her own safety, or the safety of other people in the courtroom.
- () Recent disruptive courtroom behavior of the Defendant has placed Others in potentially harmful situations or presents a substantial risk of inflicting physical harm to himself or herself or others;
- () Present behavior of the Defendant presents a substantial risk of flight from the courtroom;
- () Other: _____

_____; and

There are no less restrictive alternatives to restraints that will prevent flight or physical harm to the Defendant or another person, including but not limited to, the presence of court personnel, law enforcement officers, or bailiffs.

Based on the foregoing findings, Now, Therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that

- () The Defendant shall be brought to and from the courtroom wearing physical restraint devices for secure transport.
- () Any physical restraint devices must be removed when the Defendant's hearing begins.
- () The Defendant shall wear physical restraint devices during his or her hearing.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Judge/Court Commissioner

Presented by:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney WSBA#

Approved as to form and for entry:

Attorney for Defendant WSBA#

WALLA WALLA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT LOCAL RULES (WWCSCLR)

**Local Rule 4
CIVIL CASE SCHEDULE [Reserved]**

**Local Rule 5
BRIEFS**

- A. **Filing.** All briefs, declarations, affidavits, and other supporting written documentation pertaining to trials, summary judgment motions, lower court appeals and appeals from decisions of administrative agencies (except the record transferred by the agency) and any other motions and documents submitted for hearings, such as pre-trial position statements in domestic cases, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law and judgments, motions and sentencing position statements in criminal matters, and guardian ad litem reports, shall be served and filed in the cause.
- B. **Bench Copies.** All bench copies must be submitted not later than 9:00 AM one court day prior to the scheduled hearing, proceeding or trial. No bench copies, except settlement position statements, shall be submitted to the court unless prior thereto or simultaneously therewith a copy thereof has been served upon or mailed to opposing counsel. All paper bench copies may be destroyed one (1) week after the original date noted for hearing unless counsel requests copies are returned, with return postage arranged, or unless the court is advised of a new hearing date. When hearings are continued, the parties shall amend the hearing date associated with all bench copies.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 7
PLEADINGS ALLOWED; FORM OF MOTIONS

A. Regular Docket Schedule.

1. *Law and Motion Days.* Monday of each week shall be Law and Motion Day for the disposition of issues of law regularly noted and docketed for hearing and for the setting of trial dates for all cases properly noted as hereinafter set forth. The Law and Motion Dockets shall alternate between departments. The court will conduct the Monday docket according to the following schedule:

9:30 AM – Civil and Domestic Relations: Assignments for trial; civil motions and entry of orders; domestic relations motions and entry of orders.

1:30 PM – Adult Criminal Docket: Assignments for trial; sentencings; motions and entry of orders; review hearings; hearings on orders to show cause; non-contested probation violation hearings.

3:00 PM – Adult Criminal Docket: Adult arraignments; changes of pleas; first appearances by summons.

2. *Therapeutic Courts and Truancy Dockets.* On Tuesday of the week in which Department I hears the Monday Law and Motion Docket, Department II shall hear the Adult Recovery Court beginning at 8:45 a.m. and on Wednesday of that week, shall also hear the Family Treatment Court beginning at 9:00 AM. On the Wednesday week in which Department II hears the Monday Law and Motion Docket, Department I shall hear the Truancy Docket at 8:30 AM. These dockets may rotate on an annual basis between the departments at the direction of the judges.

3. *Juvenile, Paternity, and Domestic Relations Dockets.* On the Friday of the week in which one department hears the Monday Law and Motion Docket, the other department shall hear the Juvenile, Paternity and Domestic Relations Dockets. The court will conduct the Friday docket according to the following schedule:

9:00 AM – Juvenile Drug Court

9:30 AM – Juvenile Court Docket: First appearances by summons; arraignments; changes of pleas; dispositions; probation violations, motions; trial assignments.

11:00 AM – Paternity Docket: Every week in which Department I has the Monday Law and Motion Docket, the Court Commissioner shall hear all paternity matters so noted.

1:30 PM – Domestic Docket: the Court Commissioner shall hear non-contested dissolutions; domestic violence protection orders.

4. *Criminal First Appearances and Related Hearings.* The department holding Law and Motion Day on Monday shall, at 8:45 AM, Monday through Friday, that same week conduct all criminal first appearances on probable cause for adult and juvenile defendants in custody, pretrial release (own recognizance or bail) hearings, warrant arrests, and extradition hearings.

5. *Ex Parte Matters*. From 1:00 PM to 1:30 PM daily, the judge of the department that heard the Monday Docket will that week be available in the Clerk's Office to sign criminal, civil and probate ex parte orders, including, but not limited to agreed orders, orders on hearings where notice of presentment is waived.

6. *Domestic Violence Temporary Protection Orders*. From 1:00 PM to 1:30 PM daily, the Court Commissioner will be available in the Clerk's Office to sign domestic violence temporary protection orders.

7. *Omnibus Hearings*. Each department shall schedule omnibus applications in criminal cases as appropriate to its own calendar.

B. Law and Motion Practice

1. *Notice Requirement*. All written motions, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notices of the hearing thereof and notices of trial settings shall be served not later than five (5) business days before the time specified for the hearing, unless a different period is fixed by the civil rules for Superior Court or by order of the court or by state statute. Normally, this means that a matter to be placed on the regular Monday Law and Motion Docket must be served on opposing counsel no later than the close of business two Fridays before. An order to show cause may be entered on ex parte application if good cause is shown, and set for hearing on the appropriate docket, subject to the same time constraint.

2. *Supporting Documents*. All motions shall be supported by affidavit, and the affidavit shall be served with the motion. Except as otherwise provided in CR 59(c), opposing affidavits or declarations shall be served by the Wednesday before the Monday hearing, and any reply should be filed the Friday before the Monday hearing, unless the court permits them to be served at some other time. (See CR 6(d)). Bench copies should be provided to the court as well.

3. *Special Settings*. Matters requiring a special setting for hearing may be noted on the appropriate docket before the proper department (e.g., contested probate hearings, lengthy probation violations and criminal pretrial hearings). A hearing time will be set in the same manner as trial assignments.

4. *Docket Procedure*. The matters on the law and motion docket will be called in the order set by the clerk, provided case settings and all other matters requiring less than 10 minutes shall be heard first. The moving party, if no one appears in opposition, may take the order moved for unless the court shall deem it manifestly unauthorized; or the adverse party, if no one appears on the motion, may take an order denying the same; or the court may grant the same, if deemed well taken. If no attorney or party appears to argue for or against the motion, and neither party requests a continuance, the motion shall be stricken by the court. Any motion may also be continued by the court for hearing at another specified time, and the court may alter the order of hearings as may be necessary to expedite the business of the court.

Matters not ready for hearing in the order above specified will go to the bottom of the docket. Matters not ready for hearing when all other regularly noted matters have been called shall not be heard on that day except by consent of the court.

Matters not regularly noted on the motion docket will not be heard except by the consent of all parties and the court, and then shall be heard only after all other matters regularly noted have been heard.

5. *Law and Motion calendar.* The Clerk shall prepare a Law and Motion calendar on Thursday of each week and shall enter on such calendar the notation of hearing, the number and title of the case, the names of the attorneys appearing for the respective parties and the nature of the application.

6. *Time for Filing Notice of Argument.* Notices for Monday's Law and Motion dockets shall be filed in the Clerk's Office at the same time as the motion. Notices for Friday's domestic relations and juvenile dockets shall be filed in the Clerk's Office no later than 4:00 PM the preceding Monday. Matters not noted for hearing as set forth above will not be heard without consent of the parties and the court.

7. *Docket Posting.* A copy of the calendar shall be available in the Clerk's Office on Friday of each week preceding the next Law and Motion Day (Monday), and copies of the calendar shall be available on the counsel tables on the docket day. It shall also be posted on the County Clerk's website.

