LOCAL RULES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

FOR CLARK COUNTY

September 1, 2020

Including Amendments Effective
February 1, 2021

September 1, 2020

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LOCAL RULES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR CLARK COUNTY

Originally Effective January 1, 1987

Pursuant to Rule 83 of the Civil Rules for Superior Court, the following rules are hereby adopted by the Superior Court of Clark County, Washington, to be in effect after January 1, 1987, superseding all former rules and special rules.

SCOPE OF RULES

These rules are assembled to conform with the requirements of CR 83. Each rule is given the CR number, section or subsection which most clearly deals with the same subsection. These rules are supplemental to the State rules and are not to be construed in derogation thereof. Numerical omissions indicate that there are no local rules on this subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES - LAR

RULE 0.1 DEPARTMENTS, SENIORITY AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Departments. The Superior Court for Clark County shall be divided into as many individual numbered departments as there are judges authorized by law. Each judge in the order of seniority shall select an unassigned courtroom.

(b) Seniority. Seniority shall be established by the length of continuous service as a judge of the Superior Court. In the event two or more judges have equal length of service, their seniority shall be determined by lot.

(c) Assignments. The assignment of courtrooms, whenever necessary, shall be incorporated into an order signed by the Presiding Judge and filed with the Clerk of the Court. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULE 0.2 COURT MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

(a) Authorities. The authority to manage and conduct the Court shall be vested in:

(1) The Superior Court Judges through regular monthly meetings held on the first and third_Tuesdays of each month or special meetings of a majority of the Judges; [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

(2) The Presiding Judge and the Assistant Presiding Judge in the interim between meetings of the Judges [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

(b) Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) The Judges, en banc, have final authority over any matters pertaining to court organization and operation and over any individual or committee of the Court. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

(2) Decisions made between meetings of the Judges and particularly matters of policy affecting the Court and its operation shall be presented to the Judges at the next meeting by the Presiding Judge for approval, ratification, modification or rejection. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

(3) The Presiding Judge and Assistant Presiding Judge shall be elected by a majority vote of the Court's Judges for a term not to exceed two years and shall perform all of the duties of the position required by General Rule 29(f). Said elections shall occur at the December Judges meeting in odd numbered years so designated for the election. [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

(4) There shall be a Chief Family Law Division Judge, appointed by the Presiding Judge for a term of two years. The duties of the Chief Family Law Judge shall include assignment of work, creation of special calendars, supervision of the implementation of case management tools, development of policy for alternate dispute resolution, supervision of Family Treatment Court and Family Law Guardianship services and such other duties as may be delegated by the Judges or Presiding or Assistant Presiding Judge. [Amended effective September 1, 2008]

(c) Vacancies.

(1) Presiding Judge. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Presiding Judge prior to the completion of the two year term of the Presiding Judge, the Assistant Presiding Judge shall serve as Presiding Judge for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(2) Assistant Presiding Judge. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Assistant Presiding Judge prior to the completion of the two year term of the Presiding Judge, a new Assistant Presiding Judge shall be elected pursuant to subsection (3) above at the next regularly scheduled judges meeting for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(3) Removal. The Presiding and Assistant Presiding Judge may be removed by a majority vote of the judges after noting the issue on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled Judges meeting. [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

(d) Executive Committee.

(1) The Presiding Judge, Assistant Presiding Judge, Chief Criminal Judge, immediate past Presiding Judge and Chief Family Law Judge shall serve as the Court's Executive Committee. [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

RULE 0.2.5 COURT ADMINISTRATOR

(a) Selection. The court administrator shall be appointed by a majority of all of the judges and shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority under the direction and supervision of the Presiding and Assistant Presiding Judge. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(b) Powers and Duties. The powers and duties of the court administrator include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Administrative. Administrative control of all non-judicial activities of the court.

(2) Policies. Implement all policies regarding judicial functions of the court.

(3) Supervisory. Supervision of all court employees, except commissioners, juvenile court employees and departmental employees.

(4) Budgetary. Preparation and administration of the budget.

(5) Representative. Representation of the court in dealings with the State Court Administrator.

(6) Assist. Assist the Presiding Judge in meeting with representatives of governmental bodies, and other public and private groups regarding court management matters. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

(7) Agenda Preparation**.** Prepare the agenda for judges' meetings and act as recording secretary at those meetings and at committee meetings where the administrator's presence would be reasonable and productive.

(8) Record Preparation and Maintenance. Prepare reports and compile statistics as required by the judges or state court administration and maintain records of informal activities of the court.

(9) Recommendations. Make recommendations to the judges for the improvement of the administration of the court. [Amended effective September 1, 1996]

RULE 0.3 CASE ASSIGNMENT AND DOCKETS

(a) Case Assignment. All criminal and civil cases shall be specifically assigned by department in a random manner to assure even distribution between the departments. Each department shall be responsible for all cases assigned to it and shall hear all matters pertaining thereto except as set forth below in paragraph (b). This rule shall not preclude the transfer of cases, trials, or preliminary matters between departments when in the interest of administration of justice it may be necessary or when necessitated by disqualification of a judge as provided for by law or court rule.

(b) Criminal Judge. A criminal judge shall be designated on a rotating basis to hear criminal proceedings for all departments except trials and trial related matters, suppression motion and CrR 3.5 hearings. The criminal judge shall be designated on a rotating basis in accordance with a published rotation schedule.

(1) A criminal first appearance hearing shall be conducted daily by the criminal judge or designated commissioner at a regularly designated time. All persons arrested prior to midnight shall be brought before the criminal judge for consideration of right to counsel if one has not

previously been made available under CrR 3.1, pre-trial release under CrR 3.2, advice as to charges filed or to be filed, and for scheduling of arraignment and further proceedings. [Amended effective September 1, 2000]

(c) Schedule. Judges will schedule events and trials in accordance with the published judicial calendar and judge rotation schedule.

(1) Contempt matters shall be cited on the civil calendar of the judge issuing the order.

(d) Calendars. Calendars shall be prepared under the direction of the Court Administrator to reflect the departments in which the various matters are to be heard, the subject involved, and the times.

(e) Jury Sessions. There shall be jury sessions each month of the year for each department. The method to be employed in obtaining the required number of jurors shall be in accordance with RCW 2.36.054 utilizing the electronic data processing random selection provided for in RCW 2.36.063 et seq.

RULE 0.4 GENERAL

(a) Attire of Counsel and Litigants. All attorneys appearing before the court or in chambers shall be attired in a manner that is consistent with the current generally prevailing and accepted business attire for professional men and women in the local community. Any attire that is distracting or detrimental to the seriousness of the proceedings or disruptive of decorum should be avoided. The parties should wear clean and neat appearing clothing, and to avoid such items as sandals, clogs, sport togs, sweatshirts, tee-shirts, body-exposing garments or anything that contains emblazoned figures or words. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(b) E-mail Communication. The purpose of this rule is to provide guidelines for the use of e-mail in communicating with court staff. This rule does not apply to the other forms of communication, and does not establish a preference for e-mail communication over any other form of communication.

(1) Use of judge's individual address prohibited. The only address to be used by attorneys, pro se self-represented litigants or others who need to communicate with court staff about a case is the individual department's judicial assistant's e-mail address. Absent express invitation by the judge, the judge's individual e-mail address is not to be used.

(2) Guidelines for use of e-mail. E-mail communication with the department is appropriate in the following typical situations: (i) To obtain a date for an in-court hearing; (ii) To submit proposed orders; (iii) To determine the judge's availability for a settlement conference; (iv) To determine the availability of equipment needed for trial (such as a video player or speaker phone); (v) To determine the judge's preference as to number of copies of jury instructions required for trial; (vi) To advise the court of a settlement (to be immediately followed by formal written notice pursuant to CR 41(e); (vii) To determine whether the judge will accept pleadings, jury instructions, legal memoranda, and the like, in the form of an e-mail submission; (viii) Other

matters of a similar nature that would be appropriate to handle by way of a phone call to court staff.

(3) Ex parte communication prohibited. The prohibitions regarding ex parte contact with the court are fully applicable to e-mail communication. If an attorney/party is communicating substantive information to court staff, the e-mail must also be sent to opposing counsel/party and so indicate on its face. Substantive information includes information regarding the likelihood of settlement, the timing of witnesses, anticipated problems with scheduling, concerns regarding security and other case-specific issues**.**

(4) Service of working copies and pleadings. Absent prior permission of the court, e-mail may not be used to provide working copies of legal pleadings, including jury instructions. Absent agreement of counsel/opposing party or express permission of the court, e-mail may not be used for service of pleadings on opposing parties, even in those situations where the court has agreed to accept working copies by e-mail.

(5) Retention of e-mail. The court is not obligated to retain any electronic communications. Original documentation shall be filed with the County Clerk's Office.[Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(c) Application of General Rule 16. While each judge has discretion to prescribe specific "conditions and limitations" for video and audio recording and photography pursuant to GR 16 (a) and (b), in general, any news outlet/media granted advance permission by the judge will be allowed to utilize a personal electronic device to photograph courtroom proceedings. This policy does not alter the requirement of one pool television camera in the courtroom at a time. [Amended effective September 1, 2017]

RULE 0.5 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

(a) Judges. There shall be a juvenile department of the Superior Court wherein shall be heard all matters arising under the juvenile laws. Each judge is designated as a Juvenile Court judge.

(b) Director. The department shall be administered by the Director of Juvenile Court Services appointed by the judges. The judicial responsibilities of this department may be assigned to a Juvenile Court Commissioner as determined by a majority of the Superior Court judges.

(c) Jurisdiction. The Juvenile Court of Clark County shall decline original jurisdiction for all traffic offenses and infractions for all juveniles 16 years and older except those offenses which are felonies. Jurisdiction for all offenses affected by the adoption of this rule shall be the appropriate district justice court, municipal court or police court.

(d) Reports to Be Confidential. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all predisposition reports, including SSODA evaluations and CDDA evaluations, shall be confidential. These

reports shall be filed in a confidential envelope and are not considered part of the official juvenile court file. [Amended effective September 1, 2015]

RULE 0.6 FAMILY COURT

(a) Authority. Each Superior Court judge is designated as a judge of the Family Court. Matters affecting the welfare of minor children may also be heard by the Court Commissioner.

