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MAY 09 2014

SONYA KRASKI
COUNTY CLERK
SNOHOMISH CO. WASH.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

CHRISTOPHER J. HUPY and THOMAS BRET
HAGGERTY

Plaintiff(s),

vs.
JUDGES of KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

Defendant(s).

NO. 14-2-03819-2

**MOTION FOR PREASSIGNMENT OF
JUDICIAL OFFICER / EMPANEL EN BANC
PANEL-**

COVER SHEET

ATTACHED HERETO IS:

MOTION FOR PREASSIGNMENT OF JUDGE AND/OR EN BANC PANEL

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SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN THE COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH

CHRISTOPHER J. HUPY, an individual, and THOMAS
BRET HAGGERTY, an individual

Plaintiffs,

v.

The Actors of KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT; The
FOLOWING King County Superior Court Judges in their
professional capacity; SUSAN CRAIGHEAD, PALMER
ROBINSON, MARIANE SPEARMAN, JIM RODGES, J.
WESLEY SAINT CLAIR, PATRICK H. OISHI, RICHARD
MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL TRICKEY, SUSAN AMINI,
BETH ANDRUS, MONICA BENTON, ELIZABETH
BERNS, BILL BOWMAN, TIMOTHY BRADSHAW,
REGINA CAHAN, GREG CANOVA, CHERYL CAREY,
JAMES CAYCE, JOHN H. CHUN, ANDREA DARVAS,
WILLIAM DOWNING, THERESA DOYLE, JOAN
DUBUQUE, RICHARD D. EADIE, BRIAN GAIN, JULIA
GARRATT, HELEN HALPERT, BRUCE HELLER,
HOLLIS HILL, LAURA INVEEN, RONALD KESSLER,
BARBARA LINDE, DEAN LUM, BARBARA MACK,
LEROY MCCULLOUGH, LAURA GENE MIDDAUGH,
DOUGLASS NORTH, SEAN O'DONNELL, SUZANNE
PARISIEN, KIMBERLY PROCHNAU, JEFFREY
RAMSDELL, JUDITH RAMSEYER, JEAN RIETCHEL,
MARY E. ROBERTS, ROGER ROGOFF, JOHN R. RUHL,
CAROL SHAPIRA, KEN SCHUBERT, CHATHERINE
SHAFFER, LORI-KAY SMITH, JULIE SPECTOR, MARY
YU and up to 30 additional JOHN AND/OR JANE DOE(S).
HEREAFTER COLLECTIVELY REFFERED TO AS
"JUDICIAL ACTORS"

Defendant(s).

NO. 14-2-03819-2

PLAINTIFFS
MOTION FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE
PRETRIAL
JUDICIAL
ASSIGNMENT

1 Comes now the Plaintiff's, Christopher J. Hupy and T. Bret Haggerty, without malice or
2 contempt for the Court, do hereby request the following administrative relief:

3 **I. INTRODUCTION / RELIEF REQUESTED**

4 The Defendants in this matter are prominent persons within the Judicial Community
5 in Washington State and based on close proximity to Snohomish County they are known or
6 could be known to the Judges of this Court.

7 While the basic issues at question in this matter are reasonably straightforward the
8 office(s) held by the defendants is anything but straightforward. The issues at question in this
9 matter are however complex issues of fact and law, for example the issue of dissemination of
10 Intellectual Property to a "special" class or group while at the same time disadvantaging the
11 plaintiffs and others not belonging to this group and/or class is of "First Impression" nature.
12 The plaintiffs have conducted responsible and thorough case law (common law) research in
13 preparing this action, in doing so have uncovered no such case law in which a Judge and/or as
14 in this case a group of Judges have been brought into question for denying access to the
15 Court. There may possibly be arguments of violations of the Washington Consumer
16 Protection Act. Among other positions the Plaintiffs argue that constitutionally guaranteed
17 access to Justice does not merely include the physical infrastructure but includes the access to
18 unbiased and impartial Judicial Intellectual Property, while the defendants have argued that
19 they have a "right" to deny any one person and/or group to equal access this is simply
20 meritless and counter to all pre existing laws and case law concerning access to the courts.

