



WASHINGTON
COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

WASHINGTON STATE SUPREME COURT
**GENDER AND JUSTICE
COMMISSION**

MEETING

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 2012

**AOC SEATAC OFFICE
SEATAC, WASHINGTON**

**WASHINGTON STATE SUPREME COURT
GENDER AND JUSTICE COMMISSION**

2011-2012

CHAIR

Honorable Barbara A. Madsen
Washington State Supreme Court

VICE-CHAIR

Honorable Alicia H. Nakata
Chelan County District Court

MEMBERS

Honorable Stephen E. Brown
Grays Harbor County District Court

Professor Natasha T. Martin
Seattle University School of Law

Ms. Barbara L. Carr
Jefferson County Juvenile Court

Honorable Craig Matheson
Benton County Superior Court

Honorable Vickie I. Churchill
Island County Superior Court

Mr. Ronald E. Miles
Spokane County Superior Court

Ms. Mirta Laura Contreras
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

Ms. Leslie W. Owen
Northwest Justice Project

Honorable Joan DuBuque
King County Superior Court

Mr. Bernard Ryan
Retired, Attorney at Law

Honorable Ruth Gordon
Jefferson County Clerk

Honorable Ann Schindler
Court of Appeals Division I

Dr. Margaret Hobart
WSCADV

Honorable Jane M. Smith
Colville Tribal Court of Appeals

Honorable Cynthia Jordan
Coeur d'Alene Tribal Court

Mr. David Ward
Legal Voice

Ms. Jennie Laird
Attorney at Law

Honorable Chris Wickham
Thurston County Superior Court

Ms. Judith A. Lonquist, P.S.
Attorney at Law

Ms. Myra Downing
Executive Director



WASHINGTON
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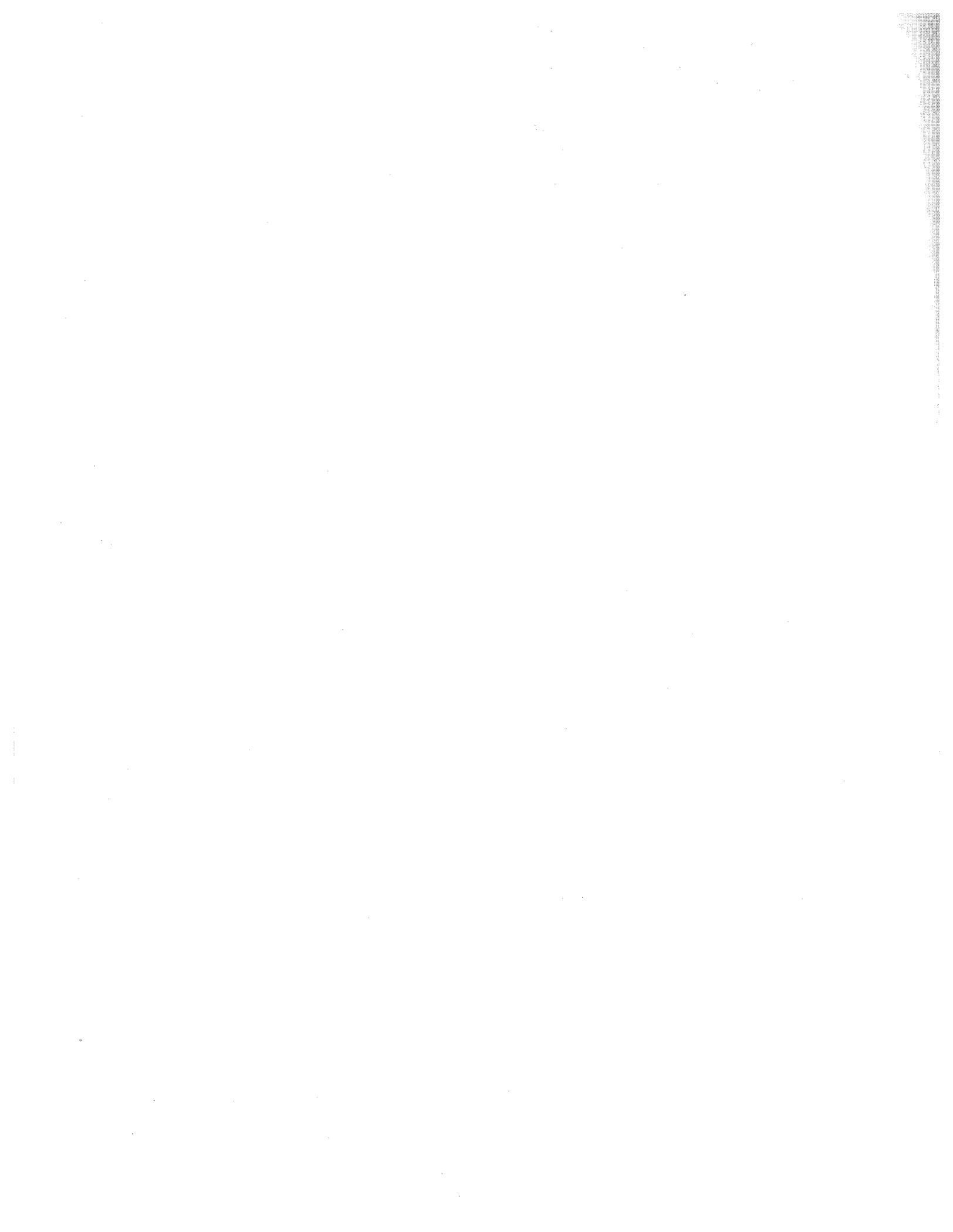
GENDER AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

AOC SEATAC OFFICE
SEATAC, WASHINGTON

January 13, 2012
8:45 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

CHIEF JUSTICE BARBARA MADSEN, CHAIR
JUDGE ALICIA NAKATA, VICE CHAIR

AGENDA	TAB
CALL TO ORDER – Introductions and Approval of Minutes	
COMMISSION BUSINESS	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Report • Chair Report 	
COMMITTEE REPORTS AND PROJECTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DV Committee Update Judge Wickham and Myra Downing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Proof of Concept ➢ Concealed Pistol License Merrie Gough and Pam Dittman • Legislation Committee Update David Ward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Goodman Work Group Ruth Gordon • Immigration Committee Update Leslie Owen • Legal Equality – Judicial Reception Emily McClory • Incarcerated Girls and Women Judge Churchill • Sexual Assault Bench Guide Judge Matheson • Mission Statement Ron Miles 	
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial College Judge Dubuque • Procedural Fairness Myra Downing 	
NEW BUSINESS	
ADDITIONAL MATERIALS	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House of Representatives Planner Page 17 • State Legislative Committee Page 27 • Murder by Law Officers Page 29 • Penn State and the 'Bystander Effect' Page 35 • Seattle Cop's DV Charges Deferred Page 37 	
ADJOURNMENT	





Gender and Justice Commission (GJCOM)

Friday, November 4, 2011 (8:45 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.)

