

Civil Protection Order Pilot Evaluation Report

March 6th, 2024



King County

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I. Executive Summary

In accordance with Proviso P1 of the Judicial Administration budget in Ordinance 19546, this is the second of two reports on the new civil protection order procedures and civil protection order court pilot program. This report, due to the Council March 6, 2024, satisfies the requirements of subsection B of the proviso. The first report satisfying subsection A of the proviso was submitted to the Council by June 1, 2023. All information is up to date and current as of February 29, 2024.

II. Proviso Text

Ordinance 19546, Section 35, Judicial Administration Budget¹

P1 PROVIDED THAT:

Of this appropriation, \$400,000 shall not be expended or encumbered until the executive transmits a report as required in subsection A. of this proviso describing the new protection order process, along with a protection order pilot program evaluation report as required in subsection B. of this proviso, a motion that should acknowledge receipt of each report, and both motions are passed by the council. Each motion should reference the subject matter, the proviso's ordinance number, ordinance section, and proviso number in both the title and body of each motion.

- A. The report describing the new protection order process and plans for the pilot program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - 1. A discussion of how the department of judicial administration and superior court protection order pilot addresses the recommendations of the E2SHB 1320's Stakeholders Group;
 - 2. A discussion of the department of judicial administration and superior court's plan to expand language access for both petitioners and respondents, including but not limited to the plans to translate forms to major non-English languages spoken in King County;
 - 3. An evaluation plan for the protection order pilot, including identification of the performance metrics to be used to evaluate the pilot, including measures to assess whether access has been improved for unrepresented litigants;
 - 4. A summary of the initial feedback for the department of judicial administration and superior court from stakeholders, including petitioners or advocates, respondents, civil legal aid providers, law enforcement and the prosecuting attorney's office on any suggested improvements based on the initial pilot program; and
 - 5. A plan to solicit feedback throughout the pilot period from interested stakeholders, including petitioners or advocates, respondents, civil legal aid providers, law enforcement and the prosecuting attorney's office.
- B. For the protection order pilot evaluation report, the report shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - 1. Recommendations for any needed improvements to the department of judicial administration and superior court protection order pilot program based on lessons learned during the pilot period, implementation of the evaluation plan and tracking of performance metrics referenced in subsection A.3. of this proviso and feedback from stakeholders referenced in subsection A.5. of this proviso;
 - 2. Summary of feedback solicited throughout the process from interested stakeholders, as referenced in subsection A.5. of this proviso;

3. Description of actions taken by the department of judicial administration and superior court in response to initial and ongoing feedback from stakeholders, as referenced in subsection A.4. and 5. of this proviso;
4. The number of protection orders filed by type;
5. The median wait time by type of order for a petitioner between filing for a protection order and receiving a full order;
6. A summary by type of orders, the percentage of petitioners by race that were successful in obtaining a full order, the percentage of petitioners by race successful in obtaining only a temporary order and the percentage of petitioners by race that did not receive any type of order;
7. Percentage of orders by type denied versus dismissed broken out by measurable metrics, including race;
8. Percentage of petitioners obtaining a temporary order but no full order; and
9. Reasons for denials or dismissals.

Moneys shall be unencumbered in \$200,000 increments upon adoption of the motion acknowledging receipt of each report is passed by the council.

The executive should electronically file the first report with requirements specified in subsection A. of this proviso and motion required by this proviso by June 1, 2023, with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff and the lead King County staff for the law, justice, health and human services committee or its successor.

The executive should electronically file the second report with requirements specified in subsection B. of this proviso and motion required by this proviso by March 6, 2024, with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff and the lead staff for the law, justice, health and human services committee or its successor.

III. Background

The 2023-2024 Biennial Budget includes a proviso in the Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) budget requiring two reports on the new civil protection order process. Reporting requirements include a report describing the Civil Protection Order Pilot Program², and a report evaluating the Civil Protection Order Pilot Program that addresses recommendations for the Civil Protection Order Program based on lessons learned during the pilot period, actions taken in response to stakeholder feedback, and data on performance metrics monitored throughout the pilot period (Ord. 19546, Sec. 35, P1).¹ This report fulfills the requirements of subsection B of the proviso.

Context

Beginning in 2022, a major legislative change went into effect that consolidated different civil protection order Petitions (CPOs) into one process.³ These changes were intended to make the CPO process easier for protection order participants, but instead made it more complex. They also added processes and

¹ Ordinance 19546 [\[LINK\]](#)

² This report was previously submitted to Council on June 1, 2023, in fulfillment of subsection A of the proviso.

³ E2SHB 1320 Final Bill Text, State of Washington 67th Legislature, 2021 [\[LINK\]](#)

steps that increase the amount of time spent by King County Superior Court (Court) and Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) on managing protection order cases. Superior Court established the Civil Protection Order (CPO) Pilot Program in 2023 to streamline CPO processes, align with updated legislation governing civil protection orders, and provide an improved experience for participants in the civil protection order process. The launch of the pilot program bolstered improvements to the CPO process already initiated through collaborative partnership DJA and the Court.

In 2023, more than 5,000 civil protection order cases were managed by DJA and Superior Court. (Appendix A. Yearly Civil Protection Order Filings 2018-2023). These numbers exceed pre-pandemic levels by over 25%. Staff and resources funded through the pilot program have been essential for the Court and DJA to provide services for CPO participants and process CPO petitions in a timely fashion.

Funding from the CPO Pilot Program currently supports one commissioner, three Superior Court staff, and five DJA staff. Part of the funding available to the Court also supports the weapons surrender calendar. This funding has allowed DJA and Superior Court to make significant improvements to CPO processes and manage increases to the CPO caseload. Current pilot program funds expire at the end of 2024.

CPO Process Overview

As a general jurisdiction trial court, King County Superior Court is responsible for hearing civil protection order matters, while the Department of Judicial Administration processes, manages and maintains digital and physical records for Superior Court cases and provides procedural information and customer support for many processes, including CPOs.

Each time a customer submits a submission for protection, multiple business processes are initiated by DJA and Superior Court. The CPO process begins with the participant filing a petition for protection. DJA reviews the documentation and initiates the case. CPO participants attend an initial hearing for temporary orders heard by an Ex Parte commissioner, and the orders are filed with DJA. A full hearing is set for two weeks after the initial hearing and is heard by a Family Law commissioner or a Judge. After each hearing, DJA sends a service packet containing any orders and further instructions to the protected party, a service packet to law enforcement, as well as additional paperwork allowing law enforcement to enter the protection order information in the state database system.⁴ DJA and Superior Court also provide customer support for people who are going through some of the most difficult circumstances of their lives. This includes providing guidance on procedural aspects of the CPO process as well as information on resources and support that may offer additional help. Most parties are self-represented; Only 12% of CPO participants have attorneys (Appendix B. Data on Legal Representation for CPO Petitioners). As a result, they frequently have questions and often need assistance to navigate the process.

