

**Washington State Supreme Court
Interpreter Commission**

September 30, 2016

Meeting Packet

**Washington State
Administrative Office of the Courts
1112 Quince Street SE
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170
Phone: 360-753-3365**

**Interpreter Commission
Meeting Agenda**



**WASHINGTON
COURTS**

Interpreter Commission

Friday, September 30, 2016, 8:45 a.m. – 11:45 am.

AOC SeaTac Office Building, L16 (Lower level near cafeteria)

180000 International Blvd SW, SeaTac, WA 98188

AGENDA

1. Call to Order	Justice Steven González	
2. Approval of May 20, 2016 Minutes	Justice Steven González	
3. Chair's Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and Introduction of New Commission Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LaTricia Kinlow • Francis Adewale • Katrin Johnson • Commission Service Award • Approval of 2017 Commissions Meeting Calendar • December 2nd Joint ATJ Board/Commissions meeting* • Board Strategic Planning Retreat • Joint Commissions Education Workgroup/Cross-Commissions Collaboration • 2017-19 Draft Legislative Proposals 	Justice Steven González	
4. Committee Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Committee Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Portuguese ➤ GR 11.2 Revision Process • Education Committee Report • Disciplinary Committee Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compliance Update 	Judge Andrea Beall Sam Mattix Judge Theresa Doyle	
5. Court Interpreter Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAP Workgroup Update ➤ Oral Exam Administration ➤ Registered Interpreter Exam ➤ Court Reimbursement Program ➤ Pro-Tem Presentation and Judicial College Presenters 	FonaSugg/Kristi Cruz AOC Staff	

6. Business for the Good of the Order		
7. Adjourn	Justice Steven González	
<p>*Next Meeting: Friday, December 2, 2016, WA State Bar Association, 1325 Fourth Avenue, Suite 600, Seattle, WA. Agenda: Collaboration with ATJ Board and Supreme Court Interpreter Commissions, 8:45 am to 10:00 am; Interpreter Commission meeting follows with time, length, and location TBD.</p>		

Meeting Minutes



Interpreter Commission
Friday, May 20, 2016 (8:45 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.)
Skagit Station Community Room
105 E. Kincaid, Mount Vernon, WA. 98273

MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:

Justice Steven González
Judge Andrea Beall
Kristi Cruz
Eileen Farley
Thea Jennings
Lynne Lumsden
Dirk Marler
Sam Mattix
Fona Sugg

Members Absent:

Judge Theresa Doyle
Alma Zuniga
Linda Noble

AOC Staff

Cynthia Delostrinos
Robert Lichtenberg
James Wells

Guests:

Emma Garkavi
Czar Peralta
Berle Ross
Nicole Walker

Event Interpreters:

Lori Abrams
Terry Dockter
Janelle Hankinson
John Plecher

CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

The meeting was called to order by Justice Steven González.

APPROVAL OF MARCH 4, 2016 MEETING MINUTES

Minutes were approved with one correction.

CHAIR'S REPORT

Adoption of new GR11.1 and 11.2 Rules

The Commission reviewed the recently amended language in General Rule (GR) 11.1. The amended language included a provision for the Interpreter Commission to have up

to 15 members. The Commission discussed what groups or individuals would be beneficial to add to the Commission, including:

- An additional court administrator from the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. These courts often face issues different from the Superior courts, which are currently represented. They also have a different statutory structure. The association for district and municipal courts have an association that could make a recommendation.
- A representative from the Office of Public Defense (OPD). A member from a this type of group could be even more important now that the new Language Access Plan (LAP) will include more details regarding activities occurring outside of the courtroom.
- A mentor or interpreter trainer.
- An interpreter representative from Eastern Washington.
- Language advocacy organization member. This could bring a perspective from other non-court settings such as schools where Title VI also applies. Some example groups mentioned included Washington State Coalition for Language Access (WASCLA).
- A translator from a professional organization or an interpreter representative with translation experience.
- Representative from a minority bar association.