(b) Petition. When a controversy exists between parties that may affect the welfare of minor children, either party may petition the court using the form prescribed and approved by the court for the purpose of investigating the welfare of the minor children and the relevant factors for determining custody, visitation rights or modifications of either. The court may on its own motion refer a matter to Family Court Services. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(c) Determinations. The court shall make a determination of the necessity for Family Court Services based upon the petition and supporting documents on the family law motion calendar before any matter is referred. Only cases where material facts are alleged that circumstances affecting the welfare of the minor children exist will be referred for Family Court Services. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(d) Additional Documents Required. When a matter is referred to Family Court Services, each party shall fully complete and submit prior to the interview the following: (i) Family Information Statement; and (ii) Financial Declaration on the form prescribed and approved by the court. Appropriate consent(s) to release of information shall be executed upon request of the Family Court Coordinator. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(e) Order to Appear. Upon referral of a matter for Family Court Services, an order to appear shall be issued and served on the non-petitioning party requiring him/her to contact Family Court Services within five (5) days of service for a personal interview to be scheduled within fifteen (15) days of service.

(1) Failure to comply with the order to appear and complete the interview process will allow the court to determine custody, visitation, or modification of either on the basis of available information.

(2) If there has been no service of the order to appear obtained within thirty (30) days of its issuance, the court, being satisfied that good faith efforts to obtain service have been made, may enter such further orders as may be proper in the circumstances.

(3) The petitioning party shall within five (5) days of the issuance of the order to appear, contact Family Court Services for an interview to be scheduled within fifteen (15) days of the order of referral.

(f) Report. After completion of the Family Court Services interviews, a report shall be prepared and submitted to the court and counsel (parties). The court may then proceed to enter

such orders for custody, visitation, or modification as it deems proper and/or may refer the parties for such professional services as may be indicated appropriate. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(g) Professional Services/Report. When the parties are referred for professional services, a report shall be submitted to the court and a copy provided to all parties. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(h) Costs. The court may assess each party a fee for the cost of professional services if initially provided at public expense due to economic hardship. [Amended effective September 1, 2010]

(i) Suggested Visitation Schedule. In order to facilitate reasonable resolution of visitation disputes, the parties should consider the following guide which the court would be inclined to accept as reasonable in most cases. The children should reside with the primary residential parent, except the children should reside with the other parent pursuant to the following schedule:

(1) Weekends. Alternating weekends from 6:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 p.m. Sunday.

(2) Summers. Alternate weeks during the summer, commencing the first Friday after school is out. The primary residential parent shall have even years and the other parent shall have odd years.

(3) Winter holidays. In odd-numbered years (whether or not the children are in school, as calculated by the local school year calendar), winter holiday time beginning at 6:00 p.m. on the day school recesses and continuing until December 24th at 8:00 p.m.; in even-numbered years, December 24th from 8:00 p.m. and continuing until noon the day before school commences.

(4) Spring holiday. Alternating spring vacations (whether or not the children are in school, as calculated by the local school year calendar). The other parent should have the children in even-numbered years, not to interrupt the weekend schedule set forth above.

(5) Other holidays. The children should spend Thanksgiving with the residential parent in even-numbered years. The children should spend Thanksgiving with the other parent in odd-numbered years. Thanksgiving should be defined as commencing at 6:00 p.m. the day school is out before Thanksgiving Day, and continuing until 6:00 p.m. the Sunday immediately following the holiday. Monday holidays shall be spent with the parent having residential time over the preceding weekend. The Memorial Day holiday shall be with the other parent every year and the Labor Day weekend shall be with the residential parent every year. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

RULE 0.7 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PETITIONS

(a) Filing. The clerk may refer a petitioner to either the District Court or Superior Court for issuance of an ex parte temporary order for protection pursuant to RCW 26.50.070. All hearings for an order for protection issued pursuant to RCW 26.50.060 shall be scheduled before the

Superior Court Commissioner in accordance with the court's published schedule.

(b) Pending domestic violence criminal cases are outside the scope of domestic relations settlement conferences. Parties will not be permitted to attempt to negotiate criminal cases or make settlement offers contingent upon the alleged victim's position in a pending criminal case, and parties will not be allowed to include pending criminal charges as part of the settlement conference agreement. Any party who makes a settlement offer contingent upon the alleged victim's input, position, etc., in a pending criminal case, or otherwise attempts to negotiate a criminal case in the context of a domestic relations settlement conference, will be considered to be acting in bad faith, and terms will be assessed. [Amended effective June 27, 1995]

RULE 0.8 CIVIL BENCH WARRANT

(a) Identification of Arrestee. Any person requesting a civil warrant of arrest shall provide the following information, if known, on the face of the warrant: full name, date of birth, social security number, height, weight, race, gender, eye color, hair color, and last known address. [Amended effective September 1, 1991]

(b) Affidavits in Support of Warrant. An affidavit, stating the reason(s) for the issuance of a warrant, shall be provided to the issuing Judicial Officer at the time the warrant is requested. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULE 0.9 WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CHILD CUSTODY MATTERS

(a) Rule to Control in Conjunction with RCW 7.36. This Local Rule shall, in conjunction with Chapter 7.36, control the procedure and legal right to retain custody of a child in Clark County, Washington through a writ of habeas corpus.

(b) Who May Petition. Only a person or entity with a previously established right to custody of a child will be granted a writ of habeas corpus. The applicant must be able to document the pre-existing legal right to custody of the child paramount to the right of any other person or entity. The pre-existing custody order must be issued by a court of competent jurisdiction and have been obtained through a court action where the other party had notice of the action and the opportunity to be heard.

(c) Presentment. A Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be presented to either the Presiding or the Family Law Judge of the Superior Court of Clark County.

(d) Forms. Applicants for Writs of Habeas Corpus in Child Custody matters shall use exclusively those forms approved by the Clark County Superior Court available at the Clark County Superior Court Clerk's Office including the Sealed Source Mission Child Information Declaration. [Amended effective September 1, 2005]

CIVIL RULES - LCR

RULE 4.1 DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE, MODIFICATIONS, ETC.

(a) Cases in which Declaration Accepted. When a party is represented by an attorney, a declaration will be accepted in lieu of testimony in cases in which parties have stipulated to entry or in default cases in which the relief requested is the same as the relief requested in the Petition for dissolution. In those cases in which the relief requested is different or more specific than the original petition, and the respondent has defaulted, the party requesting relief which varies from the petition must appear on the Dissolution Docket and present testimony in support of the request, with a decision to be made by the judge or commissioner. The declaration in lieu of testimony must be made after the expiration of the ninety (90) day period. The declaration must be in substantially the same form as the Declaration in Support of Entry of Decree of Dissolution. The declaration must include the certification of attorney. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(b) Show Cause Orders; Temporary Restraining Orders. When the court, in its discretion, decides to order the personal appearance of a party, a show cause order shall be issued and made returnable not less than 5 days, excluding weekends and holidays, prior to the hearing, unless a shorter time is ordered by the court. Immediate restraining orders will not be granted unless it is clearly shown by affidavit setting forth facts that irreparable injury could result prior to the hearing. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(c) Standards and Worksheets. Prior to hearing an application for any support or maintenance, the parties shall prepare, serve and file applicable worksheets in accordance with RCW 26.19 taking into consideration the standards for determination of child support as published by the Washington State Child Support Commission. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(d) Scope of Hearings. A show cause order or citation may include notice of hearing all relief sought by the applicant. All temporary hearings shall be heard only on affidavit unless otherwise ordered by the court. Supporting affidavits shall be limited to 4 per party excluding affidavits from expert witnesses. Affidavits from parties shall not exceed 6 pages and supplemental affidavits shall not exceed 2 pages. All affidavits and declarations shall be typewritten and double spaced and no smaller than eleven point type. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(e) Modification Proceedings.

(1) Procedure.

(A) Requests for modification under RCW Chapter 26, initiated by summons and petition, shall be served on the other party by personal service, or as otherwise provided in CR 4, or as to actions pursuant to RCW 26.09.175, as provided in RCW 26.09.175(2). Service shall be required twenty (20) days prior to hearing or sixty (60) days if served out of state. [Amended effective September 12, 1989; October 6, 1989]

(2) Custody Matters. Preliminary ex-parte requests for order to show cause or for immediate temporary custody will be denied except in extraordinary circumstances. See RCW

(3) Default. The Notice/Petition shall contain a statement that if the party served fails to respond by the hearing date, the relief requested will be granted by default.

(f) Court's Automatic Temporary Order. Upon the filing of a Summons and Petition for Dissolution, Legal Separation, Declaration of Invalidity, Domestic Partnership or Petition to Establish Residential Schedule/Parenting Plan, the court on its own motion shall automatically issue a Temporary Order that will be served with the Summons and Petition that includes the following provisions:

(1) Except in cases to Establish a Residential Schedule/Parenting Plan the parties be restrained from transferring, removing, encumbering, concealing, damaging or in any way disposing of any property except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life or as agreed in writing by the parties. Each party shall notify the other party of any extraordinary expenditure made after the order is issued. This order shall not preclude a party from accessing funds in a reasonable amount to retain counsel;

(2) Except in cases to Establish a Residential Schedule/Parenting Plan the parties be restrained from assigning, transferring, borrowing, lapsing, surrendering or changing entitlement of any insurance policies and retirement assets of either or both parties or of any dependent child(ren), whether medical, health, life or auto insurance, except as agreed in writing by the parties;

(3) Except in cases to Establish a Residential Schedule/Parenting Plan unless the court orders otherwise, each party shall be immediately responsible for their own future debts whether incurred by credit card, loan, security interest or mortgage, except as agreed in writing by the parties;

(4) Except in cases to Establish a Residential Schedule/Parenting Plan where no child support is requested both parties must have access to all financial records including tax, banking and credit card statements. Reasonable access to records shall not be denied without order of the court;

(5) For those actions in which children are involved:

(A) Absent proof of actual or imminent or threatened physical, mental or emotional harm each parent be restrained from changing the residence the child(ren) primarily resided in prior to the filing of the Petition for Dissolution until further court order, except as agreed in writing by the parties. Subsequent orders regarding parenting issues supersede previously issued orders to the extent the orders may be inconsistent;

(B) Each parent shall have full access to the child(ren)'s educational and health care records, unless otherwise ordered by the court and this order shall act as authority for any health care or educational institution to provide such records to a parent upon request. However, if a child is age 12 or older, permission must be obtained from the child before a health care provider must provide that child's records.