⁴ Law enforcement is generally responsible for serving the respondent on a civil protection order case (service involves giving a respondent legal notice and copies of the case documents). A service packet contains all the documents filed in the case and copies of the court orders. The protected party receives a copy of the service packet so that they have it available to provide law enforcement if they need to call 9-1-1 due to the other party violating the protection order. In instances where law enforcement has not yet served the respondent, they can then be served on the spot.

Report Methodology

The Department of Judicial Administration coordinated with King County Superior Court to gather data on CPO Pilot Program Performance metrics and report on needed improvements and recommendations for the CPO Program going forward.

IV. Report Requirements

1. Recommendations for any needed improvements to the department of judicial administration and superior court protection order pilot program based on lessons learned during the pilot period, implementation of the evaluation plan and tracking of performance metrics referenced in subsection A.3. of this proviso and feedback from stakeholders referenced in subsection A.5. of this proviso

Throughout the CPO Pilot period, DJA and Superior Court have worked closely together to monitor program performance, engage key stakeholders (Appendix C. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited), and implement needed improvements to better serve CPO participants. Lessons learned during the pilot period include the need for continued collaboration between DJA and the Court to support CPO system-wide change, and the importance of adequate resources to support timely implementation of major legislative requirements imposed by RCW 7.105.⁵

Discourse between Superior Court, DJA, and CPO agency stakeholders (including law enforcement, King County District Court, King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and other advocate groups) has cultivated insight and understanding and has improved coordination on CPO process improvements. Progress has been made on improving language access for non-English speaking CPO participants, making the Clerk's CPO website more accessible, establishing a workgroup with CPO stakeholders to provide training for judicial officers, and reviewing the CPO customer experience.

Despite these achievements, some areas that require further improvement were unable to be fully addressed during the pilot period for several reasons including capacity and funding. Other areas that require further support include additional training for staff and judicial officers on topics including trauma-informed customer service and domestic violence dynamics, as well as additional changes to make electronic CPO resources such as the E-Submission Portal and the Clerk's Office Website more user-friendly.

Funds provided by Council in support of the CPO Program have been instrumental to DJA and the Court's ability to support the ongoing increase of CPO caseload and implement changes required by state legislation including E2SHB 1320⁶ and SHB 1901.⁷ However, with increasing caseloads, additional judicial officers and staff are needed to support the significant increase in CPO participants and workload.

Funding for Superior Court and DJA Staff to Support Increasing Caseloads

State legislation that went into effect at the beginning of 2023 included a requirement to allow CPO customers to electronically submit protection order petitions at any time of day⁶. Beginning in 2023, DJA

⁵ RCW Chapter 7.105 Civil Protection Orders [\[LINK\]](#)

⁶ E2SHB 1320 Final Bill Text, State of Washington 67th Legislature, 2021 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁷ SHB 1901 Final Bill Report, State of Washington 67th Legislature, 2022 [\[LINK\]](#)

started accepting electronic submissions of protection order petitions. Allowing people to submit petitions electronically increased access to the legal system for many people seeking a CPO; however, the CPO caseloads managed by Superior Court and DJA have increased significantly from prior years.

Increasing Caseloads

The number of petitions filed in 2023 is 26% higher than 2022 – and is significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels (Figure 1. Number of CPO Petitions Filed by Year). This increase has been primarily in anti-harassment orders. While the number of domestic violence orders has been fairly stable over the last five years, the number of anti-harassment orders has increased by 190% since 2018. (Table 1. Number of Protection Orders Filed by Type).

Figure 1. Number of CPO Petitions Filed by Year

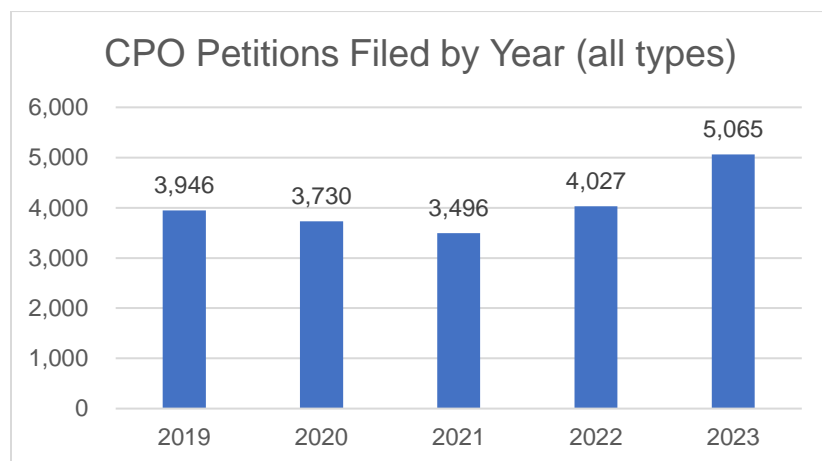


Table 1. Number of Protection Orders Filed by Type

Protection Order Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change (2019-2023)
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2,887	2,809	2,818	3,029	2,972	3%
<i>Harassment</i>	514	429	223	441	1,497	191%
<i>Stalking</i>	179	189	163	216	150	-16%
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	125	82	95	114	177	42%
<i>Vulnerable Adult</i>	174	141	127	134	148	-15%
<i>Extreme Risk⁸</i>	60	77	69	91	118	97%
<i>Extreme Risk (Under 18)</i>	7	3	1	2	3	-57%
Total	3,946	3,730	3,496	4,027	5,065	28%

Anti-harassment orders include matters such as disputes between neighbors or juvenile classmates as well as other patterns of behavior directed at a person that cause substantial distress through alarming, annoying, or harassing someone while serving no legitimate purpose. Effective January 1, 2023, no filing fee may be charged to a petitioner seeking an anti-harassment protection order if there were acts of

⁸ Extreme Risk Protection Orders can be filed by law enforcement on behalf of an individual petitioning the court to remove weapons/firearms from a respondent who poses a significant danger to self or others.

stalking, violence, indications of a hate crime or other offenses outlined by law. This change likely contributed to the significant increase in anti-harassment petitions.

Complexity of CPO Submissions

In addition to the increase in CPO filings, State legislation also required the consolidation of all civil protection order types into a single petition form which has had a major operational effect on the Court and DJA. The State Administrative Office of the Court (AOC) created a new petition form that is much longer and more complicated than the prior petition forms. In addition, the AOC updated the other supplemental required documents, making the overall submission packet very long. For DJA, the increased number and length of incoming CPO submissions has resulted in significantly higher staff review times. While previous submissions were around 20 pages long, each CPO submission is now a minimum of 30-50 pages on average which has increased the number of documents processed and handled overall. These paperwork increases include documents sent to law enforcement for service, and those provided to petitioners for the service packet. During this period, the increase in the number of people filing CPO petitions has also resulted in a higher level of support required from DJA's customer service staff.