Red Lion - SeaTac, 18800 International Blvd, Seattle WA

MEETING NOTES

Members Present

Chair, Chief Justice Barbara Madsen	Honorable Ruth Gordon	Ms. Leslie Owens
Vice-Chair, Judge Alicia Nakata	Dr. Margaret Hobart	Mr. Bernie Ryan
Judge Stephen E. Brown	Judge Cynthia Jordan	Judge Ann Schindler
Ms. Barbara Carr	Professor Natasha Martin	Honorable Jane Smith
Judge Vickie Churchill	Judge Craig Matheson	Mr. David Ward
Ms. Laura Contreras	Ms. Emily McClory	Judge Chris Wickham
Judge Joan DuBuque	Mr. Ron Miles	Myra Downing, Staff
		Pam Dittman, Staff

Members Absent: Ms. Jennie Laird

The meeting was called to order by Chief Justice Madsen. The September 9th meeting notes were approved with two minor changes.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

New Members and Vice Chair Appointment

The Nominations and Membership Committee recommended two new members: Judge Stephen E. Brown of Grays Harbor District Court and Ron Miles, Court Administrator, Spokane Superior Court. Judge Alicia Nakata, Chelan District Court is the new Vice Chair.

Commission Budget

- The meeting packet included the overall Gender and Justice Commission budget for FY2011-2013.
 - Salaries and benefits cover the Executive Director's and a small portion of the Program Assistant's positions.
 - Goods & Services and Travel cover educational programs sponsored by the Commission, resources developed for the courts, travel for Commission members to meetings and GJCOM-sponsored events.
 - VAWA Grant. The Commission expecting approximately \$125,000 of which \$35,000 is set aside for staff support and the remainder is used for court based programs and activities.

Brief History of Commissions and Task Force

- Judith Lonquist, Judge DuBuque, and Judge Schindler were some of the early participants and provided brief overviews of how the Gender and Justice Commission was formed and the various areas of focus. Initial areas of focus were gender inequality in the courts, followed in later years with access to justice, domestic violence, gender gaps, bias, and diversity issues.

Website Update

- The GJCOM currently has a website through www.courts.wa.gov which is being updated. The first draft was presented during the September 2011 meeting. Follow-up meetings with Commission members are being scheduled to incorporate the suggestions made during the meeting.

ACTION: Follow-up meeting with Publications Committee to view latest design draft and content.

PLANNING SESSION

Review of survey results

A survey was sent out to Commission members asking for their feedback on how the Commission is doing on their strategic goals and overall mission. Members discussed the survey and the results in these areas:

- What are our strengths? The surveys indicated education programs, trainings, domestic violence project work, such as the work on protection orders, leadership, and member commitment are among a few.
- What areas do we need to improve upon? The surveys indicated continued need for outreach, networking, and partnering with other organizations, and more interaction with the public and media. Additionally, focusing on specific projects with goals and linking with other groups on similar projects.
- What are the suggestions for improvement? Updating website, capitalizing on existing partnerships, disseminating information about the Commission, and using the Commission meetings as planning meetings.

Outreach

Partnering with others for outreach was discussed.

- Outreach to someone who has used the GJCOM needs to work on a catalyst for change and work on outreach efforts with other entities. Furthermore, there was discussion on how to partner with others such as law enforcement and prosecutors to leverage the grant funds all entities receive and to also promote outreach.
- e forms (i.e., domestic violence survivor) and also with law enforcement.

Committee Structure Discussion

General Committee Guidelines

- All Commission members will have a list of committee members with contact information
- Committees will meet regularly.
- Committees will establish their goals based on the projects they initiate or are generated by the Commission and monitor the progress on their activities/
- Most meetings will be conducted via conference call
- Committee members will be the liaison between the work with the Commission and the other groups or organizations on which they serve to promote partnerships and collaboration and reduce duplication of efforts.
- Committees will be flexible so can respond to emerging and emergency issues
- Committees will report regularly during Commission meetings.
- Additionally, members will review the committee structure and Commission operations each year.

Legal Equality Committee

- Purpose: To work on projects promoting legal equality in the system and within the genders.
- Members: Judith Lonquist (Chair), Chief Justice Madsen, Judge Vickie Churchill, Professor Natasha Martin, Ms. Emily McClory, and Mr. Ron Miles
- Proposed Projects include partnering with the Minority & Justice Commission on Women's History Month awareness; Judicial Reception/Scholarship event; Law Caucus; Color of Justice; partnering with King County Bar Association on revisiting/updating Glass Ceiling Reports; interaction with IDGC group.

ACTION:

Begin working on Judicial Reception/Scholarship event and identify and obtain any other monies for scholarships.

Contact WSBA and discuss where may be able to partner on projects

- Chief Justice Madsen to contact WSBA re: disparity in law firms. More specifically working to continue GJCOM's interest in why women are leaving practice of law and/or why women of color are leaving.

Domestic Violence Committee

- Purpose: To work on issues that involve domestic violence (and sexual assault)
- Members: Judge Wickham (Chair), Judge Vickie Churchill, Judge Joan DuBuque, Judge Alicia Nakata, Ruth Gordon, Dr. Margaret Hobart, Judge Cynthia Jordan, Judge Craig Matheson, Bernie Ryan, David Ward
- **Sub-Committee:** STOP Grant Proposal Review
 - Chief Justice Madsen, Judge Jordan, Judge Matheson, Judge Nakata, Judge Wickham

Nominating/Membership Committee

- Purpose: To assist in filling member vacancies
- Members: Chief Justice Madsen, Judge Alicia Nakata, Barbara Carr, Judge Vickie Churchill, Laura Contreras, Judge Cynthia Jordan, Justice Jane Smith

Publications Committee

- Purpose: To focus on projects and areas that enhance communication and outreach such as annual report, website, and Commission materials.
- Members: Chief Justice Madsen, Ruth Gordon, Dr. Margaret Hobart, Bernie Ryan, Justice Jane Smith, Emily McClory (information only), Ron Miles (information only)

ACTION: 2011 Annual Report – Begin identifying what is needed in the report

Mission Statement Ad Hoc Committee

- Purpose: To review and update the Commission's Mission Statement
- Members: Chief Justice Madsen, Ron Miles, Judge Alicia Nakata, Bernie Ryan, Justice Jane Smith

Immigration

- Purpose: Look at issues around gender and immigration
- Members: Leslie Owen (Chair), Barbara Carr, Laura Contreras, Judge Ann Schindler

Incarcerated Women and Girls

- Purpose: Look at issues around incarcerated women and girls
- Members: Judge Churchill (Chair), Barbara Carr, Judge Cynthia Jordan, Bernie Ryan, Justice Jane Smith, David Ward

Legislative

- Purpose: Provide information to GJCOM, track legislation and provide GJCOM's view (not opinion) of the legislation.
- Members: David Ward (Chair), Chief Justice Madsen, Judge Stephen Brown, Judge Vickie Churchill, Ruth Gordon, Ron Miles, Judge Alicia Nakata, Bernie Ryan, Judge Chris Wickham

Bench Guides

- Members: Judge Joan DuBuque, Judge Craig Matheson, Judge Ann Schindler, Dr. Margaret Hobart
- Purpose: Assist with creating and revising bench guides

ACTION: A meeting is being scheduled to discuss the creation and design of a sexual assault bench guide.