8. *Clerk's Docket/Notices.* The Clerk shall keep a daily docket for the court of all matters for which a time of hearing had been fixed by the court. The Clerk will furnish to counsel of record a notice advising counsel of the date and time a case is set for trial.

9. *Effect of Holiday.* If any docket falls on a legal holiday, matters noted will be heard on the preceding or succeeding judicial day, as appropriate.

10. *Motions to Shorten Time.* All motions to shorten time must be in writing and supported by declaration or affidavit that (a) states exigent circumstances or other compelling reasons why the matter must be heard on shortened time and (b) demonstrates due diligence in the manner and method by which notice, or attempted notice, was provided to all other parties regarding the presentation of the motion to shorten time. If the moving party, after showing due diligence, has been unable to notify all parties of the motion to shorten time, it is within the judicial officer's discretion to proceed with the motion to shorten time. The judicial officer shall indicate on the order shortening time the minimum amount of notice to be provided the responding party, which, barring extraordinary circumstances as set forth in the declaration or affidavit supporting the motion, shall not be less than 48 hours. The court file must be presented along with the motion to shorten time, declaration or affidavit, and the proposed order to the judicial officer considering the request.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2019]

Local Rule 16
PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE

A. Settlement Conferences. In any case the judge of the department in which the case is to be tried may request the judge of the other department to schedule a settlement conference. If the request is granted, it is mandatory that the parties participate in good faith according to the following procedures.

1. Preparation for Conference.

a. Each party shall prepare a position statement and shall deliver it at least 24 hours in advance to the Department hearing the settlement conference. Position statements shall not be filed in the court file. No party shall be required to provide a copy of the position statement to any other party. The position statement shall include the following:

- (i) A brief non-argumentative summary of the case.
- (ii) A statement of whether liability is admitted, and if not, the plaintiff's theory or theories of liability and the defendant's theory or theories on non-liability.
- (iii) A list of the relief requested, including all items of special damages claimed by the plaintiff and a statement of whether any or all of those are admitted by the defendant.
- (iv) An explanation of the general damages, including a summary of the nature and extent of any claimed disability or impairment.
- (v) A statement of what settlement offers have been made thus far, if any.
- (vi) The position statement is to be a summary only. It is not to include a copy of any exhibits, medical reports, expert witness reports, etc. Generally the length of the summary will be 1 - 5 pages. The summary should take the form of a letter that begins with a reference to the name of the case and the cause number. It should not be in the form of a pleading.

2. Parties to Be Available.

a. The parties and counsel shall attend the settlement conference except on prior order of the Court upon good cause shown.

b. Parties whose defense is provided by a liability insurance company need not personally attend the settlement conference, but a representative of the insurer of said parties shall be available by telephone or in person with sufficient authority to bind the insurer to a settlement. Guardians ad Litem should be available by telephone or appear in person.

3. Private Mediation. Regardless of whether mediation is court-ordered, parties may seek an order allowing them to opt out of the settlement conference by submitting a stipulation and order to the court. The request must include a letter from a mediator and signed on behalf of all parties that the case has been mediated or that mediation has been scheduled to occur on or before the date of the settlement conference.

4. Failure to Attend.

a. Sanctions. Failure to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above may result in the imposition of terms and sanctions as the court may deem appropriate.

b. Default. Failure to appear at the settlement conference, without prior approval of the court, may constitute an act of default. Any party appearing at the settlement conference may move for default pursuant to CR 55. Costs and terms may be assessed at the discretion of the court.

5. Proceedings Privileged. Proceedings of said settlement conference shall in all respects be privileged and not reported or recorded. No party shall be bound unless a settlement is

reached. When a settlement has been reached, the judge may in his/her discretion order the settlement agreement in whole, or, in case of a partial agreement, then the terms thereof, to be reported or recorded.

6. *Continuances.* Continuances of settlement conferences may be authorized only by the Court on timely application.

7. *Pretrial Power of Court.* If the case is not settled at a settlement conference, the judge may nevertheless make such orders as are appropriate in a pretrial conference under CR 16.

8. *Judge disqualified for trial.* A judge presiding over a settlement conference shall be disqualified from acting as the trial judge in that matter, as well as any subsequent summary judgment motions, unless all parties agree otherwise in writing.

9. *Pretrial Conference.* In all cases the Court will schedule a Pretrial Conference, which shall be attended by the lead trial attorney of each party who is represented by an attorney and by each party who is not represented by an attorney. The parties should be prepared to discuss and/or present:

- a. The nature of the case;
- b. Issues that are in dispute and those that are not in dispute;
- c. Index of exhibits (excluding rebuttal or impeachment exhibits);
- d. Each party's requested jury instructions;
- e. List of names of all lay and expert witnesses, excluding rebuttal witnesses;
- f. Suggestions by either party for shortening the trial.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 40 ASSIGNMENT OF CASES FOR TRIAL

A. Note for Trial Settings. Any party desiring to bring any issue of fact to trial shall file with the Clerk a notice for trial setting which shall contain:

1. The title of the court;
2. The Clerk's file number;
3. A brief title of the case;
4. The names of the attorneys representing each party;
5. The nature of the case;
6. An estimate of the time that will be required for hearing said case;
7. Whether the case is to be tried by the court or jury;
8. Dates on which counsel is unavailable;
9. A statement that the issue of fact has actually been joined and that no affirmative pleading remains unanswered and all pleadings are on file;
10. That the parties have completed all necessary discovery, or that they will have an opportunity to complete all necessary discovery prior to the date the case is set for trial;
11. That the case is in all respects at issue and ready for trial.

B. Notice to Opposing Party. The notice for trial setting must show that service was made on all counsel representing the other party or parties to the said action.

C. Resettings. Cases which have been set for trial and then stricken or continued for any reason will not automatically be reset. The stricken or continued cases must be noted for resetting as provided above, unless at the time of striking or continuing the case the court sets a later trial date with the approval of all parties to the case.

D. Assignment of Judge. At this time in Walla Walla County, cases are not preassigned to a judge upon filing. However, after a judge has made one or more discretionary rulings in a case, all subsequent matters should be placed in that department, and the case noted for trial in that department. If no discretionary rulings have been made in a case, trial will be set in the department on whose docket the matter has been placed for Trial Setting, and the matter will be deemed assigned to that judge.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 42 CONSOLIDATION; SEPARATE TRIALS

A. Documents in Consolidated Cases. When two or more cases are consolidated for trial only, all documents shall be submitted with an original for each file so consolidated. Consolidated cases shall be presumed to be consolidated for trial only, unless otherwise indicated.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 47 JURIES

A. Jury Terms.

Jury terms shall commence on the first calendar day of each month and shall end on the last calendar day of each month unless the day of commencing or ending said term is changed by order of the Superior Court. The term of any juror called for a case during the juror's regular term shall automatically be extended until the conclusion of the case. If a juror has served on a jury to the conclusion of the case, the juror shall be excused from further jury duty for that term.

B. Jury Selection/Voir Dire Examination of Jurors.

Subject to the further discretion of the judge in each department, a similar system of selecting jurors will be used in both departments. The procedure is as follows:

1. *Drawing and Numbering Jurors.* Prior to commencement of trial, the Clerk shall employ a properly programmed electronic data processing system to make random selection of jurors as required by RCW 2.36.054, and will provide to each counsel and the judge the pre-drawn and numbered roster of all prospective jurors in the panel. Jurors assigned numbers 1 through 12 will be seated in the jury box, and the remaining panel will be seated in the courtroom benches in the same numerical order as on the roster. Court staff will provide counsel and the court a courtroom seating chart showing the name and number of each juror.