Hearings

Increases to the number of initial hearings heard in Ex Parte and the extra time needed to review lengthy documents have impacted the Ex Parte department's ability to meet workload demands in other areas such as guardianships and unlawful detainers (aka eviction petitions). The number of final hearings held has almost doubled since 2019 (Table 17. Final Hearings Held vs. Final Hearings Set). Re-issuances of temporary protection orders has also doubled since 2019 (Table 15. Temporary Order Re-Issuances, 2019-2023).

Return hearings in Family Law also require additional preparation time. In addition to the lengthy pleadings, parties frequently submit audio and/or video evidence that must be reviewed by the judicial officer prior to the scheduled hearing. And, because most parties appearing on these calendars are self-represented, the Court must prepare final orders in each case. These orders include a 13-page Order for Protection and a five-page Order to Surrender Weapons.

Currently, the Court is using Covid TLT funds to support an extra Family Law Commissioner, but those funds also end in 2024. The Court's capacity to deal with CPOs and weapons surrender will be severely diminished at the end of 2024. Additionally, the full hearings take substantially longer as more evidence is considered, whether or not coercive control exists. A pattern of behavior over a long period of time can be relevant in making a determination about coercive control meaning many prior incidents of control and documentation become admissible. Often, the digital evidence, whether social media posts or electronic communication, presented to establish coercive control is hundreds of pages. As a result of increased filings and more complex hearings, the family law commissioner hearings have exceeded capacity. Often calendars run with no break or past the noon hour. By statute, these hearings must occur within 2 weeks thus creating an untenable situation with current capacity.

Orders to Surrender Firearms

RCW 7.105⁵ expanded the requirements for entry of Orders to Surrender Weapons (firearms) from intimate partners on domestic violence protection orders to all civil protection order types regardless of the relationship of the parties. This change means that Orders to Surrender Weapons are entered in most civil protection order cases – not just domestic violence and extreme risk protection orders. This

increase in firearms surrender orders has nearly doubled the volume of cases on Weapons Surrender Review Calendars. The Court implemented these review calendars in response to previously unfunded statutory changes related to orders to surrender weapons and has maintained these calendars with staff funded by the CPO Pilot.

Overall Workload

One-time funds currently support the Protection Order Pilot Court which includes one family law commissioner, three Superior Court program staff, and five TLT DJA staff positions. With the increases in CPO filings, hearings and orders; additional statutory procedural requirements; and the increased complexity and time needed to process the cases, not only is continued funding of the PO Pilot Court required, but additional funding will also be necessary. Based on performance metrics and caseload data gathered during the pilot period, the CPO program needs funds for additional DJA and Superior Court judicial officers and staff to support the increase in both the workload and complexity of the workload.

Adequate coverage for the program requires a total of three commissioners – one for the Ex Parte department and two for the Family Law department. Of these three, one Ex Parte commissioner is funded with federal CLFR funds, and one Family Law commissioner is funded through the CPO Pilot Program. These positions will require additional funding to continue. In addition, funding for an additional Family Law commissioner is needed, as well as funding to support five Superior Court support staff (three currently funded through the pilot program, one funded through CLFR, and one more to support the new commissioner). DJA will require funding to continue the five staff funded through the pilot program (three that are associated with the pilot courtroom and two that staff the protection order offices), three staff currently supported with CLFR funds as well as funding to support three additional staff to support a new Family Law commissioner.

Further Development of CPO Digital Assets

The CPO program relies on several digital assets to support CPO participants. These include DJA’s KC Script E-Submission portal for filing CPOs, and DJA’s Court Clerk website. Initial and ongoing stakeholder feedback collected throughout the pilot period via surveys (See Appendix C. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited) indicated that there is a need to increase the accessibility, ease of navigation, and visibility of key resources such as the CPO Website.

In response to this feedback, DJA made updates to electronic information, instructions, and language access resources for the Clerk’s CPO Website and the KC Script E-Submission Portal for CPOs. Initial feedback obtained during discussion groups with advocates indicated that these updates were successful in providing a better experience for CPO customers, but further changes will be necessary to provide a fully streamlined experience.

DJA will continue to monitor the progress of future updates with the support of CPO stakeholders. Efforts to update the Clerk’s website to make it more user friendly and improve language access throughout the website are also in progress and are expected to be implemented by the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Specialized Training for Staff and Judicial Officers

Throughout the CPO pilot, Superior Court staff have coordinated presentations for multiple judicial officer trainings on key issues related to the CPO process. Training topics covered a variety of topics, including coercive control, trauma-informed courts, and CPO-type specific training. Stakeholder

feedback solicited during the pilot period (Appendix C. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited) indicated that ongoing training is essential for judicial officers as well as Court and DJA staff. The Court established a judicial training development workgroup in January 2024 with stakeholders including the coalition against gender-based violence and the King County Weapons surrender program to facilitate discussion on staff and judicial officer training topics and aid in determining available resources. Workgroup meetings will be held quarterly.

While the pilot includes training for judicial officers, training for Court and DJA staff is limited due to the lack of funding to pay for training as well as for pro tem coverage (so that commissioners and judicial officers can attend the training). Additional funding could support training for staff on topics such as statutory information, trauma informed customer service, and supportive measures for managing CPO work-related stress.

Beyond the CPO Pilot: Recommendations for County and State-Level Action

There are some recommended improvements for the CPO process that are outside of the scope of the work performed by our respective departments. These recommendations would require further action at the County and/or State levels for implementation.

Support for CPO Filers

Performance metrics and feedback solicited during the pilot period from CPO participants and CPO advocates indicate a need for more support for CPO filers. DV advocate groups and County programs like the Prosecuting Attorney's Office Protection Order Advocacy Program have a limited scope and are only able to support a subgroup of domestic violence CPO filers, leaving many people without support. For example, people filing anti-harassment petitions are not eligible to receive support from the Protection Order Advocacy Program as they focus on supporting people filing DV petitions.

From 2019 to 2023, only 12% of CPO filers had legal representation. However, filers that had legal representation were 25% more likely than self-represented petitioners to receive a full protection order (Appendix B. Data on Legal Representation for CPO Petitioners). Pilot period data and feedback also indicated a need for additional multicultural advocates, bilingual advocates, and advocates for disability support to ensure equitable access to the CPO process.

