

KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

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KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

1993 ANNUAL REPORT

"Enhancing Access to Justice"

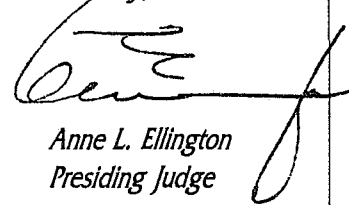
To the Judges, Elected Officials and Citizens of King County:

I am pleased to present to you the 1993 Annual Report of King County Superior Court. 1993 was a year during which the judges, commissioners and staff of the Court focused their energies and creativity on opening the doors of the courthouse as wide as possible, to offer the best service possible to the public. The theme for this report is "Enhancing Access to Justice", and included are descriptions of some of the challenges and accomplishments of the past year.

Five programs and projects aimed at enhancing access to the court are profiled in this report. The first summarizes the planning for the Regional Justice Center, a full-service Superior Court facility scheduled to open in Kent in 1997. Second, two projects related to jury management -- jury automation and the One Trial-Two Day term of jury service -- are directed toward improving the public's ability to play an active role in the court process. Next is the Courthouse Facilitator project, providing procedural information regarding family law cases to people not represented by lawyers. The fourth is the mediation orientation class, developed by Family Court Services, which provides helpful information regarding the mediation process to couples going through a divorce. Finally, we describe our efforts to promote diversity among court staff and volunteers. The report also includes statistical tables recounting caseload information for 1993, as well as a list of the judges, commissioners and staff who made it all work.

Despite enormous caseloads and demands on already constrained resources, the judges, commissioners and staff of the Superior Court have initiated many new programs. Only a few of these are described in this report. We continue to strive to provide equal access to the Court for all. The judges of King County Superior Court invite your comments and suggestions for new ways to enhance this access in the future.

Sincerely,



*Anne L. Ellington
Presiding Judge*

"Enhancing Access to Justice"

The 1993 Annual Report of King County Superior Court

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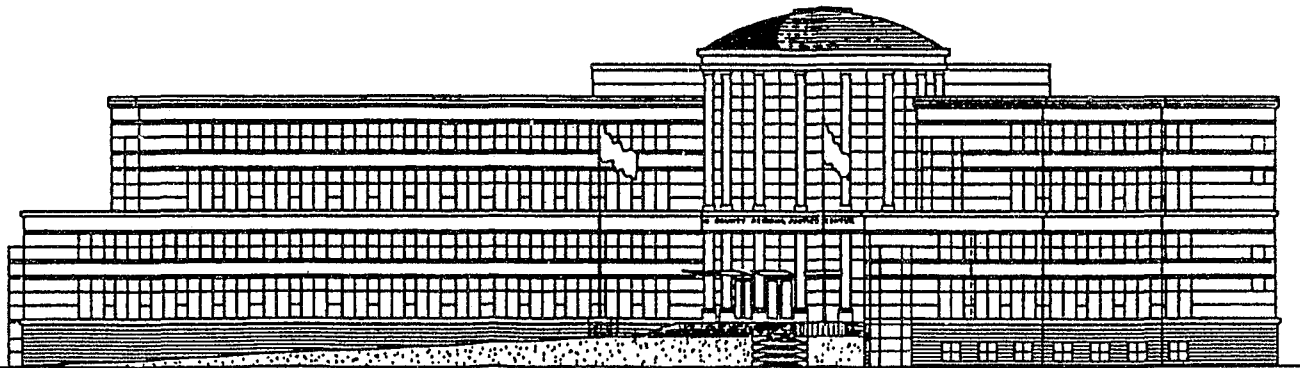
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Project background for the Regional Justice Center provided by the King County Office of Jail Planning. Written by Linda K. Ridge, Court Operations Manager. Edited by Michael D. Planet, Court Administrator. Layout design and format by Tho V. Dao, Computer Services Manager. Staff Photography by Patricia A. Bray, Expert Services Coordinator.



The New Regional Justice Center Schematic Design.

Regional Justice Center

Over the past several years, it has become all too apparent that King County is experiencing the type of fast-paced growth that quickly outstrips resources. County government agencies and service providers are often the first to feel the effects of these "growing pains," and must do some long-term strategizing to find ways to accommodate growth while maximizing service efficiency and effectiveness.

After in-depth analysis and discussion among County officials and representatives of law, safety, and justice agencies, as well as an affirmative vote from County citizens, plans are now in the works for the construction of a new regional justice center. The aim of the project is twofold: 1) to improve access to the justice system and its support services for county citizens residing outside the Seattle metropolitan core; and 2) to augment existing facilities in order to accommodate steadily increasing workload demands.

Since October, 1993, the judges and staff of the Court have been working with an architectural team on the

Regional Justice Center: Project Background

Due to a huge influx of non-natives moving into the Seattle area, as well as a sizeable proportion of residents migrating outward from the inner city core, King County has had to absorb tremendous population growth and expansion over the past 10-15 years. One obvious consequence of this growth is the undeniable impact on governmental bodies such as the court system. In an effort to explore some possible mitigation strategies, King County staff and the Regional Justice Services Committee joined forces in 1989 to gather and examine data related to future regional criminal justice system workload and staffing demands. The committee then assessed the feasibility and

merit of seven options to accommodate the projected need.

After detailed review and consideration of the life cycle cost and other evaluation criteria for each option, it was evident that the most appropriate and effective solution to the County's long-term law, safety, and justice facility needs was the option to develop a new regional justice center outside of the downtown Seattle core. This recommendation was based on the ability of a new suburban regional justice center to provide the following:

- ◆ An effective solution for creating additional correctional

design development of this new satellite court. The design process has involved intensive review and approval by the judges and staff of the new facility's layout for both operational functionality and interior design. Staff conducted detailed analyses of all operational areas, including primary departmental functions, information flow within and between departments, staffing levels, and furnishing needs. Concurrently, committees comprised of judges, commissioners, and staff were

formed to review space allocations, adjacency issues, and technology/equipment requirements.