OTHER BUSINESS

Miscellaneous

Other areas of interest members discussed, but no action was taken were areas of, trafficking; sexual assault in the military and native women; and teen violence work



REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Laws of 2010, Ch. 274 (ESHB 2777)
Washington State Supreme Court Gender and Justice Commission
Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts
December 2011

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Section 310 of Chapter 274, Laws of 2010 (ESHB 2777), this report details the proposed guidelines for the process to reconcile duplicate or conflicting protection orders issued under Chapters 10.99, 26.09, 26.26 and 26.50 RCW. As part of that bill, the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), through the Washington State Supreme Court Gender and Justice Commission, was assigned the task of establishing the guidelines.

The guidelines for the process must:

- Allow any party named in a no-contact or protection order to petition to reconcile duplicate or conflicting orders; and
- Address no-contact and protection order data sharing between court jurisdictions in the state.

This report recommends policies for adoption by Washington State Courts. The report also acknowledges that the proposed policies will not eliminate conflicting and duplicative orders but is a first step in the implementation of comprehensive and consistent practices among and within our courts.

The report also discusses how the involvement of all entities that work with victims of domestic violence and are part of the law enforcement, legal and judicial systems is required to effectively reduce or eliminate duplicative or conflicting orders.

The report concludes with recommendations for systemic action.

METHODOLOGY

Understanding that a successful outcome requires broad participation, the Commission developed and engaged in a process that included participation by judicial officers, court managers and staff, prosecuting attorneys, law enforcement, elected county clerks, advocates, and defense and family lawyers. This resulted in seven meetings in counties throughout the state with representatives from the above-mentioned entities.

The Commission selected two large counties, two medium sized counties, two small counties, and King County to determine if there were situations or practices uniquely based on size and geographical location. Meetings were held in Benton/Franklin, Chelan, Clark, King, Skagit, and Stevens/Ferry/Pend Oreille counties.

At the conclusion of the meetings, a committee comprised of Commission members and representatives of the groups met and drafted recommendations. Comments on the recommendations were solicited from those who attended the state wide meetings as well as judicial officers, court managers, and elected county clerks.

GUIDELINES

Guideline One: Information systems are checked to determine if there is an existing order before another one is issued.

Discussion: The checking of judicial information systems before the issuance of a new protective or no-contact order is critical because conflicting orders create enormous problems for law enforcement, litigants, and prosecutors. As discovered in the statewide meetings, law enforcement makes decisions about whether or not a protective order has been criminally violated while both parties, often at the same time, are explaining why their order is valid and others are not. At times, the officers will contact their supervisors to seek direction. Some law enforcement personnel explained that at times, because of multiple conflicts in orders, no action is taken because they are unable to determine which order is to be followed. Consequently, a person who has been victimized by violation of a domestic violence protection or no-contact order finds himself or herself in a potentially dangerous situation and law enforcement may lack clarity about how to enforce the law.

Until a system is in place that allows judicial officers to see the orders and contents of those orders, this guideline will assure they are at a minimum aware of the existence of other orders. Finding out whether there are other orders before issuing a new order enables the judicial officer to determine whether an additional order is needed, and if so, to make the provisions of the second order align with the provisions in the first order as much as possible. When judicial officers issue new orders, they can inform the parties that all court orders must be obeyed, including newly issued orders which may conflict with provisions of previously issued orders, and they can inform parties of available local processes for reconciling conflicting provisions.

Current court information systems provide information regarding existing orders. Several entities could check for the existence of these orders: court staff, judicial officers, the prosecuting attorney, and the elected county clerk. Each jurisdiction needs to decide who will assume responsibility for checking the information systems. The check could occur when:

- prosecutors, pursuant to Section 301 of Chapter 274, Laws of 2010 (ESHB 2777), provide the courts with notification of any other existing orders for criminal cases;

- a judicial officer issues a criminal no-contact order at a pretrial hearing (e.g. first appearance or arraignment) or at the time of sentencing;
- a petitioner files a protection order in the clerk's office;
- a case is filed in family court or during a dissolution;
- an attorney or advocate is assisting a victim in navigating the court system; or
- a judicial officer is requested to sign an order in a civil proceeding.

Guideline Two: Within a county in which an order has been entered, a process is established to notify the originating court that another court in the same county has issued a new order involving the same parties and identifying any conflicts between the original order and the new order.

Discussion: Even though the Judicial Information System documents existing orders, this system does not include the specific conditions of the order. All courts that have parties in common should be informed of the conditions filed by their fellow judicial officers. This affords judicial officers the ability to make informed decisions by having more complete information and take prior order conditions into account. In addition, notification allows for the revision of orders to eliminate conflicts.

Notification informs the courts that conflicting orders may exist, but does not ensure reconciliation of orders. Some conflicts will be inevitable, as circumstances between parties may change, new acts may occur or new cases may be filed which require additional orders or more restrictive provisions. This will require future action as noted in the recommendation section.

Jurisdictions should determine how best for the notification to take place. For example, prosecutors could provide the notice in criminal cases, judicial officers or their staff could provide the notice, or clerks of the issuing court could provide notice.

Guideline Three: There is a process to reconcile conflicting and duplicative orders.

Discussion: One problem that surfaced was conflicts due to inconsistent routine conditions such as the distance a person is to stay away from the protected party. This problem can be intensified when it was discovered a significant challenge for others in examining the orders was legibility of things hand written on the orders. In response to this problem, the Administrative Office of the Courts, through the Pattern Forms Committee and feedback gleaned from this project, has revised the forms adding standard language and a checkbox format.

Another problem is the lack of available information at the time of the hearing. For example, a criminal court judge frequently has limited information at the first hearing when a no-contact order is issued while family court judicial officers may have more extensive information provided by attorneys and in proposed parenting plans.

One solution discussed and presently modeled in several counties is having a judicial officer designated to resolve the conflicts. It could be a superior, district or municipal court judicial officer.

In addition, some of the larger counties already have electronic court records that allow them to view existing orders. Providing access to this information would be beneficial to other jurisdictions that do not currently have this capability in identifying potential conflicts.

If a jurisdiction believes this is not an option, then a schedule could be created that would ensure a regularly scheduled calendar to resolve the conflicts. Alternatively, judicial officers could consult with one another using a process similar to that used in Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) cases.

Guideline Four: The Court on its own initiative, or through a motion of any party to the underlying no-contact or protection order, shall consider reconciling conflicting or duplicative orders.

In 2010, pursuant to legislation, the courts adopted policies that afforded the named victim in a criminal no-contact order the ability to request a modification or rescission of the no-contact order. A similar approach is suggested here.