Bilingual advocates or those with efficient access to language line supports ensure that customers with limited English proficiency can navigate the CPO process effectively. Multicultural advocates offer additional layers of support to individuals from underrepresented communities who may or may not be proficient in English but may be unfamiliar with cultural or legal norms and expectations. Disability advocates can support people with mental or physical disabilities by identifying supports needed to adequately participate in the CPO process. For example, customers with anxiety may need an advocate that can identify additional resources and request accommodations to lessen symptoms that could impact the ability to go through the CPO process.

Law Enforcement Information Sharing

Inter-agency discussions with law enforcement have shed light on the need for a more connected digital system that would allow law enforcement to exchange information more readily across jurisdictions. Currently, law enforcement agencies receive CPO documents to serve respondents and enter information into the criminal database system via email. The volume of documents received daily and the need to forward documents to different jurisdictions to serve respondents makes this process inefficient. Relying on email for these essential processes creates the potential for service delays that

impact both petitioners and respondents in protection order cases. A statewide system is needed to address these issues and provide law enforcement agencies with a streamlined process for cross-jurisdictional service issues. Establishing such a system would likely require legislative changes and funding for implementation through the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

CPO Forms

During the pilot period, DJA's efforts to improve the E-Submission process for CPO filers shed light on challenges associated with updates to the mandatory CPO forms. The length of the forms, at over 30-50 pages at a minimum, makes them difficult for customers to complete without making errors or missing required fields. The length of the CPO forms also results in increased review times for DJA staff and the Court, limiting the ability to process submissions as quickly and efficiently as possible. Simpler forms would make it easier for customers to complete the form accurately; however, DJA and the Court are not able to change these mandatory petitions and forms as they are provided by the State and are used statewide. DJA staff will share this recommendation to simplify the form with the AOC CPO forms subcommittee.

2. Summary of feedback solicited throughout the process from interested stakeholders, as referenced in subsection A.5. of this proviso

In alignment with subsection A.5 of this proviso, stakeholder feedback was solicited throughout the civil protection order pilot period from interested stakeholders including CPO petitioners or advocates, respondents, civil legal aid providers, law enforcement and the prosecuting attorney's office.¹

Feedback included surveys and discussion groups tailored to key stakeholders associated with each aspect of the CPO process. This feedback was reviewed thoroughly, informing the actions taken by DJA and Superior Court to improve CPO processes. The following section of this report ([Section 3](#)), provides information on the stakeholder feedback and the actions taken to address it. Appendix C. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited provides a detailed summary of feedback solicited by topic, format, and stakeholder groups engaged.

Process to Solicit Feedback During the Pilot Period by Topic Area

Language Access

Feedback on language access supports available during filing an initial CPO petition and attending the hearing to receive a temporary order for protection was solicited from CPO petitioners throughout the pilot period. Each petitioner was notified of the opportunity to provide feedback through email following the hearing for the temporary protection order. Surveys were available in multiple languages:

- *Amharic*
- *Chinese (traditional)*
- *Chinese (simplified)*
- *Russian*
- *Somali*
- *Spanish*
- *Vietnamese*

Both respondents and petitioners had the opportunity to provide feedback on language supports available for CPO participants following the return hearing for the civil protection order. Surveys were sent out via email and were also available in the languages identified above.

CPO advocates, civil legal aid providers, and representatives from the Protection Order Advocacy Program (POAP) who serve CPO participants also provided feedback via temporary and return hearing surveys. A discussion group was held for these same stakeholders to identify additional language access needs for the communities they serve.

Service of CPO Documents

Law enforcement has a vital role in the processing of CPOs, by serving documents to parties and entering the protection order information in their database systems. DJA and the Court established ongoing meetings with law enforcement agencies to identify gaps in processes and document delivery to ensure service and data entry is completed timely which is essential for CPO parties. Additional feedback on these topics was solicited from law enforcement agencies through two surveys sent out during the pilot period.

KC Script CPO E-Submission Portal

Protection orders are submitted through the Clerk's KC Script E-Submission Portal. Feedback from CPO petitioners on their experiences submitting a petition for a civil protection order was solicited via email following the temporary hearing. Surveys were sent via email and were available in multiple languages.

CPO advocates, civil legal aid providers, and representatives from the Protection Order Advocacy Program (POAP) providing support for CPO petitioners also provided feedback on the temporary hearing survey that petitioners received. Surveys were sent via email. A discussion group with these stakeholders was held and feedback was solicited on the accessibility of the KC Script CPO E-Submission Portal for the communities served by respective advocate groups.

Clerk's Office CPO Website

DJA provides information, instructions, and links to additional resources related to CPOs through the Clerk's Office Website. Stakeholders including CPO advocates, civil legal aid providers, and Protection Order Advocacy Program staff members provided feedback on the website with relation to accessibility of the CPO website for the communities they serve. Feedback was solicited via two surveys distributed during the pilot period. Additional feedback was solicited from these stakeholders through discussion groups aimed at refining the CPO website to be more accessible for CPO participants from diverse King County communities.

CPO Participant Experience

Feedback on the overall experience of CPO participants interacting with staff and judicial officers as part of their cases was solicited via email through surveys pertaining to the CPO temporary order hearing, and the CPO return hearing. Petitioners provided feedback about their experiences interacting with DJA staff as they worked to submit petitions, and experiences during both initial hearing and return hearings with Court staff and judicial officers. Respondents provided feedback about their experiences interacting with DJA staff, Court staff, and judicial officers as they worked to respond to CPO petitions and attend the return hearings for civil protection orders. Surveys were distributed via email after each hearing and were available in multiple languages.

3. Description of actions taken by the department of judicial administration and superior court in response to initial and ongoing feedback from stakeholders, as referenced in subsection A.4. and 5. of this proviso

DJA and Superior Court have made improvements and updates to the CPO process in each area addressed by stakeholders during discussion groups and through survey feedback. These enhancements are expected to improve the experience of CPO participants by streamlining essential processes, providing additional support for people with limited English proficiency, and supporting ease of process navigation through provision of updated instructions and upgrades to the CPO Website and CPO E-Submission Portal.

Stakeholder Recommendations and Actions Taken to Address Them

Language Access and Digital Accessibility

Feedback solicited from advocate groups (advocates, civil legal aid providers, and the Protection Order Advocacy Program through the Prosecuting Attorney's Office) who serve non-English speaking clients indicated that DJA's digital assets (the Court Clerk's CPO Website and the KC Script E-Submission Portal) should be reviewed and refined to better serve those with limited English proficiency.