21 The plaintiffs seek this Court appoint an assigned Judge to hear this matter after
conducting deliberate reasonable due diligence and appropriate vetting processes to avoid any
Appearance of Fairness issues which may arise in the near future based on the existence of
any and/or all of the following: personal relationships, business relationships, partnerships
past or present, similar conduct in office as what the defendants are accused of, business

1 association (formal and/or informal), membership in any and/or all
2 boards/councils/associations/governing bodies of any authority (formal and/or informal),
3 previous cases in common, this list is not intended to be any type of limiting factor and
4 should be considered a starting point and/or obvious relationships which would and/or could
5 lead a reasonable person to conclude potential bias and/or prejudice could exist. (Attached is
6 Plaintiff Hupy declaration in Support of Motion as Exhibit A)

7 Plaintiffs also have a communal civic interest in protecting the defendants from any
8 further disgrace and the Judiciary as a whole from additional impact resulting from abuse of
9 office and/or abuse of the prestige of office of Judge. Defendants can be prevented from
10 additional Judicial Canon violations by appropriate action of this Court.

11 The Plaintiffs further seek to have Chief Presiding Judge Michael Downes appoint an
12 En Banc panel of three Judges to rule on any substantive motions and /or sua suponte judicial
13 rulings which may be allowed by Court Rule. Plaintiffs seek the members of any such En
14 Banc panel be of such character that will eliminate and/or minimize any future need for
15 removal motions based on prejudice, possible prejudice, bias, and/or conflict of interest.

16 Plaintiffs expect to motions to be presented in opposition to all motion filed, the
17 expectation that even the most rudimentary discovery efforts will be opposed by defense
18 counsel. Plaintiffs in this matter are not lawyers while the defendants counsel is one of the
19 largest and well funded law firms in this state with virtually unlimited resources.

20 The Plaintiffs seek Snohomish County Presiding Judge Michael Downes to administratively
21 pre assign a disinterested impartial competent Judge and preferably empanel an En Banc
panel of three such Judges.

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2 **II. Statement of Issue**

3 Whether the court should pre assign a Judge or empanel an En Banc panel of three Judges to
4 preside over this matter involving complex issues of fact and law in order to further the
5 administration of justice.

6
7 **III. Evidence Relied Upon**

8 Defendants are ALL (or were at time of filing) elected and/or appointed King County
9 Superior Court Judges. Defendants are members of the King County BAR Association,
10 members of the King County BAR Association Family Law Section, members of other
11 judicial groups, committees, sub committees, boards, association's (formal and/or informal),
12 this list is meant to be representative not a limiting factor and should not be considered all
13 encompassing. Nature of Complaint and status of parties is of great importance.

14 **IV. AUTHORITY**

15 Snohomish County Superior Court Local Court Administrative Rule (SCLAR) 0.02(g)
16 **Preassignments.** "Cases involving complex issues of fact or law, or in which substantial
17 pretrial proceedings are anticipated, may be preassigned by the Presiding Judge or designee to
18 a trial department at any time for pretrial proceedings and/or for a trial. A preassignment may
19 be made on motion of one or more of the parties to be decided without oral argument (unless
20 requested by the court) or on motion of the court." (Attached as Exhibit B).

21 Washington State Supreme Court Superior Court Administrative Rule AR6 **Elected Judge
Pro Tempore (b) Assignment and Qualifications.** "The Presiding Judge of any Superior
Court may, in the interest of Justice, assign an elected sitting judge from the Supreme Court,

1 Court of Appeals, District or Municipal Court to serve as an elected Judge pro tempore. The
2 presiding judge will obtain the consent of an elected judge prior to making the assignment.
3 Consent of the parties or attorneys is not required. The presiding judge will make these
4 assignments based on the experience and demonstrated ability of the elected judge and the
5 level of complexity of the case.” (Attached as Exhibit C)

6 Revised Code of Washington State **RCW 2.08.150 Visiting Judge at the request of judge**
7 **or judges.** “Whenever a like request shall be addressed by the judge, or by a majority of the
8 judges (if there be more than one) of the Superior Court of any county to the superior judge of
9 any other county, he or she is hereby empowered, if he or she deem it consistent with the
10 stated of judicial business in the county or counties whereof he or she is a superior court
11 judge (and in such case it shall be his or her duty to comply with such request), to hold
12 session of the superior court of the county the judge or judges whereof shall have made such
13 request, at the seat of judicial business of such county, in such quarters as shall be provided
14 for such session by the board of county commissioners, and during such period as shall have
15 been specified in the request, or such shorter period as he or she may deem necessary by the
16 state of judicial business in the county or counties whereof he or she is a superior court
17 judge.”

