

FILED
SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
July 15, 2022
BY ERIN L. LENNON
CLERK

THE SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO GR 31—ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS)	O R D E R
)	NO. 25700-A-1462
)	
)	

The Judicial Information Systems Committee, having recommended the suggested amendments to GR 31—Access to Court Records, and the Court having approved the suggested amendments for publication;

Now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED:

(a) That pursuant to the provisions of GR 9(g), the suggested amendments as attached hereto are to be published for comment in the Washington Reports, Washington Register, Washington State Bar Association and Administrative Office of the Court's websites in January 2023.

(b) The purpose statement as required by GR 9(e), is published solely for the information of the Bench, Bar and other interested parties.

(c) Comments are to be submitted to the Clerk of the Supreme Court by either U.S. Mail or Internet E-Mail by no later than April 30, 2023. Comments may be sent to the following addresses: P.O. Box 40929, Olympia, Washington 98504-0929, or supreme@courts.wa.gov. Comments submitted by e-mail message must be limited to 1500 words.

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ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO GR 31—ACCESS TO
COURT RECORDS

DATED at Olympia, Washington this 15th day of July, 2022.

For the Court



González, C.J.

GR 9 COVER SHEET
Suggested Amendment to
General Rule 31-Access to Court Records, Section (g) and Section (e)
Submitted by the Judicial Information Systems Committee

- A. **Name of Proponent:** Judicial Information Systems Committee (JISC)

B. **Spokespersons:** Justice Barbara A. Madsen, Chair
Judge John Hart, Vice-Chair

C. **Purpose:** Clarify AOC Responsibility for Content of Court Documents

The JISC suggests changes to GR 31 that clarify the duty and responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) regarding the content of documents within JIS.

GR 31 places responsibility on the filing parties to omit or redact personal identifiers from court documents. GR 31(e). The court and clerk are not responsible for reviewing documents for compliance with the rule before making them available electronically or in paper form.

The current rule does not address the role of the AOC when those court documents are made available through the JIS. The AOC has no control over the content of court documents and should not bear responsibility when they are displayed through JIS on behalf of the court or clerk.

JISC seeks to add language to GR 31(g) by adding a subsection labeled (4) stating “The Administrator for the Courts is not responsible for the content of any court documents published through the JIS.”

We also suggest changing section GR 31(e) subsection (2) to state: “The responsibility for redacting these personal identifiers rests solely with counsel and the parties. The Court, the Clerk, and the Administrative Office of the Courts will not review each pleading for compliance with this rule. If a pleading is filed without redaction, the opposing party or identified person may move the Court to order redaction. The court may award the prevailing party reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and court costs, incurred in making or opposing the motion.” This proposed change would strike the word “or” from this section and add “and the Administrative Office of Courts.” This change is being suggested in order to clarify that the AOC has no duty to review or redact court documents filed in systems connected to the JIS.

- D. **Hearing:** A hearing is not requested.

E. **Expedited Consideration:** Due to the impending release of the appellate court web public portal application by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), which will occur this Summer of 2022, we request expedited consideration to specify the roles and limitations of the AOC regarding the content of documents filed in the courts and made available through AOC applications. This service is one of the highest priorities of the Supreme Court Clerk and the Clerk/Administrators of the Court of Appeals.

GR 31
ACCESS TO COURT
RECORDS

(a) Policy and Purpose. It is the policy of the courts to facilitate access to court records as provided by Article I, Section 10 of the Washington State Constitution. Access to court records is not absolute and shall be consistent with reasonable expectations of personal privacy as provided by article 1, Section 7 of the Washington State Constitution and shall not unduly burden the business of the courts.

(b) Scope. This rule applies to all court records, regardless of the physical form of the court record, the method of recording the court record or the method of storage of the court record. Administrative records are not within the scope of this rule. Court records are further governed by GR 22.

(c) Definitions.

(1) “Access” means the ability to view or obtain a copy of a court record.

(2) “Administrative record” means any record pertaining to the management, supervision or administration of the judicial branch, including any court, board, or committee appointed by or under the direction of any court or other entity within the judicial branch, or the office of any county clerk.

(3) “Bulk distribution” means distribution of all, or a significant subset, of the information in court records, as is and without modification.

(4) “Court record” includes, but is not limited to: (i) Any document, information, exhibit, or other thing that is maintained by a court in connection with a judicial proceeding, and (ii) Any index, calendar, docket, register of actions, official record of the proceedings, order, decree, judgment, minute, and any information in a case management system created or prepared by the court that is related to a judicial proceeding. Court record does not include data maintained by or for a judge pertaining to a particular case or party, such as personal notes and communications, memoranda, drafts, or other working papers; or information gathered, maintained, or stored by a government agency or other entity to which the court has access but which is not entered into the record.

(5) “Criminal justice agencies” are government agencies that perform criminal justice functions pursuant to statute or executive order and that allocate a substantial part of their annual budget to those functions.

(6) “Dissemination contract” means an agreement between a court record provider and any person or entity, except a Washington State court (Supreme Court, court of appeals, superior court, district court or municipal court), that is provided court records. The essential elements of a dissemination contract shall be promulgated by the JIS Committee.

(7) "Judicial Information System (JIS) Committee" is the committee with oversight of the statewide judicial information system. The judicial information system is the automated, centralized, statewide information system that serves the state courts.