2. *Preliminary Instructions and General Voir Dire.* The judge will describe for the jury the nature of the case, explain the jury selection process, give the appropriate preliminary

instruction including burden of proof, and ask the panel a standard set of general questions in order to determine impartiality and/or conflicts. In addition, either attorney may request the court in advance in writing to ask additional proposed general questions of the panel.

3. *Voir Dire by Counsel. Time Blocks:* Following questioning by the judge, each attorney will be given a block of time to ask any follow-up questions or to ask new questions of the panel or individual jurors. So that an adequate record is preserved the attorney should identify the juror being questioned either by name, number, or both.

4. *Challenges for Cause.* Challenges for cause shall be exercised at the time counsel believes cause has been established, and in no event later than the time for commencing peremptory challenges. Upon a challenge for cause, the court may permit opposing counsel to ask questions in order to rehabilitate the juror. Upon the dismissal of a juror for cause, that juror's seat will be immediately filled by the next juror in numerical sequence seated on the courtroom benches.

5. *Peremptory Challenges.* At the end of voir dire and after all challenges for cause have been made, peremptory challenges shall be exercised or waived in writing or as otherwise designated by the court. Unless the court otherwise directs, the procedure will be as follows: The bailiff will deliver to counsel for the plaintiff and counsel for the defendant, in turn, a prepared form upon which each counsel shall endorse the name of the challenged juror in the space designated, or counsel's acceptance of the jury as constituted by writing "pass" or "waive." The bailiff will then exhibit this form after each challenge to the opposing counsel, and the court. After all challenges have been exhausted, the court will excuse those jurors who have been challenged and will seat the jury as finally selected. The purpose of this procedure is to preserve the secrecy of peremptory challenges, and all parties and their counsel shall conduct themselves to that end. The procedure may be modified if appropriate, or peremptory challenges may be taken in open court outside of the presence of the jury.

6. *Other Regarding Peremptory Challenges.* A party can exercise a peremptory challenge only on the twelve lowest in number prospective jurors remaining at the time of the challenge, not the entire jury panel. As a peremptory challenge is exercised as to a particular juror, the excused juror will be automatically replaced by the next juror in numerical sequence seated on the courtroom benches. It is the responsibility of each attorney to track each challenge and each replacement on the attorney's seating chart. The twelve jurors lowest in number remaining after all challenges have been made will comprise the jury. If an attorney "waives" or "passes" on a peremptory challenge, the attorney has accepted the twelve jurors shown as seated. Any saved challenges can thereafter be used only on any new jurors selected by reason of the opposing party's subsequent use of a peremptory challenge.

7. *Batson Challenge.* In the event either party desires to object to the use of a peremptory challenge on the basis of racial or gender discrimination (so-called "Batson" challenge), such objection must be made before the challenged juror or jurors are released from the courtroom and before the jury panel is sworn.

8. *Selecting Alternate Jurors.* One or more alternate jurors may be seated as appropriate to the case. The next sequentially numbered juror(s) above the first twelve will be selected for that purpose, subject to such additional peremptory challenges as required by CR 47(b) or as otherwise prearranged by the court.

Upon agreement of the parties and the judge, a different method of selecting the alternates may be used. The court will impanel a jury consisting of the required number plus the

number of desired alternates. At the conclusion of the case, cards with the assigned numbers of all seated jurors will be placed in a mixing or rotating box. In open court the appropriate number of cards will be drawn one at a time from the box. The jurors thus selected will be deemed alternates in their sequential order of selection, and will be dismissed subject to recall as needed.

9. *General Considerations for Counsel.* In ruling on objections made during voir dire the court will be guided by the principle that the purpose and proper scope of voir dire is to learn the state of mind of prospective jurors, to determine if a basis exists for a challenge for cause, and to determine the advisability of a peremptory challenge. Counsel will generally not be permitted to educate the jury as to the facts of the case, to compel jurors to commit themselves to vote a particular way, to argue the law, or to instruct the jury as to matters of law.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 48 JURIES OF LESS THAN TWELVE

- A. **Stipulation: Procedure.** The parties may stipulate that the jury shall consist of any number of persons less than twelve but not less than three. Counsel shall call the stipulation to the attention of the Judge when the case is called for trial. The stipulation, if in writing, shall be filed in the cause; if oral, it shall be noted by the clerk in the minutes of the trial.
- B. **Challenges Not Affected.** The stipulation shall not affect the number of challenges, nor the manner of making them, unless the parties expressly agree otherwise. (See RCW 4.44.120, et seq.)

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 51 INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY AND DELIBERATION

A. **Proposed Instructions.**

1. *Instructions Required of Plaintiff.* Plaintiff's counsel shall prepare and present to the court a cover instruction containing the title and file number of proceedings, the name of the attorney for each party properly designated, and appropriate blank space where the name of the judge hearing the case can be inserted, and entitled "Instructions of the Court."

2. *Instructions in the Alternative.* Instructions, the form of which is dependent upon rulings of the court, may be submitted in the alternative and counsel shall have the right to withdraw those instructions made unnecessary or inappropriate by reason of said rulings at any time prior to the submission of the court's instructions to the jury.

B. **Submission of Instructions.**

1. *Distribution.* Sets of proposed instructions shall be prepared and distributed as follows:
- a. Original, which shall be assembled and numbered and contain citations, shall be filed with the clerk;
 - b. One copy, which shall be assembled, numbered and contain citations, shall be provided to counsel for each other party;
 - c. One copy, which shall be assembled and numbered, shall be retained by the counsel

preparing them;

d. One copy, which shall be assembled, numbered and contain citations, shall be provided to the trial judge;

e. One copy, without numbers or citations, shall be provided to the trial judge.

f. Citations, as required by the rule, shall include applicable WPI or WPIC numbers and shall appear on the bottom of the proposed instructions. Whenever a Washington Pattern Instruction (WPI or WPIC) is modified by the addition of, the deletion of, or the modification of certain language, the party proposing the instruction must cite the instruction as follows: "WPI or WPIC Modified."

2. *Time for Serving Instructions.* Unless requested earlier by the trial judge, all instructions shall be submitted at pretrial but in no event later than the beginning of the first day of trial with the prior approval of the court.

C. Verdict Forms. Each verdict form shall be headed with title and cause number of the proceeding. This shall also apply to special interrogatories. A date line shall be included on the same line as the signature for the presiding juror.

D. Civil and Criminal. This rule applies to instructions for both civil and criminal cases.

E. Duties Relating to Return of Verdict. Attorneys awaiting a verdict shall keep the clerk advised of where they may be reached by phone. Attorneys desiring to be present for the verdict shall be at the courthouse within fifteen (15) minutes of the time they are called. In a criminal case, at least one attorney for each party and the prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney shall be present for the receipt of the verdict, unless excused by the court. The defense attorney is responsible for advising the defendant to be present for the verdict unless defendant is in custody.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 52

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS, JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

A. Within ten (10) days after a decision is rendered, any party desiring to submit Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law, a Judgment, Order or other appropriate document proposed for the entry shall serve opposing counsel with the same and provide the original thereof to the trial judge together with proof of service.

B. Any party objecting to the proposed document shall within ten (10) days after receipt thereof serve opposing counsel, and mail/deliver to the judge, objections thereto in writing, together with any proposed substitutions if deemed appropriate. Upon receipt of the proposed document and objections/substitutions, the judge will within ten (10) days sign and file those documents accurately reflecting the court's decision. The court may at any time call for either argument on the record or arrange for a chambers or telephonic conference to settle the issues.

C. If no objections/substitutions have been received within the above-described ten (10) day period, counsel shall mail/deliver the original of the proposed documents to the trial court, together with an affidavit of service upon the opposing counsel, and upon receipt thereof, the

court shall sign such proposed documents, or if deficient, return such documents and inform all counsel as to such deficiencies and any requested changes or additions thereto.