18 In addition to the following section of the Revised Code of Washington State, RCW
19 2.08.180, and the Washington State Constitution Article 4 Section 7 Pro Tempore Judges,
20 Washington State Code of Judicial Conduct CJC Preamble and Canon 1-3.
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V. ARGUMENT

Washington State case law on the doctrine of appearance of fairness is historically deep rooted and well defined.

"The law goes farther than requiring an impartial judge; it also requires that the judge appear to be impartial." State v. Madry, 8 Wn. App. 61, 70, 504 P.2d 1156 (1972).

In Swift v. Island County, 87 Wn.2d 348, 552 P.2d 175 (1976) the test to be applied was stated. *"The question to be asked is this: Would a disinterested person, having been apprised of the totality of a board member's personal interest in a matter being acted upon, be reasonably justified in thinking that partiality may exist? If answered in the affirmative, such deliberations, and any course of conduct reached thereon, should be voided."*

In King County Water Dist. 54 v. King County Boundary Review Bd., 87 Wn.2d 536, 554 P.2d 1060 (1976). *Membership in community and civic organizations is so desirable and common among persons with active community roles, it is suggested, that such membership should as a matter of law be insufficient grounds for finding a violation of the appearance of fairness. We disagree. While it is true that membership in a community organization is protected in some ways by the First Amendment to the constitution, a rule regarding violations of the appearance of fairness would not burden the right of association, as appellants suggest. The rule does not prohibit membership in community organizations; it prohibits participation in at least quasi-judicial proceedings when such membership demonstrates the existence of an interest which might substantially influence the individual's judgment.*

"Participation in the decision making process by a person who is potentially interested or biased is the evil which the appearance of fairness doctrine seeks to prevent". See, e.g., Save a Valuable Env't v. Bothell, 89 Wn.2d 862, 576 P.2d 401 (1978)

CJC Canon 3(D)(1) and the appearance of fairness doctrine require a judge to disqualify himself from a proceeding if the judge is biased against a party, or the judge's impartiality may reasonably be questioned. State v. Dominguez, 81 Wash.App. 325, 328, 914 P.2d 141 (1996). CJC Canon 3(D)(1) states that "judges should disqualify themselves in a proceeding in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

The appearance of fairness doctrine is "directed at the evil of a biased or potentially interested judge or quasi-judicial decision maker" Post, 118 Wash.2d at 618-19, 826 P.2d 172, 837 P.2d 599.

1 **VI. CONCLUSION-**

2 Plaintiffs have a clear legal and equitable right to have this matter heard by an
3 unbiased and impartial Judicial Officer and to be governed by the Constitution of the State of
4 Washington, the Laws of the State of Washington and applicable Court rules of the State of
5 Washington. In furtherance of the swift and efficient administration of justice the plaintiffs
6 pray for administrative relief from this court.

- 7 1. To empanel a En Banc panel of three unbiased and disinterested Judges and/or
8 qualified Pro Tempore Judges to rule on all substantive motions and preside over
9 the eventual trial.
- 10 2. To Preassign a single unbiased and disinterested Judge either from the existing
11 Snohomish County Bench or a qualified Pro Tempore Judge.

12 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 9TH day of May, 2014.

13 
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18 (503) 931-4991

19 _____
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Exhibit Appendix-

- A. Declaration in Support of Motion by Co-Plaintiff HUPY**
- B. Snohomish County Local Administrative Rule SCLAR 0.02(g)**
- C. Washington State Supreme Court Administrative Rule AR6(b)**

Exhibit

A

Declaration of Christopher Hupy

May 7th, 2014

I, Christopher J. Hupy, do swear that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, I am over the age of eighteen and competent to make this declaration. I am and at all times material to this action a citizen of the State of Washington and a resident of Snohomish County. I make the following declaration without malice or contempt for this Court.