(8) "Judge" means a judicial officer as defined in the Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC) Application of the Code of Judicial Conduct Section (A).

(9) "Public" includes an individual, partnership, joint venture, public or private corporation, association, federal, state, or local governmental entity or agency, however constituted, or any other organization or group of persons, however organized.

(10) "Public purpose agency" means governmental agencies included in the definition of "agency" in RCW 42.17.020 and other non-profit organizations whose principal function is to provide services to the public.

(d) Access.

(1) The public shall have access to all court records except as restricted by federal law, state law, court rule, court order, or case law.

(2) Information from an official juvenile offender court record shall not be displayed on a publicly accessible website. The only exception to this rule is if the website is accessed from a physical county clerk's office location.

(3) Each court by action of a majority of the judges may from time to time make and amend local rules governing access to court records not inconsistent with this rule.

(4) A fee may not be charged to view court records at the courthouse.

(e) Personal Identifiers Omitted or Redacted from Court Records.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in GR 22, parties shall not include, and if present shall redact, the following personal identifiers from all documents filed with the court, whether filed electronically or in paper, unless necessary or otherwise ordered by the Court.

(A) Social Security Numbers. If the Social Security Number of an individual must be included in a document, only the last four digits of that number shall be used.

(B) Financial Account Numbers. If financial account numbers are relevant, only the last four digits shall be recited in the document.

(C) Driver's License Numbers.

(D) In a juvenile offender case, the parties shall caption the case using the juvenile's

initials. The parties shall refer to the juvenile by their initials throughout all briefing and pleadings.

(2) The responsibility for redacting these personal identifiers rests solely with counsel and the parties. The Court, ~~or the Clerk, and the Administrative Office of the Courts~~ will not review each pleading for compliance with this rule. If a pleading is filed without redaction, the opposing party or identified person may move the Court to order redaction. The court may award the prevailing party reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and court costs, incurred in making or opposing the motion.

Comment

This rule does not require any party, attorney, clerk, or judicial officer to redact information from a court record that was filed prior to the adoption of this rule.

(f) Distribution of Court Records Not Publicly Accessible.

(1) A public purpose agency may request court records not publicly accessible for scholarly, governmental, or research purposes where the identification of specific individuals is ancillary to the purpose of the inquiry. In order to grant such requests, the court or the Administrator for the Courts must:

(A) Consider: (i) the extent to which access will result in efficiencies in the operation of the judiciary; (ii) the extent to which access will fulfill a legislative mandate; (iii) the extent to which access will result in efficiencies in other parts of the justice system; and (iv) the risks created by permitting the access.

(B) Determine, in its discretion, that filling the request will not violate this rule.

(C) Determine the minimum access to restricted court records necessary for the purpose is provided to the requestor.

(D) Assure that prior to the release of court records under section (f) (1), the requestor has executed a dissemination contract that includes terms and conditions which: (i) require the requester to specify provisions for the secure protection of any data that is confidential; (ii) prohibit the disclosure of data in any form which identifies an individual; (iii) prohibit the copying, duplication, or dissemination of information or data provided other than for the stated purpose; and (iv) maintain a log of any distribution of court records which will be open and available for audit by the court or the Administrator of the Courts. Any audit should verify that the court records are being appropriately used and in a manner consistent with this rule.

(2) Courts, court employees, clerks and clerk employees, and the Commission on Judicial Conduct may access and use court records only for the purpose of conducting official court business.

(3) Criminal justice agencies may request court records not publicly accessible.

(A) The provider of court records shall approve the access level and permitted use for classes of criminal justice agencies including, but not limited to, law enforcement, prosecutors, and corrections. An agency that is not included in a class may request access.

(B) Agencies requesting access under this section of the rule shall identify the court records requested and the proposed use for the court records.

(C) Access by criminal justice agencies shall be governed by a dissemination contract. The contract shall: (i) specify the data to which access is granted, (ii) specify the uses which the agency will make of the data, and (iii) include the agency's agreement that its employees will access the data only for the uses specified.

(g) Bulk Distribution of Court Records.

(1) A dissemination contract and disclaimer approved by the JIS Committee for JIS records or a dissemination contract and disclaimer approved by the court clerk for local records must accompany all bulk distribution of court records.

(2) A request for bulk distribution of court records may be denied if providing the information will create an undue burden on court or court clerk operations because of the amount of equipment, materials, staff time, computer time or other resources required to satisfy the request.

(3) The use of court records, distributed in bulk form, for the purpose of commercial solicitation of individuals named in the court records is prohibited.

(4) The Administrator for the Courts is not responsible for the content of any court documents published through the JIS.

(h) Appeals. Appeals of denials of access to JIS records maintained at state level shall be governed by the rules and policies established by the JIS Committee.

(i) Notice. The Administrator for the Courts shall develop a method to notify the public of access to court records and the restrictions on access.

(j) Access to Juror Information. Individual juror information, other than name, is presumed to be private. After the conclusion of a jury trial, the attorney for a party, or party pro se, or member of the public, may petition the trial court for access to individual juror information under the control of court. Upon a showing of good cause, the court may permit the petitioner to have access to relevant information. The court may require that juror information not be disclosed to other persons.

(k) Access to Master Jury Source List. Master jury source list information, other than name and address, is presumed to be private. Upon a showing of good cause, the court may permit a petitioner to have access to relevant information from the list. The

court may require that the information not be disclosed to other persons.