D. The preceding shall be the exclusive method for presenting judgments and findings of facts and conclusions of law. Orders and other documents also may be presented pursuant to CR 54(f)(2), without oral argument. Any proposed document may be presented ex parte to the court if opposing counsel has approved in writing entry of the proposed document or notice of presentment has been waived in writing.

E. If deemed appropriate in some circumstances, the court may shorten the preceding time frames for presentation and shall so notify all counsel/parties.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 53.2 COURT COMMISSIONERS

A. Revision by the Court.

1. *Motion Content and Service Deadlines.* A party seeking revision off the Court Commissioner's ruling shall within ten (10) days of entry of the written order, file and serve a Motion for Revision. The motion must set forth specific grounds for each claimed error and argument and legal authorities in support thereof. The motion shall be accompanied by a copy of the order for which revision is sought, along with copies of all papers which were before the Commissioner in support, or in opposition in the original proceedings. A copy of the motion and all supporting documents shall be provided to all other parties to the proceedings with a bench copy provided to the court. The responding party shall have five (5) working days from the receipt of the motion to file a written response with the Clerk and provide copies to all other parties and to the court.

2. *Transcript Required.* When seeking revision of a ruling of the Court Commissioner which was based on testimony, such testimony must be transcribed and attached to the motion. If the transcript is not timely available, the moving party must set forth arrangements which have been made to secure the transcript.

3. *Review is De Novo.* Review of the Commissioner's order shall be de novo based on the pleadings and transcript submitted and without oral argument unless requested by the reviewing judge.

4. *Scope of Motion.* The judge may deny the motion; revise any order or judgment which is related to the issue raised by the motion for revision; or remand to the Commissioner for further proceedings. The judge may not consider evidence or issues which were not before the Commissioner or not raised by the motion for revision. The judge may consider a request for attorney fees by either party for the revision proceedings.

5. *Effect of Commissioner's Order.* The Court Commissioner's written order shall remain effective unless and until revised by the judge or unless stayed by the judge pending proceedings related to the motion for revision.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 56
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

A. Motion and Hearings.

1. *Briefs.* Briefs, or statements of points and authorities, shall be mandatory with respect to all motions for summary judgment. All originals are to be filed with the Clerk. Bench copies shall be submitted.
2. *Continuance and Confirmation.* In the event a motion for summary judgment or partial summary judgment is noted, and the non-moving party believes that a continuance is warranted, the non-moving party shall file a motion for a continuance, supporting the same with sworn pleadings. Said motion shall be heard at least one week before the scheduled date of the summary judgment hearing.
3. *Preparedness.* In the event the moving party unreasonably refuses to continue the case or the opposing party unreasonably is not prepared for the hearing, terms may be assessed.
4. *Confirmation Required.* Not less than three (3) business days before the hearing the moving party shall confirm with the court reporter that the motion will be heard on the date set.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 58
ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

A. When to File.

1. *Judgments and Orders to be Filed Forthwith.* Any order, judgment or decree which has been signed by the court shall not be taken from the courthouse, but must be filed forthwith by the attorney obtaining it with the Clerk's Office or with the deputy clerk in the courtroom. If signed outside the courthouse, the attorney procuring the order shall mail it to the appropriate clerk the same day, or file it by the next judicial day.
2. *Settlement.* Upon settlement of any action a judgment of dismissal shall be entered forthwith, and the court reporter shall be notified immediately if trial has been set.

B. Effective Time.

1. *Effective on Filing in Clerk's Office.* Judgments, orders and decrees shall be effective from the time of filing in the Clerk's Office, unless filed in accordance with CR 5(e).
2. *Not to be Entered Until Signed.* The clerk will enter no judgment or decree until the same has been signed by the judge or clearly marked as "Proposed."
3. *Oral Rulings.* Oral decisions and rulings are not effective as orders, judgments, or decrees, except for immediate directives given by a judge in open court with expressly limited purpose and duration.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 59
NEW TRIAL, RECONSIDERATION, AND AMENDMENT OF JUDGMENTS

- A. **Motions for New Trial, Reconsideration or Judgment NOV (CR 59(b)-(j))**. Motions for New Trial, Reconsideration or Judgment NOV shall be submitted without oral argument unless the court orders otherwise. The motion shall be served and filed as provided in CR 59(b). At the time of filing the motion, the moving party shall serve and file a memorandum of authorities and deliver a copy of the motion and memorandum to the trial judge and to opposing counsel. The trial judge may (1) deny the motion, (2) grant the motion, (3) call for a written response from opposing counsel, and/or (4) call for oral argument.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 77
SUPERIOR COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

- A. **Motion Day and Dockets**. Regular dockets are established at the times and in the respective departments as set forth in LCR 7.
- B. **Court Hours**. Court is in session, unless otherwise ordered, on all days except Saturdays, Sundays and state legal holidays as listed in RCW 1.16.050(1). Subject to the trial judge's discretion in each case, trial hours are from 9:30 AM to 12:00 noon, and from 1:30 PM to 4:00 PM. Counsel shall be present in court ready to proceed at 9:00 AM on the first day of a jury trial. In criminal cases, defense counsel shall have the defendant in court at 9:00 AM the first day of trial unless the defendant is in custody. If the defendant is in custody, the jail staff shall have the defendant in court by 9:15 AM each day of trial.
- C. **Winter Recess**. December 20 to January 2 shall be Winter recess, and no contested cases or matters will be set for trial during said period except by consent of all counsel involved and the court, or by special order of the court.
- D. **Miscellaneous: Reapplication for Order**. When an order has been applied for and refused in whole or in part or has been granted conditionally and the condition has not been performed, the same application for an order must not be presented to another judge without advising the second judge of the fact that the order was previously refused or conditioned.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 79
BOOKS AND RECORDS KEPT BY THE CLERK

- A. **Other Books and Records of Clerk**.
1. *Withdrawal of Files from Clerk's Office*. Files generally shall remain in the Clerk's offices. The Clerk or employees thereof may take files to courtrooms or to judicial officers. Judicial officers, the court reporters, and the Court Facilitator may check files out. Attorneys and guardians ad litem assigned to a case may check out files only with the express permission of the Clerk or judge hearing the case; otherwise they may review files at a convenient and appropriate area for such review designated by the Clerk.

2. *Exhibits*

a. Temporary Withdrawal. Exhibits may be withdrawn temporarily from the clerk's office only by:

- (i) The judge having the cause under consideration;
- (ii) Official court reporters for use in connection with their duties, without court order;

and,

- (iii) An attorney of record, upon court order.

3. *Videotaped Depositions*. Videotaped depositions published in open court shall be treated as court exhibits, with the same retention standards. A party who wishes to make a published videotaped deposition part of the court file must submit a certified transcript of the deposition.

4. *Return of Contraband Exhibits*. When contraband, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products or controlled substances are being held by the clerk of the court as part of the records and files in any criminal case, and all proceedings in the case have been completed, the court may order the clerk to deliver such contraband or substances to an authorized representative of the law enforcement agency initiating the prosecution for disposition according to law.

5. *Return of Exhibits and Unopened Depositions*. When a civil case is finally concluded, and upon stipulation of the parties or court order, the clerk of the court may return all exhibits and unopened depositions, or destroy the same.

6. *Disposition of Exhibits*. After final disposition of a civil cause, the court after a hearing may order the clerk to destroy or otherwise dispose of physical evidence which cannot, because of bulk or weight, be retained in the case file, provided that all parties of record are given thirty (30) days written notice of any such hearing.