The defendants in this action by virtue of their office have extraordinary power to sway the judicial opinion of this and/or any bench, they also are or may be active or inactive members of the Judicial community, to include King County BAR Memberships (an Association some 5400 members strong), Washington State BAR Memberships, memberships in the Board of Judicial Administration, Gender and Justice Commission, Minority Justice Commission, Washington Supreme Court Rule Making Committee, Judicial Associations (lawful or otherwise) and/or various subcommittee's of such, most have been active in the practice of law for decades.

All of these Judges have collected monies from King County under the guise of "association dues" for membership in an association which sole purpose is political lobbying. The claimed authority for this "membership" and/or revenue collection is contained in RCW 2.16 and subsections thereof. However the enacting legislation in 1933 and also contained in RCW 2.16.010 provides a limitation of what his entity may be known as, the association has refused to use the specified name and presently there is controversy over the name. This controversy while not a direct damage complained of herein this matter is relevant in the selection of any impartial and unbiased trier of fact. Painstaking steps should be taken to select any such Judge to preside over this matter to prevent any undue delay in the administration of justice.

The claimed right to associate provided by RCW 2.16.010 specifies the name which shall be used "The Association of the Superior Court Judges of the State of Washington" but the name which is used is "Superior Court Judges Association" a name which is have already been reserved and taken by a private citizen, Christopher Hupy (Washington State UBI 602287326). This association which claims to be a "non profit" agency of the Judiciary has no business license, no corporate identity, files no federal IRS reporting documents, claims judicial exemption from the Washington Public Records Act, yet it maintains bank accounts has revenues of several hundred thousand dollars per year, spends six figures a year on professional lobbying efforts.

In recent years allowed a part time bookkeeper (also a AOC Employee and Supreme Court Employee) Barbara Jo Fulton to steal \$425,000 dollars, after the theft was discovered this nonexistent association hired a private law firm and filed a civil action against this person in Thurston County Superior Court which resulted in a judgment in excess of \$400,000 in favor of

the actors NOT the State. If this association was part of the Judicial Branch this money should have gone into the general fund or the fund of the AOC and the case would have been required to be prosecuted by the Washington State Attorney General. The reasons are clear as to why the law was not followed because it would have exposed a historic pattern of conspiracy to defraud the citizens.

Ex parte communications have already been documented between the defendants and members of the KCBA Family Law Section (Karma Zaike and Richard McDermott), the resulting actions of these illegal communication has caused great personal injury to myself, these communications also involved unauthorized access into and redistribution of "sealed" KCSC case files, these "sealed" files were distributed to King County Prosecutor Dan Satterberg in and through his Senior Deputy Thomas Kuffel. In fact Thomas Kuffel assisted members (Richard McDermott, James Doerty, Susan Craighead, Theresa Doyle, to name a few) of the Defendant pool in a violation of the separation of powers by investigating and attempting to fabricate criminal charges against me, these matters are not presently before this court but are relevant to the matter at hand. Certain defendants have also issued illegal search and seizure warrants, while as of this time no warrant has been executed it still exists and does so with no expiration date, so the defendants could instruct the King County Sheriff and/or any other Washington State Law enforcement agency to seize my computer and other writings and/or materials and gain access to confidential documents relating to this case, all under the guise of a search warrant.

The conflict of interest in the continued use of the trade name which legally belongs to me has been well known for years now. Discussions with the Washington State Attorney General (Deputy Jeff Even) have resulted in no action on their part, likely again to the title of office the parties maintain.

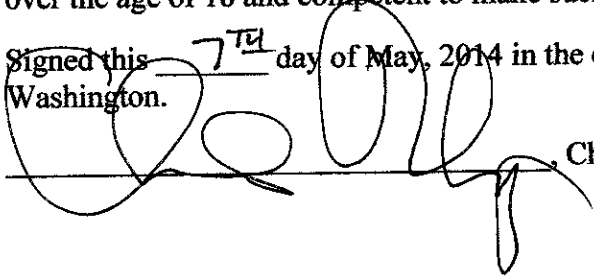
While this matter is not specifically before the court the potential of litigation between me and the defendants and possibly all members of this, in my reasonable opinion, illegal association. It casts a cloud on the appearance of impartiality, fairness, equal protection under the law and infringes on the constitutional right of due process.

An appointment of a sitting or retired Supreme Court Justice who has never been a member of the association mentioned above, or a past or present member of the King County BAR Association or perhaps an elected Judge from the district court level could escape some of the dirty laundry the Superior Court Judges have soiled themselves with surrounding this matter.