(C) Each parent shall insure that the child(ren) is(are) not exposed to negative comments about the other parent. Neither parent shall make or allow others to make negative comments about the other parent in the presence of the child(ren). Neither parent shall show the child(ren) any documents or pleadings generated by or for the court in connection with this action.

(6) A party's compliance with the provisions of this rule may be enforced upon Motion and Order to Show Cause. Unless compliance is waived by the court for good cause shown, the court may order appropriate sanctions including costs, attorney's fees, and adoption of the complying party's proposal.

(7) The Petitioner is subject to this order from the time of the filing of the Petition. The Petitioner shall serve a copy of this order on Respondent and file proof of service. The Respondent is subject to this order from the time that it is served. This order shall remain in effect until further court order or entry of final documents.

(8) The court's Automatic Temporary Order will not be entered in any law enforcement database. This rule does not preclude any party from seeking any other restraining order(s) as may be authorized by law. [Amended effective September 1, 2018]

RULE 6 POLICY RE: FILING TIMES/DATES

(d) For matters set on any regular Court Dockets, not including Domestic relations motions defined below in subparagraph (e), all responsive documents must be served on the parties and filed with the Clerk no later than two days before the scheduled hearing. Courtesy copies must be provided to the judicial officer hearing the matter at the same time. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

(e) Except for Motions for Revision of a Commissioner's Order (LCR 53.2), domestic relations motions (Show Cause docket matters, Modification/Contempt docket matters and Family Law Motion docket matters) shall be filed and served upon all parties no later than ten (10) court days before the time specified for the hearing. Responses shall be filed and served on all parties not later than 4:30 p.m. five (5) court days before the time specified for the hearing. Replies shall be filed and served on all parties not later than 4:30 p.m. three (3) court days before the hearing. Courtesy copies must be provided to the judicial officer hearing the matter at the same time. [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

Practical examples of LCR 6 as to Domestic Relations Motions:

Show Cause Dockets:
Hearing Date set for Wednesday April 30
Moving Party serves and files motion – Wednesday April 16
Responding Party serves and files response – Wednesday April 23
Moving Party Serves and files reply – Friday April 25

Modification/Contempt Dockets:
Hearing Date set for Thursday May 15
Moving Party served and files motion – Thursday May 1
Responding Party serves and files response – Thursday May 8
Moving Party serves and files reply – Monday May 12

Motion Dockets:
Hearing Date set for Friday May 16
Moving Party serves and files motion – Friday May 2
Responding Party serves and files response – Friday May 9
Moving Party serves and files reply – Tuesday May 13

RULE 7 PLEADINGS

(b) Motions and Other Papers.

(1) How made.

(A) Reapplication on same facts. When an order has been refused in whole or part (unless without prejudice), or has been granted conditionally and the condition has not been performed, the same application may not be presented to another judge.

(B) Subsequent application, different facts. If a subsequent application is made upon an alleged different state of facts, the same must be shown by affidavit what application was made, when and to what judge, what order or decision was made on it and what new facts are claimed to be shown; for failure to comply with this requirement, any order made upon subsequent application may be set aside and sanctions imposed.

RULE 10 FORM OF PLEADINGS

(e) Format Recommendations.

(2) Title.

(A) Proposed Orders. Proposed Orders. Proposed Orders shall be labeled accordingly in both the caption and the footer with the word "proposed" in parentheses. Only those proposed orders so labeled will be accepted for filing; the Clerk of the Superior Court shall reject any proposed orders that are not labeled accordingly. The only orders not labeled "proposed" that will be accepted for filing are those that have been executed, i.e. signed by a judicial officer. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

(3) Bottom Notation.

(A) Signatures Required. Every order presented for a Judge's signature shall include a portion of the text on the signature page and shall be signed by the individual attorney presenting it on the lower left-hand corner of the page to be signed. [Amended effective September 25, 1989]

(B) Pleadings to be Dated and Names Typed. All pleadings, motions and other papers to be filed with the clerk shall be dated by the person preparing the same. The names of all persons signing a pleading or other paper should be typed under the signature. If signed by an attorney, the attorney's Washington State Bar Association number must be set forth.

(C) Self-represented litigant pleadings shall be typewritten or neatly printed, shall conform to the format recommendations of CR 10(e), and shall contain the party's telephone number(s), mailing address and street address where service of process and other papers may be made upon him/her or the same may be rejected for filing by the clerk. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

RULE 11 SIGNING OF PLEADINGS

(a) Pro Se Parties. Any party appearing on his or her own behalf shall certify in writing that all documents and pleadings were prepared personally or with the advice of an attorney authorized to practice before the court and that he or she understands that the court by entering a decree or other order does not relieve the party of the responsibility for any omissions, defects, or inaccuracies in the file or matters presented or any consequences resulting therefrom.

RULE 26 GENERAL PROVISIONS

(b) (4) [Trial Preparation: Experts.] [Rescinded effective March 30, 1989]

RULE 38 DEMAND FOR JURY

(b) Demand for Jury.

(1) Non-arbitration cases. Except for cases submitted for arbitration, failure to demand a jury (and pay the required fee) in the types of cases described in LCR 40(b)(2) within 30 days of the filing of the Notice to Set for Trial or the Response will be deemed a waiver of the right to a jury trial. For all other cases not submitted to arbitration, or upon request for the trial de novo, failure to demand a jury (and pay the required fee) by the date of the Scheduling Conference will be deemed a waiver of the right to a jury trial. The time period hereunder may be extended only by prior court order upon good cause shown. [Amended effective January 1, 2017]

(2) Arbitration cases. In the event a trial de novo is requested under MAR 7.1, the parties must file a Notice to Set for Trial or a Citation for Scheduling Conference with the request for trial de novo and demand jury pursuant to (b)(1) above. [Amended effective September 1, 1996]

RULE 40 ASSIGNMENT OF CASES

(b) Methods – Specific Types of Civil Cases NOT Subject to Case Scheduling Order.

(1) LCR 40(c) shall apply to cases filed on or after January 1, 2017. With respect to any case filed prior to that date, an attorney or party desiring to place a case on the trial readiness calendar shall file a Notice to Set for Trial on a form prescribed and approved by the court. [Amended effective November 3, 2017]

(2) With respect to the following types of cases, unless otherwise provided in these rules or ordered by the Court, an attorney or party desiring to place a case on the trial readiness calendar shall file a Notice to Set for Trial on a form prescribed and approved by the court.

(A) Change of Name;

(B) Proceedings under RCW Title 26;

(C) Anti-harassment protection order RCW 10.14;

(D) Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) and Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA);

(E) Unlawful detainer under RCW 59.12 and/or 59.16;

(F) Foreign judgment;

(G) Abstract or transcript of judgment;

(H) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Restitution, or Review, or any other Writ;

(I) Civil commitment;

(J) Proceedings under RCW chapter 10.77;

(K) Proceedings under RCW chapter 70.96A;

(L) Proceedings for isolation and quarantine;

(M) Vulnerable adult protection under RCW 74.34;

(N) Proceedings referred to referee under RCW 4.48;

(O) Adoptions;

(P) Sexual assault protection under RCW 7.90;

(Q) Actions brought under the Public Records Act (RCW 42.56);

(R) Will contests, guardianships, probate and TEDRA Matters;

(S) Marriage Age Waiver Petitions;

(T) Receivership proceedings (filed as an independent action and not under an existing proceeding);

(U) Work permits;

(V) Appeals from lower courts and land use appeals;

(W) Petition to approve minor/incapacitated adult settlement (when filed as an independent action and not under an existing proceeding) and/or emancipation of minors, and/or for transfer of structured settlements under RCW 19.205;

(X) Tax foreclosures;

(Y) Injunction;

(Z) Condemnation; and

(AA) Cases which were served on the respondents prior to filing and are being filed with the clerk for the sole purpose of obtaining a simultaneous order of default and/or default judgement. [Amended effective January 1, 2017]

(3) Certification. The attorney by filing a Notice to Set for Trial certifies that the case is fully at issue with all necessary parties joined, all anticipated discovery has been or will be completed before trial and that all other counsel have been served with copy of the Notice.

(4) Response to Notice to Set for Trial. An attorney who objects to a case being set for trial, or who otherwise disagrees with the information on the Notice, shall file and serve a Response to Notice to Set for Trial on a form prescribed by the court within 10 days of the date of service of the Notice. The Response shall be noted for hearing the objection not more than 25 days after the date of service of the Notice to Set for Trial. No Response is necessary if counsel agrees with the Notice to Set for Trial. See LCR 38 re: Demand for Jury. [Amended September 1, 2004]

(5) Call for Trial. Any case placed on the readiness calendar will be subject to call for trial or to be assigned a specific date for trial. The court will give reasonable notice of the trial date assigned.

(6) Continuances. When a case has been called from the readiness calendar and set, it shall proceed to trial or be dismissed, unless good cause is shown for continuance, or the court may impose such terms as are reasonable and in addition may impose costs upon counsel who has filed a Notice to Set for Trial, or who has failed to object thereto and is not prepared to proceed to trial. No request for continuance will be considered without the written acknowledgement of the client on the pleadings and an affidavit giving the particulars necessitating a continuance in accordance with CR 40(d) and (e). Continued cases may be removed from the trial calendar at the discretion of the court and, if removed, will be re-calendared only upon filing a new Notice to Set for Trial.

(7) Mandatory Settlement Conferences. Except in cases meeting the requirements for an accelerated setting (see approved Notice to Set for Trial Family Law Court), the parties in all cases involving the original petition for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, annulment, and dissolution of committed intimate relationship, and for a parenting plan and/or residential schedule, shall participate in either a judicial settlement conference or a good faith mediation conducted by an independent, neutral, and trained mediator. [Amended effective September 1, 2019; September 1, 2020.]

(A) Designation of Immediate Trial Setting. The party filing a Notice to Set for Trial Family Law Court shall designate whether the matter should immediately be set for trial without a judicial settlement conference.

(B) Settlement Conference – Scheduling. Superior Court Administration shall schedule the judicial settlement conference.