In response to this recommendation, DJA staff worked with these same advocate groups to review the Court Clerk's CPO website to ensure that it is accessible for non-English speaking CPO participants. During this process, DJA met with advocates to discuss initial discussions and identify existing gaps where changes should occur. Following the initial discussion, a prototype incorporating advocate suggestions was developed, with updates that centralize key resources and improve accessibility of the website. Advocates were invited to review the prototype and updates, and additional feedback was obtained during a second discussion group. Website updates are being finalized by DJA and will be implemented prior by the end of the second quarter of 2024. These changes are expected to improve the CPO experience for people with limited proficiency in English.

In addition to website updates, a review of the messages sent to customers submitting CPO petitions through the e-Filing Portal was also undertaken by DJA. These are the messages that let customers know if their petition was successfully filed, if there are any corrections required, and/or what the next steps in the CPO process are. English messages and their translated counterparts were simplified to ensure that they are in plain language to improve accessibility.

Service of CPO Documents

Survey feedback from law enforcement agencies indicated that they required additional support to ensure that CPO documents are served timely. In response, Superior Court provided a contact that law

enforcement agencies can contact directly when a CPO order needs to be amended or if they have questions about a particular order. In addition to establishing a direct contact, DJA and the Court set up monthly meetings with law enforcement agencies to discuss issues related to CPO service and entry of orders into law enforcement databases.

CPO Participant Experience

Feedback obtained from surveys completed by CPO participants (both petitioners and respondents) were received through ongoing surveys. Participants provided both positive feedback related to current CPO processes and services, as well as feedback for areas that could be improved. Areas that require further improvement as indicated by participant feedback include language access support throughout the CPO process and continued refinement of systems like the CPO website and the e-submission portal to make them more user friendly. CPO participant feedback also indicated a need for continued training for DJA and Superior Court Staff as well as Judicial Officers on trauma-informed customer support and domestic violence dynamics. As part of the CPO pilot, training was developed and provided to judicial officers. The Court also solicited additional training ideas from advocate groups directly during group discussion on CPO process improvements. DJA and Superior Court are also working to identify specialized training support for staff in the future; however additional funding will likely be required to support this endeavor.

Another area highlighted by comments in CPO participant surveys is the need for increased DJA and Superior Court staffing. These comments related to the availability of staff to support CPO customers over the phone and in-person. It is critically important that the program has sufficient staffing to be able to support customers going through the CPO process.

4. Number of protection orders filed by type

The total number of petitions filed or transferred increased by 28% from 2019 to 2023 and is significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels. This increase has been primarily in anti-harassment orders. While the number of domestic violence orders has been fairly stable over the last five years, the number of anti-harassment orders has increased by 190% since 2018.

Table 2. Number of protection order petitions filed or transferred by type

Protection Order Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change (2019-2023)
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2,887	2,809	2,818	3,029	2,972	3%
<i>Harassment</i>	514	429	223	441	1,497	191%
<i>Stalking</i>	179	189	163	216	150	-16%
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	125	82	95	114	177	42%
<i>Vulnerable Adult</i>	174	141	127	134	148	-15%
<i>Extreme Risk</i>	60	77	69	91	118	97%
<i>Extreme Risk – Under 18</i>	7	3	1	2	3	-57%
Total	3,946	3,730	3,496	4,027	5,065	28%

5. Median wait time by type of order for a petitioner between filing for a protection order and receiving a full order

A petitioner who requests a temporary protection order is prioritized by the Court. The Court has until the following business day to hear the case. If the Court grants the temporary order, it is issued the same day as the hearing is held.

Table 3. Wait Time for Final Orders from Time of Initial Filing

Days from Case Filing to First Full Order			
<i>Year</i>	Number of Cases	Median	Average
<i>2019</i>	1512	21	34
<i>2020</i>	1336	28	44
<i>2021</i>	1239	29	45
<i>2022</i>	1543	28	40
<i>2023</i>	1685	29	39

Table 4. Wait time for Final Orders from Last Temporary Order Entry

Days from Last Temp Order to First Full Order			
<i>Year</i>	Number of Cases	Median	Average
<i>2019</i>	1392	14	9
<i>2020</i>	1281	14	11
<i>2021</i>	1174	14	11
<i>2022</i>	1431	14	15
<i>2023</i>	1498	14	17

6. Summary by type of orders, the percentage of petitioners by race that were successful in obtaining a full order, the percentage of petitioners by race successful in obtaining only a temporary order and the percentage of petitioners by race that did not receive any type of order;

Table 5. Race of Petitioners by Percentage

Race* of Petitioners by Percentage**					
<i>Petitioner's Race</i>	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>White or Caucasian</i>	45%	48%	44%	42%	43%
<i>Black or African American</i>	17%	17%	20%	18%	19%
<i>Hispanic</i>	8%	8%	10%	12%	11%
<i>Asian</i>	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%
<i>Multiracial</i>	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%
<i>American or Alaskan Native</i>	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
<i>Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian</i>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<i>Unknown/Refused to Answer</i>	17%	11%	11%	10%	11%
<i>Annual Total</i>	3507	3442	3238	3592	4463

*All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants.

** Data Excludes Extreme Risk Protection Order Submissions filed by Law Enforcement on behalf of petitioners due to the low number of filings.

Table 6. Summary of Order Type by Race (Percentage of Orders Entered)

Superior Court: Petitioners by Race* with Existing Orders for 2019-2023 CPO Cases (percentage)									
<i>Year and Order Type</i>	White/ Caucasian	Black/ African American	Hispanic	Asian	Multiracial	American /Alaskan Native	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	Unknown	All Races
2019	1539	598	266	236	129	55	30	596	3449
<i>Temp Only</i>	49%	63%	41%	40%	53%	64%	70%	39%	49%
<i>Temp and Full</i>	39%	26%	50%	50%	34%	18%	20%	36%	37%
<i>Full Only</i>	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	4%	1%
<i>Dismiss Only</i>	9%	7%	5%	9%	9%	5%	7%	7%	8%
<i>No Order Found</i>	3%	4%	4%	0%	3%	11%	3%	14%	5%
2020	1656	599	282	280	157	56	31	366	3427
<i>Temp Only</i>	46%	54%	48%	43%	45%	39%	55%	44%	47%
<i>Temp and Full</i>	36%	29%	39%	39%	30%	30%	42%	34%	35%

