







District & Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA)





Executive Duties

Mayor/City Manager

- - Chief Executive Officer/Administrator of the City.
- Drafts and presents proposed budget.
- Manages daily operations of the City.
- - Supervises all of the Department Directors.
- - Represents the City locally and regionally.
- - Presides over all City Council meetings.



Municipal Court		City Council	
	Manager		
Misdemeanors and Gross Misdemeanors Traffic and non-traffic infractions Probation Services Code Compliance Management of Court Administration, probation, and court staff.	Administer City-wide budget Coordinate Regional Affairs Emergency Management Human Resources City Clerk Departments Under Executive Police Public Works Einance Economic Development Law Parks and Recreation Information Technology	Adopt ordinances and Resolutions Grant Franchises Levy Taxes and Appropriate Funds Establish Policies and Guidelines	

9 justice	THE SUPREME COURT s, elected to six-year terms (staggered)
:	Appeals from the Court of Appeals Administers state court system
	COURT OF APPEALS s, elected to six-year terms (staggered) ttle; Division II, Tacoma; Division III, Spokane
•	Appeals from lower courts except those in jurisdiction of the supreme court
194 judges ele	SUPERIOR COURT ceted to four-year terms in 32 judicial districts
	Civil matters Domestic relations Felony criminal cases Juvenile matters Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction
207 judges (district court judge	RTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION es elected to four-year terms; municipal court judges elected appointed to four-year terms) 1,950,853 cases in 2019
:	Misdemeanor criminal cases Traffic, non-traffic, and parking infractions Domestic violence protection orders Civil actions of \$100,000 or less Small claims up to \$10,000

















Legal Financial Obligations (LFOs) are: Fines, fees, costs, and restitution that can be imposed by the court.

Judges are limited in what they can impose and collect by statute, case law, and the judicial canons.

RCW 9.94A.760: The court may not order an offender to pay costs... if the court finds that the offender at the time of sentencing is indigent.

RCW 10.01.160: ...the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will impose.

The Washington State Supreme Court held in **State v. Blazina** that trial courts must make "an individual inquiry into the defendant's current and future ability to pay" before imposing court costs, and must "consider important factors, such as incarceration and the defendant's other debts." Moreover, the Court stated that if a person meets established criteria for determining indigence (like receiving needs-based public assistance or having an income at or below the poverty level), courts should "seriously question that person's ability to pay LFOs."