(C) Settlement Conference Affidavit. Each party participating in a judicial settlement conference must complete the pre-trial Domestic Relations Settlement Conference Affidavit on the form available from Superior Court Administration. The original must be filed with the Superior Court Clerk and a copy served on the opposing attorney or party if not represented by an attorney, no later than 4:00 p.m. one week prior to the settlement conference. At the same

time, a copy of the Affidavit must be provided to Superior Court Administration. Failure to file and serve the Affidavit one week prior to the settlement conference shall subject the person failing to do so to an assessment of not less than $150.00 and up to $500.00. Failure to file the Affidavit and/or appear at the settlement conference may subject a party or attorney to additional sanctions.

(D) Requirement Prior to Scheduling Trial. Unless approved by the assigned judicial department, no case subject to this provision will be set for trial without completion of a judicial settlement conference or proper designation for an immediate trial setting.

(E) Trial Setting. All trials will be set by the assigned judicial department. [Amended effective September 1, 2018]

(c) Methods – General Cases Subject to Court-Ordered Case Scheduling Order.

(1) Case Assignment Notice. Except as otherwise provided in these rules or ordered by the Court, when an initial pleading in a case not specifically listed in LCR 40(b)(2) is filed and a new civil case file is opened and assigned to a judicial department by the Clerk, the filing party or the filing party's attorney shall simultaneously prepare and file a Notice Assigning Case to Judicial Department and Setting Scheduling Conference Date (referred to hereinafter as Case Assignment Notice) in a form prescribed and approved by the Court. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the Scheduling Conference Date shall be scheduled for a date which is no less than four (4) months, nor more than six (6) months, from the date of filing the initial pleading. The clerk shall place the Scheduling Conference Date on the assigned department's civil motion docket for said date, which may not be changed without prior approval of the assigned department. [Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(2) Service of Case Assignment Notice. The party filing the initial pleading shall promptly provide a copy of the Case Assignment Notice to all other parties by (i) serving a copy of the Case Assignment Notice on the other parties along with the initial pleading, or (ii) serving the Case Assignment Notice on the other parties within 10 days after filing the initial pleading.

(3) Service on Joined Parties. A party who joins an additional party in an action shall serve the additional party with the current Case Assignment Notice together with the first pleading served on the additional party.

(4) Scheduling Conference. All counsel and/or self-represented litigants shall appear personally at the Scheduling Conference unless: (i) prior permission is obtained from the assigned judicial department; (ii) the Scheduling Conference has been cancelled as provided in LMAR 2.1(b)(2); or (iii) pleadings effectuating a final disposition of the matter have been filed. At least five (5) court days prior to the Scheduling Conference, the parties shall file a Joint Status Report in a form substantially as approved by the Court. A courtesy copy of the Joint Status Report shall be provided to the assigned judicial department at least five (5) days prior to the Scheduling conference. The Joint Status Report shall include: (i) confirmation of service on all parties; (ii) confirmation of joinder of all parties, claims, and defenses; (iii) confirmation of filing a jury demand with accompanying fee, if applicable; (iv) verification of the anticipated length of trial. Unless good cause is shown, the Court shall enter a Case Scheduling Order substantially as

follows, with specific provisions subject to adjustment at the assigned judge's discretion to wit:

For the purposes of the following table, "SC" refers to Scheduling Conference date. "T" refers to Trial date.

Discovery Cutoff	T – 12 weeks
Deadline for Filing Motion to Change Trial Date	T – 12 weeks
Exchange of Witness and Exhibit Lists and Documentary Exhibits	T – 6 weeks
Deadline for Hearing Dispositive Pretrial Motions	T – 6 weeks
Trial Memoranda and Motions in Limine	T – 2 weeks
Proposed Jury Instructions and Proposed Verdict Forms	T – 2 weeks
Trial date	No later than SC + 10 months

[Amended effective September 1, 2019]

(5) Amendment of Case Scheduling Order. The Court, either on motion of a party or on its own initiative, or at any conference requested by the parties, may modify the Case Scheduling Order for good cause shown. The Court shall freely grant a motion to amend the Case Scheduling Order when justice so requires. Any such motion shall include a proposed Amended Case Scheduling Order. If a Case Scheduling Order is modified on the Court's own motion, the judicial assistant for the assigned department will prepare and file the Amended Case Scheduling Order and promptly mail it to all parties. Parties may not amend a Case Scheduling Order by stipulation without approval of the Court.

(6) Enforcement. The assigned judicial department, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, may impose sanctions or terms for failure to comply with the Case Scheduling Order established by these rules. If the court finds that an attorney or self-represented party has failed to comply with the Case Scheduling Order and has no reasonable excuse, the court may order the attorney or party to pay monetary sanctions to the court, or terms to any other party who has incurred expense as a result of the failure to comply, or both; in addition, the court may impose such other sanctions as justice requires. As used in this rule, terms means costs, attorney fees, and other expenses incurred or to be incurred as a result of the failure to comply; the term monetary sanctions means a financial penalty payable to the court; the term other sanctions includes but is not limited to the exclusion of evidence.

(7) Continuances. When a trial date has been set pursuant to LCR 40(c)(4), it shall proceed to trial or be dismissed, unless good cause is shown for continuance. If the court determines a continuance is required, the court may impose such terms as are reasonable and in addition may impose costs upon any counsel and/or party who is not prepared to proceed to trial. No request for continuance will be considered without the written acknowledgement of the client on the pleadings and an affidavit giving the particulars necessitating a continuance in accordance with CR 40(d) and (e). Continued cases shall be provided a new trial date at the time the continuance is granted and an Amended Case Scheduling Order shall be issued at the discretion of the trial court. [Amended effective January 1, 2017]

(d) Preferences.

(1) Criminal cases shall be accorded priority and shall be assigned trial dates in accordance with CrR 3.3(f).

RULE 47 JURORS

(a) Examination of Jurors.

(1) Voir Dire. The trial judge may examine the prospective jurors touching their qualifications to act as fair and impartial jurors in the case before him, and counsel shall advise the court in advance of the names of witnesses then intended to be called for this purpose. Thereafter, the trial judge shall allow the respective parties to ask the jurors such supplementary questions as may be deemed proper and necessary by the trial judge. The voir dire examination of prospective jurors shall, as nearly as possible, be limited to those matters having a reasonably direct bearing on prejudice, and shall not be used by counsel:

(A) as a means of arguing or trying their cases, or

(B) as an effort to indoctrinate, visit with or establish rapport with jurors, or

(C) for the purpose of questioning concerning anticipated instructions of the court or theories of law, or

(D) for the purpose of asking the jurors what kind of verdict they might return under any circumstance. Personal questions should be asked collectively of the entire panel whenever possible.

(2) Juror questionnaires may not be removed from or viewed outside the office of the Superior Court Administrator or the courtrooms of the Superior or District Courts without the express approval of the trial judge. [Amended effective September 1, 1996]

(k) Random Selection. Jurors shall be selected at random by a properly programmed electronic data processing system as provided by RCW 2.36.63.

RULE 52 DECISIONS, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS

(c) Presentation.

(1) Time Limit. All findings of fact, conclusions of law and verdicts shall be presented to the judge having heard the matter not later than 15 days after the decision or verdict was rendered.

RULE 53.2 MOTIONS FOR REVISION OF A COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

(a) A motion for revision of a Commissioner's order shall be served and filed within 10 days of entry of the written order, as provided in RCW 2.24.050, along with a written notice of hearing that gives the other parties at least 5 days notice, excluding weekends and legal holidays, of the time, date and place of the hearing on the motion for revision. The motion shall specify the error claimed

(b) The party seeking revision of a Commissioner's order shall schedule the motion for hearing on the assigned Family Law Judge's Motion Docket. The motion shall be scheduled and heard by the assigned Judge within 24 days of entry of the Commissioner's order. If the assigned Judge does not have a Motion Docket within 24 days of entry of the Commissioner's order, the motion shall be heard on the first available Motion Docket thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge or Commissioner. Failure to hear the motion within 24 days or the first available Motion Docket thereafter shall result in dismissal of the motion. [Amended effective September 1, 2008, September 1, 2020]

(1) Motions for revision of a Commissioner's order shall be based on the written materials submitted or available to the Commissioner, including papers and pleadings in the court file, as provided in RCW 2.24.050. The standard of review shall be *de novo* if the record does not include live testimony. Oral arguments on motions to revise shall be limited to 5 minutes per side. No additional affidavits or other non-brief materials shall be filed. If a brief or memorandum of law was filed by a party before the Commissioner, no new brief or memorandum shall be submitted by that party on the motion for revision.

(2) With the exception of juvenile criminal cases, the filing of a motion for revision does not automatically stay the Commissioner's order, and the order shall remain in force unless a separate motion is made and an order staying the Commissioner's order is granted by the assigned Judge or the Commissioner who signed the order.

(3) The party seeking revision shall, at least 5 days before the hearing, deliver to the assigned Judge the motion, notice of hearing and copies of all papers submitted by all parties to the Commissioner; or with the assigned Judge's consent, an alternative to copies of all papers submitted, a listing of those papers in a form similar to a designation of clerk's papers. [Amended effective September 1, 2008]

(4) For cases in which a timely motion for reconsideration of the Commissioner's order has been filed, the time for filing a motion for revision of the Commissioner's order shall commence on the date of the filing of the Commissioner's written order of judgment on reconsideration. [Amended effective September 1, 2000]

RULE 56 SUMMARY JUDGMENT

(c) Motion and Proceedings.

(1) Confirmation Process. In the event a motion for summary judgment is to be argued, counsel must notify the assigned department, in person or by telephone, by 4:30 p.m. two court days prior to the hearing; otherwise, the matter will be stricken. If no opposition is anticipated, the assigned Judge should be so informed. [Amended effective September 1, 1996]

RULE 59 NEW TRIAL, RECONSIDERATION, AND AMENDMENT OF JUDGMENTS

(b) Time for motions; contents of motions. A motion for new trial or reconsideration shall be served and filed not later than 10 days after the entry of the judgment or order in question. The opposing party shall have 10 days after service of such motion to file and serve a response, if necessary. No reply will be permitted. The moving party shall provide copies of the motion (and response, if any) to the Judge. No oral argument shall be permitted without express approval of the court. The court shall issue a written ruling on the motion. [Adopted effective September 1, 2001]

RULE 71 WITHDRAWAL BY ATTORNEY

(c) Withdraw by Notice.