The Regional Justice Center (RJC), scheduled for completion in 1997, will be located on an 18.7 acre site adjacent to the downtown business district of Kent. As a result of a demographic review, Kent was determined to be an area of great population density and potential growth, and central to an area of the county in greatest need for enhanced

accessibility to the court system. The RJC complex itself will cover approximately 590,000 square feet and will include courtrooms, Criminal Investigation Division offices, Prosecuting Attorneys' offices, Department of Judicial Administration, Superior Court support services, an adult detention facility, a county licensing office, and parking for approximately 700 cars.

With the exception of juvenile offender matters, operations at the RJC will replicate those of the downtown courthouse, thus serving as a full-service justice center. Superior Court functions at the RJC will include 22 courtrooms – 15 standard trial courtrooms, a high profile courtroom, a chief criminal courtroom, a juvenile dependency courtroom, an Ex Parte hearing room and three Family Law hearing rooms, including support staff areas. In addition, the RJC will provide space for court administration, jury assembly, family law and juvenile dependency staff, a law library, and a judicial conference room/lunch area.

capacity while maintaining the necessary flexibility for accommodating future growth in the law, safety and justice system. A regional justice center allows for both flexibility in the use of the facility itself, as well as the greater opportunity to expand to address future needs;

◆ An **efficient** long-term solution to the provision of a full range of law, safety, and justice services through the co-location of key agencies. This option houses key agencies in a manner which enhances operational efficiencies;

◆ An **equitable** solution to the concept of providing improved regional services to the citizenry through greater access and convenience in obtaining those services. Specific to the recommendation are the findings

that significant numbers of system users come from outside the Seattle area, and this number is expected to continue to grow as the King County region continues to develop. The new facility will be placed in a manner which provides the best accessibility to the most users.

In December 1990, the judges of King County Superior Court adopted the recommendation to support the construction of a regional facility. The court committed to the gradual decentralization of its services and to the provision of full criminal/civil case processing at the Regional Justice Center.

Jury System Enhancements

One-Trial/Two-Day Term of Jury Service

In 1993, King County Superior Court embarked upon a new venture aimed at expanding citizen participation in jury service. Based on a study of the Court's jury system and citizen participation trends, a shorter term of jury service was proposed and implemented, reducing service terms from two weeks to one trial or two days.

King County Superior Court endeavored to implement this reduction in jury terms of service for several reasons, including such significant advantages as:

- ♦ Reduced burden upon the juror and employer;
- ♦ Improved representation of the community on the panels from which juries are selected;
- ♦ Increased citizen participation; and
- ♦ Wider distribution of the educational value of serving on jury duty.

Under the previous jury system, approximately 800 persons were summoned each week to serve a two-week term of jury duty. Potential jurors were randomly selected from the voter registration list.¹ Of those summoned, only about 24% reported and served; the remaining 76% either did not respond, were undeliverable,

rescheduled, or were excused for either employment problems, medical reasons or disqualification. The court conducted a citizen survey and found that with a reduced term of service, many of those persons excused for employment or financial hardship reasons would in fact be able to serve.

of a single pool of jurors called in to serve two weeks, two separate pools are called for service each week, for a total of 1600. The proportion of jurors actually reporting for duty, or juror yield, has also increased to about 33% of those summoned. This procedural and volume change further increased the need for implementation of an automated jury system (see description below). The prevailing system was well-organized, but largely a manual system, and jury department staff needed the additional productivity and efficiencies provided by automation in order to manage the sizeable volume increase in business handled by the office.



The one trial/two day term was implemented in November, 1993. The primary impact of reducing the term of jury service is the administrative burden of calling and providing more people to the courts. Instead

¹In 1994, voter registration and driver's license registration lists will be combined to further expand the available source list of names.

Jury System Automation

While planning and implementing the one-trial/two-day system, King County Superior Court was also engaged in an effort to incorporate state-of-the-art technology to better meet the needs of the courts and the thousands of citizens participating in jury service.

The new automated system provides comprehensive jury management services and ensures compliance with state law. Automating the jury

services to other courts (i.e., district and municipal courts). Among the specific system requirements provided for by

By November, 1993, the jury department was fully automated. With the help of state-of-the-art equipment such as bar coding and a laser



Jury Department Supervisor Judy Rutledge familiarizes a group of new jurors with court procedures.

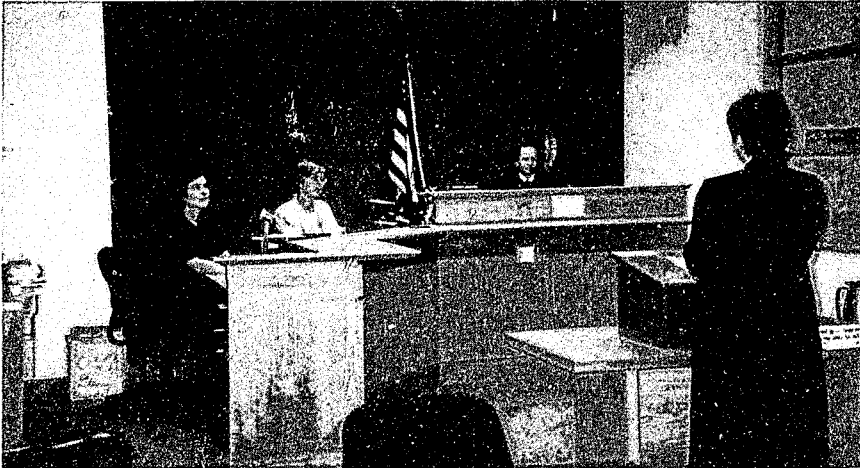
department with an eye toward the concurrent effort of the Court to implement a reduced term of jury service was critical to the design. In addition, the automated jury management system had to be able to support jury management services at regional Superior Court locations in the future, with the possible expansion to provide jury management

the automated system are the following:

- ❖ Pre-Summons Processing
- ❖ Post-Summons Processing
- ❖ Juror Orientation
- ❖ Juror Attendance
- ❖ Voir Dire (Jury Selection)
- ❖ Release of Jurors
- ❖ Juror Payment
- ❖ Statistical Reporting
- ❖ Sending Jurors to Other Courts

reader, the process of juror management has become easier, even though the number of jurors summoned has increased by 50% and the number of jurors actually serving has increased as well. ☞

Courthouse Facilitator Project



Domestic relations matters are heard in Family Law hearing rooms such as this one..

