



GENDER AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

SEATAC OFFICE
 18000 INTERNATIONAL BLVD, SEATAC
 8:45 AM TO NOON
 CHIEF JUSTICE BARBARA MADSEN, CHAIR
 JUSTICE SHERYL GORDON MCCLOUD, VICE CHAIR

Agenda	Page
8:45 – 9:00 AM CALL TO ORDER and WELCOME	
➤ Approval September 2, 2016 - Meeting Notes	1
9:00 – 9:45 AM CHAIR & STAFF REPORTS	
➤ Chair Report	Chief Justice Madsen
➤ NAWJ Conference	PG
➤ Vice Chair Report	Justice Gordon McCloud
➤ Gender Bias Report	Gender Bias Committee
	PG
➤ Staff Report	Cynthia Delostrinos
➤ Proposed 2017 Meeting Dates	
➤ Staffing Update	
➤ Joint Meeting Dec. 2 between ATJ Board, Minority and Justice, and Interpreter Commission	
➤ Budgets: GJCOM and Grants	PG
10:00 – 10:15 AM Break	
10:15 – Noon WORKGROUP/COMMITTEE AND PROJECT UPDATES	
TIME WORKGROUP AND COMMITTEE REPORTS	
➤ Education	Judge Melnick
➤ Sexual Violence	Kelley/Emily/Staff
➤ Sexual Offense Benchguide	
➤ SA Training Workshop(s)	
➤ Tribal State Court Consortium	Judge Cindy Smith
➤ LGBTQ Benchguide	

PROPOSED 2017 Meeting Dates

- January 13 (Friday preceding MLK holiday)
- March 3
- May 12 (Friday preceding Mother's Day)
- July 14
- ~~September 4~~ - Working on finding a different date
- November 3



GENDER AND JUSTICE COMMISSION (GJCOM)
AOC SEATAC OFFICE
18000 INTERNATIONAL BLVD, SUITE 1106
SEATAC, WASHINGTON
FRIDAY, JULY 8, 2016 (8:45 AM – 12:00 PM)

MEETING NOTES

Present: Justice Sheryl Gordon McCloud, Vice-Chair; Ms. Kelley Amburgey-Richardson (via phone), Ms. Josie Delvin, Ms. Gail Hammer, Ms. Grace Huang, Judge Judy Jasprica, Ms. Trish Kinlow, Judge Richard Melnick, Judge Marilyn Paja, Dr. Dana Raigrodski, Ms. Gail Stone, Judge Cindy K. Smith, Ms. Rita Bender, Judge Michael Evans, Ms. Leslie Savina, Judge Anita Crawford-Willis

AOC Staff: Ms. Nichole Kloepfer, Ms. Cynthia Delostrinos

Excused: Chief Justice Barbara A. Madsen, Chair, Ms. Kathy Bradley, Ms. Pam Dittman, Ms. Emily Cordo, Judge Eric Lucas, Mr. David Ward, Ms. Anela Ramic, Ms. Mayra Rangel, Ms. Sonia M. Rodriguez True, Ms. Vicky Vreeland, Judge Mark Pouley

Guests: Ms. Shannon J. Lawless, WWL President, Ms. Becca Glasgow, WWL President-Elect, Ms. Mellani McAleenan, WSDA

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at approximately 8:45 AM.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Vice Chair Report

- May 13, 2016 Meeting Notes
Minutes approved as presented.

- Judicial Climate

There was a discussion about the current judicial climate. During the current time of excessive violence against communities, it is even more important for the courts to be on the forefront as being the body whose purpose it is to resolve issues fairly and peacefully. The role of the Commissions becomes even more important as we are the bodies that are here to assist with acknowledging and bridging inequities within the justice system. There was a call to action to consider the current judicial climate in the work that this Commission proposes to do in the future – how is our work helping the position of the judiciary?

There was also a discussion about an equity impact tool used in King County. The tool is a checklist of considerations that could be used to anticipate, assess, and prevent potential adverse consequences of decisions or proposed actions, and how it impacts equity—and in our case within the judicial system. The equity tool can be found

here: [http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/2016/The Equity Impact Review checklist Mar2016.ashx?la=en](http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/2016/The_Equity_Impact_Review_checklist_Mar2016.ashx?la=en)

○ TSCC Regional Meeting

The Tribal State Court Consortium held its regional meeting at the Quinault Indian Nation. Judge Smith gave a report about the meeting. There were about 30 participants, including for the first time, judicial representation from the federal bench. Guest speaker Professor Mark Kleiman, Public Policy at New York University, and author of the book *When Brute Force Fails: How to Have Less Crime and Less Punishment*, presented research from his book about how the U.S. criminal justice system's current methods of punishment and mass incarceration are harming our society. He advocated looking at methods of punishment that provide swift and sure sanctions. President Fawn Sharp, Quinault Indian Nation, presented on the new application of the Public Trust Doctrine and the importance of this matter to the Tribe. The group also was given a history of the Quinault. The group was unable to do a tour of the Quinault Tribal Court due to time limitations and schedule changes, but Judge Joel Penoyar wrote a memo on some of the changes that his court made based on the research of Professor Mark Kleiman. Cynthia will send out the memo to the Commission.

Among some of the participants at the regional meeting were representatives from the Office of Public Defense (OPD) and the Center for Indigenous Research and Justice (CIRJ). OPD and CIRJ are developing a gathering of tribal juvenile defense attorneys and other tribal court stakeholders. The gathering would be an opportunity to provide training on current adolescent scientific studies, and share best practices from other tribal courts for rehabilitating juveniles. The gathering will be held sometime in February 2017. Participation and partnership from the TSCC would be a good fit, and we should continue to stay in contact with OPD about ways to get involved and provide support.

○ Pretrial Symposium

In May, the Minority and Justice Commission hosted its annual Symposium at the Temple of Justice. It was an open court room, and there were many judges and lawyers in attendance. Professor Cynthia Jones from the Pretrial Justice Institute was the keynote and she was quite impressive. The presentation covered bail practices and the impact of cash bail on low income populations. It included a discussion on possible solutions, which were being tested in Yakima and Spokane through separate grants. Joe Brusica, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney, presented on Yakima's implementation of some of those tools. There was also time to hear from individuals who had gone through the experience and the hardships that they were faced with. There is a link to the materials posted on the Minority and Justice Commission's website, which can be accessed here: <http://www.courts.wa.gov/?fa=home.sub&org=mjc&page=symposium&layout=2&parent=work>

The Minority and Justice Commission has plans to create a Pretrial Task Force that will look into some of the issues discussed at the symposium. The Task Force will also look into tools that can be used to reform current pretrial practices. Grace Huang requested to have a victim advocate as part of the task force.