Courts should have written instructions explaining the process for moving to reconcile duplicate or conflicting orders. Instructions should be available in multiple languages in accordance with local demographics.

Instructions for the motion to reconcile should include notice to the restricted party and to the protected party about factors that the court will consider when deciding whether to reconcile the orders. Those factors may include but are not limited to: how the requested reconciliation will impact the safety of the protected party and children, whether the protected party has had a chance to make additional plans for safety, the status and nature of the criminal proceeding(s) against the defendant, the defendant's compliance with court instructions and sentence, as well as information entered during family court proceedings.

A critical part of this process is notice to affected parties. For example, all parties to previous orders, including prosecutors and protected parties, must be given actual notice of the hearing. It is understood that in some cases it may be impossible for a party to contact a protected party and it may be difficult for prosecutors to locate protected parties.

Each court should provide forms for making a reconciliation request. The AOC will work with the Pattern Forms Committee to develop model forms which courts are encouraged to use. These forms will include:

- Motion for reconciliation of orders (completed by moving party victim or the court if it is the moving party);
- Notice of hearing (completed by moving party);
- Denial of hearing (completed by court);
- Findings and Order on hearing (completed by court); and
- New no-contact/protection order (completed by court).

Each court should determine the point of access for the petitioner's request. This could be the prosecutor's office, the defense, advocacy agency, the court, or a combination of these points of access. Courts are encouraged to consider offering multiple entry points to ensure the protected party has broad and easy access to this process and to minimize potential conflicts of interest.

Regardless of the process for access, all court staff, prosecutors, defense and family law attorneys, advocates, and clerk's offices should know the reconciliation process.

Courts should determine a scheduling mechanism to ensure that no-contact and protection order reconciliation hearings happen within a reasonable time following the request. This could be accomplished through a regularly scheduled calendar for reconciliation of orders.

When a hearing is scheduled, all parties should be notified of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

If any order is modified or rescinded as a result of the reconciliation process, a new order should be issued stating which prior order(s) it replaces and notification should be sent to law enforcement and all named parties.

Guideline Five: There is a biennial review of the institution of and effectiveness of the policies.

The Commission will work with the Center for Court Research to determine appropriate measures of effectiveness. These measures will be distributed to the courts by June 30, 2012.

Beginning July 1, 2012, and biennially thereafter, a survey will be developed and distributed to all courts asking who has instituted and is drafting guidelines for reducing conflicting and duplicative orders. Courts will forward their guidelines to the Commission no later than December 31, of the survey year.

SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

Each jurisdiction will establish a process for law enforcement officers to have 24-hour access to information about the specific provisions of all orders involving both parties and consultation about how to enforce order violations when there are multiple orders.

All entities agree to notify the courts when they discover a conflicting or duplicative order. These entities include but are not limited to:

- Law enforcement;
- Clerk's office;
- Prosecuting Attorney;
- Community Advocates;
- Defense Attorneys; and
- Family Law Attorneys.

The Commission recommends resuming use of Local Coordinating Councils through General Rule 29 (j). A collaborative problem solving model is a viable and responsible alternative. Recommendations for the Coordinating Councils include:

- A biennial review of the effectiveness of the agreed upon procedures for reducing and resolving conflicting and duplicative no-contact and protection orders;
- Coming to consensus on the term "most restrictive." Judicial officers and their criminal justice partners do not agree on how to determine what order and condition(s) should supersede one(s) in conflict; and
- Continuing to reduce overlap of responses and duplication of efforts, and the institution of a seamless response to domestic violence and sexual assault.

ONGOING CHALLENGES

Two significant problems remain:

1. Inability to see complete provisions of existing orders; and
2. Too many types of orders.

Inability for judicial officers to see the terms of existing orders.

The Judicial Information System includes basic information about orders, such as the names of parties, date of entry, and the name of the issuing court. However, it does not provide the ability to view the actual order and the conditions of each order. This lends to the issuance of conflicting and duplicative orders. The Commission has received a grant to develop a "proof of concept" model that is intended to be a possible solution to this problem.

Too many types of orders.

A workgroup is in the process of reviewing existing orders to determine which orders could be consolidated.

Court Manager Regional Training Schedule

Date	Contact	Location
Thursday, April 12, 2012 Gig Harbor	Patti Kohler – Central West	Gig Harbor Civic Center 3510 Grandview St. Gig Harbor, WA 98335-1214
Friday, April 13, 2012 Olympia	Patsy Robinson - Southwest	Thurston County Fairgrounds 3054 Carpenter Road SE Olympia, WA 98503
Thursday, April 19, 2012 Lake Forest Park	Kelley Gradwohl – Northwest	Lake Forest Park Municipal Court 17425 Ballinger Way NE, 2 nd floor Lake Forest Park, WA 98155
Wednesday, April 25, 2012 Ellensburg	Central East – Diana Mackenzie	Quality Inn and Conference Center 1700 Canyon Road Ellensburg, WA 98926
Thursday, April 26, 2012 Pasco	Southeast – Kelly Martin	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital 4 th Floor Farrelly Auditorium 520 No. 4 th Pasco, WA 99301
Friday, April 27, 2012 Spokane	Northeast – Cindy Marshall	Spokane County/City Public Safety Building Sheriff's Com-Stat Room W. 1100 Mallon Spokane, WA 99260

Linda S. Hagert
Yakima Municipal Court Court Services Manager
Phone: 509-575-3050

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 1: January 9 - 15, 2012

TIME	MON. 1/9 [1st day]	TUES. 1/10 [2nd day]	WEDN. 1/11 [3rd day]	THURS. 1/12 [4th day]	FRI. 1/13 [5th day]
8:00 to 9:55		<p>GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App</p> <p>HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B</p> <hr/> <p>9:55 - 10:00 am Session*</p>	<p>GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs</p> <p>HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E</p>	<p>GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn & Human Svs Education Environment</p> <p>HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C</p> <hr/> <p>9:55 - 10:00 am Session*</p>	<p>GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm</p> <p>HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B</p>
10:00 to 11:55	<p>10:00 am Caucus</p> <p>11:00 am - 12:00 pm Lunch</p>	<p>GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm</p> <p>HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B</p>	<p>Session / Caucus</p>	<p>GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs</p> <p>HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E</p>	<p>Session / Caucus</p>
12:00 pm	<p>12:00 pm - House Conveners Opening Day</p>	<p>11:30 am Joint Session</p> <p>12:00 pm State of the State Address (Governor Gregoire)</p>			
1:30 to 3:25	<p>GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs</p> <p>HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E</p>	<p>GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn & Human Svs Education Environment</p> <p>HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C</p>	<p>GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm</p> <p>HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B</p>	<p>GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App</p> <p>HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B</p>	<p>GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn & Human Svs Education Environment</p> <p>HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B</p>
3:30 to 5:30	<p>GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means</p> <p>HHR B HHR A</p>	<p>GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means</p> <p>HHR B HHR A</p>	<p>GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means</p> <p>HHR B HHR A</p>	<p>GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means</p> <p>HHR B HHR A</p>	
6:00 to 8:00			<p>GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App</p> <p>HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B</p>		