A greater number of litigants are opting to represent themselves in family law matters as the economic environment continues to decline. This trend leads not only to increased frustration and limited access to justice for the public, but also to increased delay within the court system, as uninformed litigants attempt to maneuver through the system by trial-and-error. In King County, Washington's most populous and ethnically diverse county, volumes of unrepresented, or pro se, litigants involved in domestic relations matters have been rising steadily, leaving increasing numbers of people to "fend for themselves" and fumble their way through a mire of complex procedures and emotionally-charged legal issues. In 1993, a total of 10,011 domestic relations cases (excluding paternity and domestic violence actions) were filed -- of those, a total of 71% (7,054) involved at least one party appearing pro se.

With the objective of enhancing court access for family law litigants unrepresented by attorneys, King County was selected as one of seven pilot sites for a "courthouse facilitator project" in 1993.

The pilot project endeavored to demonstrate that access to

the court can be increased among low-income groups by providing the services of a facilitator within the courthouse. The facilitator assists litigants with divorce, custody, and child support matters by providing information about local court procedures,

use of state-mandated forms, referrals to attorneys and community resources, and referrals to interpreters and other court services. Included among the services provided by the facilitator are identifying, locating, and completing needed forms, explaining local procedures for noting and confirming motions, calculating child support figures, and providing referral information regarding other organizations. The facilitator does not act as a lawyer to provide legal advice or strategy, but will help individuals (often both sides) understand the legal process and procedures with which they must comply to get their case heard by a judge/commissioner. The facilitator also serves as a liaison between the court, litigants, and outside agencies providing social/family and court-related services.

As well as providing critical information to pro se litigants, the services provided by the facilitator also serve to free up judicial time spent dealing with unrepresented litigants. A great deal of court time can be taken up unnecessarily because the wrong form was filed, a needed form was not properly completed, or a

litigant appears in court without knowledge of the required procedures.

Since the establishment of the facilitator position in February, 1993, the program has been supported solely by one full-time facilitator. To date, over 2,100 litigants have received services from the office, and the volume is rapidly increasing. In addition, the office has responded to over 3,300 telephone inquiries. The high volume of people accessing the program, number of referrals from other court staff to the office, and the breadth of services provided by the facilitator are all testimony to the success of the project. In addition, a number of judges are now requiring that pro se documents are first reviewed by the facilitator prior to trial.

The Washington State Legislature recently added a new section to Chapter 26.12 RCW allowing counties to support a courthouse facilitator program. Beginning in 1994, the program in King County will be financed through revenue generated by a \$10 surcharge on Superior Court cases filed under Title 26 of the Revised Code of Washington (family law).

Through the imposition of the filing fee surcharge, making this a self-sufficient program, it is hoped that adequate funds will be designated to the program in order to supplement and expand the office's services. In order to

The Family Law Facilitator CAN:

- Tell You How The Court Works
- Guide You to Forms You Need in Family Law Cases
- Help You Schedule Court Hearings
- Make sure You Have The Right Paperwork for Court
- Refer You To Other Agencies For Extra Help You May Need

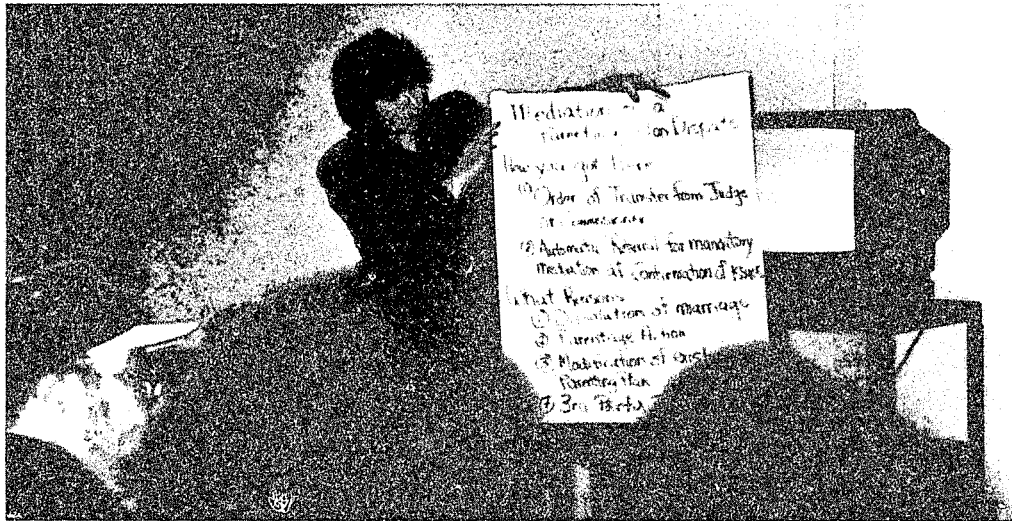
The Family Law Facilitator CANNOT:

- Be Your Representative In Court
- Give You Legal Advice
- Fill Out Forms For You
- Tell You What To Say Or Write
- Assist You With Domestic Violence Protection Orders

well as providing assistance to the facilitator in service delivery to litigants. This will allow the facilitator some additional time to develop procedural guidelines for various matters, serve as a liaison with the bar and other family law- and court-related agencies, and to augment the office's resources for pro se litigants. *es*

accommodate the present volume as well as the expected growth in the number of litigants accessing this office in the future, a coordinator position will be created to assist the facilitator, provided the surcharge generates the expected revenue. The responsibilities of the new position would include office coordination as

Family Court Services: Mediation Orientation Classes



Ruth Garrett of Family Court Services leads a discussion at a mediation orientation class.