- Gender Bias Report and possible NAWJ Conference Reception

There was a memo written by Justice Gordon McCloud that was distributed to Commission members for review on July 7. The memo was an introduction into the background leading up to today, summarizing the history of the 1989 Gender Bias report and what we hope to accomplish with a new Gender Bias Study. It acknowledges the fact that we are in a completely different era now. The delivery of justice in our court system has changed drastically, and so have the dynamics and demographics of the populations served by the courts. The scope proposed in the memo looks at how gender impacts individuals going through the court, whether they are trying to get into court through their own initiative or being haled into court against their will. It will also look at the issues from an access to justice lens. The Committee is interested in getting feedback from Commission members on the memo and proposed scope of the report.

We have the opportunity to co-host the opening welcoming reception at NAWJ in October. The reception will be held at the Sheraton in Downtown Seattle. Judge Paja is the events chair for the NAWJ conference and she can work with Cynthia or Pam moving forward. The reception can be an opportunity to share our plans with the national community. They are anticipating around 200-300 judicial officers will be in attendance. Commission members may attend the reception even if they are not registered to attend the conference. Cynthia will check to see whether the Minority and Justice Commission might be interested in also joining in on co-hosting the reception.

Staff Report

- Annual TSCC Meeting and 2nd Annual Judges of Color Reception

The TSCC will be having its annual meeting at this year's Fall Conference. In a collaborative effort with the Minority and Justice Commission, and to alleviate competing and conflicting events, staff and leads of these two groups are planning both events for the same evening. The leads of each event have been apprised of the situation and are in agreement of the collaboration. The flyer for the events was included in the meeting packet.

- Courthouse Facilitators Training

Janet Skreen, AOC Court Program Analyst, approached Pam regarding the need for Courthouse Facilitators to be provided training in topics addressing DV and SA. Through

assistance with Janet, the facilitators, and others in the Commission a proposed agenda was outlined, faculty secured, and training held. This was the first training in three years for Courthouse Facilitators, the majority of which were new to their position in the last three years. Funding from the STOP grant assisted this effort. Evaluations were provided in the meeting packet.

○ Budgets:

The budgets for the Commission and grant funds were included in the packet. The Commission budget is a proposed budget for the 2016-17 fiscal year. The budget was created based on activities and expenditures from prior years. There was a question as to if there were any major changes in the budget from prior years? One change was that the TSCC was previously funded by a grant that is coming to an end this year. The plan moving forward is for both MJCOM and GJCOM to contribute funds towards the TSCC.

There was a recommendation for staff to reach out to judicial officers and others about printing copies of or sending flash drives of the recently updated DV Benchguide. In addition to asking judicial officers, we should also reach out to presiding judges to ask if they would like any for their pro tem judges or court administrators.

Guest Speakers

- Ms. Shannon J. Lawless, WWL President, and Ms. Becca Glasgow, WWL President-Elect, were present at the meeting to discuss the work of the Washington Women Lawyers. The WWL have a state board and 11 different chapters across the state in different counties. They provided a reference map detailing the locations of their chapters. They shared their work around wanting to create pathways for young women interested in joining the profession. They also shared their involvement with events that encourage diversity on the bench, like the Judicial Institute.

They are also working on a “Legacy Project” which would preserve and honor the history of women in the judicial system. Each of the different WWL chapters will be contributing to a video presentation in conjunction with the project. WWL also sponsors a Women’s’ Law Update CLE every October. Last year they were really successful when they partnered with Legal Voice. They partner with MAMA Seattle on the creation of the parental leave databank. WWL believes it is important to give mothers the tools they need to be good advocates for themselves on issues like parental leave within their offices.

Action: The WWL were interested in finding ways to be more involved on issues relating to DV. Grace Huang said she would be happy to provide a list of helpful materials on DV.

WWL may be interested in attending future Commission meetings. They should be added to the listserv.

- Mellani McAleenan, Washington State Dental Association, formerly Legislative Assistant Director for AOC was the other guest speaker. She said that the best way to get involved is to with legislative activities and to promote the work of the Commission is to individually increase communications with legislators one-on-one. Additionally, legislative staff can be a great resource for all of the behind the scenes work during legislative session. Every Thursday, staff across the AOC that are involved in any legislation or legislative committees, meet as a team to talk about what each group is working on.

When asked about the Gender Bias Study, Ms. McAleenan said that the legislature was open to the plan, but wanted to see how much it was going to cost, and also list the tangible steps that would be taken to carry out some of the recommendations that come out of the study. We must be prepared to talk about how the study will change current practices in Washington and improve outcomes for women. Representatives Ruth Kagi and Laurie Jinkins may be supportive of the Gender Bias Study. For this year, we may want to schedule a meeting with Senator O’Ban, who is the chair of the Human Services Committee.

Committee Reports

- DV Committee - HB1840 Firearms Surrender Project
Judge Jasprica gave an update on the collaborative efforts that were being pursued in conjunction with local groups who are trying to get a process established in King County. We are trying to figure out how GJCOM fits into the picture. The initial project was to host roadshows or stakeholder meetings across the state, but the Committee has since learned that there were groups that were already doing similar work around surrender of firearms in King County. The other groups included Judge Ann Levinson, Ret. and the federal organizational alliance for gun responsibility and coalition, as well as efforts in Kitsap County and Benton County. The hope was that we would be able to learn from the other groups’ experience and feedback, which would inform our efforts as to the information that needs to be shared with participants both prior to and during the meetings, as well as determining the issues that need to be addressed prior to the meetings. We hope to have more information by September. There are still funds set aside in the budget for potential stakeholder meetings if we decide to hold them in the fall.

- Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Advisory Council
Judge Jasprica gave an update on a recently reconstituted advisory committee that is staffed by DSHS to look at WAC 388-60 revisions. The Commission was sought out for participation on the Council, and Pam Dittman is attending in that capacity. The WAC also identifies members of the DMCJA as part of the Committee, but there are currently no DMCJA members on it. Judge Jasprica is working on getting DMCJA representation.
- Joint Education Workgroup
Representatives from each of the Commissions' Education Committees are meeting tomorrow morning to discuss the creation of a Joint Commission Education Workgroup. The goal of the workgroup is to get some cohesion on educational programs sponsored by the Commissions. Staff have been asked to prepare materials that will help provide context as to the history of Commission sponsored education programs, a listing of all court related education conferences that we could potentially partner with in the future, as well as budgets.
- DMCJA Conference (June) Framing Your Judicial Philosophy- Plenary Session
Evaluations are included in the meeting packet. The reviews were very interesting in that the responses to the training are from one end of the spectrum to the other. The training included four (4) different panelists who represented different points of view on the issue. It was the intention to allow the judges to frame their own judicial philosophies by receiving all of the different perspectives, but it seems that some judges still felt like the training was not from an unbiased perspective.
- Fall Conference (September) Same Sex Marriage
Professor Jim Oleske will be the sole presenter for this session scheduled for Fall Conference.
- NAWJ Conference (October) Sexual Assault on College Campuses
Brenda Tracy will be the lead speaker for this education session, as well as Prof. Judith Resnik. Ms. Tracy is a survivor of sexual assault by Oregon State football players in 1998, and has recently began speaking out about her experience. Judge Melnick encouraged Commission members to read the two-part article on her in the Oregonian. It should be a very interested presentation, one that you will not want to miss.
- Incarcerated Women & Girls
The Committee will be meeting after the Commission meeting. They are in the process of planning and setting the date for the stakeholder meeting between DOC and Superior Court Judges, to discuss court access for incarcerated parents to participate in their family law and dependency cases.

- Sexual Violence

We are planning two workshops to be held prior to December 31: one in the western and one in the eastern part of the state. The focus of these workshops is on trauma-informed courts, with a specific focus on responding to victims and survivors of sexual violence who are interacting with the courts. We are currently looking at faculty for this training.

Second, we are working to update the Sexual Offense Bench Guide. This work group met recently to discuss long and short term priorities for the guide. The first priorities for the guide are adding information about the Neurobiology of Trauma, to tie into the workshops on trauma-informed courts, adding information about the Language of Sexual Violence, as suggested by the Chief Justice at our last commission meeting, and conducting a legislative and case review of the guide to update it in that regard.

Training Workshop(s)

- Tribal State Court Consortium, Judge Cindy Smith

Judge Smith attended the National Convening of Tribal-State Court Forums on June 2-3, 2016 hosted by the Tribal Law and Policy Institute. The theme for the conference was around enhanced jurisdictions. During the conference, Minnesota's TSCC indicated they have implemented joint jurisdiction courts. This was very interesting.

The 2nd TSCC Regional meeting will be next spring in Eastern Washington. The Office of Public Defense has grant funding to host a tribal state convening in November or December at UW around adolescent brain development. They may need our help in reaching out to prosecutors and judges in the courts.

- Women's History Month/Legislative Reception Planning

The committee met to have a preliminary discussion about the timing and theme for next year's reception. The theme for next year's women's history month is "Honoring Women in Business and Labor" and the committee would like to keep that theme for our reception. We would invite female speakers from both sectors, business and labor. There was mention of a conference called the State of Women, which took place in DC, where they had a similar theme. They had a representative from Johnson & Johnson speak and the speech was pretty positive and uplifting for everyone, whether you were on the business or labor side.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 12:00pm.

**THE WASHINGTON STATE TASK FORCE
ON GENDER AND JUSTICE IN THE COURTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Report of the Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts is the culmination of 20 months of study undertaken at the direction of the Washington State Legislature and under the auspices of the Washington State Supreme Court. The 1987 Legislature mandated that measures be initiated to prevent gender and minority bias in the courts. Such measures were to include a study of the status of women and minorities as litigants, attorneys, judges, and court employees; recommendations for implementing reforms; and attitude awareness training for judges and legal professionals.

The Washington State Supreme Court established two task forces, the Gender and Justice and the Minority and Justice, to review the court system for bias. This summary presents the Gender and Justice Task Force's assessment of the extent and consequences of gender bias in the Washington State Courts together with its recommendations for reforms.

WHAT IS GENDER BIAS IN THE COURTS?

Bias is any action or attitude that interferes with impartial judgement. Gender bias exists when decisions are made or actions are taken based on preconceived notions about the nature, roles, and abilities of men and women rather than upon evaluation of each individual situation. Gender bias also is evident in society's perception of the value of women's and men's work, and the myths and misconceptions about the social and economic realities of women's and men's lives. Gender bias can be reflected in individual actions as well as in cultural traditions and institutional practices.

Examples of gender bias in the courts include the attitude that domestic violence is a family matter, custody decisions that assume all mothers are better child care givers than fathers, and the belief that a female witness is less credible than a male witness. Gender bias

is evident in the setting of short term "rehabilitative maintenance" for older women after long-term marriages and ignoring the real costs of child care in setting child support awards. Individual behaviors such as telling jokes that demean women and addressing women in the courtroom by first name while addressing men by title and surname also reflect gender bias. Gender bias, like racial, ethnic, age, handicap, or socioeconomic bias, negatively impacts the fair treatment expected by all people in the court of law.

Since 1980, 27 states have initiated studies of gender bias in the courts. Task force reports have documented that gender bias is a serious problem in the application of the law and the treatment of women litigants, lawyers, judges, and court personnel. These task forces noted that gender bias sometimes works against men, but most often and most negatively impacts women.

In 1988, a resolution was passed at the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of Court Administrators calling for the creation, in every state, of gender and minority bias task forces. Their action signaled that gender bias has been recognized by the highest level of the judiciary as a problem worthy of official investigation and reform.

THE TASK FORCE APPROACH

Supreme Court Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson, 1987-1989, appointed Court of Appeals Judge H. Joseph Coleman as chair and 33 members to the Washington State Task Force on Gender and Justice in the Courts. The members include judges, legislators, lawyers, law school professors, and representatives of law-related associations. The Task Force accepted the responsibility of studying the court system for the existence and/or extent of gender bias toward women and men in decision-making and in courtroom interaction. Their goals were to identify the problem areas, patterns, and trends of gender bias and to make recommendations for education and reform. The Task Force was not able to investigate individual cases or concerns but considered all testimony as relevant to the perceptions of gender bias in the courts.