(1) Notice of Intent to Withdraw. The Notice of Intent to Withdraw filed pursuant to CR 71 shall include the names, last known addresses and telephone number(s) and email addresses of the person(s) represented by the withdrawing attorney, unless disclosure would violate the Rules of Professional Conduct. [Adopted effective September 1, 2010]

(e) Notice to Court. An attorney filing any notice of intent to withdraw, order authorizing withdrawal, notice of withdrawal and substitution or notice of appearance by any subsequent attorney, shall provide a conformed copy of the notice or order to the Judge to whom the case is assigned if a Notice to Set for Trial has been filed. [Amended effective September 1, 2016]

RULE 77 SUPERIOR COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

(5) Powers of Judges of Superior Courts.

(A) Presiding Judge. There shall be a Presiding Judge of the court who shall be designated to serve pursuant to GR29.

(i) The Presiding Judge shall preside when the judges meet en banc, and shall receive and dispose of all communications intended for the Superior Court but not personally addressed to any department or relating to the business which has been assigned to any department or designated as the responsibility of the Presiding Judge.

(ii) Any judge may sign orders in all cases, if approved by opposing counsel, except continuances, findings, conclusions and judgments and orders on motions for judgment N.O.V. or for new trial in contested cases.

(iii) Applications for emergency or temporary orders or writs shall be made to the assigned judge when available. If unavailable, they may be signed by any other judge.

(9) Judges Pro Tempore. Consent to trial before a judge pro tempore (RCW 2.08.180) may be indicated by a party or attorney on the Notice to Set for Trial and the Response to Notice to Set for Trial.

(10) Change of Judge.

(A) Change of Commissioner. Affidavits of Prejudice with reference to court commissioners will not be recognized. The proper remedy of a party is a motion for revision under RCW 2.24.050.

(f) Sessions.

(1) Court Hours. The courts will be in session on all judicial days, except Saturday and Sunday. Trials will be conducted from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon and from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

(h) Summer Recess.

(i) Motion Day.

(1) Law and Motion Day. Civil motions, show cause orders, contempt proceedings, other docket items will be heard by the various departments of the court according to the published schedule available through the Court Administrator's Office. If no one appears in opposition, the moving party may take the order unless the court deems it unauthorized. If no one appears for the motion or show cause, it shall be stricken from the docket. Any item so stricken must be re-noted in order to be heard.

(2) Continuances. Motions and show cause matters may be continued by the court to a subsequent motion day or set down for hearing at a specific time.

(3) Order of Hearing and Argument Under the Rule. The judge shall determine the order in which the various matters docketed shall be heard. Temporary support orders shall be presented upon affidavit; however, the court may call for testimony to clarify discrepancies. Matters requiring argument may be placed at the bottom of the docket by the judge. In no event will testimony be taken on the motion docket unless notice of intent to do so is given the opposing party and the concurrence of the court is obtained. See also Rule 94.04. [Amended effective September 1, 2014]

RULE 79 BOOKS AND RECORDS KEPT BY CLERK

(d) Other Books and Records of Clerk.

(1) Exhibits.

(A) Filing and Substitution. All exhibits and other papers received in evidence on the trial of any cause must be filed at that time, but the court may, either then or by leave granted thereafter, upon notice, permit a copy of any such exhibit or other paper to be filed or substituted in the files, in lieu of the original.

(B) Storage. The exhibits in all cases shall be kept by the clerk separate from the files of the case.

(C) Inspection. No exhibits shall be inspected in the Clerk's Office except in the presence of the clerk or one of his or her deputies.

(D) Exhibits Not Evidence Unless Ordered. Exhibits filed pursuant to subsection (A) hereof shall not be evidence in the cause unless by order of the trial judge entered on notice and hearing.

(E) Temporary Withdrawal. Exhibits may be withdrawn temporarily from the custody of the clerk only by: (i) The judge having the cause under consideration; (ii) Official court

reporter, without court order for use in connection with their duties; (iii) Attorneys of record, upon court order, after notice to or with the consent of opposing counsel; (iv) The clerk shall take an itemized receipt for all exhibits withdrawn, and upon return of the exhibit or exhibits they shall be checked by the clerk against original receipts. The clerk shall keep all receipts for such exhibits for the period of three years from date of receipt.

(F) Withdrawal and Disposition. Within ninety (90) days after the final disposition of any cause, including all appellate processes, each party shall withdraw all exhibits offered by such party and give the clerk a receipt therefore. In the event a party shall fail to withdraw the exhibits within such time, the clerk is authorized to destroy the same after 30 days from the mailing to a party of notice of intent to destroy exhibits. (i) Drugs or Dangerous Items. When any controlled substances or dangerous items have been admitted in evidence or have been identified, and are being held by the clerk as a part of the records and files in any criminal cause, and all proceedings in the cause have been completed, the prosecuting attorney may apply to the court for an order directing the clerk to deliver such drugs and/or dangerous items, to an authorized representative of the law enforcement agency initiating the prosecution for disposition according to law. If the court finds these facts, and is of the opinion that there will be no further need for such drugs, it shall enter an order accordingly. The clerk shall then deliver the drugs and/or dangerous items and take from the law enforcement agency a receipt which he or she shall file in the cause. The Clerk shall also file any certificate issued by an authorized federal or state agency and received by him or her showing the nature of such drugs.

(2) Withdrawal of Files and Documents from Clerk’s office.

(A) Files. The clerk shall permit no file to be taken from the office, except to the courtroom or to a judge, court commissioner, referee or official court reporter, unless authority has first been obtained from the Clerk. All of the clerk's files which are in the hands of an attorney for the purposes of any trial or hearing must be returned to the clerk at the close thereof. The clerk, or a designated deputy, may in his or her discretion and on application in writing, grant authority to the applicant to withdraw one or more files from the clerk's custody for a period not to exceed three days. The court may, upon written application showing cause therefore, authorize the withdrawal of specified clerk's files for a period in excess of three days. Only attorneys with a WSBA number or an employee of that firm’s office may make a written request to withdraw a file from the Clerk’s office. An attorney’s employee must provide the attorney’s business card giving permission from the attorney to withdraw any confidential file. Adoption files may only be withdrawn by an attorney with a Notice of Appearance filed in that case. Any request to withdraw a file from the Clerk’s office within one calendar week of its being scheduled for a court hearing or trial shall not be granted.

(B) Statement of Facts. Statements of facts, after having been settled and signed, shall not be withdrawn from the Clerk's Office.

(3) Return of Files, Documents or Exhibits.

(A) Failure to Return Files or Exhibits; Sanctions. In the event that an attorney or other person fails to return files or exhibits which were temporarily withdrawn by him or her within the time required, and fails to comply with the clerk's request for their return, the clerk may, without notice to the attorney or other person concerned, apply to the presiding judge for an

order for immediate return of such files or exhibits. A certified copy of such order, if entered, shall then be served upon the attorney or other person involved.

(B) Return of Exhibits and Unopened Depositions. In any civil cause on a stipulation of the parties that when judgment in the cause shall become final, or shall become final after an appeal, or upon judgment of dismissal or upon filing a satisfaction of judgment, the Clerk may return all exhibits and unopened depositions, or may destroy them. The court may enter an order accordingly.

(C) Return of Administrative Record. Upon completion of a case under review of administrative record, the Clerk shall either return the administrative record to the officer or agency certifying the same to the court or destroy the record if the offering officer or agency has given authorization.

(4) Access to Sealed Documents and Files.

(A) Examination of Documents and Files. The clerk shall not permit the examination of any sealed document or sealed file except by order of the presiding or assigned judge or in accordance with GR 15 or GR 22.

(B) Documents filed after the sealing of an entire court file. Any document filed with the Clerk after the entire court file has been sealed shall include a special caption directly below the case number on the first page such as "Sealed File". [Amended effective September 1, 2008]

CIVIL ARBITRATION RULES - LCAR

LCAR I - SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF RULES

RULE 1.1 APPLICATION OF RULE - DEFINITION

(a) Purpose. The Civil Arbitration Rules as supplemented by these local rules are not designed to address every question which may arise during the arbitration process, and the rules give considerable discretion to the arbitrator. The arbitrator should not hesitate to exercise that discretion. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

(b) "Director" Defined. In these rules, "Director" means the Court Administrator for the Clark County Superior Court.

RULE 1.2 MATTERS SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION

(a) Amount. The amount of claims subject to arbitration shall not exceed $100,000. [Amended effective September 1, 2018]

LCAR II - CIVIL ARBITRATION RULES

RULE 2.1 TRANSFER TO ARBITRATION

(a) Statement of Arbitrability.

(1) For cases excluded from LCR 40(c) (see LCR 40(b)(1) and (2), the party filing the Notice to Set for Trial identified in LCR 40(b)(2), shall file and serve a Statement of Arbitrability as contained within Notice to Set for Trial. A party may amend the Statement of Arbitrability at any time before assignment of an arbitrator or assignment of a trial date thereafter only upon leave of Court for good cause shown.

(2) For all cases subject to LCR 40(c), in order to transfer a case to arbitration a party shall file and serve a Statement of Arbitrability in a form prescribed and approved by the Court and pay the required arbitration fee at least ten (10) court days before the Scheduling Conference (LCR 40(c)(4)). Thereafter, a Statement of Arbitrability may be filed only by leave of the Court.

(b) Response to Statement of Arbitrability.