Family Court Services provides specialized services to King County Superior Court in a number of family law areas, including mediation of custody and/or visitation issues that often surround dissolutions of marriage. Each month, Family Court Services receives an average of 93 mediation referrals; approximately two-thirds of these clients actually follow through and receive mediation services. Over the past several years, growing volumes of referrals have been fast outpacing staffing levels, leading to a backlog of cases.

Mediation for the development of a parenting plan usually takes two 90-minute sessions, with much of the first session spent providing parents with basic orientation information. This orientation is geared toward alleviating parents' fears, reducing animosity, and directing them toward focusing on their children and the parenting plan. Upon a review of the content of the mediation process, staff concluded that

a more efficient process could be instituted by making mandatory a 2-1/2 hour orientation class to prepare parents for mediation. Requiring mediation clients to first attend an orientation is one important component of a plan to manage the caseload by quickly screening out clients not sincere about mediation and making more effective use of individual mediator time. It is anticipated that this

mandatory orientation class conducted prior to mediation will:

1. Inform the parties about the mediation process, thus reducing their fears and misconceptions;
2. Help normalize the family crisis;
3. Prepare the parties for more efficient use of sessions;

4. Promote out-of-court settlement;

5. Reduce the number of mediation sessions to produce a parenting plan.

As designed by Family Court Services, the orientation involves providing information in advance of mediation using a variety of educational methods, including group instruction and discussion, video presentations, written materials, and individual presentations by staff. The

session is comprised of three basic components, as follows:

- ❖ Orientation to Family Court Services and the mediation process – what mediation is all about; fees for services; scheduling; emotional and financial costs of continued litigation.

- ❖ Orientation to the Parenting Act – purpose; limitations; residential schedules; decision-making plans; dispute resolution components.

- ❖ Parenting Issues—children's needs; parents' needs and responsibilities; understanding grief and loss; communication; negotiating adjustments.

Also included in the session is a question and answer period, handouts, and viewing of a video about the effects of divorce on children.

Upon approval of Family Court Services' proposal by the Superior Court bench, the class was initiated in January, 1993. Since then, the session has been presented for over 1,200 people. Results and reactions to the mediation orientations conducted thus far have been overwhelmingly positive. In April, 1994, an expanded version of the class will be presented at various locations within the county. The new four-hour class will put more emphasis on the impact of parental conflict on children and how parents can lessen those negative consequences. Judges and commissioners will be able to refer both mediation and evaluation cases to the classes. ☞

Comments from Past Participants:

What was the most helpful thing about the orientation?

"I'm a child psychologist, and thought I knew pretty much, but I have learned so much! The teacher, the folder, the film – all are very good. Thank you. You are an excellent teacher."

"Being reminded the children are the victims."

"Knowing I can come here instead of court."

"Everything – good job!"

What will you do differently as a result of having attended this class?

"Maybe I can put threatened feelings aside."

"Think about the children."

"Try to work things out to better the child."

"Try to stay out of court."

"Keep trying to settle a parenting plan."

Promoting Diversity in the Court

With 55 judges and commissioners, 181 judicial and non-judicial staff, and over 1000 volunteers, focusing efforts on increasing cultural diversity and awareness is one of the priorities of King County Superior Court. Several endeavors undertaken by the court in 1993 illustrate those efforts.



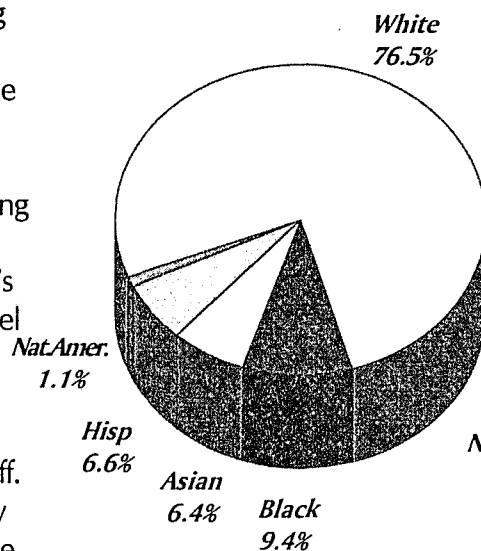
Sheila Guy-Snowden, King County Superior Court's Personnel Manager.

The Court's first Personnel Manager, Sheila Guy-Snowden, was hired in 1992. Attempting to increase diversity among Superior Court staff has become one of her main priorities, and the Court has made great progress in that direction. During 1993, Ms. Guy-Snowden worked closely with the Court's Human Relations and Personnel Committees to update the Affirmative Action Plan as it relates to the hiring, retention, recruitment, and training of staff. The ultimate goal of the review was to find ways to increase the cultural diversity within both individual courtrooms and operational departments. One of

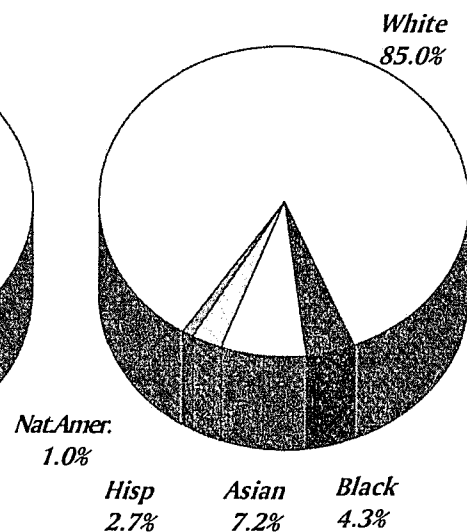
the primary ways this goal can be realized, according to Ms. Guy-Snowden, is to educate the Court's directors, managers, and supervisors regarding cultural diversity issues as they relate to employment practices within the Court. For example, in recruiting qualified applicants for various court positions, every attempt must be made to network with minority-based outside agencies for publication of job announce-

ments, thus broadening the diversity of the applicant pool.