Since time and resources precluded full examination of all aspects of the Washington court system, the Task Force limited its focus and worked in three main committees. These committees designed and implemented research projects, analyzed the results, and wrote the final report:

(1) The Committee on the Status of Litigants divided into three subcommittees to study the impact of gender bias on litigants:

a. The Subcommittee on the Consequences of Violence examined the court's treatment of domestic violence and adult rape victims and the effectiveness of current statutes.

b. The Subcommittee on the Consequences of Divorce studied family law issues including divorce, maintenance, property division, child custody, and child support.

c. The Subcommittee on the Economic Consequences of Other Civil Litigation reviewed loss of consortium and wrongful death cases, as well as attorney fee awards in discrimination cases.

(2) The Committee on the Treatment of Lawyers, Litigants, Judges and Court Personnel studied the courtroom environment including: the courtroom treatment of litigants and legal professionals; the credibility of women in the courtroom; the acceptance of women in the legal and judicial communities; and court personnel practices and procedures.

(3) The Executive Committee comprised of the Task Force, committee and subcommittee chairs, two appointed members, and the project director coordinated the Task Force work.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Task Force resolved to gather information from a broad spectrum of persons involved with the courts. Research specialists worked with the committees to develop and conduct five surveys of the perceptions and experiences of judges, lawyers, and social service personnel (including the directors of domestic violence and sexual assault agencies) regarding gender bias in substantive law decisions and in courtroom interaction. The Task Force

sponsored seven public hearings and received written and oral testimony from almost 200 citizens. Subcommittees conducted substantive case research on 700 dissolution cases finalized in 1987, and wrongful death, loss of consortium and discrimination cases tried from 1984 to 1987. In addition the Task Force reviewed relevant state and national data concerning issues relating to gender bias in the courts.

More than 2,000 individuals - judges, lawyers, litigants, service providers, and other concerned citizens - contributed to this report by testifying at a public hearing, submitting written material, responding to a survey, or communicating directly with Task Force members about their experiences and perceptions of gender bias in the courts.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gender and Justice Task Force found that gender bias does exist in our culture and is reflected in the Washington State Courts. Survey data, case studies, and testimony from litigants, lawyers, and judges indicate that gender discrimination exists and can negatively impact judicial decision making and affect the outcome of litigation. Task Force committees reported continuing gender-related problems in the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, and divorce, and the potential for gender bias in other civil litigation. The Task Force found that women face continuing problems of credibility in the courtroom and women, as litigants, lawyers, and judges, are not always treated with respect. Gender bias and gender stereotypes affect men in custody and visitation considerations. Although for the most part the laws are gender neutral, the Task Force found that some laws need clarification or amplification. The specific findings and recommendations are summarized by committee in the following sections.

The Task Force agreed that eliminating gender bias from the courts must become a priority for judges and legal professionals. To that end, the Task Force's first recommendation is that all members of the Washington judiciary and legal profession read this report with the intention of improving the system as a whole.

The Task Force believes that an implementation committee must be established and recommends the following:

To the Supreme Court:

Establish a Gender and Justice Implementation Committee composed of judicial, legislative, legal, and lay persons to monitor, encourage, and evaluate efforts to implement the Gender and Justice Task Force recommendations.

To the Legislature:

Continue to fund the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee composed of judicial, legislative, legal, and lay persons to monitor, encourage, and evaluate efforts to implement the Gender and Justice Task Force recommendations.

To the Office of the Administrator for the Courts:

Provide staff to continue to work with the Gender and Justice Task Force Implementation Committee.

The Task Force urges the Judiciary, the Legislature and the Washington State Bar Association to support efforts to implement the recommendations in this report and to eliminate gender bias from the courts.

VIII. RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

**GENDER AND JUSTICE TASK FORCE - RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY
LISTED BY GROUP TO WHICH THE RECOMMENDATION IS ADDRESSED**

For the Supreme Court:

1. Establish a Gender and Justice Implementation committee composed of judicial, legal, and lay persons to monitor, encourage, and evaluate efforts to implement the recommendations of the Gender and Justice Task Force.
2. Issue a declaration that gender-biased conduct by the bench, bar, or court personnel is unprofessional and should be corrected.
3. Develop a procedure for reporting and taking action on complaints of gender bias by judges.
4. Modify the Code of Judicial Conduct to specify that judges must refrain from gender biased behavior and have an obligation to intervene and correct any biased behavior, whether based on gender, race, or creed.
5. Review the Code of Judicial Conduct and place greater restrictions upon judicial memberships in service and social organizations which discriminate on the basis of gender.

For Judges:

1. The Superior Court Judges' Association and the Legislature should jointly study maintenance and property division to recommend changes which will achieve greater economic equality among family members following dissolution.
2. Continue funding through the Board for Trial Court Education for the implementation of judicial education specifically relating to issues of gender bias in the courts.
3. The Superior Court Judges should consider whether maintenance guidelines or a maintenance schedule should be developed, and if so, develop one for use by the trial courts statewide.
4. Judges should require and enforce dissolution decrees to explicitly address the following:
 - a. Security for the child support obligation, such as maintenance of life insurance with a particular named beneficiary;
 - b. The responsibility for maintaining medical insurance on behalf of the children as required by statute;
 - c. The responsibility for educational support of children beyond high school; and
 - d. A specific provision for the allocation of employment related day-care expenses between the parents, as required by statute.

5. Develop education programs for judges in the area of custody, to reinforce the concept of addressing each case on its merits, avoiding percentage goals and presumptions, and recognizing the diversity of the families who present themselves. Both judges and lawyers should conscientiously assess each family situation presented in the light of the factors required by the Parenting Act, without assumptions based solely on gender.
6. Increase continuing education to judges and court personnel at all court levels about:
 - a. The dynamics of domestic violence;
 - b. The impact on children;
 - c. The need for protective order in divorce cases; and
 - d. The need for sensitivity when handling domestic violence victims/cases.
7. Order probation supervision to monitor compliance when sentencing the defendant to a domestic violence treatment program. Request increase in the number of probation officers, if necessary, to accomplish this goal.
8. Avoid the issuance of mutual protection orders when respondent has not requested protection and/or when not warranted by the facts of the case.
9. Consider using jail as a sanction for violations of domestic violence protection orders.
10. Provide education for judges about:
 - a. The substantial current data regarding the nature of the crime of rape, the psychology of offenders, the prevalence and seriousness of acquaintance rape and the long-term psychological injury to rape victims; and
 - b. The difference between vigorous cross-examination that protects the defendant's rights and questioning that includes improper sex stereotyping and harassment of the victim.
11. Include workshops at judicial conferences on discrimination cases and the public policy reasons for awarding fees to alleviate some of the concerns, particularly of practitioners in the field. Some discussion of the current costs of doing business, overhead, and market rates would also be helpful. Use of multipliers should also be discussed.
12. Consider using experts to provide insights on "reasonability." A court-appointed expert could conduct informal market surveys on hourly rates based on experience only and on number of hours typically expended on civil litigation of comparable longevity and complexity. Such information could diminish the subjectivity and resulting susceptibility to gender bias inherent in the discretionary fee-setting process.
13. Monitor behavior in the courtroom and intervene to correct gender biased conduct against lawyers, litigants/witnesses, and other judges.
14. Participate in periodic refresher courses on the need for awareness of and avoidance of gender biased behavior.
15. Ensure that all judicial officers, including pro-tem judges, commissioners, and magistrates, are aware of the existence and effects of gender bias in the courts.