Full Only	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Dismiss Only	13%	13%	9%	13%	20%	16%	0%	17%	13%
No Order Found	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	14%	3%	4%	4%
2021	1418	634	322	248	158	64	36	339	3219
Temp Only	49%	54%	48%	42%	55%	38%	50%	48%	49%
Temp and Full	35%	30%	35%	45%	31%	17%	28%	31%	34%
Full Only	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	4%	1%
Dismiss Only	11%	13%	11%	8%	10%	9%	17%	11%	11%
No Order Found	4%	4%	6%	2%	3%	33%	6%	6%	5%
2022	1518	647	435	295	227	49	40	369	3580
Temp Only	45%	52%	46%	48%	45%	41%	48%	41%	46%
Temp and Full	40%	31%	36%	41%	37%	37%	45%	34%	37%
Full Only	2%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	5%	2%
Dismiss Only	7%	11%	7%	6%	11%	16%	3%	11%	9%
No Order Found	6%	6%	8%	3%	5%	6%	5%	8%	6%
2023	1890	803	460	404	232	50	39	451	4329
Temp Only	45%	51%	44%	35%	44%	46%	54%	40%	45%
Temp and Full	33%	24%	33%	30%	31%	32%	28%	33%	31%
Full Only	3%	1%	4%	3%	2%	8%	0%	6%	3%
Dismiss Only	14%	18%	14%	27%	19%	6%	13%	12%	16%
No Order Found	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	8%	5%	8%	5%
2019-2023	8021	3281	1765	1463	903	274	176	2121	18004
Temp Only	47%	54%	45%	41%	48%	45%	55%	42%	47%
Temp and Full	36%	28%	38%	40%	33%	26%	33%	34%	35%
Full Only	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	0%	4%	2%
Dismiss Only	11%	13%	10%	14%	14%	11%	8%	11%	12%
No Order Found	4%	5%	6%	3%	4%	15%	5%	9%	5%

**All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants*

7. Percentage of orders by type denied versus dismissed broken out by measurable metrics, including race

Table 7. Summary of Orders Denied or Dismissed by Race (Percentage)

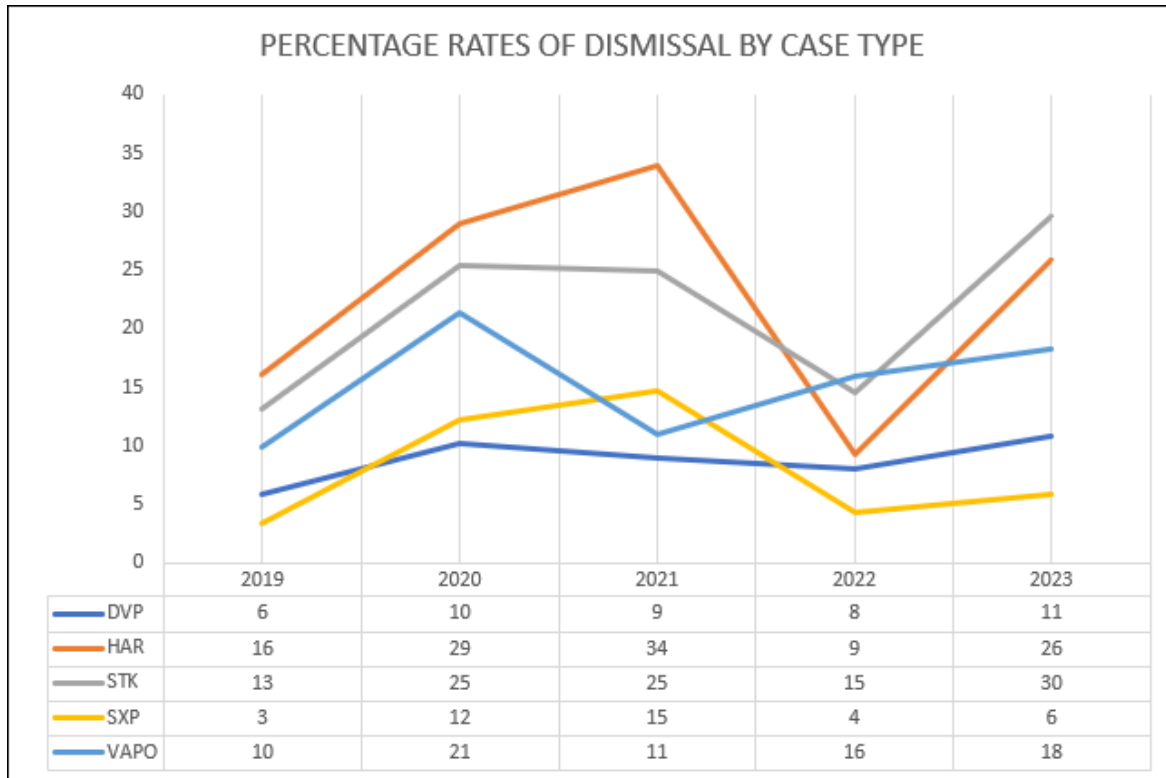
Superior Court: Orders Dismissed or Denied 2019-2023, by Race* (Percentage)									
<i>Reason/Year</i>	White/ Caucasian	Black/ African American	Hispanic	Asian	Multiracial	American /Alaskan Native	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	Unknown	All Races
2019	553	234	70	77	56	18	14	320	1342
<i>No Grounds</i>	42%	39%	46%	40%	46%	28%	36%	39%	41%
<i>Failure to appear for hearing</i>	31%	40%	40%	32%	48%	50%	21%	38%	36%
<i>Petitioner- requested dismissal</i>	12%	12%	6%	9%	2%	17%	36%	12%	11%
<i>No threats of violence</i>	11%	8%	7%	13%	4%	6%	7%	10%	9%
<i>No proof of service</i>	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
<i>Existing DV order</i>	3%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
2020	938	378	149	136	103	24	16	312	2056
<i>No Grounds</i>	44%	35%	36%	42%	42%	50%	13%	47%	42%
<i>Failure to appear for hearing</i>	33%	42%	39%	33%	36%	38%	56%	34%	36%
<i>Petitioner- requested dismissal</i>	14%	13%	19%	15%	12%	13%	31%	12%	14%
<i>No threats of violence</i>	5%	5%	3%	7%	6%	0%	0%	3%	5%
<i>No proof of service</i>	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	1%
<i>Existing DV order</i>	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%
2021	834	430	172	118	98	29	25	277	1983
<i>No Grounds</i>	36%	32%	38%	36%	35%	17%	16%	43%	36%
<i>Failure to appear for hearing</i>	39%	46%	39%	31%	44%	55%	64%	36%	40%
<i>Petitioner- requested dismissal</i>	13%	11%	12%	20%	13%	3%	16%	13%	13%
<i>No threats of violence</i>	7%	7%	8%	9%	2%	14%	0%	6%	7%