One benchmark for measuring progress in diversifying the Court's workforce is a comparison of racial/ethnic composition of King County's general workforce population (based on 1990 Census figures) with that of Superior Court's workforce. The charts below depict this comparison in workforce composition:



King County Superior Court Workforce (1993)



General Workforce Population -- King County (1990 Census)

As of 4th Quarter, 1993, the number of minorities in judicial and non-judicial staff positions comprised 23.5% of Superior Court's workforce. In comparison, 17% of the total King County workforce population comprised minorities. Looking at these statistics in greater detail, the proportion of the Court's workforce comprised of African-Americans was above that of King County's general population statistics by 5.1%, its Hispanic representation exceeded the county by 3.5%, and Native American staff employed by the Court total .1% above that of the general population; Asian staff comprised just under the relative proportion of the general population by .8%.

Besides increasing the diversity among Court staff, various departments within the Court have been working toward increasing cultural awareness among their volunteer groups as well. For example, the Guardian ad Litem (GAL) program made strides in increasing the percentage of people of color within their volunteer pool. [GAL's represent the best interests of children in dependency (abuse and neglect) cases.] During 1993, program staff developed culturally-sensitive materials, such as brochures and display boards, oriented to African-American

and Hispanic communities. The staff sought to initiate contacts in the Native American community as well, by organizing a forum to elicit suggestions for ways the GAL program could better serve the Native American community's needs. In 1994, as an



Guardian ad Litem Gerry Prewitt and friend.

outgrowth of this forum, GAL plans to provide specialized training for assistant program managers and volunteers relating to such issues as the Indian Child Welfare Act and Washington's Tribal-State Agreement regarding jurisdictional and law-related procedural issues involving tribal members. On the state level, many GAL volunteers attended the first state conference for volunteers in 1993, a 4-hour session of which was devoted to cultural diversity training. Because of these efforts, the program succeeded in increasing the number of new volunteers of color in 1993 by a sizeable margin over 1992 figures, and

intends to maintain this growth in the coming year.

Through the concerted efforts of the various actors in the system, King County Superior Court will continue to work toward increased cultural diversity in all facets of its operations. *es*

Judicial Caseload

TABLE 1. TOTAL JUDICIAL FILINGS BY CASE TYPE, 1989-1993

Case Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	%Change 1993 v. 1992
Civil	23,477	23,767	23,876	22,361	22,286	-0.3%
Criminal	8,329	7,712	7,791	8,332	8,209	-1.4%
Family Law	13,969	13,888	15,221	14,769	16,138	+9.3%
Probate*	6,387	6,235	6,271	6,052	6,283	+3.8%
Juvenile Dependency	1,708	1,572	1,477	1,614	1,534	-4.9%
Juvenile Offender	7,018	7,110	7,930	8,430	7,806	-5.9%
Mental Illness	2,614	2,315	2,279	2,271	2,018	-11.1%
Total Cases Filed	63,502	62,599	64,845	63,829	64,274	+0.7%

*Includes probate, adoption and guardianship cases.

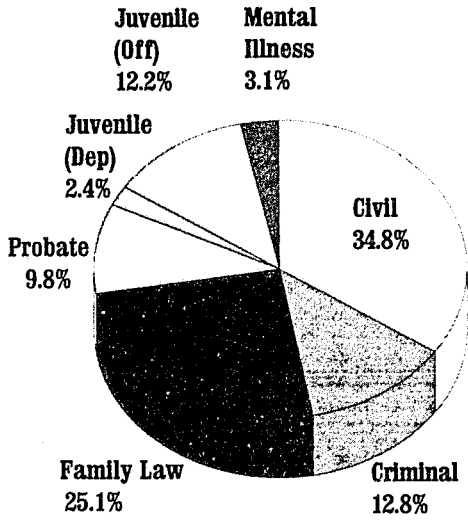
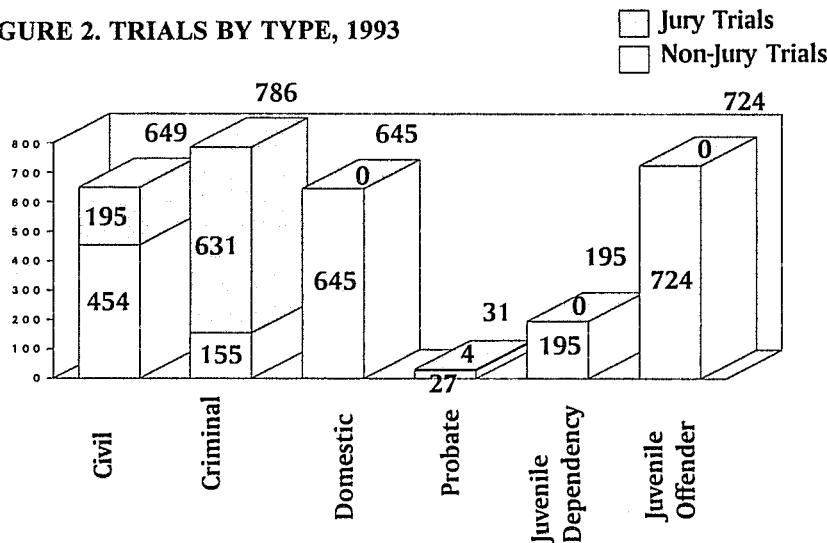


TABLE 2. TOTAL RESOLUTIONS BY CASE TYPE, 1992 AND 1993

Case Type	1992	1993	% Change
Civil	22,130	21,715	-1.8%
Criminal	8,660	8,463	-2.2%
Family Law	13,615	14,000	+2.8%
Probate*	5,578	8,711	+56.2%
Juvenile Dependency	1,239	1,582	+27.7%
Juvenile Offender	7,319	7,479	+0.9%
Mental Illness	2,542	1,903	-25.1%
Total Cases Resolved	61,083	63,853	+4.5%

* Includes probate, adoption and guardianship cases.