For the Legislature:

1. Continue to fund a Gender and Justice Implementation committee composed of judicial, legal, and lay persons to monitor, encourage, and evaluate efforts to implement the recommendations of the Gender and Justice Task Force.
2. Enact legislation which makes the issue of a spouse's earning capacity a specific statutory factor in awarding maintenance or property division.
3. Consider replacing the term "rehabilitative" maintenance, with its negative connotation, with "compensatory" maintenance, reflecting the importance of evaluating the respective standard of living each party will experience after divorce in light of the contributions each has made to the marriage, whether financial or otherwise.
4. Reevaluate that portion of RCW 26.09.170 which automatically terminates maintenance upon the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance.
5. Amend RCW 26.18.010, et seq. (or ch. 26.18 RCW) to authorize mandatory wage assignments for maintenance payments to the same extent as is currently provided for child support obligations.
6. Immediately address the need for reasonably affordable quality day-care for working parents. Consider incentives for public and private sector employer sponsored day-care facilities.
7. Consider alternative dispute resolution methods for addressing marital dissolutions in appropriate cases.
8. Review the issue of divided military benefits and the McCarty decision to determine if case law adequately addresses the problem or if additional legislative action is necessary.
9. Establish a state commission or task force on domestic violence to implement this Subcommittee's recommendations and other matters pertaining to domestic violence.
10. Increase funding to the courts for advocates to assist and educate victims of domestic violence both in the civil court process and in the criminal court. Develop resource material for victims of domestic violence that would:
 - a. Encourage the use of the court system in an effort to prevent violence; and
 - b. Educate victims about the Criminal Justice System and the protection order process. The materials could be used in shelters statewide.
11. Increase the level of support for shelters throughout the state. Currently the state divides \$537,000 among 37 shelters and safe homes statewide. Establish shelters in jurisdictions lacking such service for victims and their children.
12. Legislate funds to support treatment programs for batterers.
13. Enact laws prohibiting the granting of a gun permit to an individual convicted of a domestic violence crime, either misdemeanor or felony.
14. Legislate and fund increased training on domestic violence issues for police recruits at the police academy. Currently the domestic violence training for new recruits is two hours. The Subcommittee agrees it is inadequate and should be increased to 16-20 hours.

For the Legislature, continued:

15. Establish a statewide statistical data collection system for incidents of domestic violence reported to police departments. Included in the data collection should be the numbers of domestic violence calls, arrests, incident reports, and citations.
16. Establish a statewide statistical data collection system for the offices of the prosecuting attorney, both county and municipal. This would provide a monitoring system for the "rigorous prosecution" of domestic violence cases.
17. Review the Domestic Violence Prevention Act in order to study and correct problem areas in the legislation.
18. Amend RCW 4.12.040 et seq. to prohibit the use of affidavits of prejudice based upon considerations of a judge's race, creed, or gender.
19. The Superior Court Judges' Association and the Legislature should jointly study maintenance and property division to recommend changes which will achieve greater economic equality among family members following dissolution.

For the Washington State Bar Association:

1. Develop continuing education programs on the effects of gender stereotyping in family law matters and the need for lawyers to provide adequate economic data and expert witnesses to the judges in marital dissolution cases.
2. Develop more programs for free or low cost counsel and use of expert witnesses in family law areas.
3. Develop and conduct regular education programs for attorneys on the existence and effects of gender biased behavior in the courtroom.
4. Establish a procedure for reporting and taking action on complaints of gender bias against judges and lawyers.
5. Endorse changes in the Rules of Professional Conduct prohibiting the use of affidavits of prejudice based upon considerations of the gender, race, or creed of the judge.
6. Direct the Law School Liaison Committee to work with the Washington law schools to include information about gender bias in the curriculum.
7. Consider using experts to provide insights on "reasonability". A court-appointed expert could conduct informal market surveys on hourly rates based on experience only and on number of hours typically expended on civil litigation of comparable longevity and complexity. Such information could diminish the subjectivity and resulting susceptibility to gender bias inherent in the discretionary fee-setting process.

For Judges, the Legislature, County Government, and Bar Associations:

Address the barriers to court access which may significantly bar meaningful and equal participation by litigants, including:

- a. The lack of adequate legal assistance in family law matters;
- b. The high cost of attorney's fees;
- c. The lack of alternative methods for addressing marital dissolutions;
- d. The lack of child care at courthouses; and
- e. Transportation difficulties for litigants in getting to the county courthouse.

For the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys/Prosecuting Attorneys:

1. Implement a study to determine whether or not prosecutors are doing the following and documenting the results:
 - a. Notifying victims of filing decisions within five days of receiving a domestic violence police report; and
 - b. Vigorously prosecuting domestic violence cases regardless of pending divorce cases.
2. Assist in developing filing standards on domestic violence cases, both felony and misdemeanor.
3. Develop training material on the technical aspects of prosecuting domestic violence cases.
4. Work with individual prosecutor's offices to provide education to prosecutors about:
 - a. The dynamics of domestic violence;
 - b. The impact on children; and
 - c. The need for sensitivity in handling domestic violence victims/cases.
5. Vigorously prosecute violations of protection orders.
6. Provide education for deputy prosecutors about the substantial current data regarding the nature of the crime of rape, the psychology of offenders, the prevalence and seriousness of acquaintance rape and the long-term psychological injury to rape victims.
7. Establish specialized prosecution units that permit rape victims to deal with only one deputy prosecutor through all stages of the proceeding and which emphasize communication between victims and prosecutors.
8. Ensure that acquaintance rape cases are treated with the same seriousness as stranger rape cases.
9. Oppose continuances in rape cases unless there is compelling necessity for such continuance.