7. *Security in Handling Court Exhibits*. Any exhibits admitted into evidence in a proceeding in Superior Court, which is a weapon, money, an item of negotiable value, a controlled or dangerous substance or deemed by the court to be bulky, inappropriate or difficult for the Clerk to store, may be admitted and then withdrawn upon the substitution of photograph(s), videotape(s), samples or other facsimile representations as provided by order of the court. Disposition of the original evidence shall be as ordered by the court in each proceeding as appropriate as provided in GR 20.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

Local Rule 81
APPLICABILITY IN GENERAL

A. To What Proceedings Applicable.

1. *Generally*. In general, procedure in this court shall be in accordance with pertinent Washington Court Rules as heretofore or hereafter adopted by the Supreme Court of Washington. These local rules are intended only to supplement those rules and are numbered, insofar as possible, to conform to the Civil Rules numbering system. The rules shall also apply to criminal cases insofar as they are applicable.

2. *Suspension of Rules*. The court may modify or suspend any of these rules in any given case, upon good cause being shown therefore, or upon the court's own motion.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]

WALLA WALLA LOCAL DOMESTIC RELATIONS RULES (WWLDRR)
WWLDRR 94.04W

A. Automatic Mutual Temporary Order.

1. *Contents.* Upon the filing of a summons and petition in any action subject to this rule, the court, on its own motion, shall automatically issue a mutual temporary order that includes the following provisions unless specifically otherwise ordered by the court:

a. The parties are restrained from transferring, removing, encumbering, concealing, or in any way disposing of any property except in the usual course of business or for the immediate necessities of life or as agreed upon in writing by the parties. Each party shall notify the other party of any extraordinary expenditure made after the order is issued.

b. The parties are restrained from assigning, transferring, borrowing, lapsing, surrendering or changing entitlements of any insurance policies of either or both parties, whether medical, health, life or auto insurance, except as agreed in writing by the parties.

c. Each party is immediately responsible for any debts he or she incurs after the order is issued, whether by open account, credit card, loan, security interest or mortgage, except as agreed in writing by the parties.

d. Each party shall have access to all tax, financial, legal and household records and reasonable access to such records shall not be denied.

e. In every action in which children are involved:

i. Each parent is restrained from changing the residence of the child(ren) until further order of the court, except as agreed in writing by the parties.

ii. Each parent shall ensure that the child(ren) not be exposed to negative comments about the other parent.

2. *Effective Date.* The petitioner is subject to the order from the time of its entry upon filing of the summons and petition. The petitioner shall serve a copy of the order on the respondent. The respondent is subject to the order from the time that it is served. The order shall remain in effect until further order of the court.

B. Mandatory Mediation.

1. *Applicability.* All contested issues in the following cases shall be submitted to mandatory mediation before proceeding to trial: (a) all family law petitions, including marriage dissolutions, legal separation, and declarations of invalidity; (b) nonparental child custody proceedings; (c) paternity child custody proceedings; (d) actions brought by parties to nonmarital personal relationships involving parenting and/or distribution of assets/liabilities; and (d) petitions for modification of final orders (excluding child support modifications or adjustments). No contested matter described above shall be set for trial without proof of commencement of mediation proceedings. Mediation shall be completed no less than 30 days prior to the scheduled trial date. The mediation requirement or time limits may be waived or

modified by the court upon motion for good cause shown or upon the court's own motion. The parties shall mediate in good faith.

2. *Effect during mediation.* Mediation shall not stay or otherwise affect the rights and duties of the parties established by statute, court rule, or court order. The court may enter temporary orders and the parties may conduct discovery prior to or during the mediation process.

3. *Selection of mediator.* The parties may select a mediator by agreement. If the parties cannot agree on the method of selection of the mediator, upon motion the court shall select a mediator. A mediator shall have the right to decline to serve in a particular case.

4. *Authority.* The mediator shall have authority to determine the time, place, manner, and duration of mediation. The mediator shall have the authority in his or her discretion to terminate the mediation prior to completion, as appropriate.

5. *Attendance.* The parties shall personally attend all mediation sessions, unless the mediator permits telephonic or other attendance. The mediator shall have the authority to require other persons to attend.

6. *Declaration of Completion.* Within seven (7) days of completion of mediation, a declaration of completion shall be filed with the court by the mediator. The court shall be advised by the mediator of the results of mediation in writing. The mediator shall advise the court only whether an agreement has been reached on some or all of the issues. All agreements reached at mediation shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties.

7. *Payment.* Mediators shall be paid by the parties in accordance with the agreement of the parties, or, in the absence of agreement, as determined in mediation.

8. *Confidentiality.* The work product of the mediator and all communications during the mediation shall be privileged and confidential and not subject to compulsory disclosure. The mediator shall not appear to testify in any court proceedings except as to the issue of good faith.

9. *Responsibility for compliance with mediation requirements.* The parties shall be responsible for arranging for and completing all mediation requirements established under this rule.

C. **Professional Evaluations.**

The court may for good cause order a custody or parenting evaluation, mental health evaluation, alcohol or drug evaluation, treatment, counseling, and/or physical examination. The court will determine the need for appointment of professionals and direct either or both parties to pay for services deemed necessary. The issue of costs shall be addressed in the order requiring said services and shall contain an hourly rate and maximum payment if costs are to be at public expense.

D. **Business Valuations.**

If the value of the community interest in a business or professional practice is in dispute, the court may appoint an appraiser to report to the court and the parties on the value of the business or professional practice. The parties may agree upon an appraiser to be appointed by the court. If the parties are unable to agree, each party shall, at the status conference, designate a valuation expert, and the two experts so designated shall, within ten (10) days

following the status conference, together recommend to the court a valuation expert to be appointed as an appraiser by the court. Alternatively, each party may retain his or her own appraiser.

E. Pretrial Conferences.

1. *When Required.* A pretrial conference shall be held in all contested domestic relations cases. The purpose of the conference is to explore and identify disputed issues. Attendance by all counsel and parties is mandatory. Failure to appear at the pretrial conference, without prior permission of the court, shall constitute an act of default. The present party may move for default pursuant to CR 55. Failure to appear in accordance with the rule may result in sanctions on the party failing to appear.

2. *Discovery; Filing Position Statements.* All discovery shall be completed ten (10) days prior to the pretrial conference. Each party shall prepare his or her position statement and mail or deliver the same to respondent and the court seven (7) days prior to the pretrial conference. If either party fails to comply, the judge may impose terms on the offending party or the party's attorney, and require that the other party's reasonable attorney's fees be paid for any additional work or delay caused by the failure to comply.

3. *Position Statements:*

a. *Form.* Each party is required to prepare a Position Statement for the court's use at the pretrial conference. The position statement will indicate the proposed disposition of assets and liabilities, as well as proposed maintenance and residential placement of children, as applicable. The position statement shall not be used for any purpose at trial, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

b. *Asset/Liability List.* If distribution of assets or liabilities is an issue, each party shall file and serve a list of assets and liabilities known to the party, together with the position statement, and shall indicate the party's good faith opinion as to the fair market value of any asset as of the date of separation. The parties may also indicate the current fair market value if there is a significant difference. This list shall be signed by the party under penalty of perjury. This list may be used at trial, subject to the rules of evidence or agreement of the parties.

c. *Needs/Abilities Statement.* If spousal maintenance or attorney's fees is at issue, each party shall file and serve a statement containing a list of all income and assets, including any retirement benefits, together with a list of current monthly living expenses. The information regarding liabilities shall indicate the total amount owed as of the date of separation, the amount the party has paid on the debts since the separation, and the monthly payment on the debt. The statement shall also include information concerning the needs and abilities of the party, including age, education, training, work experience, and mental and physical health. This statement of assets, liabilities, needs, and abilities shall be signed by the party under penalty of perjury. This statement may be used at trial subject to the Rules of Evidence or agreement of the parties.

d. *Exhibits.* At the time of the conference or before, all exhibits intended to be used at trial will be disclosed and a copy provided to the opposing party.

e. Automatic Discovery -- Required Documents. The parties are required to file and exchange as appropriate the following documents no later than 10 days prior to the pretrial conference:

- (i) *Support Worksheet*. If child support is an issue, Washington State Child Support Worksheets (all pages), signed by the submitting party;
- (ii) *Tax Returns*. Complete tax returns for the past two calendar years together with all schedules and W-2's;
- (iii) *Partnership and Corporate Tax Returns*. Complete partnership and/or corporate tax returns for the past 2 years together with all schedules and attachments for all partnerships and corporations in which a party has had an interest of 5% or greater;
- (iv) *Pay Stubs*. All pay stubs showing income for the past 6 months or since January 1 of the calendar year, whichever period is greater;
- (v) *Debts*. A copy of the most recent statements of balances due on mortgages, real estate purchase contracts, deeds of trust, installment purchase contracts, credit cards and other time payment accounts owed by or to the parties;
- (vi) *Pension Plans*. The most recent employers' ERISA statement and a statement of contributions since that statement, of any pension plan of either party;
- (vii) *Personal Property Appraisals*. A written appraisal of any real estate, antiques, jewelry or other items of special, unusual or extraordinary value or a summary of the evidence which will be relied upon;
- (viii) *Vehicles*. A verified extract or copy of the most recent N.A.D.A. Official Used Car Guide or other appraisal guide showing both average loan or wholesale and retail values for any automobiles;
- (ix) *Tracing*. A summary of the source and tracing of any property asserted to be the separate property or obligation of either party;
- (x) *Life Insurance*. A statement from each life insurance company issuing a policy of insurance on the life of either party as to its cash value and any loans on the cash value;
- (xi) *Business Appraisals*. A written appraisal of any proprietorship, partnership, or closely held corporation of the parties, or a summary of the evidence which will be relied upon;
- (xii) *Experts*. Expert witnesses shall be disclosed at or before the pretrial conference to the extent required by CR 26.

F. **Entry of Decree.**

1. *Non-contested Calendar*. The clerk shall not place any dissolution case on the non-contested calendar unless proof is filed that summons was served more than ninety (90) days before the date selected for hearing and that the case has been on file more than ninety (90) days.

2. *Time of Presenting Documents for Signature*. At the time of hearing of a non-contested dissolution case, the necessary documents to be signed must be presented to the court for signature. If signed, they shall be filed with the clerk forthwith. For good cause shown, the Court may extend the time for presentation.

3. *Disposition of Issues*. No decree of dissolution shall be entered unless the decree disposes of all issues over which the Court has jurisdiction.

4. *Copy of Decree to be Delivered*. In default dissolution cases, at the time of filing the

decree, the attorney whose decree was entered shall immediately deliver to his or her client and deliver to or mail to the other party, at his or her address, if known, or to his or her attorney, a conformed copy of the decree with the date of filing the original indicated on each copy so delivered or mailed. The decree shall be filed forthwith upon granting the dissolution.

G. Orders Pendente Lite.

Ex parte orders in domestic relations matters which restrain one party from the family home or from contact with the other party or children shall not be entered unless the court finds (and the order provides) that irreparable injury could result if the order is not entered. No ex parte orders shall be issued changing the custody of minor children without a clear showing of present danger to a child (children) and/or that the custodial person will, unless custody change is immediate, remove the said child (children) from the State of Washington. The attorney presenting the order shall specifically advise the court that the order presented contains such a provision.

H. Mandatory Parenting Seminars.

1. *Applicable Cases.* This rule shall apply to all cases which require a parenting plan or residential plan for minor children; including dissolutions, legal separations, major modifications, paternity actions in which paternity has been established, and non-parental custody actions.

2. *Mandatory Attendance.* In all cases governed by this rule, all parties shall complete a parenting seminar approved by the court. Standards for parenting seminars shall be established by the court and providers approved by the court.

3. *Timing.* Parties required by this rule to participate in a parenting seminar shall complete an approved parenting seminar within sixty (60) days of service of a petition or motion initiating the action which is subject to this rule. In the case of paternity actions initiated by the prosecuting attorney's office, the parenting seminar shall be required only when paternity is established or acknowledged and a parenting plan is requested. The class will be completed prior to entry of a permanent parenting or residential plan.

4. *Special Considerations/Waiver.* In no case shall opposing parties be required to attend a seminar together. If the court determines that attendance at a seminar is not in the children's best interest, pursuant to Chapter 26.12 RCW, the court may:

- a. waive the requirement of completion of the seminar; or
- b. allow participation in an alternative parenting seminar if available; or
- c. extend the time required for attendance at a seminar for good cause shown.

5. *Failure to Comply.* Willful refusal to participate in a parenting seminar or willful delay in completion of a court ordered parenting seminar by any party will constitute contempt of court and may result in sanctions, including, but not limited to, imposition of monetary terms, striking of pleadings, or denial of affirmative relief to a party not in compliance with this rule.

6. *Standards.* Standards for parenting seminars may be established by the court, but in any event all providers shall be approved by the court.

I. Alternate Residential Time Guidelines [formerly Local Rule 18]

1. *Alternate Residential Time.* In order to facilitate reasonable resolution of visitation issues, the parties should consider the following guidelines which the court would be inclined to accept as reasonable in most cases, based on the child's age and the geographical location of the parents:

0 to 6 months: Two hours, twice per week.

6 months to 1 year: Two hours, twice per week; and four hours, once per week.

1 year to 3 years: Two hours, twice per week; and eight hours, once per week. These holidays alternate each year, for 8 hours each: Easter, July 4th, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. Overnight residential time is not usually recommended.

3 years to 5 years: Two hours, twice per week. Alternating weekends from Saturday at 9:00 AM until Sunday at 6:00 PM. These holidays alternate each year: Easter, July 4th, Thanksgiving for 2 days; Christmas Eve and 2 days before and Christmas Day and 2 days thereafter. Summer residential time: Two non-consecutive one-week periods.

5 years and older: Every other weekend from Friday at 6:00 PM until Sunday at 6:00 PM. If Friday is a school holiday, the weekend begins Thursday at 6:00 PM. If Monday is a school holiday, the weekend ends Monday at 6:00 PM. One weekday from 5:30 PM until 7:30 PM, once per week. These holidays alternate each year: Martin Luther King Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving (from 6:00 PM the Wednesday before Thanksgiving day to 6:00 PM (the Sunday immediately following the holiday) and Winter Holidays (on even years from 6:00 PM on the day school recesses to December 24th at 8:00 PM, and on odd years, from 8:00 PM on December 24th to 6:00 PM the day before school commences).

Summer and Spring Vacation residential time: Five weeks during the summer, commencing one week after school is out in even-numbered years and commencing 6 weeks before the start of school in odd-numbered years (during which times the residential parent shall have residential time with the child on an alternating weekend basis as set forth above, except during extended trips/vacations). Spring break shall be alternated each year, commencing at 6:00 PM on the day before the vacation begins and ending at 6:00 PM on the day before school starts.

2. *Father's/Mother's Day.* Regardless of the residential time suggested above, the mother shall have residential time of at least 4 hours on Mother's Day; and the father shall have residential time of at least 4 hours on Father's Day.

3. *Birthdays*. Each parent shall be allowed to spend at least 4 hours with the child to celebrate the child's birthday, and that parent's birthday, within 2 days of that birthday.

4. *Telephone Contact*. Reasonable telephonic and other contact by electronic means including text messaging, emailing, Skype or Facetime, Facebook and/or other means of social networking is usually appropriate, and should not be less than once per week for each parent during that parent's non-residential time.

5. *Different Age Groups*. When children of different age groups are involved, the preference shall be to follow the guideline for the oldest child, so that the children remain together.

6. *Cancellation*. For weekend visits, the primary parent shall have the child available for one hour after the scheduled starting time. If the other parent does not pick up the child within that hour, then the weekend visit shall be deemed canceled.