No proof of service	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	10%	4%	1%	2%
Existing DV order	3%	2%	1%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	2%
2022	807	415	241	154	131	27	19	372	2166
No Grounds	41%	35%	34%	39%	37%	26%	32%	47%	39%
Failure to appear for hearing	42%	50%	43%	36%	39%	48%	37%	38%	42%
Petitioner-requested dismissal	11%	10%	14%	18%	17%	15%	32%	12%	12%
No threats of violence	3%	2%	5%	6%	1%	7%	0%	3%	3%
No proof of service	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	4%	0%	1%	2%
Existing DV order	1%	1%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%
2023	1148	587	266	243	169	27	26	487	2953
No Grounds	45%	43%	38%	63%	43%	30%	46%	43%	45%
Failure to appear for hearing	40%	46%	48%	27%	37%	52%	35%	40%	41%
Petitioner-requested dismissal	11%	7%	11%	7%	14%	15%	15%	13%	10%
No threats of violence	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	4%	1%	1%
No proof of service	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	0%	2%	2%
Existing DV order	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
2019-2023 Total	4280	2044	898	728	557	125	100	1768	10500
No Grounds	42%	37%	37%	47%	40%	30%	29%	44%	41%
Failure to appear for hearing	38%	45%	43%	31%	40%	49%	44%	37%	39%
Petitioner-requested dismissal	12%	10%	13%	13%	13%	12%	24%	12%	12%
No threats of violence	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	6%	2%	4%	4%
No proof of service	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Existing DV order	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%

*All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants

8. Percentage of petitioners obtaining a temporary order but no full order; and Reasons for denials or dismissals.

Figure 2. Yearly Percentage Rates* of CPO Dismissal by Case Type (Cause**)



*Percentage of protection order cases dismissed by type, out of all protection order cases filed.

**Protection Order Cause Abbreviations: DVP = Domestic Violence, HAR = Harassment, STK= Stalking, SXP = Sexual Assault, VAPO = Vulnerable Adult

Figures in the table do not add up to 100% as they show the percentage of dismissals within a particular category. For example, in 2019, 6% of DV protection orders were dismissed compared to 16% of harassment orders.

Table 8. CPO Case Order Types 2019-2023

Superior Court: 2019-2023 CPO Cases Resolved as of 1/16/2024 with Existing Orders (percentage)					
Existing Order	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Temp Only	48%	46%	48%	46%	44%
Temp and Full	38%	35%	34%	38%	32%
Full Only	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Dismiss Only	8%	13%	11%	8%	16%
No Order Found	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Annual Total	3549	3534	3310	3683	4447

Note: Temp order = "Temp Only" + "Temp and Full"; Full order = "Full Only" + "Temp and Full".

Table 9. Orders Dismissed by Year and Cause

Dismissal Order Only, by Year and Cause					
Cause	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>DVP (Domestic Violence)</i>	155	277	245	227	271
<i>HAR (Harassment)</i>	79	116	68	36	358
<i>STK (Stalking)</i>	12	30	20	19	39
<i>SXP (Sexual Assault)</i>	4	10	14	5	10
<i>VAP (Vulnerable Adult)</i>	17	30	14	21	26
<i>XRP (Extreme Risk)</i>	1	1	1	3	2
Annual Total	268	464	362	311	706

Table 10. Percentage of Orders Denied or Dismissed Overall by Reason

Superior Court: Dismissed or Denied Orders Entered Between 2019-2023 for CPO Cases Filed in 2019-2023 (Percentage)					
Reason	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>No Grounds</i>	41%	42%	36%	39%	45%
<i>Failure to appear for hearing</i>	36%	36%	40%	42%	41%
<i>Petitioner-requested dismissal</i>	11%	14%	13%	12%	10%
<i>No threats of violence</i>	9%	5%	7%	3%	1%
<i>No proof of service</i>	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
<i>Existing Protection Order</i>	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
<i>Existing DV order</i>	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Annual Total	1342	2056	1983	2166	2953

V. Next Actions

King County Superior Court and the Department of Judicial Administration have worked diligently to streamline Civil Protection Order processes. Improvements made throughout the pilot period have benefitted from ongoing partnership and collaborations between King County departments, agencies, and stakeholder groups. Superior Court and DJA are committed to the continuation of these relationships, which have supported positive change for the CPO Program.

Many training and informational resources were developed during the CPO pilot period. Materials like these could be compiled in the future to serve as a reference for judicial officers locally and/or at the state level. DJA and Superior Court will continue to refine and develop materials and resources for the CPO Program in consultation with CPO Stakeholders. It will be essential to secure permanent funding for the CPO Program to ensure that improvements made during the pilot period remain in effect and continue to evolve.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A. Yearly Civil Protection Order Filings 2018-2023

Table 11. King County Superior Court: Number of Yearly Civil Protection Order Filings (2018-2023)

Year	Number of Civil Protection Order Petitions Filed
<i>2018</i>	4055
<i>2019</i>	3946
<i>2020</i>	3732
<i>2021</i>	3495
<i>2022</i>	4028
<i>2023</i>	5069

Appendix B. Data on Legal Representation for CPO Petitioners

Table 12. Percentage of CPO Petitioners with Legal Representation by Race, 2019-2023

Superior Court: Petitioners with Attorneys for CPO Cases filed between 2019-2023				
Race	Attorney	No Attorney	Total	Percent with Attorneys
<i>White or Caucasian</i>	1185	6929	8114	15%
<i>Black or African American</i>	192	3130	3322	6%
<i>Hispanic</i>	192	1596	1788	11%
<i>Asian</i>	298	1180	1478	20%
<i>Multiracial</i>	92	822	914	10%
<i>Indigenous American or Alaskan Native</i>	19	260	279	7%
<i>Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian</i>	16	161	177	9%
<i>* Unknown</i>	279	1891	2170	13%
All Races	2273	15969	18242	12%

**All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants*

Table 13. Percentage of Petitioners with Full Orders by Race and Legal Representation Status

Full Order by Attorney Representation of Petitioner			
Race	Full Order Status	With Attorney	Without Attorney
<i>White or Caucasian</i>	with Full Order	682	2357
	No Full Order	495	4533
	% with Full Order	58%	34%
<i>Black or African American</i>	with Full Order	106	827
	No Full Order	85	2286
	% with Full Order	55%	27%
<i>Hispanic</i>	with Full Order	115	583
	No Full Order	76	1001
	% with Full Order	60%	37%
<i>Asian</i>	with Full Order	177	432
	No Full Order	118	746
	% with Full Order	60%	37%
<i>Multiracial</i>	with Full Order	50	256
	No Full Order	42	562
	% with Full Order	54%	31%
<i>Indigenous American or Alaskan Native</i>	with Full Order	12	67
	No Full Order	7	193
	% with Full Order	63%	26%
<i>Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian</i>	with Full Order	7	51
	No Full Order	9	109
	% with Full Order	44%	32%
<i>* Unknown</i>	with Full Order	165	645
	No Full Order	109	1216
	% with Full Order	60%	35%
All Races	with Full Order	1314	5218
	No Full Order	941	10646
	% with Full Order	58%	33%