This is a basic question of fairness and access to the Judicial system, without a "clean" Judge this case will be marred with delays caused by "prejudice" hearings and unnecessary appeals and will be ripe for remands from higher courts to re litigate previous rulings and motions.

I swear under the penalty of perjury of the State of Washington and the laws of the United States of America this declaration to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make such.

Signed this 7th day of May, 2014 in the city of Mill Creek, County of Snohomish State of Washington.

 Christopher J. Hupy.

Exhibit

B

**Snohomish County Local Administrative
Rule SCLAR 0.02**

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (SCLAR)

RULE 0.01 CITATION-SCOPE

These rules shall be cited as SCLR (Snohomish County Local Rules). When a rule creates a requirement or duty of an "attorney," "counsel," or "lawyer," the rule shall equally apply to a party pro se.

RULE 0.02 ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

(a) Departments. The Superior Court for Snohomish County is organized into the following departments: A Presiding Judge's Department; Trial Departments; Court Commissioner Departments; and Juvenile Departments. Trial departments may be given special calendar assignments.

(b) Commissioners and Clerks. Except where otherwise required by law or court rules, the terms "judge" and "court" include commissioners. The term "clerk" includes deputies and other employees authorized to act on behalf of the clerk. Court Commissioners have the power, authority and jurisdiction established by RCW 2.24.040, including the specific authorization to accept pleas in adult criminal cases.

[Amended effective September 1, 2000]

(c) Disqualification of Judge. No Judge shall be challenged or disqualified from hearing a matter except: (1) on written motion and affidavit filed in accordance with R.C.W. 4.12.040, et seq., prior to or at the time of such challenge being made, or (2) when the judge disqualifies himself or herself.

(d) Judges Pro Tem. Judges pro tem shall be appointed by the Presiding Judge or designee, when required, in accordance with R.C.W. 2.08.180. Judges pro tem will be appointed from a list approved by the judges.

(e) Order in the Court-Arms-Recording Devices.

(1) Sheriff and Bailiff Preserve Order. The Sheriff or law enforcement officers, county security officers, and bailiff shall preserve order in the courtroom without special direction from the court, and may be armed.

(2) Courtroom Security. Commissioned peace or law enforcement officers, county security officers or bailiffs present in court shall be chargeable with maintaining courtroom security, under the direction of the judge, and pursuant thereto shall be permitted to possess firearms.

(3) Arms and Weapons Prohibited. No person, other than a county security officer, bailiff or commissioned peace or law enforcement officer, shall possess in court, or any area within the court's authority to prohibit or designate, any firearm or weapon, as defined by statutes relating to courtroom security, except as provided in this rule, unless such firearm or other weapon is or will be offered as an exhibit.

(4) Recording and Photography. The broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of proceedings shall be allowed only with the approval of the court.

(f) Appearances-Business by Mail or Messenger.

(1) Appearances. All appearances before the court shall be by a party pro se, by an attorney admitted to practice in the State of Washington, by a legal intern authorized under A.P.R. 9, or by an attorney entitled to appear in a matter under A.P.R. 8(b).

(2) Presentation by Mail. Any order, finding, judgment or other document requiring the signature of a judge or commissioner may be presented by mail under the following conditions:

(A) Signature on Pleadings. All such documents shall bear the personal original signature of counsel or party pro se presenting the same, and the endorsement of approval or waiver of notice of presentation signed by all non-presenting parties not previously adjudged in default, or their attorneys.

(B) Covering Letter-Request for File. All such documents shall be accompanied by a covering letter of explanation personally signed by the presenting party pro se or an attorney and shall request the clerk to deliver the file to the judge or commissioner, if deemed appropriate.

(C) Return Envelope. A self-addressed envelope bearing sufficient pre-paid postage for the return of any requested conformed copies shall be enclosed; and if not, all such copies may be discarded. If no such envelope is enclosed,

and for any reason the presented order(s) are not signed, the same may be discarded without further notice.

(D) Fees. A check or money order for all fees, including the clerk's processing fee, shall be included with the above documents.

(3) Presentation by Messenger. No order or judgment may be presented in open court or in chambers to any judge by any person not authorized to appear before the court as specified in these rules; provided, however, that an attorney or party may obtain from a judge or commissioner prior telephone or oral consent to the delivery of an order by a secretary, clerk, or messenger for signature in chambers, provided further, that such matters would not require testimony.