* Pro Forma Session.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 2: January 16 - 22, 2012

TIME	MON. 1/16 [8th day]	TUES. 1/17 [9th day]	WEDN. 1/18 [10th day]	THURS. 1/19 [11th day]	FRI. 1/20 [12th day]
8:00 to 9:55		<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	<u>GROUP III</u> Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Learn & Human Svcs Education Environment 9:55 - 10:00 am Session* HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C	<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B
10:00 to 11:55	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 10:00 AM – Session Celebration of Martin Luther King Jr. Day </div>	<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	Session / Caucus	<u>GROUP III</u> Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	Session / Caucus
12:00 pm					
1:30 to 3:25	<u>GROUP III</u> Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov&Tribal Affs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Learn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C	<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Learn & Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C
3:30 to 5:30	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	
6:00 to 8:00			<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B		

*Pro Form Session.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 3: January 23 - 29, 2012

TIME	MON. 1/23 [15th day]	TUES. 1/24 [16th day]	WEDN. 1/25 [17th day]	THURS. 1/26 [18th day]	FRI. 1/27 [19th day]
8:00 to 9:55		GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov&Tribal Affs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B
10:00 to 11:55	Session / Caucus	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	Session / Caucus	GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov&Tribal Affs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	Session / Caucus
12:00 pm					
1:30 to 3:25	GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov&Tribal Affs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Learn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C
3:30 to 5:30	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	
6:00 to 8:00			GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B		

*Pro Forma Session.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 4: January 30 – February 5, 2012

TIME	MON. 1/30 [22nd day]	TUES. 1/31 [23rd day]	WEDN. 2/1 [24th day]	THURS. 2/2 [25th day]	FRI. 2/3 [26th day]	SAT. 2/4 [27th day]
8:00 to 9:55		GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Human Svs App HHR B 9:55 - 10:00 am Session*	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Human Svs App HHR B 9:55 - 10:00 am Session*	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Human Svs App HHR B 9:55 - 10:00 am Session*	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Hmn Svs Ap HHR B 9:55 - 10:00 am Session*	9:00 AM GROUP I Transpo HHR B Ways HHR A
10:00 to 11:55	Session / Caucus	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources HHR A Labor & Workforce Dev HHR C Local Government HHR E Pub Safe & Emerg Prep HHR D Tech, Energy & Comm HHR B	Session / Caucus	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Human Svs App HHR B	Session / Caucus	
12:00					National Guard Day	
1:30 to 3:25	GROUP III Com Dev & Housing HHR D Health Care & Well HHR B Higher Education HHR C Judiciary HHR A State Gov&Tribal Affs HHR E		GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Hmn Svs Ap HHR B	GROUP V Capital Budget HHR D Ed Approps & Over HHR A Gen Gov Approps HHR C Health&Hmn Svs Ap HHR B	
3:30 to 5:30	GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services HHR B Early Lrn&Human Svs HHR D Education HHR A Environment HHR C			CUTOFF (Policy Committees)	
6:00 to 8:00		GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A	House Policy Committee Deadline		Session **	
					House Appropriations Committees Deadline	

* Pro Forma Session.

** Pro Forma Session for reading in committee reports.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 5: February 6 - 12, 2012

TIME	MON. 2/6 [29th day]	TUES. 2/7 [30th day]	WEDN. 2/8 [31st day]	THURS. 2/9 [32nd day]	FRI. 2/10 [33rd day]	SAT 2/11 [34th day]	Sun 2/12 [35th day]
8:00 to 9:55	<p>GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9:55 - 10:00 am Session*</p>	<p>Capital Budget HHR D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9:55 - 10:00 am Session*</p> <p>Capital Budget HHR D</p>	<p>GROUP IV Ag & Nat Resources HHR A Labor & Workforce Dev HHR C Local Government HHR E Pub Safe & Emerg Prep HHR D Tech, Energy & Comm HHR B</p>	<p>GROUP III Com Dev & Hous Health Care & Well Higher Ed Judiciary St Gov & Tribal Affs</p>	<p>GROUP II Bus & Fin Services HHR B Early Lrn & Human Svs HHR D Education HHR A Environment HHR C</p>	9:00 am Possible Session	
10:00 to 11:55	<p>GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A</p>						
12:00 pm							
1:30 to 3:25		<p>GROUP I Transportation HHR B Ways & Means HHR A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <p style="text-align: center;">CUTOFF (Fiscal Committees)</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Session **</p>					
3:30 to 5:30							
Evening							1:00 pm Possible Session

* Pro Forma Session.

** Pro Forma Session for reading in committee reports.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 6: February 13 - 19, 2012

TIME	MON. 2/13 [36th day]	TUE. 2/14 [37th day]	WEDN. 2/15 [38th day]	THURS. 2/16 [39th day]	FRI. 2/17 [40th day]
8:00 to 9:55		<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	<u>GROUP III</u> Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affairs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Lrn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C 9:55 - 10:00 am Session*	<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B
10:00 to 11:55	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus
12:00 pm					Day of Remembrance
1:30 to 3:25			<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Lrn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C
3:30 to 5:30		5:00 pm CUTOFF (House of Origin)	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	<u>GROUP I</u> Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	
6:00 to 8:00	Possible Session		<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps & Over Health&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B		

* Pro Form Session.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 7: February 20 – 26, 2012

TIME	MON. 2/20 [43rd day]	TUES. 2/21 [44th day]	WEDN. 2/22 [45th day]	THURS. 2/23 [46th day]	FRI. 2/24 [47th day]	SAT. 2/25 [48th day]
8:00 to 9:55		GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App 9:55 - 10:00 am Session* HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App 9:55 - 10:00 am Session* HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App 9:55 - 10:00 am Session* HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	9:00 AM GROUP I Transpo Ways&Means HHR B HHR A
10:00 to 11:55	Session / Caucus President's Day Children's Day	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm HHR A HHR C HHR E HHR D HHR B	Session / Caucus	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App 9:55 - 10:00 am Session* HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	Session / Caucus	
12:00						
1:30 to 3:25	GROUP III Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Well Higher Education Judiciary St Gov & Tribal Affs HHR D HHR B HHR C HHR A HHR E	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Lrn&Human Svs Education Environment HHR B HHR D HHR A HHR C	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App HHR D HHR A HHR C HHR B	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A
3:30 to 5:30	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means HHR B HHR A			CUTOFF (Policy Committees) Session **	
6:00 to 7:55						
8:00 to 10:00						

House Appropriations
Committees Deadline

House Policy Committee
Deadline

* Pro Forma Session.
 **Pro Forma Session for reading in committee reports.
 Note: Subject to revision.
 Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 8: February 27 – March 4, 2012

TIME	MON. 2/27 [50th day]	TUES. 2/28 [51st day]	WEDN. 2/29 [52nd day]	THURS. 3/1 [53rd day]	FRI. 3/2 [54th day]	SAT. 3/3 [55th day]	SUN. 3/4 [56th day]
8:00 to 9:55		GROUP V Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App	GROUP IV Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep	GROUP III Com Dev & Hous Health Care & Well Higher Ed Judiciary St Gov & Tribal Affs	GROUP II Bus & Fin Services Early Lrn & Human Svs Education Environment	9:00 am Possible Session	
10:00 to 11:55	Capital Budget HHR D	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus		
12:00							
1:30 to 3:25	GROUP I Transportation Ways & Means						
3:30 to 5:30	HHR B HHR A						
6:00 to 8:00	CUTOFF (Fiscal Committees) Session**	Possible Session	Possible Session	Possible Session	5:00 pm CUTOFF (Opposite House)		1:00 pm Possible Session

*Pro Forma Session.