FIGURE 2. TRIALS BY TYPE, 1993



Trial Activity

Hearing Activity

TABLE 3. HEARING ACTIVITY, 1992 AND 1993

Case Type	1992	1993	% Change
Civil	17,647	15,670	-11.2%
Criminal	46,921	43,419	-7.4%
Family Law	23,225	23,617	+1.7%
Probate	6,705	6,830	+1.9%
Juvenile Dependency	4,736	4,290	-9.4%
Juvenile Offender	12,246	11,938	-2.5%
Mental Illness	3,266	3,607	+10.4%
Total	114,746	109,371	-4.6%

Civil Caseload

TABLE 4. TOTAL CIVIL FILINGS, 1989 - 1993

Case Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	% Change 1993 v. 1992
Torts	4,802	4,635	5,045	4,906	5,257	+7.2%
Commercial	5,891	6,345	6,919	6,608	6,192	-6.2%
Property Rights	6,377	6,117	6,045	6,017	5,976	-0.7%
Admin. Law/Other	6,175	6,454	5,615	4,562	4,570	+0.2%
Appeals	232	216	252	268	291	+8.6%
Total Cases Filed	23,477	23,767	23,876	22,361	22,286	-0.3%

TABLE 5. CIVIL RESOLUTIONS, 1992 AND 1993

Case Type	1992	1993
Torts	4,635	4,966
Commercial	6,967	6,291
Property Rights	5,647	5,890
Admin. Law/Other	4,525	4,275
Appeals	365	293
Total Civil Cases Resolved	22,130	21,715

TABLE 6. TOTAL CRIMINAL FILINGS, 1992 AND 1993

Case Type	1992	1993	% Change
Homicide	93	89	-4.3%
Sex Crimes	442	393	-11.0%
Robbery	370	360	-2.7%
Aggravated Assault	716	698	-2.5%
Burglary/Theft/Larceny	1,972	1,971	-0.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	333	281	-15.6%
Controlled Substances	2,694	2,632	-2.3%
Other Felonies	928	1,010	+8.8%
Other Misc.	332	236	-28.9%
Subtotal	7,880	7,670	-2.6%
Lower Court Appeals	452	539	+19.2%
Total Criminal Cases Filed	8,332	8,209	-1.4%

Criminal Caseload

Criminal Caseload

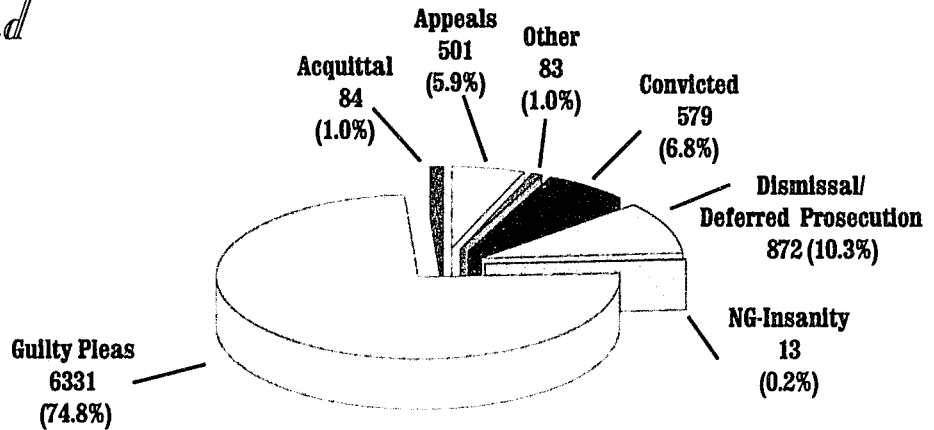


FIGURE 3. CRIMINAL RESOLUTIONS BY TYPE, 1993

TABLE 7. TOTAL JUVENILE FILINGS, 1992 AND 1993

Juvenile Caseload

Type of Charge	1992	1993	% Change
Dependency	1,614	1,534	-1.8%
Felony	4,104	3,742	-8.8%
Misdemeanor	4,326	4,064	-6.1%
Total Juvenile Cases Filed	10,044	9,340	-7.0%