7. *Priorities Under the Residential Schedule*. Holidays have priority over other special occasions. Special occasions have priority over school vacations.

8. *Parental Cooperation*. These provisions are designed to encourage each parent to maintain a loving, stable, and nurturing relationship with the child. Each parent shall encourage the parent/child relationship of the other parent, and shall make residential arrangement decisions which are in the best interest of the child.

J. Pro Se Parenting Plans/Child Support Orders.

In any action in which child support or residential care of a minor child or children is an issue and in which none of the parties is represented by counsel, the parenting plan and child support documents shall first be reviewed, approved, and initiated by the Court Facilitator. If a proposed parenting plan is filed, it need not be initialed or approved by the Court Facilitator, but any parenting plan submitted for court approval must be so initialed and approved.

If the parenting plan or child support order is the result of mediation, the mediator shall affix a declaration to the parenting plan or child support order submitted for court approval, signed under penalty of perjury, that the parenting plan/child support order is the result of mediation, the date that such mediation occurred, and the name of the mediator or and/or mediation service.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WALLA WALLA LOCAL JUVENILE COURT RULES (WWLJuCR)

WWLJuCR 1.1

SCOPE, PURPOSE, EFFECTIVE DATE, AMENDMENTS

- A. **Scope.** These local rules relate to the procedure in the Juvenile Court of Walla Walla County and shall supplement the State Superior Juvenile Court Rules. These rules shall also govern the policy and administration of the Juvenile Court.
- B. **Purpose.** The express purpose of the local rules is to develop standardized policy and procedures to ensure the fair and efficient operation of the Walla Walla Juvenile Division of the Superior Court of the State of Washington in Walla Walla County.
- C. **Effective Date.** These rules shall take effect on the 1st day of August, 2015. All previous existing local Juvenile Court rules are hereby superseded and declared void by the adoption of these rules.
- D. **Amendments.** The judges of the Walla Walla County Superior Court may from time to time amend these rules.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended September 1, 2016]

Local Juvenile Court Rule 1.6

JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATOR DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

A. Juvenile Court Administrator.

1. In accordance with RCW 13.04.035, the Juvenile Court will be directed by a Director who is appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Walla Walla Board of County Commissioners and the Walla Walla Superior Court judges. By agreement between the Walla Walla Board of County Commissioners and the Walla Walla Superior Court judges, it is recognized that the Walla Walla County Corrections Department is made up of two divisions. The Adult Division is responsible for the County Jail and related programs. The Juvenile Division has exclusive jurisdiction over those juveniles within the two-County (Walla Walla County and Columbia County) area who violate the criminal laws of Washington State or who are in need of protection and/or advocacy as a result of abuse, neglect, truancy or at-risk behavior. The juvenile department is responsible for the provision of community supervision of youth, juvenile detention, diversion, guardians ad litem, Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program, truancy and at-risk youth programs, alternative education program, and department administration services.

2. By agreement between Walla Walla Board of County Commissioners and the Walla Walla Superior Court judges, the Director is supervised solely by the Board of County Commissioners for the administration of the Adult Division; the Director is supervised solely by the Walla Walla County Superior Court judges for the administration of the juvenile division.

3. The Director shall direct the Juvenile Court in accordance with the policies and rules of the judges and shall be directly responsible to the presiding Superior Court judge for all juvenile departmental operations and for the carrying out of court rules and policies. The Superior Court judges shall regularly review the Director's performance for adequacy of professional judgment, compliance with state, county and local policies and regulations; and achievement of results consistent with the stated objectives.

4. The Director also oversees alternative court programs such as Family Treatment Court, Drug Court and other therapeutic courts as may be established from time to time under the direction of the judges.

[Adopted August 1, 2015; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WALLA WALLA LOCAL GUARDIAN AD LITEM RULES (WWLGALR)

WWLGALR 1 SCOPE/PURPOSE

This policy covers the administration and procedures of the Guardian ad Litem Program for Superior Court, Walla Walla County pursuant to RCW 4.08.060 as amended, RCW 8.25.270 as amended, RCW 11.88.090 as amended, and RCW 26.12 as amended.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 2 POLICY

A. Administration.

The Department of Court Services shall maintain and administer the Guardian ad Litem registries for Guardianship, and Family Law. These registries do not include the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) which shall continue to be administered separately by the department.

The department shall maintain a completed application form, and background information records pertaining to each person on a registry. A person listed on a registry or registries shall re-certify updated background information annually on a date specified for each registry. All application and background information, with the exception of personal identifying information, and pending complaints, shall be available for public inspection.

Persons shall be selected to serve on each registry at the discretion of the court with consideration of the following factors:

1. That there should be a sufficient number of Guardians ad Litem available to meet the requests for appointment by the court.

2. That the GALs achieve and maintain a high level of knowledge, skill and professional competence within each given registry.

The court may sponsor or approve training which registry applicants and members shall be required to attend to maintain and improve their level of proficiency. The court may impose an application fee and/or charge a fee for training programs.

Each registry may be reconstituted periodically after an open application period has been publicly announced. The court may allow additional applicants to be added to a registry periodically.

The registry shall be open for new applications, between February 1st and April 30th of each year. All required information must be received by the Department of Court Services no later than April 30 of each year. The Guardian ad Litem registry shall be defined no later than June 1 of each year.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 3 GUARDIANSHIP REGISTRY

A. Education and Experience Requirements.

1. Attorneys. Attorney GALs must be:

Members of the Washington State Bar Association in good standing; and
Have two years of experience in the practice of law; and

For initial placement on the registry after the effective date of this policy, have completed any training required by RCW 11.88.090 as amended. For continued placement on the registry after the effective date of this policy, completion of any continuing training as may be required by statute or the court.

2. Non-Attorneys. Non-attorneys GALs must have a bachelor's level degree from an accredited college in any of the following fields: sociology, psychology, pre-law, nursing, medicine or equivalent field and three years documented experience working in a relevant field. For placement on the registry the applicant must complete all training required by RCW 11.88.090 or as amended. For continued placement on the registry after June 1, 1996, completion of any continuing training that may be required by statute or by the court.

B. Application.

The applicant shall submit their signed application, Code of Conduct and Release of Information on the forms provided by the Department of Court Services. All requested items

must be filled out and attached with the application when submitted. The applicant must make arrangements with the Department of Court Services to provide fingerprints before the applicant will be considered for appointment as a Guardian ad Litem.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 4 FAMILY LAW REGISTRY

A. Education and Experience Requirements.

1. Attorneys

Members of the Washington State Bar Association in good standing; and

Two years of experience in the practice of law, including a minimum of five (5) completed dissolution cases with children to include post-resolution custody modification;

For initial and continued placement on the registry after the effective date of this policy, completion of any training as may be required by statute or the court from time to time. For initial placement on the registry after the effective date of this policy, completion of training pursuant to Section 18 (1), Chapter 249, Laws of 1996.

2. Non-Attorneys

Bachelors level degree in any of the following fields: social work, psychology, nursing, medicine, or equivalent field, and three years documented work experience in the areas of child or family counseling; or

Certified by the State of Washington as a social worker, mental health therapist, marriage counselor, licensed psychologist, or physician all in good standing with the State of Washington; and

For initial and continued placement on the registry after the effective date of this policy, completion of any training required by statute or the court.

3. Uniform Parentage Cases

In RCW 26.26 actions, a relative of the minor, the mother or the father may be appointed as a Guardian ad Litem if they comply with the requirements of RCW 26.12.177 and who is otherwise suitable.

4. Out-Of-State Guardian ad Litem

In RCW 26.33 actions involving the need for an out-of-state Guardian ad Litem, a non-registry Guardian ad Litem may be appointed so long as the appointed Guardian ad Litem complies with the requirements of RCW 26.12.175 (3).