**Pro Forma Session for reading in committee reports.

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Planner for Week 9: March 5 - 8, 2012

TIME	MON. 3/5 [57th day]	TUES. 3/6 [58th day]	WEDN. 3/7 [59th day]	THURS. 3/8 [60th day]
8:00 to 9:55	<u>GROUP V</u> Capital Budget Ed Approps & Over Gen Gov Approps Hea&Human Svs App	<u>GROUP III</u> Com Dev & Housing Health Care & Wellness Higher Education Judiciary State Gov & Tribal Affs	<u>GROUP II</u> Bus & Fin Services Early Lrn&Human Svs Education Environment	<u>GROUP IV</u> Ag & Nat. Resources Labor & Workforce Dev Local Government Pub Safe & Emerg Prep Tech, Energy & Comm
10:00 to 11:55	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus	Session / Caucus
12:00 pm				
1:30 to 3:25				
3:30 to 5:30				SINE DIE
Evening	Possible Session	Possible Session	Possible Session	

Note: Subject to revision.
Office of the Chief Clerk 12/21/11

The goal of the Gender and Justice Commission Legislative Committee is to stay abreast of potential legislation that would have an impact on a gender related subject and also to assist in the drafting of legislation that would ~~fix~~ existing serve to remedy existing problems.

The committee will meet on Tuesdays from 8:15 – 9:15 during the legislative session and as necessary during other time periods.

Commission members will serve as liaison with existing court organizations such as Board for Judicial Administration, the County Clerks, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the District and Municipal Court Managers Association, the Juvenile Court Administrator Association, the Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators Association and the Superior Court Judges Association.

Liaison's are responsible to provide the legislative committee with notification of proposed and anticipated legislation for ~~their~~ its review and comment.

The legislative committee are responsible for providing a review and any recommendations for action to the Gender and Justice Commission.

At times immediate action is required. In these circumstances, the committee will make a recommendation to the co-chairs of the Gender and Justice Commission who will determine what, if any, action shall be taken by the committee or the full Commission. ~~action will only be taken if 2/3 of the legislation committee members are in support of the action.~~

Murder by law officers met with action, inertia

By Gina Barton of the Journal Sentinel

Dec. 22, 2011

Part 1: A hidden problem

From shoplifting to battery, some 93 officers faced few consequences for violations.

Part 2: Drunken driving

A conviction can derail your career as a cab driver, but not as a Milwaukee cop.

Part 3: Domestic violence

Abusive officers can keep their guns and jobs - and respond when battered women call for help.

Special section

In 2003, the police chief of Tacoma, Wash., killed his wife, Crystal Judson Brame, and himself in front of their two young children. The community was shellshocked. A task force of some 80 people - including Washington's attorney general and a state Supreme Court justice - came together to lobby for law and policy changes that would protect the spouses and romantic partners of violent police officers.

In 2007, a sheriff's deputy in Forest County, Wis., killed his estranged girlfriend and five others with his department-issued assault rifle. Then he killed himself.

The community was shellshocked. A task force came together.

That's where the similarities end.

While the State of Washington passed an unprecedented law that requires police departments to enact greater safeguards for victims of officer-involved domestic violence, Wisconsin was left with a model policy that police departments are free to ignore.

"Washington is not unique in terms of the disproportionate power that police have in society," said Barbara Madsen, now chief justice of the Washington state Supreme Court, who co-chaired the task force. "If a victim can't go to the police, where can she go?"

The Washington task force identified gaps in the system that prevented Crystal Judson Brame and others like her from getting the help they needed - gaps that still exist in Wisconsin. They include: Inadequate psychological screening for potential police hires; investigations influenced by the perpetrator or his associates; and a lack of support for victims.

At the Milwaukee Police Department, at least 16 officers on the force as of Oct. 1 had been disciplined after internal investigators concluded they had committed acts of domestic violence, according to a Journal Sentinel investigation published earlier this year. In 18 cases, officers' wives or romantic partners have sought restraining orders - although many were not granted.

At the time of Crystal Brame's death, the Tacoma Police Department's policy on officer-involved domestic violence was similar to one used in Milwaukee today. It consisted of a few paragraphs specific to officers who are also perpetrators. Beyond that, domestic violence incidents within police families were to be treated virtually the same as any other case.

Crystal's death helped the department - and the state - realize they needed a special set of rules for domestic abusers who are also officers, said Tacoma police Capt. Tom Strickland.

"If we have a suspect who is an officer, they are much more dangerous than a non-police officer domestic violence suspect," Strickland said. "Officers can be more conniving, use surveillance techniques and all kinds of other things. They know the law and they are armed."

An abusive officer can evade justice in ways that would be impossible for an average citizen, experts say.

Officers know how to pursue people and physically restrain them - in many cases, without leaving a mark. When they use force, they know how to provide legal justification. For example, the abuser might call 911 himself as a way to bolster a later claim of self-defense.

Friends who work in the criminal justice system tend to believe abusive officers who label their victims crazy or downplay their own actions. Abusive cops know the locations of domestic violence shelters. And victim advocates who work in those shelters are reluctant to side against an officer for fear of losing the department's cooperation in other cases.

"The police may be great at catching abusers and batterers who are not police, who are not people in positions of power," said attorney Debra Hannula, who co-chaired the Washington task force. "When it comes to policing their own, you seem to get away with a lot."

Domestic violence is far more common among the families of police officers than among the rest of the population, according to the U.S. Department of Justice and the National Center for Women and Policing. At least 40% of police families are affected by domestic violence, as opposed to an estimated 10% in other households.

David Brame abused his wife without consequences for years, according to Crystal's parents, Lane and Patty Judson. Despite that abuse and other warning signs, he was also allowed to rise through the ranks of the Tacoma Police Department.

Ten years before Brame married Crystal Judson in 1991, he was hired by the department despite a psychologist's findings he was a potential danger to himself, other officers and the community, according to records obtained by Crystal's parents during a civil suit in the wake of her death.

He was evaluated twice more: the second examiner, whom Brame paid for, deemed him suitable for the job; the third recommended against his hiring.