(1) For cases excluded from LCR 40 (see LCR 40(b)(1) and (2)), any party who disagrees with the Statement of Arbitrability shall serve and file a response to the Statement of Arbitrability. A party may amend the Response to Statement of Arbitrability at any time before assignment of an arbitrator or assignment of a trial date and thereafter only upon leave of Court. In the absence of a Response, the Statement of Arbitrability shall be deemed correct and the case shall be deemed subject to civil arbitration. If a party asserts that the claim exceeds $100,000 and does not waive the excess claim for purposes of arbitration or if a party seeks relief other than a money judgement, the case is not subject to arbitration except by stipulation. [Amended effective September 1, 2018; September 1, 2020]

(2) For all cases subject to LCR 40(c), any party contesting a transfer to arbitration shall file and serve a Response to Statement of Arbitrability at least five (5) court days before the Scheduling Conference. If the transfer to arbitration is disputed, the Court shall decide that issue at the Scheduling Conference. Unless a Response to Statement of Arbitrability is timely filed and served, the case shall be deemed subject to civil arbitration and the Scheduling Conference (LCR 40(c)(4)) shall be cancelled. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

(c) Failure to File - Amendments. A party failing to timely serve and file a Response to Statement of Arbitrability within the time prescribed may later do so only upon leave of the Court. [Amended effective November 3, 2017]

RULE 2.3 ASSIGNMENT TO ARBITRATOR

(a) Generally; Stipulations. When a case is set for arbitration, a list of seven proposed arbitrators will be furnished to the parties. A master list of arbitrators will be made available on request. The parties are encouraged to stipulate to an arbitrator. In the absence of a stipulation, the arbitrator will be chosen from among the seven proposed arbitrators in the manner defined by this rule. [Amended effective July, 1995]

(b) Response by Parties. Each party may, within 14 days after a list of proposed arbitrators is furnished to the parties, nominate up to three arbitrators and strike up to three arbitrators from the list. If both parties respond, an arbitrator nominated by both parties will be appointed. If no

arbitrator has been nominated by both parties, the Director will randomly appoint an arbitrator from among those not stricken by either party. [Amended effective November, 1997]

(c) Response by Only One Party. If only one party responds within 14 days, the Director will appoint an arbitrator nominated by that party.

(d) No response. If neither party responds within 14 days, the Director will randomly appoint one of the seven proposed arbitrators. [Amended effective November, 1997]

(e) Additional Arbitrators for Additional Parties. If there are more than two adverse parties, all represented by different counsel, three additional proposed arbitrators shall be added to the list for each additional party so represented with the above principles of selection to be applied. The number of adverse parties shall be determined by the Director, subject to review by the Presiding Judge. [Amended effective July, 1995]

LCAR III - ARBITRATORS

RULE 3.1 QUALIFICATIONS

(a) Arbitration Panel. There shall be a panel of arbitrators in such numbers as the Superior Court judges may from time to time determine. A person desiring to serve as an arbitrator shall complete an information sheet on the form prescribed by the court. A list showing the names of arbitrators available to hear cases and the information sheets will be available for public inspection in the Director's office. The oath of office on the form prescribed by the court must be completed and filed prior to an applicant being placed on the panel.

(b) Refusal; Disqualification. The appointment of an arbitrator is subject to the right of that person to refuse to serve. An arbitrator must notify the Director immediately if refusing to serve or if any cause exists for the arbitrator's disqualification from the case upon any of the grounds of interest, relationship, bias or prejudice set forth in CJC Canon 3(c) governing the disqualification of judges. If disqualified, the arbitrator must immediately return all materials in a case to the Director.

RULE 3.2 AUTHORITY OF ARBITRATORS

(a) An arbitrator has the authority to:

(1) Determine the time, place and procedure to present a motion before the arbitrator. [Amended November, 1997]

(2) Require a party or attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure of such party or attorney or both to obey an order of the arbitrator unless the arbitrator finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The arbitrator shall make a special award for such expenses and shall file such award with the Clerk of the Superior Court, with proof of service of a party on each party. The aggrieved party shall have 10 days

thereafter to appeal the award of such expense in accordance with the procedures described in RCW 2.24.050. If within 10 days after the award is filed no party appeals, a judgment shall be entered in a manner described generally under CAR 6.3. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

(3) Award attorney's fees as authorized by these rules, by contract or by law.

LCAR V - HEARING

RULE 5.1 LOCATION OF HEARING

The arbitrator shall set the time, date and place of the hearing which shall be conducted at a location within Clark County. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULE 5.2 PRE-HEARING STATEMENT OF PROOF - DOCUMENTS FILED WITH COURT

In addition to the requirements of CAR 5.2, each party shall also furnish the arbitrator with copies of pleadings and other documents contained in the court file which that party deems relevant. The court file shall remain with the County Clerk. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

RULE 5.3 CONDUCT OF HEARING - WITNESSES - RULES OF EVIDENCE

(a) Witnesses. The arbitrator shall place a witness under oath or affirmation before the witness presents testimony.

(b) Recording. The hearing may be recorded electronically or otherwise by any party at his or her expense.

(c) Rules of Evidence, Generally. The Rules of Evidence, to the extent determined by the arbitrator to be applicable, should be liberally construed to promote justice. The parties should stipulate to the admission of evidence when there is no genuine issue as to its relevance or authenticity.

(d) Certain Documents Presumed Admissible. The documents listed below, if relevant, are presumed admissible at an arbitration hearing, but only if (1) the party offering the document serves on all parties a notice, accompanied by a copy of the document and the name, address and telephone number of its author or maker, at least 14 days prior to the hearing in accordance with CAR 5.2; and (2) the party offering the document similarly furnishes all other parties with copies of all other related documents from the same author or maker. This rule does not restrict argument or proof relating to the weight of the evidence admitted, nor does it restrict the arbitrator's authority to determine the weight of the evidence after hearing all of the evidence and the arguments of opposing parties. The documents presumed admissible under this rule are: [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

(1) A bill, report, chart, or record of a hospital, doctor, dentist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, physical therapist, psychologist or other health care provider, on a letterhead or

billhead;

(2) A bill for drugs, medical appliances or other related expenses on a letterhead or billhead;

(3) A bill for, or an estimate of, property damage on a letterhead or a billhead. In the case of an estimate, the party intending to offer the estimate shall forward with the notice to the adverse party a statement indicating whether or not the property was repaired, and if it was, whether the estimated repairs were made in full or in part, attaching a copy to the receipted bill showing the items of repair and the amount paid.

(4) A police, weather, wage loss, or traffic signal report, or standard United States government life expectancy table to the extent it is admissible under the Rules of Evidence, but without the need for formal proof of authentication or identification;

(5) A photograph, x-ray, drawing, map, blueprint or similar documentary evidence, to the extent it is admissible under the Rules of Evidence, but without the need for formal proof of authentication or identification;

(6) The written statement of any other witness, including the written report of an expert witness, and including a statement of opinion which the witness would be allowed to express if testifying in person, if it is made by affidavit or by declaration under penalty of perjury;

(7) A document not specifically covered by any of the foregoing provisions but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, the admission of which would serve the interests of justice.

(e) Opposing Party May Subpoena Author or Maker as Witness. Any other party may subpoena the author or maker of a document admissible under this rule, at that party's expense, and examine the author or maker as if under cross examination.

LCAR VI - AWARD

RULE 6.1 FORM AND CONTENT OF AWARD

(a) Form. The award shall be prepared on the form prescribed by the court.

(b) Return of Exhibits. When an award is filed, the arbitrator shall return all exhibits to the parties who offered them during the hearing.

RULE 6.3 JUDGMENT ON AWARD

A judgment on award shall be presented to the "assigned" judge, by any party, on notice in accordance with CAR 6.3. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

LCAR VII - TRIAL DE NOVO

RULE 7.1 REQUEST FOR TRIAL DE NOVO

(a) For cases excluded from LCR 40(c) (see LCR 40(b)(1) and (2)), at the time of filing the Request for Trial De Novo, the appealing party shall file and serve on the other party or parties a Notice to Set for Trial pursuant to LCR 40(b).

(b) For cases subject to LCR 40(c), the appealing party shall file and serve a Case Assignment Notice in a form prescribed and approved by the Court (see LCR 40(c)(1)). The Scheduling Conference Date shall be scheduled for a date which is not less than two (2) weeks or more than two (2) months from the date of filing the Request for Trial De Novo. The clerk shall place the Scheduling Conference Date on the assigned department's civil motion docket for said date, which may not be changed without prior approval of the assigned department. [Amended effective November 3, 2017]

RULE 7.2 PROCEDURE AT TRIAL

The clerk shall seal any award if a trial de novo is requested.

LCAR VIII - GENERAL PROVISIONS

RULE 8.1 STIPULATION - EFFECT ON RELIEF GRANTED

If a case not otherwise subject to mandatory arbitration is transferred to arbitration by stipulation, the arbitrator may grant any relief which could have been granted if the case were determined by a judge.

RULE 8.3 EFFECTIVE DATE

These rules shall take effect on July 1, 1986. With respect to civil cases pending trial on that date, if the case has not at that time received a trial date, or if the trial has been set later than October 1, 1986, any party may serve and file a statement of arbitrability indicating that the case is subject to mandatory arbitration. If within 14 days no party files a response indicating the case is not subject to arbitration, the case will be transferred to the arbitration calendar. A case set for trial earlier than October 1, 1986, will be transferred to arbitration only upon order of the court.

RULE 8.4 TITLE AND CITATION

Amended effective September 1, 2020, these rules are known and cited as the Clark County Superior Court Civil Arbitration Rules. LCAR is the official abbreviation. [Amended effective September 1, 2020]

RULE 8.6 COMPENSATION OF ARBITRATOR

(a) Generally. Arbitrators shall be compensated in the same amount and manner as judges pro tempore of the Superior Court. Hearing time and reasonable preparation time are compensable.

(b) Form. When the award is filed, the arbitrator shall submit to the Director a request for payment on a form prescribed by the Court. The Director shall determine the amount of compensation to be paid. The decision of the Director will be reviewed by the Chief Administrative Judge at the request of the arbitrator.

RULE 8.7 ADMINISTRATION

The Director, under the supervision of the Superior Court judges, shall supervise arbitration under these rules and perform any additional duties which may be delegated by the judges.

[Amended effective July 15, 1986]

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS RULES - LSPR

RULE 92.04 SHOW CAUSE ORDER

In supplemental hearings and contempt proceedings wherein a show cause order is issued requiring the personal attendance of a party to be examined in open court, the order to show cause must include the following words in capital letters:

> YOUR FAILURE TO APPEAR AS ABOVE SET FORTH AT THE TIME, DATE AND PLACE THEREOF MAY CAUSE THE COURT TO ISSUE A BENCH WARRANT FOR YOUR APPREHENSION AND CONFINEMENT IN JAIL UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE MATTER CAN BE HEARD, UNLESS BAIL IS FURNISHED AS PROVIDED IN SAID BENCH WARRANT.