For the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and Court Administrators.

1. Develop and conduct regular education programs for judicial officers and court personnel on the existence and effects of gender biased behavior in the courtroom. The development of a training videotape is highly recommended.
2. Direct all courts to review their equal opportunity and affirmative action programs and implement a sexual harassment policy.
3. Ensure that all forms, correspondence, and revisions to codes of law employ gender-neutral language.
4. Develop standardized forms for protection orders to be used statewide. Analyze whether it is legally possible to use one form for all three civil orders: protection orders, restraining orders, and anti-harassment orders.
5. Require that attorneys complete docket sheets describing the nature of the case, as the federal courts and some superior courts do. All superior courts should request such docket information, and include a specific category for discrimination, wrongful death, and loss of consortium cases. That information should then be recorded on SCOMIS for easy retrieval.
6. Provide staff to continue to work with the Gender and Justice Task Force Implementation Committee.

For Police:

1. Establish procedures that provide for swift service of protection orders and establish service as a high priority within the department.
2. Increase police training on domestic violence.
3. Establish specialized units to deal with sex offenses.
4. Provide education for police officers about the nature of the crime of rape, the psychology of offenders, the prevalence and seriousness of acquaintance rape and the immediate and long-term psychological injury to rape victims.
5. Ensure that acquaintance rape complaints are treated with the same seriousness as complaints of stranger rape.

For All Law Schools in Washington State:

Develop and include in the required curriculum instruction on the existence and effects of gender bias in the courts and in the profession.

For the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee.

1. Work with the Board for Trial Court Education, and the Bar to develop and provide further education for judges and lawyers about the economic consequences for families following dissolution.
2. Develop a standard economic data form for inclusion in all dissolution decrees which the Supreme Court should require be filed by adoption of court rule.
3. Implement a prospective study of contested dissolution cases which will gather data on property division which could not be done in the retrospective dissolution case study.
4. Study and make recommendations for the court's use of contempt powers to enforce family law decrees.
5. Review the effects of the Parenting Act on maintenance and child support awards.
6. As more discrete information becomes available on the SCOMIS system, the committee should review awards for wrongful death and loss of consortium.
7. As discrimination cases continue to be tried and fees awarded, further study should be conducted.

Gender & Justice Commission

Proposed Budget July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017

Other Commission Expenses	Proposed Budget	FY16-17
Commission Meetings	Travel-related costs for members (lodging, per diem, mileage, airfare, etc.) (<i>July, Sept, Nov, Jan, March, May</i>)	\$11,500
General Operating Expenses	Printing, conference calls, supplies, etc.	\$3,000
Staff Travel & Training	Registration Fees, Travel-related costs workshops, tuition reimbursement	\$7,500
Communications	Annual Report	\$700
Education Programs		
	<i>Judicial College (STOP Sponsored)</i>	\$0
	<i>NAWJ 2016 (STOP Sponsored)</i>	\$0
	<i>Court Administrators/Managers/Staff</i>	\$1,000
	<i>Appellate Conference</i>	\$1,000
	<i>SCJA Conference</i>	\$1,500
	<i>DMCJA Conference</i>	\$1,500
	<i>Fall Conference (Sept. 2016)</i>	\$1,000
	<i>Flexible Spending (undetermined)</i>	\$1,500
Sponsorships/Events	Judicial Officer & Law Student Reception	\$1,000
	Women's History/Legislative Reception	\$1,500
	Tribal State Court Consortium	
	<i>Tribal Judges to Judicial College</i>	\$2,000
	<i>TSCC Regional Meetings / Fall Mtg</i>	\$3,000
	<i>Tribal Judges to SCJA Conference</i>	\$1,500
	<i>Tribal Judges to Fall Conference</i>	\$1,000
	Washington Initiative for Diversity	
	<i>Legal Exec Summit</i>	\$1,000
	ICW&G Committee Mtg Support	\$300
	Mission Creek Re-entry Symposium	\$1,000
Requests	Gender Bias Report - <i>Undetermined</i>	

Starting Budget	\$50,000
All Other Commission Expenses	\$42,500
<i>Balance</i>	\$7,500

STOP BUDGET FFY16 - PROPOSED			
January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017			
Projected Allotment	Total = \$144,038	\$106,268	\$37,770
		(max amt)	(min amt)
		DV Projects	SA Projects
Salaries & Benefits	Staff (approximately 30% of total grant)	\$32,604	\$10,777
Office Supplies, Copies, Printing	Supplies, Copies, etc.	\$2,500	\$1,000
	<i>Benchguides (printed, flash drive, DVD/CD)</i>		
Staff Training & Education	Staff to attend local and national conferences & training events	\$2,500	\$2,500
Committee Meetings	Support travel-related & pro tem costs for in-person Committee mtgs	\$3,500	\$500
	<i>DVPT Advisory Group (BIP WAC revisions)</i>		
	<i>**Supports judicial officers travel, pro tem to cover quarterly mtgs</i>		
Scholarship Support	Scholarships for judicial officers & court staff to attend trainings.	\$10,000	\$2,500
	<i>Covers lodging, airfare/mileage, meals OR</i>		
	<i>Staff may calculate costs & provide a maximum coverage amount</i>		
	<i>Enhancing Judicial Skills in DV (Judicial Officers)</i>		
	<i>**3 sessions per year. Avg \$1,250 pp. 3-4 attendees per year.</i>		
	<i>Continuing Judicial Skills in DV (Judicial Officers)</i>		
	<i>**Placeholder - May not be held in 2017 Avg \$1,250 pp 1-2 attendees</i>		
	<i>NCJFCJ National Conference (Judicial Officers)**</i>		
	<i>**2017 Conference in DC. Avg \$2,000 pp. 1-3 attendees due to location.</i>		
	<i>Children's Justice Conference (Court Personnel)</i>		
	<i>**Historically \$1,500-\$3,000 per year</i>		
Education Programs	Monies for support of educational sessions	\$10,000	\$3,500
	<i>Judicial College (January 2017) **Covers faculty costs for DV session</i>		
	<i>Appellate Conference (March 2017)</i>		
	<i>SCJA Spring Conference (April 2017)</i>		
	<i>DMCJA Spring Conference (June 2017)</i>		
	<i>Annual Fall Conference (September 2017)</i>		