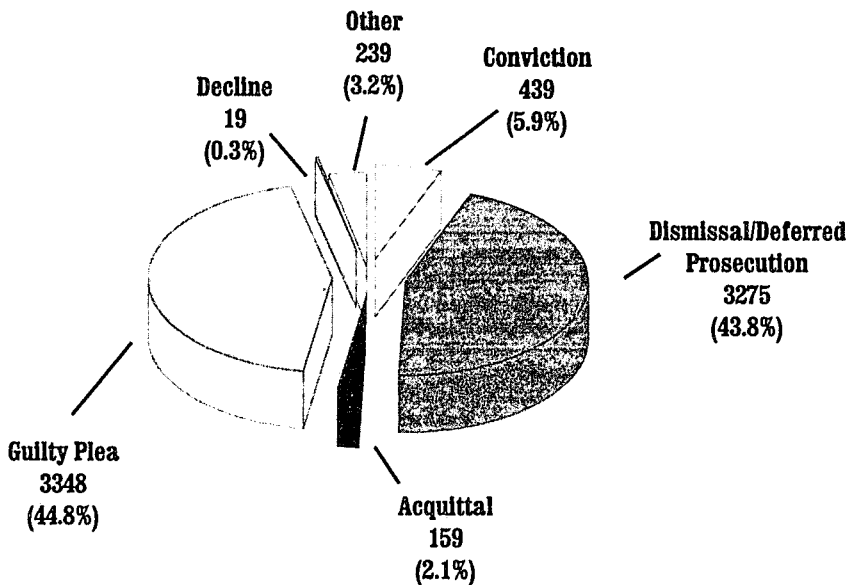


FIGURE 4. JUVENILE OFFENDER RESOLUTIONS, 1993

Family Law

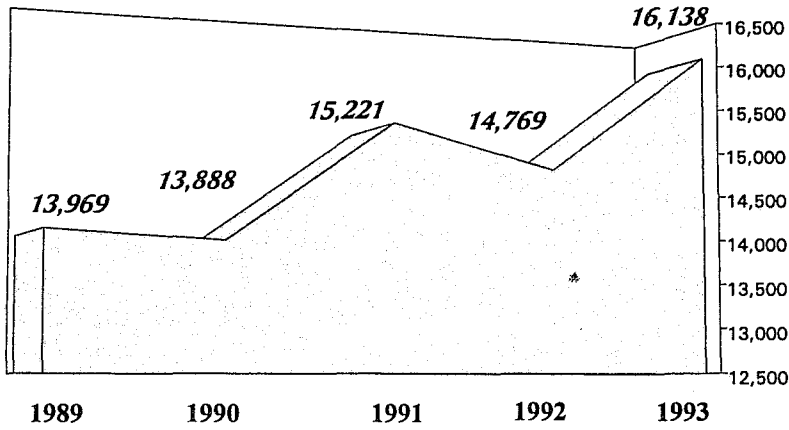
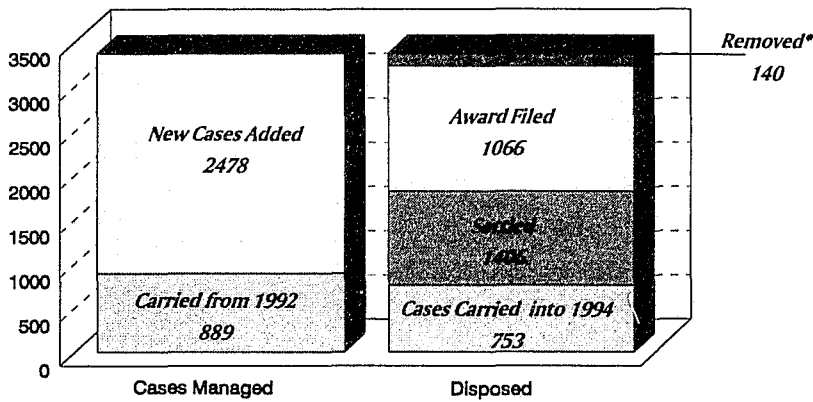


FIGURE 5. FAMILY LAW FILINGS, 1989-1993

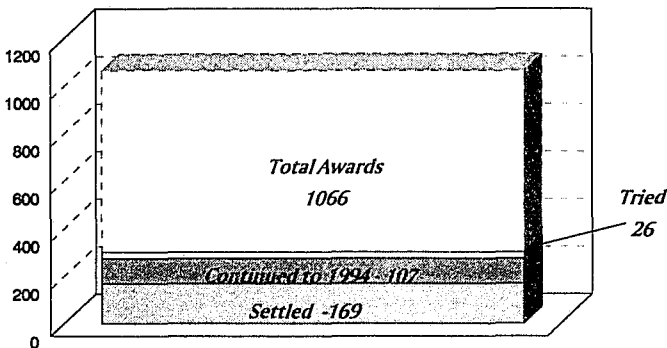
Arbitration

FIGURE 6. ARBITRATION CASE MANAGEMENT, 1993



* Non-Arbitrable; Removed to Trial Calendar.

FIGURE 7. DE NOVO TRIALS REQUESTED/RESOLVED, 1993*



* Does not include de novo trials carried over from 1992

*Judges
of the Court*

Listed below are the judges of the King County Superior Court who served during 1993.

Name	Year Appointed/ Elected to the Bench	Name	Year Appointed/ Elected to the Bench
Nancy Ann Holman	1970 (A)	J. Kathleen Learned	1988 (E)
James A. Noe	1971 (A)	Dale B. Ramerman	1989 (E)
Jerome M. Johnson	1972 (A)	Carol A. Schapira	1989 (E)
Liem E. Tuai	1977 (A)	William L. Downing	1989 (A)
Arthur E. Piehler	1978 (E)	Joan E. DuBuque	1989 (A)
Richard M. Ishikawa	1979 (E)	LeRoy McCullough	1989 (A)
Carmen Otero	1980 (A)	George A. Finkle	1989 (A)
Anthony P. Wartnik	1980 (A)	Robert S. Lasnik	1990 (A)
Jim Bates	1981 (A)	Bobbe J. Bridge	1990 (A)
James D. McCutcheon	1981 (A)	Ricardo S. Martinez	1990 (A)
Frank L. Sullivan	1981 (A)	Robert H. Alsdorf	1990 (A)
George T. Mattson	1981 (A)	Larry A. Jordan	1991 (A)
Charles V. Johnson	1981 (A)	Sally P. Pasette	1991 (A)
Patricia Aitken	1982 (A)	Ann Schindler	1991 (A)
Donald D. Haley	1983 (A)	Peter D. Jarvis	1991 (A)
Faith Enyeart Ireland	1983 (A)	Charles W. Mertel	1992 (A)
Mary W. Brucker	1984 (A)	Deborah D. Fleck	1992 (A)
Anne L. Ellington	1984 (E)	Laura C. Inveen	1992 (A)
John M. Darrah	1985 (E)	Michael C. Hayden	1992 (E)
Sharon S. Armstrong	1985 (A)	Jo Anne Alumbaugh	1992 (E)
Norma Smith Huggins	1988 (A)	Harriett M. Cody	1993 (E)
Marsha J. Pechman	1988 (A)	Brian D. Gain	1993 (E)
Steven G. Scott	1988 (A)	Marilyn R. S. Sellers	1993 (E)
R. Joseph Wesley	1988 (A)	Michael S. Spearman	1993 (E)
Michael J. Fox	1988 (A)		

In 1993, Judge Jerome M. Johnson announced his retirement from the bench. He was appointed to the position of Superior Court Judge by Governor Daniel Evans in 1972.