**All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants*

Appendix C. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited

Table 14. Summary of Stakeholder Feedback Solicited Throughout the Pilot Period

Topic	Stakeholder Groups Engaged	Feedback Format	Additional Information
<i>Language Access</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPO Petitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) Ongoing Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys addressed experiences with language support available at the temporary hearing and the return hearing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPO Respondents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Ongoing Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey addressed experiences with language support available at the return hearing.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates Civil Legal Aid Providers PAOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) Surveys Discussion Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys and the discussion group addressed the quality of language supports available for CPO participants.
<i>Service of CPO Documents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law Enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) Surveys Ongoing meetings (monthly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys and meetings address entry of documents into law enforcement databases, and service of CPO documents.
<i>KC Script CPO E-Submission Portal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPO Petitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey addressed experiences submitting protection order petitions through the KC Script E-Submission Portal.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates Civil Legal Aid Providers POAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) Surveys Discussion Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys and the discussion group focused on the accessibility of the KC Script CPO E-Submission Portal for the communities served by respective advocate groups.
<i>DJA CPO Website</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocates Civil Legal Aid Providers POAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two (2) Surveys Discussion Group, Advisory Group for Site Re-Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys and the discussion group focused on the accessibility of the CPO website for the communities served by respective advocate groups. The Advisory group focused on refining the Clerk's Office website to improve digital accessibility for CPO participants.
<i>CPO Participant Experience</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPO Participants (Both Petitioners and Respondents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPO Return Hearing Survey addresses the experiences of CPO participants with DJA and Superior Court staff and Superior Court Judicial Officers.

Appendix D. Additional Performance Metrics Monitored

Table 15. Temporary Order Re-Issuances, 2019-2023

KCSC Re-issuances of Temporary Order (2019-2023)					
Re-issuance of Temp Order	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Re-issuance Temp Extreme Risk</i>	41	96	81	66	135
<i>Re-issuance Temp Protection Order</i>	2532	3335	3786	4001	4868
Total	2573	3431	3867	4067	5003

Table 16. Amended Petitions 2019-2023*

KCSC: CPO Cases (2019-2023)	
Amended Petition after Initial Dismissal/Denial	Cases
<i>NO</i>	2246
<i>YES</i>	42 (1.8%)
Total Cases with Dismissal Order Only	2288

*Note: Case-based. About 2% of dismissed/denied cases with amended petition filed.

Table 17. Final Hearings Held vs. Final Hearings Set*

Civil Protection Order Cases with Scheduled on CPO Calendar vs. Heard					
Heard	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>NO</i>	1971	1034	824	765	750
<i>YES</i>	4941	6365	7004	7636	9429
Annual Total	6912	7399	7828	8401	10179
<i>Percentage Heard</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>89%</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>93%</i>

*Note: This data reflects court calendars where a final hearing is set for a CPO order only. Temporary orders are usually heard via ex-parte on a walk-in basis.

Table 18. Failure to Appear: By Interpreter Requested*

FTA Rate: Cases with One or More FTA Event by Interpreter Requested			
	Interpreter Requested		
Case with FTA	NO	YES	Total
<i>No FTA</i>	13231	1041	14272
<i>One or More FTA</i>	3473	259	3732
Total	16704	1300	18004
<i>Case FTA Rate</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>21%</i>

*Note: This is for cases with language needs noted in the case. The language information is not mandatory and may not be complete.

Table 19. Failure to Appear: By Racial Group*

FTA Rate: Cases with One or More FTA Event by Race									
# FTAs	White/ Caucasian	Black/ African American	Hispanic /Latinx	Asian	Multiracial	American/ Alaskan Native	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	* Unk	All Races
<i>None</i>	6432	2371	1389	1237	685	213	132	1813	14272
<i>One or More</i>	1589	910	376	226	218	61	44	308	3732
Total	8021	3281	1765	1463	903	274	176	2121	18004
FTA Rate	20%	28%	21%	15%	24%	22%	25%	15%	21%

*All Racial Data was Self-Reported by CPO Participants

Table 20. Failure to Appear: By Gender

FTA Rate: Cases with One or More FTA Event by Gender				
Case with FTA	Women	Men	Other/unknown	All Gender
<i>No FTA</i>	10060	3527	685	14272
<i>One or More FTA</i>	2658	994	80	3732
Total	12718	4521	765	18004
Case FTA Rate	21%	22%	10%	21%

Table 21. Failure to Appear: By Age Group*

FTA Rate: Cases with One or More FTA Event by Age Group						
Case with FTA	Age Group					Total
	17 or less	18-35	36-50	51-65	65+	
<i>No FTA</i>	226	5562	4986	2048	729	13551
<i>One or More FTA</i>	29	1656	1246	558	159	3648
Total	255	7218	6232	2606	888	17199
Case FTA Rate	11%	23%	20%	21%	18%	21%

*Note: Unknown age not included

Table 22. Orders by Interpreter Requested*

KCSC: Petitioners by Interpreter Requested with Existing Orders for 2019-2023 CPO Cases			
	Interpreter Requested		
Case with Order Type	NO	YES	Total
<i>Temp Only</i>	47%	43%	47%
<i>Temp and Full</i>	34%	43%	35%
<i>Full Only</i>	2%	1%	2%
<i>Dismiss Only</i>	12%	8%	12%
<i>No Order Found</i>	5%	4%	5%
Total	16704	1300	18004

*Note: This is for cases with language needs noted in the case. The language information is not mandatory and may not be complete.

Table 23. Orders by Gender

KCSC: Petitioners by Reported Gender with Existing Orders for 2019-2023 CPO Cases				
Case with Order Type	Female	Male	Other/unknown	Total
<i>Temp Only</i>	46%	51%	38%	47%
<i>Temp and Full</i>	38%	25%	29%	35%
<i>Full Only</i>	2%	1%	4%	2%
<i>Dismiss Only</i>	10%	17%	12%	12%
<i>No Order Found</i>	4%	6%	16%	5%
Total	12718	4521	765	18004

Table 24. Orders by Age Group*

KCSC: Petitioners by Reported Age with Existing Orders for 2019-2023 CPO Cases						
	Age Group					
Case with Order Type	17 or less	18-35	36-50	51-65	65+	Total
<i>Temp Only</i>	34%	48%	48%	48%	43%	48%
<i>Temp and Full</i>	33%	36%	35%	32%	37%	35%
<i>Full Only</i>	14%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
<i>Dismiss Only</i>	16%	9%	12%	15%	14%	12%
<i>No Order Found</i>	4%	5%	4%	4%	6%	5%
Total	255	7218	6232	2606	888	17199

*Note: Unknown age not included