	<i>DMCMA - Line staff, managers</i>		
	<i>Other</i>		
Requests	Requests from others for support	\$31,000	\$28,350
	<i>Children's Justice Conference - Tribal SA Session or cyberstalking</i>	\$1,500	\$3,500
	DV Symposium (Judicial Officers & Court Personnel)**	\$10,000	
	<i>DV Training for Guardians Ad Litem</i>	\$10,000	
	KCSARC - Staff time for benchguide management		\$3,600
	<i>Mission Creek 2017</i>	\$1,500	
	<i>Multi-disciplinary Training on Sexual Assault</i>		\$10,000
	SA Benchguide - Chapter (Claudia Bayliff)		\$5,250
	SA Benchguide - Editor (Judge Yule)		\$5,000
	<i>Translation of DV/SA Forms, Instructions</i>	\$8,000	\$1,000
	SUB-Totals per portion of grant	\$92,104	\$49,127
	Total	\$141,231	
	Non-dedicated Funds	\$2,807	
Updated 10.17.16			
N:\Programs & Organizations\COMMISSIONS\GJCOM\Budgets - GJCOM, Grants, Misc\Grant - STOP Budget\FY16\Proposed Budget FY16			

A CONCEPT PAPER FOR A TRAINING ON ELDER ABUSE

BACKGROUND

Elder abuse is often perpetrated by family members, including family caregivers. For physical, financial and emotional reasons, older adults often find it even more difficult to leave an abusive situation than younger adults. Experts report that the following factors come into play when they are working with victims of domestic violence who are seniors:

- Fear of making a change to leave an abusive relationship
- Physical and health challenges associated with leaving and relocating
- Increased isolation related to health/loss of ability to drive
- Fear of being destitute
- Long history of abusive relationships
- Guilt associated with leaving an abusive partner who may be ill or disabled
- Giving up on having a better life in “old age”
- Embarrassment and shame
- Abuser’s dependency on the abused – or on each other – because of age related limitations
- Traditional mindset of keeping family affairs private
- Fear of not having the support of adult children
- Fear of not being believed, especially if experiencing some memory loss or signs of dementia

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this training is to increase knowledge about how abuse, neglect and exploitation impact the determination of decision-making capacity through discussion and practice. And the specific objectives are to:

- Train multidisciplinary teams to evaluate for abuse, determine the victim's capacity to consent to the situation, provide clarification of the medical problem, and plan for the "next step" and to assist in guardianship proceedings.
- Prepare an evidence-based written report.
- Increase awareness and understanding of abuse, neglect and exploitation and how it affects the elderly and people with disabilities.

- Increase opportunities for professionals assisting and or assessing the elderly and persons with disabilities to access resources.
- Increase knowledge about how to best support the elderly and persons with disabilities who have been abused, neglected or exploited.

METHODOLOGY

The training will be based on participatory approach and adult learning techniques. The objectives will seek full participation of the trainees. Interdisciplinary teams will train together – Title 11 GAL, APS investigator or social worker, elder or disability advocate, geriatrician, gerontologist, psychologist, public guardian

TRAINING METHODS

Unknown

TRAINING MATERIALS

Unknown

PARTICIPANTS

The targeted participants are public guardians, Title 11 guardians ad litem (court investigators), APS investigators or social workers, elder or disability advocates, geriatricians, gerontologists, and psychologists. Four teams of five, 20 participants. One training each in western and eastern Washington.

OUTCOME

After participating in a one day training the participants will be able to:

- Use an assessment tool and ask questions to identify a person's ability to make decisions and manage key areas of the individual's life – health and nutrition, personal safety, relationships, personal decision-making, community living, and money management.
- Develop a care plan.
- Prepare an evidence-base report.
- Use appropriate interviewing techniques to facilitate communication with the elderly.
- Demonstrate respect for the elderly.

DURATION

The duration of the organized program is 8 hours. The date of the program is to be determined, either within the fourth quarter of 2016, October to December or the first quarter of 2017, January to March.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Budget is \$10,000 to cover instructor travel and presentation and facility costs.

Training will be free to participants with the exception of refreshments. Participants will each be responsible for his or her meals and refreshments.

PLANNED SCHEDULE (Tentative)

8:00 to 8:30 AM	Introduction
8:30 to 9:30 AM	Lecture
9:30 to 10:00 AM	Demonstration
10:00 to 10:15 AM	Break
11:00 AM to Noon	Case Scenario
Noon to 1:00 PM	Lunch on you own
1:00 to 2:00 PM	Case Scenario
2:00 to 2:15 PM	Break
2:15 to 3:15 PM	Case Scenario
3:15 to 4:30 PM	Wrap-up and Group Discussion
4:30 to 5:00 PM	Course Evaluation

Sexual Violence Multi-disciplinary Workshop Proposed

Audience: Court Staff (judicial officers, front line, administrators, managers, facilitators, etc.)

When: November/December 2016

Funding: STOP Grant – SA Portion – Would provide for faculty and participant costs.

The Committee is proposing to do a 6-7 hour workshop featuring the two or three speakers only. The Committee suggested:

Choice 1: When Women disclose sexual violence – trauma informed responses from systems etc. to disclosures of SV.

Dr. Anne DePrince is a Professor and Chair in the Psychology Department at the University of Denver. In a program of community-engaged research that focuses on violence and abuse, she incorporates multiple voices, methodologies, and perspectives. Her research focuses on how individual characteristics as well as interpersonal, community, and spatial contexts relate to violence/abuse exposure as well as clinical symptoms and interventions. The co-editor of three volumes on trauma and violence, Dr. DePrince's research has been recognized in terms of federal funding as well as local and national awards. A licensed clinical psychologist in Colorado, she also directs the University of Denver's Center for Community Engagement and Service Learning (CCESL). Dr. DePrince is also a member of the Advisory Council to the National Crime Victim Law Institute.