If such wording is not included as above required, the moving party shall not be entitled to a bench warrant for the apprehension of such person.

RULE 98.08W ESTATES-PROBATE-ETC.

(1) Method of Presenting Proof. Proof of all matters in probate may be by verified petition, or by other evidence, such as personal testimony, affidavit or deposition.

(2) Proof of Wills. In uncontested will proceedings, testimony in support of a will may be given in person or by deposition or by affidavit to which is attached the original or a facsimile of the will. RCW 11.20.020 (2). For other methods see RCW 11.20.140. It is necessary to present a certificate of testimony for the court's signature.

RULE 98.16W REGARDING SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF MINOR AND INCAPACITATED PERSONS

(a) Rule to Control in Conjunction with SPR 98.16W. In every settlement of a claim, whether or not filed in court, involving the beneficial interest of an unemancipated minor or person determined to be disabled or incapacitated under RCW 11.88, this Local Rule shall, in conjunction with the terms of SPR.98.16W, control the disposition of the settlement funds or the value of other property remaining after deduction for all approved fees, bills and expenses ("net settlement").

(b) More than $25,000. For net settlements greater than $25,000, SPR 98.16W (2) will apply.

(c) $25,000 or Less. For net settlements of $25,000 or less, every order approving settlements of minors or incapacitated persons shall contain the following:

(1) "Clerk's Action Required, See Addendum Paragraph 5" [or renumbered paragraph, as appropriate] immediately below the title of the pleading in the case caption; *and*

All orders approving settlement of minors or incapacitated persons shall include exclusively the following addendum language approved by the Clark County Superior Court.

The addendum is below. [Amended effective September 1, 2015]

ADDENDUM REGARDING BLOCKED ACCOUNT, ANNUITY, OR TRUST DEPOSIT

1. The net proceeds of the settlement to the minor or incapacitated person shall be in the form of a check made payable to: ☐ Settlement Guardian ad Litem, ☐ Plaintiff's counsel, ☐ Defense counsel, or ☐ the Clerk of the Court.

2. The check shall then be endorsed by the person designated in paragraph 1 and held pending disposition according to the terms of this order by the ☐ Settlement Guardian ad Litem, ☐ Plaintiff's counsel, or ☐ Defense counsel. If none appear in the action the Clerk of the Court shall request that the presiding judge appoint a Settlement Guardian ad Litem.

3. The ☐ Settlement Guardian ad Litem; ☐ Plaintiff's counsel; ☐ Defense counsel shall be responsible for:

☐ Opening of a blocked account with a state or federally regulated and insured financial institution located in the state of Washington, using the minor or incapacitated person's Social Security number, with provision that withdrawals cannot be made except as provided in the trust instrument, as ordered by the court, or paid to the minor at his or her age of majority, to wit, _____ [insert date of 18th birthday] following compliance with RCW 11.88.140 if applicable. The ☐ Settlement Guardian ad Litem, ☐ Plaintiff's counsel, or ☐ Defense counsel shall be responsible for the deposit of the check into the blocked account and

for the completion and filing of the "Receipt of Funds Into Blocked Account" with the Superior Court and shall provide a conformed copy of the Receipt to the ☐ Settlement Guardian ad Litem, ☐ Plaintiff's counsel, or ☐ Defense counsel;

☐ Causing the purchase of an annuity contract consistent with the terms of the foregoing order; or

☐ Delivering the funds to a court-approved guardian or trustee and, if the guardian or trustee is constituted in another proceeding, filing proof of letters of guardianship or copy of trust in these proceedings.

4. The Settlement Guardian ad Litem shall not be discharged and Plaintiff's counsel and Defense counsel will not withdraw from the case until the actions specified above are completed and the receipt, copy of annuity contract, or letters of guardianship or copy of trust has been filed with the court, dismissal of the injury action or civil proceeding notwithstanding.

5. This matter shall be set on for review by the undersigned judge on _____, 20____ [**Not later than 30 days after entry of order**] to confirm that ☐ receipt, ☐annuity, ☐ letters of guardianship, ☐ trust has been filed.

6. In the event that the ☐ receipt, ☐ annuity, ☐ letters of guardianship, ☐ trust is not filed within 30 days of entry of this Order (unless this period is extended by the court, for good cause shown), the persons designated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 are required to appear on the Probate Docket on _____. 20____, and show cause why the blocked account has not been opened, why the funds have not been deposited, why the receipt has not been filed, why letters of guardianship have not been filed, why the trust has not been filed, and/or why an annuity has not been purchased.

7. In the event of any inconsistencies between the terms of the Addendum and the order to which it is attached, the terms of the Addendum shall supersede those of the order.

Dated and signed in open court this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Judge

RULE 98.30 REASONABLENESS HEARINGS

(a) Reasonableness Hearings. Reasonableness hearings pursuant to RCW 4.22.060 shall be heard by the judge assigned to the particular matter by affidavit only unless the court shall deem necessary an evidentiary hearing. Affidavits of the parties shall be submitted setting forth all

facts justifying the settlement as proposed by the parties or in opposition thereto. A summary affidavit of the attorneys for the parties setting forth each of the factors governing reasonableness hearings shall also be submitted.

(b) Scheduling. A reasonableness hearing shall be scheduled in the assigned department at a time mutually convenient to the parties and the court with at least 10 days notice to all parties named in the lawsuit. The hearings shall not be scheduled on a regular motion docket without prior written order of the judge hearing the matter.

(c) Additional Defendants. If a party seeks to preserve rights against or cut off contribution rights of a person or other entity who is not named as a party in the suit, that party shall secure the addition of the unnamed party to the suit as a "reasonableness hearing defendant." This may be done by motion to the court. The "reasonableness hearing defendant" shall then be served with the following items in the same manner as summons may be served in a civil action:

(1) Notice of the reasonableness hearing;

(2) The summons and complaint and responses thereto together with any amendments thereto;

(3) All affidavits to be submitted to the court for the reasonableness hearing.

(d) Discovery. The "reasonableness defendant" shall be allowed to request production of documents, depositions, or other relevant materials from any party subject to CR 26 and CR 34.

(e) Affidavits; Defenses. The "reasonableness hearing defendant" shall be entitled to submit affidavits or other material for the reasonableness hearing as any other party, and shall be allowed to raise any manner of defense germane to the court's consideration at a reasonableness hearing including but not limited to jurisdiction and sufficiency of process.

(f) Notice. No less than thirty (30) days notice of the reasonableness hearing shall be given to the "reasonableness hearing defendant." If the "reasonableness hearing defendant" is served out-of-state or by publication, no less than sixty (60) days notice of the reasonableness hearing shall be given. If the "reasonableness hearing defendant" does not appear in person or through counsel at the reasonableness hearing, the "reasonableness hearing defendant" shall be deemed to be in default, and the court shall proceed to determine the issue of reasonableness.

CRIMINAL RULE - LCrR

RULE 2.2 WAIVERS OF PROBABLE CAUSE [Rescinded][Amended September 1, 1996. Rescinded effective September 1, 2014]

RULE 2.4 CRIMINAL APPEALS

(1) If the appellant is represented in District Court by court-appointed counsel or retained counsel, that attorney has the duty to file an appeal, and if appointed counsel on appeal is sought, to obtain an order of indigency from District Court. Trial counsel shall docket the matter as soon as possible before the assigned Superior Court Judge for appointment of counsel on appeal, if necessary, and, for entry of a scheduling order. District Court counsel should appear with the client on the superior Court Docket, and may withdraw upon appointment of appellate counsel. Appellate counsel, or appellant, if there is no counsel retained or appointed in Superior Court, shall be responsible for perfecting the record and obtaining the necessary media and/or verbatim report of proceedings.

(2) If the defendant appears Pro se in District Court, the Superior Court Clerk, upon receiving notice of appeal, shall docket the matter before the assigned Superior court Judge, and shall notify the appellant and the appropriate respondent of the court date, and of the obligation to appear at the hearing before the assigned Superior Court Judge for appointment of counsel and entry of a scheduling order. The notice to the appellant shall further advise that failure to appear at the hearing may result in dismissal of the appeal. If the District Court has not made a finding of indigency relating to the appeal, at such hearing before the Superior Court, the Court shall proceed to consider whether such a finding is appropriate.

(3) The Superior Court department to whom the appeal is assigned will have the duty to contact appellate counsel, and confirm that counsel has received the notice of appointment and scheduling order. [Amended effective September 1, 2008]

RULE 2.5 COURT APPEALS

(1) The procedure in civil cases, except small claims, will be the same as in criminal cases, except that neither an order of indigency or appointment of counsel will be required. [Amended effective September 1, 2008]

RULE 3.1 RIGHT TO AND ASSIGNMENT OF COUNSEL

(d) Assignment of Counsel.

(3) Although counsel may have communicated with a defendant under the provisions of CrR 3.1 prior to the first appearance, the court shall determine the question of indigence and the actual assignment of a particular attorney to represent a defendant at public expense.

(f) Services Other Than Counsel. Pursuant to the authority under CrR 3.1(f), all requests for expenditure for investigative and expert services are hereby delegated to the Clark County Indigent Defense Coordinator. If a request is denied in whole or in part, defendant may move for review before the assigned judge. [Amended effective September 1, 2007]

RULE 3.2 PROPERTY BONDS IN LIEU OF BAIL

(a) Requirements for acceptable property bonds in lieu of bail bond or cash.

(1) Current title report on Clark County property.

(2) Documentation of current assessed value of the property.

(3) Documentation of the current status of any encumbrances on the property.

(4) A signed form of promissory note in the amount of the bond, plus 10% administrative fees, payable on demand upon forfeiture of the property bond. Any amount of the administrative fee not expended will be refunded.

(5) A signed form of deed of trust to Clark County to secure the promissory note to be recorded by County Auditor after the order approving bond is entered, filed with the County Clerk.

(6) Tender of cash or certified check to pay the cost to record the note and deed of trust made payable to "Clark County Auditor."

(7) A covenant that, in the event of foreclosure, all costs of foreclosure, sale, improvements needed to make the property marketable, and the county's attorney fees will come from the proceeds of sale.