Early in Brame's career, a woman reported him to internal affairs, alleging he had raped her after a date, leaving his gun on the nightstand to threaten her. Despite investigators' belief that Brame had done it and his admission to another officer, the case was closed as not provable and he was not disciplined, according to court records. The case was not referred to prosecutors for potential charges.

Crystal, who had been an outgoing woman with many friends, started to withdraw shortly after the wedding, her parents said. Brame strictly limited her access to money and monitored her movements, they said. She first called 911 in fear of her husband in 1996.

During an argument, Brame gathered up his guns and threatened Crystal and their daughter, then 2.

"He told her, 'A bullet in both your heads would take care of both of you,' " Lane Judson said.

The police department in the Washington town where they lived, Gig Harbor, responded. Officers there simply forwarded the information to the neighboring Tacoma police, where Brame was a sergeant, Lane Judson said.

"Nothing came of it," he said.

A few weeks later, Brame was the one to call the Gig Harbor police, claiming that Crystal - a foot shorter and 75 pounds lighter - had attacked him. He backed off when an officer told him he would have to testify in order for the case to go forward, her parents said.

In 1997, Crystal went to see a lawyer about a divorce. In the middle of the meeting, Brame came in and told the lawyer, who had done some work for Tacoma police, that Crystal was crazy. She gave up on the idea of divorce a few weeks later, when she realized she was pregnant with their second child, her parents said.

In 2001, Brame was named police chief.

When Crystal sought help from a domestic violence advocacy group, they told her they couldn't help her because of her husband's position. When she called Tacoma's assistant chief to report that Brame threatened her life, the assistant chief took four pages of notes, then turned them over to Brame, her parents later learned.

"She said, 'You know, Dad, I feel like I'm fighting the whole city of Tacoma,' " her father recalled.

In February 2003, Brame pointed a gun at his wife's head and told her, "Accidents happen," according to her father.

Crystal moved out and filed for divorce.

The last time Patty Judson spoke with her daughter was April 26, 2003. Crystal was on her way back from a parenting class, required by the State of Washington for divorcing couples with children.

She usually didn't drive alone.

Although her mother warned her against it, Crystal stopped at a strip mall to get some cough drops, maybe go tanning. No one knows for sure if Brame showed up in the same parking lot by coincidence or if he had followed her there.

Brame locked his children in the car. Then he pulled his Police Department gun out of his pocket and headed across the parking lot toward his wife.

Eight-year-old Haley told her little brother to be quiet and opened the car door. She had to save her mother, she would later tell her grandmother. She had to call for help.

The car alarm blared.

And then, the shots rang out.

Questioned change

Despite Crystal's death and the systemic problems it revealed, police agencies in Washington questioned the necessity for change, Madsen said. They tried to heap all the blame for Crystal's death on Brame, ignoring the holes in the system that allowed it to happen. They also complained about the cost, both of changing their procedures and of training officers.

It became clear fairly quickly that unless there was a law requiring departments to improve, they probably wouldn't, Madsen said.

"They were not going to do it anyway," she said. "Not with that attitude."

The task force Madsen helped lead successfully lobbied for legislation that requires every police agency in Washington to adopt and enforce a stand-alone policy on officer-involved domestic violence.

At a minimum, each policy must lay out protocols for screening potential police hires for domestic incidents; responding to reports of domestic violence by police officers; sharing information about those reports with other agencies; maintaining independence during the investigations; disciplining officers; controlling officers' access to weapons; and supporting victims.

Departments may adopt the state's model policy or expand on it with their own solutions.

For example, as a way to support victims, the Tacoma Police Department created the position of family violence coordinator. The coordinator's job is to help victims understand what is going on with the investigation and to keep them safe by connecting them with services, said Strickland, who held the position for five years.

"We do care about our families," he said. "We are going to hold our people accountable if they step over the line. We don't want anything else terrible to happen, and we're going to do whatever we can to stop it."

The penalty for failure to enact an acceptable policy under the law is decertification by the state, Madsen said. Within three years of the law's passage, 98.5% of law enforcement agencies had written policies and trained their officers on how to comply.

Washington state Sen. Debbie Regala (D-Tacoma), who championed the legislation, said it prevents authorities from ignoring officer-involved domestic violence.

"Sometimes people see these things going on and pretend they don't know about it because they really don't want to address it," she said. "This (law) sees that it's addressed, and addressed before it escalates to something like the murder of Crystal."

Wisconsin legislation

In Wisconsin - even after the 2007 mass murder in Crandon and an incident around the same time in which a Wausau police officer seriously injured his wife by crashing their car into a concrete bridge - a bill that would have required psychological screening for potential police hires didn't pass.

Some smaller departments complained it was too expensive, according to an aide to state Sen. Dave Hansen (D-Green Bay), who co-sponsored the bill.

While the two incidents resulted in the drafting of a statewide policy on officer-involved domestic violence, there was no discussion about passing a law that would require departments to use it, said Patti Seger, executive director of the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Seger said she and the others who helped write the policy hoped departments would adopt it because it was endorsed by the state Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Standards Board.

The 104-page policy contains an educational component that discusses the causes of the problem and its impact on the community. It gives clear, step-by-step instructions for investigations, including lists of who should be called to the scene and what kinds of paperwork should be completed. The policy also addresses how departments should deal with abusive officers.

The Department of Justice convened two training sessions in 2009, shortly after the policy was approved by the standards board, according to spokeswoman Dana Brueck. Participants included 131 people representing 69 law enforcement agencies, including nine from the Milwaukee Police Department. In addition, the state's Office of Justice Assistance has provided training for approximately 200 people.

But no one tracks how many departments have adopted the policy.

"A policy without a law to back it up is just a piece of paper," said Lane Judson. "What good is the Wisconsin policy when it's not mandated that you use it?"

The assistant chief who until recently oversaw officer performance and discipline at the Milwaukee Police Department, Darryl Winston, said in May he had not read the state's model policy.

At a November meeting with Journal Sentinel editors and reporters, Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn said the policy was too long and too detailed.

"It has everything from park the car, turn off the car, put the keys in your pocket, you know?" he said.

Instead, when a complaint of domestic violence is lodged against a Milwaukee police officer, investigators follow a 32-page general policy on domestic violence that applies to both civilians and police officers, Flynn said. Four paragraphs apply specifically to officers.

The key difference is that when the perpetrator is a cop, the responding officer is required to notify a supervisor, he said.

"The chain of command has got to get involved," Flynn said. "Everything else that affects that officer involved in domestic violence is the exact same thing that affects every other citizen."

Flynn argued his department meets or exceeds national standards for dealing with abusive officers.

But he said he doesn't have a problem with allowing officers who have committed acts of domestic violence to investigate it - a direct contradiction to the recommendations in the state's model policy.

That includes officers such as Robert Velez, who was arrested for domestic violence battery, battery while armed and misconduct in public office in 2001 after he used his badge to track down his wife, who had gone to a hotel to escape his abuse, according to internal-affairs records.