She presented the workshop "When Women Disclose Sexual Violence" at the recent National Crime Victim Law Conference. Women who disclose sexual assault to criminal justice (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution) and community-based (e.g., medical providers, Title IX investigators, counselors, victim advocates) responders can receive social reactions that range from positive (e.g., tangible and emotional support) to negative (e.g., victim blaming). New research will be presented on social reactions received by more than 200 women who disclosed sexual assault to criminal justice and/or community-based responders. Women in the sample are diverse with regard to age (ranging from 18 to 60s), ethnicity, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status. The presenter will report on links between specific types of social responses and women's decisions to engage with the criminal justice system as well as health outcomes (e.g., psychological distress). This new research can inform policy and best practices for victim-focused, trauma-informed work with women who have been sexually assaulted.

Note from Kelley: The workshop would need to be tweaked a bit for our audience, but I think the research and content would be relevant and is focused on trauma-informed response to survivors of sexual violence.

Choice 2: Optimizing brain function in court and other settings

Dr. Kristen Allott, N.D., of Dynamic Brains Consulting, will discuss the physiology of decision-making and how health factors, including diet and exercise, influence the manifestation of trauma in professionals and clients. Parents who have successfully navigated the dependency system will share their insight and experience from a trauma and wellness perspective. Participants will explore opportunities for courts and partner agencies to spread health

Sexual Violence Multi-disciplinary Workshop Proposed

principles among professionals and families in their jurisdiction to improve mental and emotional functioning in high-stress court and child welfare settings.

Choice 3: (Possible) Neurobiology of trauma and tie in to how victims present whether to law enforcement, advocates, lawyers, in court, etc.

This workshop will examine the science of decision making and why it's so crucial for anyone working with victims of trauma to understand how threat and trauma affects the brain. We will cover some brain basics and go over how the brain responds to threat in general, in addition to looking at basic dynamics of sexual assault and domestic violence (or more specifically intimate terrorism).

Note from Pam: Dr. Christopher Wilson has presented on this to several groups including as part of the 2014 sexual violence workshops and the Children's Justice Conference.

Other areas of interest for future or other workshops

Updates to the Sexual Offense Bench Guide

The bench guide is under revision now with proposed 5-7 new chapters (family law, cultural competencies, Title 9 – College Campus, immigration, language, juvenile justice, and neurobiology). Laura Jones, KCSARC suggested there may be sessions that could be developed.

Review of recent case law and statutory changes

A review of significant case law, statutory changes, and statistics from the past year with commentary on how they impact the future, by Brett Ballew, J.D., Office of Public Defense, and Carrie Wayno, J.D., Assistant Attorney General. This workshop will use a "news talk show" format to review recent appellate cases, statutory changes, and statistical trends in juvenile dependency law as a means of predicting the future of child welfare law in Washington State. Kelly Warner-King, from the UW Court Improvement Training Academy, will serve as host to our distinguished guests.

Note: more appropriate for judicial officers and other legal staff

Working with Native Tribes and Communities

In this workshop, participants will learn briefly about the history of federal Indian policy and the sociopolitical context for Native families and children involved in public "helping" (i.e., child welfare, children's mental health, social services) systems. An overview of the Relational Worldview, an Indigenous way of thinking, will set the stage for strengths-based ways of working with Native communities and specific strategies for effective tribal outreach and engagement.

Note: This session is from Children's Justice Conference and outside purview and allowable activities for grant. However, sexual assault within tribal communities is serious and extensive. A session/program could be developed addressing issues that fall within the grant and would have relevance for courts and court staff.

Sexual Violence Multi-disciplinary Workshop Proposed

Trauma Informed Interviewing

Clients are coming to you with a variety of issues including possible trauma and fear of consequences, use of the court system, etc. During this segment, participants will learn how expressing empathy while interviewing clients is the underlying premise of trauma-informed interviewing. Participants will be provided techniques and examples to help express empathy correctly, build trust and rapport, and provide assistance.

Note: This was presented to Courthouse Facilitators in 2016.

Use of social media, sexting – unintended consequences

This presentation describes the role of social networking sites in today's culture and their prevalence in the lives of both adults and children. The unique responsibilities of those in the medical, legal, law enforcement, victim services and advocacy fields are described to highlight common pitfalls of social media use by professionals. The audience sees examples pulled from various media sites that could cause ethical issues. Hypotheticals are given to encourage audience participation and interaction in determining whether social media use crosses an ethical boundary. Privacy issues are also addressed.

As the internet continues to evolve new layers populate where offenders commit criminal offenses. One such area is known as the Dark Net. Participants will learn how the Darknet works and how potential criminal activity is facilitated on the Darknet is crucial to investigating and prosecuting child exploitation cases. In addition, new software applications are being added to mobile phones and tablets daily. This presentation will demonstrate several of the newer applications for mobile devices that are popular for teenagers. Participants will learn about vault applications and the ability to secretly store information.

Civility skills – understanding impact of bias and what to do about it

Justice is best served when biases and assumptions are effectively addressed. Two integral components of civility are being aware of our own biases and assumptions and being able to respond to those of others. Everyone has biases and assumptions; we need them to survive. But problems arise when we act without examining these assumptions and how they impact the way we operate in the world. Likewise, assumptions and biases others hold can impact on the choices available to us in a given situation. Developing skills to navigate these situations effectively can promote a more civil and just legal system.

Note: This is outside the purview of allowable grant activities. However, based on recommendation from Pam, Tim Jaasko-Fisher is presenting at the DMCMA Line Staff Conference and is being approached to do a session at 2017 DMCJA Spring Conference.

Gangs and sex trafficking

Pop culture and social media have portrayed gangs and pimping as "cool". Over the past few years in the United States, criminal gang activity has becoming a serious problem concurrently human trafficking has emerged as one of the fastest growing crimes. This presentation will give

Sexual Violence Multi-disciplinary Workshop Proposed

participants a closer look at gang-motivated sex trafficking cases, gang dynamics, and recruitment/control tactics used by gang members.

This session will outline the areas in which children are being contacted online and groomed for potential victimization. The discussion will cover some of the most commonly used social media platforms and will include case examples of cyber-bullying, sexting, online enticement and child sexual exploitation. The session will conclude with tips for parents and students to help protect our children from becoming victims of these crimes

Note: This does not fall within allowable grant activities, but still interesting

Prosecuting a case with a recanting witness

Prosecution of SV in Indian Country

Role of Professionalism amongst members of teams in an adversarial system

Abuse in Later Life

LGBTQ (teens, adults, homeless)

Campus Sexual Violence / Healthy Masculinity

Created 6.20.16

Revised 8.22.16

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