(8) The bond must be in first priority on the property, or accompanied by a subordination of any superior encumbrances, OR the property must be free and clear

(9) The bond, plus 10% must not exceed 70% of the owner's equity based on the Clark County Assessor's assessed value.

(b) Motions for acceptance of property bonds shall be considered by the court on a case by case basis, including colloquy with the property owner, at the discretion of the court.

(c) Any event that causes a reduction in the value of the property posted in lieu of bail bond or cash may result in a review of the sufficiency of the security for the bond either upon motion of the Prosecutor or the Court's own motion. [Amended September 1, 2008]

RULE 3.2.1 BAIL SETTING AND BAIL REVIEW

At a defendant's first appearance on a criminal charge, in those cases where the court determines that bail should be required, the Court shall proceed to set a reasonable bail, taking into account the factors set forth in CrR 3.2 (c).

At the time set for arraignment, the Court hearing the matter may review the bail previously set, in the event that new information is made known to the court, or in the event that material circumstances have changed since the original bail setting. Thereafter, bail may be reconsidered only by proper written motion before the assigned judge, with timely notice to the Prosecuting

Attorney, and only upon granting of permission by the assigned judge to hear such matter.

RULE 3.4 PRESENCE OF THE DEFENDANT

(a) (1) [When Necessary.] [Rescinded effective February 1, 2021]**.**

(b) When Necessary.

(1) In addition to those hearings listed in CrR 3.4(b), as now or hereafter amended, there is good cause to require the defendant to be present physically or remotely (at the court's discretion) at the following hearings:

(A) The defendant's motion to waive jury trial;

(B) The defendant's motion for continuance of trial date and waiver of speedy trial rights;

(C) Any hearing where the court is required to conduct a colloquy with the defendant;

(D) Evidentiary hearings conducted pursuant to CrR 3.5 or CrR 3.6;

(E) Readiness hearings, unless the defendant's counsel affirms, in writing or in open court (i) that the defendant has expressly chosen to appear through counsel, as allowed by CrR 3.4(a), and (ii) that counsel has affirmatively determined, through recent contact with the defendant, that the matter is ready to proceed to trial as scheduled or that a written motion for continuance approved by the defendant has been filed.

(2) When the court finds that the defendant's physical or remote appearance is required at a hearing pursuant to this section, the court will enter an appropriate order pursuant to CrR 3.4(d). [Amended effective February 1, 2021]

RULE 4.5 OMNIBUS HEARING

(d) Motions. Motions for a CrR 3.5 Hearing and/or Suppression Hearing shall be set forth and filed separately from the omnibus application and stipulation and shall inform the court of the specific ground therefor. Briefs and authorities shall be supplied to the court and opposing counsel 2 days before the hearing.

(g) Stipulations.

(1) At or prior to the time set for omnibus hearing, the parties may file a written stipulation to the effect that all discovery requested by the other party has been supplied or will be provided not later than 10 days prior to trial and indicate thereon whether or not there are statements of the defendant which require a pre-trial hearing under CrR 3.5 and/or evidence which may require a pre-trial suppression hearing. The written stipulation will be accepted by the court provided it is signed by the prosecuting attorney, defense counsel and the defendant.

The court may then set a time prior to trial or if deemed more expedient at the trial for hearing such matters as are requested hereunder.

RULE 7.12 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

(b) Report.

(1) Additional Reports. The court may consider, in addition to the formal pre-sentence report, any reports prepared by the defendant, his counsel, law enforcement agencies, the prosecuting attorney and all victim impact statements.

MENTAL PROCEEDINGS RULES - LMPR

RULE 2.4 PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING

(c) Hearing. Upon filing of all necessary papers with the court by the mental health professional and notice to the court and prosecuting attorney that a probable cause hearing is to be held, the clerk will notify the court who will through the Clerk of Court schedule the hearing within 72 hours of the date and time of initial detention. The probable cause hearing will be at the facility where the person is detained.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM RULES - LGALR

RULE 5.0 APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM

When the appointment of a guardian ad litem is required, the appointee shall be from the appropriate Court-approved Guardian ad Litem registry maintained for Titles 11, 13 or 26, respectively.

RULE 5.1 FEES

Fees paid guardians ad litem shall be at the rate set by Superior Court administrative policy. If additional fees are requested, a written motion for same, accompanied by supporting affidavit(s) must be filed. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULE 7.0 GUARDIAN AD LITEM GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

These rules apply to guardians ad litem and Court Appointed Special Advocates appointed on any case heard by the Court under Titles 11, 13 and 26 of the Revised Code of Washington.

RULE 7.1 GUARDIAN AD LITEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Court's Guardian ad Litem Advisory Committee, hereinafter referred to as the "Committee," will administer complaints about guardians ad litem.

RULE 7.2 SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINTS

All complaints must be in writing and must be submitted to the Superior Court Administrator. All complaints must bear the signature, name and address of the person filing the complaint.

RULE 7.3 REVIEW OF COMPLAINT

(1) Upon receipt of a written complaint, the Court Administrator shall convene the Committee to review the complaint. Upon review of the complaint, the Committee shall either:

(A) Make a finding that the complaint is with regard to a case then pending in the court and decline to review the complaint and so inform the complainant. In such instances the Committee shall advise the complainant that the complaint may only be addressed in the context of the case at bar, either by seeking the removal of the guardian ad litem or by contesting the information or recommendation contained in the guardian ad litem's report or testimony. In such cases the Committee and its members shall perform its role in such a manner as to assure that the trial judge remains uninformed as to the complaint; or

(B) Make a finding that the complaint has no merit on its face, and decline to review the complaint and so inform the complainant; or

(C) Make a finding that the complaint appears to have merit and request a written response from the Guardian ad Litem within 10 business days, detailing the specific issues in the complaint to which the Committee desires a response. The Committee shall provide the Guardian ad Litem with a copy of the original complaint. In considering whether the complaint has merit, the Committee shall consider whether the complaint alleges the Guardian ad Litem has: (i) Violated a code of conduct; (ii) Misrepresented his or her qualifications to serve as a Guardian ad Litem; (iii) Breached the confidentiality of the parties; (iv) Falsified information in a report to the court or in testimony before the court; (v) Failed, when required, to report abuse of a child; (vi) Communicated with a judicial officer ex-parte concerning a case for which he or she is serving as a guardian ad litem; (vii) Violated state or local laws or court rules; or (viii) Taken or failed to take any other action which would reasonably place the suitability of the person to serve as a Guardian ad Litem in question.

RULE 7.4 RESPONSE AND FINDINGS

(1) Upon receipt of a written response to a complaint from the Guardian ad Litem, the Committee shall make a finding as to each of the specific issues in the complaint to which the Committee desires a response, as delineated in the Committee's letter to the Guardian ad Litem. Such findings shall state that either there is no merit to the issue based upon the Guardian ad Litem's response or that there is merit to the issue.

(2) The Committee shall have the authority to issue a written admonishment, a written reprimand, refer the Guardian ad Litem to additional training, or recommend to the Presiding Judge that the Court suspend or remove the Guardian ad Litem from the registry. In considering a response, the Committee shall take into consideration any prior complaints that resulted in an admonishment, reprimand, referral to training, or suspension or removal from a registry. If a Guardian ad Litem is listed on more than one registry, the suspension or removal may apply to each registry on which the Guardian ad Litem is listed, at the discretion of the Committee.

(3) The complainant and the Guardian ad Litem shall be notified in writing of the Committee's decision following receipt of the Guardian ad Litem's response.

RULE 7.5 CONFIDENTIALITY

(1) A complaint shall be deemed confidential for all purposes unless the Committee has determined that it has merit under 7.4, above.

(2) Any record of complaints filed which are not deemed by the Committee to have merit shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except by court order.

RULE 7.6 COMPLAINT PROCESSING TIME STANDARDS

(1) Complaints shall be resolved within twenty-five (25) days of the date of receipt of the written complaint if a case is pending.

(2) Complaints shall be resolved within sixty (60) days of the date of the receipt of the written complaint if the complaint is filed subsequent to the conclusion of a case.

RULE 7.7 REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

(1) When a guardian ad litem is removed from the Court's registry pursuant to the disposition of a grievance hereunder, the Court Administrator shall send a notice of such removal to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(2) When the Court Administrator receives notice from the Administrative Office of the Courts that a guardian ad litem on the Court's registry has been removed from the

registry of any other Washington Superior Court, the Administrator shall advise the Presiding Judge of such removal. [Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULES FOR APPEALS OF DECISIONS OF LOWER OF LIMITED JURISDICTIONS - LRALJ

RULE 2.0 SMALL CLAIMS APPEALS

(1) This rule applies only to an appeal of the decision of a Small Claims Court operating under RCW 12.40. Small claims appeals shall be heard de novo, based solely upon the record certified from the District Court pursuant to RCW 12.36.

(2) After a small claims appeal has been perfected, the District Court Clerk will notify the parties in writing of the Superior Court cause number, and the name and department number of the assigned Superior Court Judge. The Superior Court Clerk will notify the assigned department when the record has been received, and the appeal is ready to be reviewed.

(3) The assigned Judge will schedule a hearing to consider the oral argument of the parties. Oral argument shall not exceed 15 minutes per side without prior approval by the Court. No witness testimony, or presentation of additional evidence, will be permitted. The parties may request additional time for argument, or to submit written authorities, by motion directed to the assigned Judge.

(4) The decision of the Court shall be entered by written judgment. When the Court's ruling is against the appellant, judgment shall be entered against the appellant and the sureties of the posted appeal bond, as required by RCW 12.36.090. [Amended effective September 1, 2007]

The foregoing Local Rules have been adopted effective September 1, 2020, by action of the Superior Court for Clark County pursuant to Civil Rule 83.

_____	_____
JUDGE SUZAN L. CLARK	JUDGE ROBERT A. LEWIS
_____	_____
JUDGE SCOTT A. COLLIER	JUDGE JENNIFER K. SNIDER
_____	_____
JUDGE JOHN P. FAIRGRIEVE	JUDGE DANIEL L. STAHNKE
_____	_____
JUDGE DAVID E. GREGERSON	JUDGE DEREK J. VANDERWOOD
_____	_____
JUDGE GREGORY M. GONZALES	JUDGE BERNARD F. VELJACIC