Velez lied to hotel staff, telling them he was working a drug investigation undercover. When he got to the room, Velez punched his wife in the face and beat the man who was there with her, the records say. Velez ultimately pleaded no contest to misdemeanor battery for beating the man. He served a year of probation and spent three days in jail. He was suspended from the department for three days.

Shortly after Velez's history was first reported as part of the newspaper's "Both Sides of the Law" series in October, he contacted a reporter via Facebook to say he and his wife have saved their 24-year marriage and raised two sons, who are now in college. He did not reply to requests for an interview.

Velez is allowed to respond when battered women call for help, records show.

Not allowing him - or the 15 other officers who have been disciplined after internal investigators determined they committed acts of domestic violence - to respond to such calls would be a "slippery slope," said Flynn.

"The fact that they have been accused of domestic violence or had an argument with their wife that the neighbors called (police) on, or what have you, they're still expected to do their jobs and enforce the law," Flynn said. "The same is true of those who have driven through speed traps. That doesn't disqualify them from writing speeding tickets. . . . They are police officers. We expect them to do their duty."

Comparing domestic violence with speeding tells victims the department isn't taking them seriously, said Seger, head of the state's anti-domestic violence coalition.

"We know that domestic violence always has the consequences of intimidating, threatening scaring, hurting and sometimes killing another person," she said. "It is very different."

Penn State and the 'Bystander Effect': Would you have done more?

How do you explain the failure of college officials to report the alleged sexual abuse of boys by a Penn State coach? People are really good at self-deception, writes David Brooks. We inflate our own virtues and predict we will behave more nobly than we actually do.

By David Brooks

First came the atrocity, then came the vanity. The atrocity is what Jerry Sandusky has been accused of doing at Penn State. The vanity is the outraged reaction of a zillion commentators over the past week, whose indignation is based on the assumption that if they had been in Joe Paterno's shoes, or assistant coach Mike McQueary's shoes, they would have behaved better. They would have taken action and stopped any sexual assaults.

Unfortunately, none of us can safely make that assumption. Over the course of history — during the Holocaust, the Rwandan genocide or the street beatings that happen in American neighborhoods — the same pattern has emerged. Many people do not intervene. Very often they see but they don't see.

Some people simply can't process the horror in front of them. Some people suffer from what the psychologists call Normalcy Bias. When they find themselves in some unsettling circumstance, they shut down and pretend everything is normal.

Some people suffer from Motivated Blindness; they don't see what is not in their interest to see. Some people don't look at the things that make them uncomfortable. In one experiment, people were shown pictures, some of which contained sexual imagery. Machines tracked their eye movements. The people who were uncomfortable with sex never let their eyes dart over to the uncomfortable parts of the pictures.

As Daniel Goleman wrote in his book "Vital Lies, Simple Truths," "In order to avoid looking, some element of the mind must have known first what the picture contained, so that it knew what to avoid. The mind somehow grasps what is going on and rushes a protective filter into place, thus steering awareness away from what threatens."

Even in cases where people consciously register some offense, they still often don't intervene. In research done at Penn State and published in 1999, students were asked if they would make a stink if someone made a sexist remark in their presence. Half said yes. When researchers arranged for that to happen, only 16 percent protested.

In another experiment at a different school, 68 percent of students insisted they would refuse to answer if they were asked offensive questions during a job interview. But none actually objected when asked questions like, "Do you think it is appropriate for women to wear bras to work?"

So many people do nothing while witnessing ongoing crimes, psychologists have a name for it: the Bystander Effect. The more people are around to witness the crime, the less likely they are to intervene.

Online you can find videos of savage beatings, with dozens of people watching blandly. The Kitty Genovese case from the '60s is mostly apocryphal, but hundreds of other cases are not. A woman was recently murdered at a yoga clothing store in Maryland while employees at the Apple Store next door heard the disturbing noises but did not investigate. Ilan Halimi, a French Jew, was tortured for 24 days by 20 Moroccan kidnappers, with the full knowledge of neighbors. Nobody did anything, and Halimi eventually was murdered.

People are really good at self-deception. We attend to the facts we like and suppress the ones we don't. We inflate our own virtues and predict we will behave more nobly than we actually do. As Max H. Bazerman and Ann E. Tenbrunsel write in their book, "Blind Spots," "When it comes time to make a decision, our thoughts are dominated by thoughts of how we *want* to behave; thoughts of how we *should* behave disappear."

In centuries past, people built moral systems that acknowledged this weakness. These systems emphasized our sinfulness. They reminded people of the evil within themselves. Life was seen as an inner struggle against the selfish forces inside. These vocabularies made people aware of how their weaknesses manifested themselves and how to exercise discipline over them. These systems gave people categories with which to process savagery and scripts to follow when they confronted it. They helped people make moral judgments and hold people responsible amid our frailties.

But we're not Puritans anymore. We live in a society oriented around our inner wonderfulness. So when something atrocious happens, people look for some artificial, outside force that must have caused it — like the culture of college football, or some other favorite bogey. People look for laws that can be changed so it never happens again.

Commentators ruthlessly vilify all involved from the island of their own innocence. Everyone gets to proudly ask: "How could *they* have let this happen?"

The proper question is: How can we ourselves overcome our natural tendency to evade and self-deceive. That was the proper question after Abu Ghraib, Bernie Madoff, the Wall Street follies and a thousand other scandals. But it's a question this society has a hard time asking because the most seductive evasion is the one that leads us to deny the underside of our own nature.

David Brooks is a regular columnist for The New York Times.

Seattle cop's domestic-violence charges deferred

The Seattle police detective charged with domestic violence after a Leavenworth Oktoberfest scuffle will avoid prosecution if he carries out a program of alcoholism treatment and probation.

By Jefferson Robbins, The Wenatchee World

WENATCHEE — The Seattle police detective charged with domestic violence after a Leavenworth Oktoberfest scuffle will avoid prosecution if he carries out a program of alcoholism treatment and probation.

Ronald Lee Murray, 55, admitted to a history of alcoholism Thursday in Chelan County District Court, telling Judge Nancy Harmon he would undergo two years of treatment followed by three years of court supervision.

State law allows such deferred prosecution in some cases involving alcoholism, drug dependency or mental illness. Eligible defendants must meet court-ordered conditions to qualify for dismissal of charges.

Harmon said the conditions seldom arise in domestic-violence cases, but Murray's case merited deferral.

"I don't know the last time, if ever, we've done a deferred prosecution on a domestic-violence case," Harmon said. "... It isn't something we very often see, but it's stemming from his abuse of alcohol."

Murray, at the time a detective sergeant with the Seattle Police Domestic Violence Unit, was arrested Oct. 15 after Chelan County sheriff's deputies saw him dragging his girlfriend by her hair and coat across a gravel parking lot near the Oktoberfest venue. He was charged with fourth-degree assault.

Deputies said the woman, Murray's 44-year-old live-in girlfriend, pleaded with them to release Murray.

"She was supportive of the defendant, not particularly helpful to the prosecution," Chelan County Prosecutor Gary Riesen told Harmon.