(g) Preassignments. Cases involving complex issues of fact or law, or in which substantial pretrial proceedings are anticipated, may be preassigned by the Presiding Judge or designee to a trial department at any time for pretrial proceedings and/or for trial. A preassignment may be made on motion of one or more parties to be decided without oral argument (unless requested by the court) or on motion of the court.

[Amended effective September 1, 1997]

RULE 0.03 COURT ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the court shall be by such rules, policies and administrative orders, as defined in GR 7(a), as are established by a majority of the judges with notice to the Snohomish County Bar Association. Such rules, policies and administrative orders shall be on file with the Court Administrator and Snohomish County Law Library. They shall be made available to the Snohomish County Bar Newsletter.

[Amended effective September 1, 2002]

RULE 0.04 PILOT PROJECTS

Pilot projects in Snohomish County Superior Court shall operate through published procedures approved by the court.

[Adopted effective September 1, 2000]

Exhibit

C

**Washington State Supreme Court
Administrative Rule AR6(b)**

Superior Court Administrative Rule 6
ELECTED JUDGES PRO TEMPORE

(a) Generally. Wa. const. art. IV, § 7 and RCW 2.08.180 authorize the appointment of judges pro tempore. RCW 2.08.180(2) provides for the appointment of any elected sitting judge as an elected judge pro tempore.

(b) Assignment and Qualifications. The presiding judge of any superior court may, in the interest of justice, assign an elected sitting judge from the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District or Municipal Court to serve as an elected judge pro tempore. The presiding judge will obtain the consent of an elected judge pro tempore before making the assignment. Consent of the parties or attorneys is not required. The presiding judge will make these assignments based on the experience and demonstrated ability of the elected judge pro tempore with the subject matter and the level of complexity of the case.

(c) Number and Publication of Judges Pro Tempore. Each superior court shall file with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) by February 1st the list of elected judges pro tempore to which it shall be assigning cases during the year commencing on April 1st. Each court may appoint a minimum of three (3) elected judges pro tempore or one (1) elected judge pro tempore for every five (5) sitting judges but in no event may the list contain more than fifteen (15) elected judges pro tempore. The list shall identify the court on which the elected judge pro tempore serves and the number of years of judicial service. The list shall be disseminated in the same manner as required for local court rules by GR 7 and also be published on the AOC website.

(d) Date of Filing of Action Controls Assignment of Elected Judges Pro Tempore. The list of elected judges pro tempore which is on file on the date of the filing of an action is the list from which an elected judge pro tempore shall be appointed by the presiding judge to hear matters for the duration of that case.

(e) Substitute Judge Pro Tempore. In the event an elected judge pro tempore appointed in accordance with section (c) becomes unable to serve as an elected judge pro tempore, a new elected judge pro tempore may be substituted on the list for the elected judge pro tempore who is unavailable. The appointment of a substitute elected judge pro tempore is not required to comply with the time periods set forth in section (c) but shall comply with identification and dissemination requirements set forth in that section. The provisions of section (b) and (d) shall apply to the appointment of a substitute elected judge pro tempore. For courts having three (3) elected judges pro tempore, one elected pro tempore judge may be substituted annually and in all other courts no more than

two (2) elected judges pro tempore may be substituted annually.

(f) Notice of Change of Elected Judge Pro Tempore. In addition to RCW 4.12.050, any party to or any attorney appearing in any case which is assigned to an elected judge pro tempore shall be entitled to one (1) notice of change of judge when that judge has been assigned a matter over which to preside. Counsel shall file any "Notice of Change of Judge" before the noticed judge has made any discretionary ruling in the case, either on the motion of the party filing the notice of change of judge or on the motion of any other party to the action. The notice of change of judge shall be filed with the clerk of the court and copies served on all parties, the presiding judge, the court administrator and the noticed judge. Upon the filing of a notice of change of judge, the case shall be transferred to the presiding judge for reassignment and the noticed judge shall thereafter be ineligible to preside over any matters in that case.

[Adopted effective December 26, 2001; amended effective January 3, 2006.]

Comment

For attorney judges pro tempore, see RCW 2.08.180(1).
For visiting judges, see RCW 2.08.140 and 150.