B. Application.

The applicant shall submit their signed application, Code of Conduct and Release of Information (attachments A, B, C) of this document. All requested items must be filled out and attached with the application when submitted. The applicant must make arrangements with the Department of Court Services to provide fingerprints before the applicant will be considered for appointment as a Guardian ad Litem.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

**WWLGALR 5
APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM FROM REGISTRY**

A. Appointment of Guardians ad Litem – Title 26.

1. *Joint Recommendation.* The parties or their attorneys may agree to jointly recommend a GAL from the registry. The court may adopt the joint recommendation or require the parties to use the rotational procedure. An exception to rotational appointment may be considered if the parties stipulate to a GAL with case specific knowledge.

2. *Absent Joint Recommendation.* A Guardian ad Litem not appointed by joint recommendation shall be appointed by the Court on a rotational basis from the approved Guardian ad Litem list established and maintained by The Department of Court Services. If the parties are not in agreement to this GAL from the registry, then the Department shall provide the names of the next three GALs from the list. After reviewing the three names on the list and if the parties agree upon a GAL from that list, they may present an Order of Appointment to the court. If after reviewing the three names on the list, the parties cannot agree, each party may strike one name from the list of three. The court will appoint the remaining name on the strike list as GAL.

B. Indigent Parties.

If either of the parties is found to be indigent, then the court may appoint a GAL from the list at the expense of the County.

C. Appointment of Guardians ad Litem – Title 11.

Appointment of GALs in Title 11 cases shall be done in a strict rotational basis. The party seeking appointment of a GAL shall contact the Department of Court Services for the next

name on the register. The party shall be responsible for contacting that GAL to determine if the GAL is able to take the case. If the GAL is unavailable, the party shall contact the Department of Court Services for the name of the next GAL on the register.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 6 RETENTION OF REGISTRIES

- A. Persons on each registry shall promptly inform the court of any temporary unavailability to serve, or of their intent to resign from the registry.
- B. A person shall remain on the registry unless the person fails to maintain a current application with attachments, or the person is removed or suspended.
- C. A person's retention on the registry shall be reviewed upon the court's receipt of a complaint regarding performance in office, or the courts receipt of adverse information regarding the suitability of a person to serve as a Guardian ad Litem. Complaints shall be delivered to the Superior Court Program Administrator/or designee.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 7 PROCEDURE TO ADDRESS ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINTS

- A. **Administrative Complaints.** Complaints by Guardians ad Litem regarding registry or appointment matters shall be made in writing and be addressed to the Court Services Director. A copy of the complaint shall be provided to the Presiding Judge. The Presiding Judge shall provide a written response to the complainant within 15 business days of receipt of the complaint.

[Adopted January 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2016]

WWLGALR 8 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

- A. **Commencement of Grievance.** The grievance procedure shall commence when the Court Services Director receives in writing a complaint alleging one or more of the following:

1. There has been a violation of the Guardian ad Litem Code of Conduct;
2. There has been a misrepresentation of his or her qualifications as Guardian ad Litem;
3. The person has not met the annual training requirements; or
4. Any other reason that would place the suitability of the person to act as Guardian ad Litem in question, including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Breach of confidentiality.
- b. Falsifying information on the application.
- c. Falsifying information in a court report.
- d. Failure to report abuse of a child.
- e. Improper ex parte communication.
- f. Representing the court in a public forum without prior approval of the court.
- g. Violation of state or local laws and these rules while a Guardian ad Litem.
- h. Improper dissemination or re-disclosure of confidential records.

5. An investigation may also be commenced by the court at any time a judge becomes aware of any facts calling into question the suitability of the person to act as Guardian ad Litem.

B. **Procedure.** Upon receipt of a written complaint or information described in paragraph A above, the Court Services Director shall perform a preliminary investigation. The Court Services Director shall seek a written response from the Guardian ad Litem if the Court Services Director deems a response necessary. The Court Services Director shall thereafter forward the complaint and the response to the Presiding Judge. If the complaint involves a pending case, the matter shall then be referred to and considered by the judge hearing the case. Complaints filed while a case is pending shall be resolved within twenty-five (25) days.

If the complaint does not involve a pending or recently concluded case, the grievance or complaint shall be further investigated, processed, and resolved by the two Superior Court judges or delegated between them on an individual case basis. Complaints not involving a pending or recently concluded case shall be resolved within 60 days. The court recognizes the need to provide, on a case-by-case basis, fair treatment of grievance issues such as appearance of fairness and conflict issues.

If the court determines that the grievance or complaint has merit, the court may take such further action as appropriate including issuing a written reprimand, requiring additional training as a condition of staying on the registry, or suspending or removing the Guardian ad Litem from the registry.

C. **Reconsideration.** A Guardian ad Litem seeking reconsideration of the decision shall do so in writing to the Court Services Director who shall forward the request and other documents to the Presiding Judge for final determination.

D. **Temporary Suspension.** In the discretion of the Superior Court a Guardian ad Litem may be temporarily suspended from the registry pending an investigation and during the grievance process if the suitability of the person to act as a Guardian ad Litem is called into question.

E. **Withdrawal From Registry.** A Guardian ad Litem who withdraws from the registry and who still has active or incomplete cases shall immediately report this circumstance to the Court Services Director who will advise the court to reassign such cases.

- F. **Time Limit For Complaints.** Any complaints about the Guardian ad Litem must be received by the Court Services Director within one (1) year from the date of the alleged violation.
- G. **Confidentiality.** All complaints shall be confidential unless merit is found. The court shall maintain a record of grievances and complaints filed, as well as any sanctions issued. If a guardian ad litem is removed from any registry of this court pursuant to the disposition of a grievance or complaint, the court shall send notice of such removal to the Administrative Office of the Courts of the State of Washington.

[Adopted March 19, 2001; amended effective September 1, 2016]

**WWLGALR 9
PAYMENT OF GUARDIANS AD LITEM**

- A. There shall be no payment of a Guardian ad Litem by anyone, except as authorized by order of the court pursuant to RCW 11.88.090(9) and RCW 26.12.175(1)(b).
- B. Each order appointing a Guardian ad Litem shall set forth the hourly rate of compensation for the investigative/legal work; source of payment, if determined; and in all cases where the county shall be responsible for some or all of the costs, unless waived, shall require the Guardian ad Litem to seek court authorization to provide services in excess of \$1750 per case. Compensation for court appearances shall only be paid to the Guardian ad Litem when that person is required to appear in court in order to testify, or when permission is granted by the court to have the Guardian ad Litem present in court.
- C. The order appointing a Guardian ad Litem may include provisions for a retainer fee to be paid prior to the Guardian ad Litem accepting the appointment. Any unexpended portion of the retainer fee, as evidenced by the itemized accounting required by RCW 26.12.175, shall be returned to the parties according to their proportionate responsibility for payment of the Guardian ad Litem.
- D. All fee requests by the Guardian ad Litem submitted to the court shall be supported by contemporaneously-kept time records which distinguish investigative, legal, clerical, travel time, and court time which shall be served upon all the parties.
- E. Guardian ad Litem fees shall be the responsibility of a party, or parties unless the court has entered an order authorizing payment at public expense.
- F. Guardians ad Litem appointed pursuant to RCW Title 11 shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of RCW 11.88.090 and RCW 11.88.097, provided however, that in the event it is shown by motion supported by affidavit that the county shall be responsible for such costs, the fees shall not exceed \$1750 per case. The affidavit in support of a motion for County paid fees shall set forth the financial position of the alleged incapacitated person, including assets, potential causes of action, monthly income and monthly expenses. If additional fees beyond the \$1750 are requested such request shall be by a separate motion

supported by appropriate affidavits. The order authorizing disbursement of County funds shall provide that those fees shall be reimbursed to the county in the event the estate obtains, within a reasonable period of time, sufficient assets.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2016]