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What is this website? It is a search engine for cases filed with the municipal, district, superior and appellate courts of Washington state. Search results may direct you to an official or complete court record. How do I get a complete court record? You can go to the court where the case was filed to view the court record or order copies of court records. How can I contact the court? Click here for a court list with information on how to contact every court in the state. Can I find the outcome of the case on this website? No. You must consult a local or appellate court record. How do I verify the information contained in search results? You need to look at the court record to verify all the information. Can I use search results to find out someone's criminal record? No. The Washington State Patrol (WSP) maintains information about the state's criminal record. Click here to order information about criminal history. Where does this information come from? Officials in municipal, district, high and appellate courts across the state enter information about cases brought before their courts. The search engine will update approximately twenty-four hours from the moment officials enter the information. This website is administered by the Administrative Office of the Court of The State of Washington. To government agencies that provide information for this site and maintain this site: Waiver what is this website? It is a search engine for cases filed with the municipal, district, superior and appellate courts of Washington state. Search results may direct you to an official or complete court record. How do I get a complete court record? You can go to the court where the case was filed to view the court record or order copies of court records. How can I contact the court? Click here for a court list with information on how to contact every court in the state. Can I find the outcome of the case on this website? 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The inmates appear on a video link from the Spokane County Jail. At the first appearance, the judge will inform the accused of his rights, including the right to a lawyer. The judge must also determine whether there is probable cause for arrest, determine the amount of the bond or release the accused on their own recognizance, and may also impose pre-release conditions. The indictment takes place in the city courtrooms of A, B, & C every Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. In the indictment, the judge verifies the defendant's real name, informs the accused of his rights, including the right to a lawyer. The complaint or citation and notice or the substance of the fee will be read to the defendant if he does not rescind the reading, and a copy of it will be forwarded to the accused. You will be asked to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges or charges on which you are accused, and the judge may also impose pre-release conditions. Dui is held every day in City Courtroom D at 1:30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and in courtrooms A, B, & C every Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. In the indictment, the judge verifies the defendant's real name, informs the accused of his rights, including the right to a lawyer. The complaint or citation and notice or the substance of the fee will be read to the defendant if he does not rescind the reading, and a copy of it will be forwarded to the accused. You will be asked to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges or charges on which you are accused, and the judge may also impose pre-release conditions. The purpose of the preparatory conference is to regularly inform the judge of the state of the case awaiting trial, to confirm compliance with the requests for findings in the pre-trial proceedings, to examine the status of the investigation of the case conducted by both parties and to allow the defence to be heard between the parties. The time limit set for the parties to argue before the court, including suppression of confessions, suppression of physical evidence, dismissal proposals and other preliminary matters. This hearing confirms that the case is ready for trial in all respects, including the completion of the investigation, discovery, preliminary motions and the like. In court, the prosecution presents its substantive case in which the accused has committed every element of the accused offence(s), the defence presents its facts and the theory of the case, and the prosecution presents any rebuttable evidence contrary to the facts established by the defendant. Following the presentation of the indictment and defense, the trier-of-fact, which means judge or jury, applies the law to the facts as presented, and makes the finding that the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The defendant for whom an arrest warrant has been issued may ask the court to outstanding arrest warrant by lodging an application for an appeal or revocation of a court order. Motions for appeals or quash bench warrants are held in the city courtrooms of A, B, & C every Wednesday at 3 p.m. The defendant, who requests a contentious hearing for certain violations such as code violations(s) or traffic violations involving an accident, may first be scheduled for a pre-hearing conference to determine whether the case can be resolved before determining the disputed hearing. The defendant may waive the preliminary hearing in writing if the court receives an exemption before the time set for the hearing conference. If the pre-hearing conference is abandoned, the case will be set for the disputed hearing. If the defendant decides to challenge by post, instead of appear, the presentation of the defendant's statement of assault (PDF 168 KB) shall be deemed to be a waiver of the conference before the hearing. At the hearing, the prosecution puts on his substantive case, establishing the accused committed every element of the offenses(s) charged, you or your lawyer determines the facts and the theory of the case the defense believes, establish all elements of the crime have not been committed, and the prosecution provides for any rebuttable evidence that is contrary to the facts established by the defense. Following the presentation of the indictment and defense, trier-of-fact, meaning judge or commissioner, applies the law to the facts as presented and makes the finding that the defendant is committed or not committed. If it is found that you have not committed offences, you have no further obligations to the Court. If it is found that you have committed an offence (offence), the judge will impose a fine and consider any request to establish a payment plan for the fines. In this case, there is no physical hearing. The matter-of-fact case of the indictment consists of quotation and affidavits by the quoting officer, which are contained on the back of the citation and/or in another report, including photographs, etc., attached to it, which are filed in court. Your case in kind consists of information that you provide on a form called The Defendant's Statement of Assault (PDF 168 KB), including all photographs, etc., attached to them, that are filed in court. Trier-of-fact, which means judge or commissioner, reviews material submitted by both parties, and applies the law to the facts as presented, and makes the finding that the defendant is committed or not committed. If it is found that you have not committed offences, you have no further obligations to the Court. If it is found that you have committed an offence (offence), the judge will impose a fine and consider any request you have made to establish a payment plan for the fines. In both cases, you will receive a notification from the court by post judgment of the Court of Justice. The decision on written declarations under IRLJ 3.5(a)(4) cannot be appealed. In an in-person mitigation hearing when you appear, you will no longer be referred to court that you have committed an offence(s) in question, but you believe that there are circumstances surrounding the commission of a crime or involving your history or financial situation that justify a reduction in the fine. At the hearing the judge or commissioner will call your name, confirm that you want to mitigate the offense(s) in question, review the citation, find out that you have committed a crime, hear all mitigating circumstances you want to raise, impose any fines(s), and entertain any requests to create a payment plan for the fine(s) imposed. In through the mail mitigation hearing, you will already be referred to the court that you have committed an offence(s) in question, but you consider that there are circumstances around the commission of a crime or involving your history or financial situation that justify a reduction in the fine. There will be no formal hearing. In the chambers, the judge or commissioner examines the citations, finds that you have committed crimes, considers any mitigating circumstances that you have stated in the defendant's statement to challenge the offence (PDF 168 KB) you have filed in court, imposes all fines and considers any request to create a payment plan for the fine imposed. You will receive a notification from the court by post detailing the judgment of the Court of Justice. In towing and seized negotiations, the towing authority will present facts and circumstances that it believes encourages this statutory body to tow and seize your vehicle. You or your lawyer will present facts and circumstances that you believe will show that the towing or seizure has not met the applicable legal

requirements. Upon submission of the case on both sides, the judge shall decide. If the judge finds the tow and check-in valid, you will be responsible for all costs associated with it. If the judge finds the tow surface invalid, you are not responsible for the expenses associated with the towing and seizure. check in.

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