*Court
Commissioners*

Listed below are the commissioners of the King County Superior Court serving as of December, 1993.

Name	Year Appointed	Name	Year Appointed
Jack A. Richey	1978	Katharine C. Hershey	1990
Maurice M. Epstein	1980	Harry R. Slusher	1991
Stephen M. Gaddis	1981	Bonnie Canada-Thurston	1993
Carlos Y. Velategui	1986		

Administrative Staff

The following people held positions with King County Superior Court as of December 31, 1993:

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Court Administrator
Michael D. Planet
Personnel Manager
Sheila Guy-Snowden
Computer Services Manager
Tho V. Dao
Confidential Secretary
Denise Stefansson
Word Processor Operator
Nelia Barber
Jim Lees
Office Technician I
Linda Davis

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Director
James Cantú
Coordinator IV
Don Meer
M. Kirby Pierce
Coordinator III
Pam Ball
Coordinator II
Pat Bray
Jeannine Walker
Security
Wallace Hume

COURT OPERATIONS

Director
Claudia Olney
Manager
Linda K. Ridge
Supervisor III
Sandy Ogilvie
Coordinator III
Angela Lang
John Rodenberg

Ex Parte Department

Coordinator II
Elizabeth Custer

Family Law Facilitator

Pattie H. Reutimann

Individual Calendar Program

Judicial Assistant
Heidi Catanoso
Jennifer Goetz
Jamie Grigg
Gerald Ito
Marge Rosellini
Shirley Wilson

Criminal Department

Case Manager
Jill Picchena
Coordinator II
Lea Ennis
Maggie Mire
Kathy Wong

Jury Department

Supervisor II
Judy Rutledge
Office Technician I
Robert Percini
Gloria Sferra

Arbitration Program

Manager
Joan Zatkovich
Coordinator II
Catherine Bixler
Clerk
Andrew Havlis

Family Law Motions

Coordinator II
Doris Burden
Adele Gray
Shirley Linstad

Juvenile Court

Supervisor III
Pat Jensen
Coordinator II
Theresa Gehrig
Susan Goldie
Dana Montgomery
Cecilia Otto
Pam Roark
Barbara Whitney

Interpreter Services

Court Interpreter Coordinator
Martha Cohen
Coordinator
Susana Stettri Sawrey

Court Reporters

G. Kate Alexander
Cheryl Anderson
Taralyn Bates
Marci Cammon
Gary Crawford
Erma Demar
Joyce Dalee Dickinson
Ann Duncombe
David Erwin
Barry Fanning
Hilary Grundy
Velma Haynes
Ed Howard
Pete Hunt
Thomas G. Karis
Steven King
William Kramer
Jane LaMerle
Jean A. Majury
Anita O'Brien
Michael O'Brien
Beverly Olson
David Pierce
Victoria Raccagno
Delores Rawlins
Barrie Regan
Joseph Richling
Sheri Still Runnels
James E. Stach
Dorothy Stiles
Joyce Stockman
Pat Stresky
Ladd Sutherland
J. Michael Townsend
Jerry O. Trego
David Ummel
Jodi Vann
Michelle Vitrano

*Administrative Staff***Bailiff**

Carole Allen
 John Boyce
 Sharon Brown
 Stella Buder
 Gail Butryn
 Veda Jo Byrne
 Robin Clute
 Leo Costello
 Steven Crozier
 Todd DeGroff
 Teri DeHaan
 James Dore
 Shawn Fligeltau
 Jodi Gahard
 Bonnie Glenn
 Lorelee Hedlund
 Carole Highland
 Greg Howard
 Marsha Kishida
 Georgene Kumasaka-
 Murashige
 Rose Landberg
 Geoff Lewin
 Beth Long-Salaguinto
 Melissa Mager
 Maryellen Maher
 Rita Matthes
 Bette McQuade
 Robert Miera
 Rose Morrison
 Deborah Murphey
 Linda Navarro
 Julee Pate
 Matthew Perkins
 Meg Perrine
 Dena Petersen
 Mary Radley
 Laura Rawlins
 Ricki Reese
 Carroll Rehmke
 Karen Sanders
 Janie Sato
 Kristina Selset
 Penny Sindell
 Gerald Swanson II
 Robert Thacker
 Barbara Tsuchida
 Gaye VanWalker
 Jacqueline Ware
 Felicia Wartnik

SOCIAL SERVICES*Director*

Bruce Knutson

Conference Committee*Manager V*

Susan Waild

Manager I

Robert Brunswig

Ethel Mitchell

Supervisor I

Catherine Ortiz

Guardian Ad Litem*Manager V*

Sandy Ottmar

Program Attorney

Kathryn Barnhouse

Laurie Irwin

Manager I

Eduardo Diaz

Leona DeRocco

Audrey Fetters

Jerry Fong

Peggy Larson

Alexandria McCoy

Emma Puro

Jennifer Scholes

Office Technician II

Julie Allen

Rita Amaro

Marilyn Busby

Kathleen McCormack

CASA Program*Manager IV*

Pat Dixon

Program Attorney

Nancy Bradburn-Johnson

Manager I

Ed Greenleaf

Jack Mahler

Roberta Nelson

Mary Taylor

Coordinator I

Toni Dieni

Office Technician

Kathleen Hasslinger

Family Court Services*Social Services Manager V*

Ruth Garrett

Social Services Manager III

David Hodges

Social Worker

Wayne Brooks

Diana Coblenz

Don Ehrich

Jane Hulsey

Elena Karr

Kathleen Kennelly

Ann Kimberly

Eileen Laiche

Judith McNeil

Gina Nolan

Carbery O'Shea

Ray Willis

Ida Vandermolen

Joan Ward

Support Staff Supervisor I

Arlene Garland-Nelson

Coordinator II

Nancy Lightfoot

Virginia Frazier

Mary Lynch

Merilyn Redd-Jones

Word Processor

Bob Zimmerman

Office Technician I

Rose Gonzalez

**JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION***Director*

M. Janice Michels