The Commission also discussed upcoming vacancies on the Interpreter Commission. The terms held by Mr. Mattix and Ms. Cruz will expire in September 2016. There was a concern that filling the vacancies and the new positions at the same time could be challenging, but the Commission felt they should push for applications for all positions. Some stakeholder groups may have recommendations for more than one opening.

Draft Budget Proposal for 2017-2019

The Commission reviewed the list of budget priorities that the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) was exploring. The proposal involving language access was currently the number one priority since it addressed several of their criteria. If the BJA decides to keep it a priority and then the proposal would go to the Supreme Court Legislative Committee, followed by the legislature where it would need a legislator to back it. The Commission members were asked to submit any suggestions for a legislator to back the proposal to the AOC.

As the proposal progresses it would be important to reach out to different court associations, which have their own funding priorities, to help get their support. Having a coordinated message would have more impact, and a good area to frame the message would be how interpreter funding affects the courts. The Association for Washington Counties and the Association for Washington Cities could be important groups to reach

out to. If courts received funding for interpreters from the state, they would be able to direct the money they are currently spending on interpreter to other areas.

Besides the interpreter services funding proposal, funding for telephonic interpretation was another priority for the BJA. The Commission discussed how the plan for the interpreter services proposal involved a multi-year roll out plan, beginning with more rural courts in the first year and then moving on to more urban courts.

Board Strategic Planning Retreat

The Commission discussed having a retreat for the Interpreter Commission. The retreat would allow the Commission to discuss the work they are doing now and how they can expand the work. Other Supreme Courts Commissions have had retreats in the past and it has helped refocus the vision for the Commissions. The Commission discussed the importance of having a facilitator for the retreat.

The Commission discussed having the retreat in the fall of 2016. Having a retreat around the time of next meeting could be a good onboarding opportunity for the new Commission members. It would be a good place to provide a background for the Commission its work. A retreat could allow the Commission to review it's expanding role into more language access issues, such as those involving the deaf and hard of hearing and translation. A fall retreat would also come before the legislative session and allow the Commission to prepare.

A number of locations were suggested for the retreat. The Sea-Tac AOC office, King County Courthouse, and the Seattle Municipal Courthouse Jury room. Ms. Lumsden, Ms. Farley and Ms. Sugg volunteered to help AOC staff to plan the retreat.

The Commission also suggested having an orientation for new Commission members. The orientation could cover the language access issues in Washington, information about Title VI, and provide them with some documents such as the DOJ letter to King County, the LAP plan.

Interpreter Code of Ethics

The Commission discussed GR 11.2, the Code of Conduct for Court Interpreters. Some minor changes were recently made to the language, but the Commission discussed making more substantive changes. The Commission decided to create an ad hoc committee to look at GR 11.2. The court interpreter members of the Commission could assist and Ms. Lumsden volunteered to be on the committee to help include a perspective from sign language interpreters. The committee could look at the ethics standards in other states.

Stratus VRI Conference Call Update

The Commission discussed a conference call with Stratus Video that some Commission members participated in. Justice González meet with the AOC management team to discuss what the AOC would need to do if Washington participates in the VRI pilot program.

The Commission discussed what courts would like to know before taking part in the pilot or moving towards VRI. Some questions would involve what kind of technology would be necessary and what kind of support there would be available. One suggestion was to have a live demo at a central court where interested courts could be invited to observe.

Courts would also be interested in how VRI could be used appropriately and how it would fit into court rules. It was suggested that courts could use VRI in similar situations that they currently use telephonic interpreting without rule changes. In the future, the rules could be modified to expand the use of VRI if appropriate.

One suggestion from Commission members was to have someone at the AOC manage the pilot VRI project rather than have courts work directly with the vendor. AOC would have oversight of the project to help prevent misuse. AOC staff suggested phasing in VRI, initially using VRI with counter services, and troubleshoot problems in that setting. Then VRI could start being used in the court room.

Public Forum

The Commission discussed the public forum that would take place after the meeting. They reviewed the RSVP list and discussed the set-up of the room. Justice González, Mr. Lichtenberg and one or two members of the Commission would sit on a panel and Ms. Delostrinos would facilitate the discussion. Commission members would introduce themselves. Some questions had been prepared for the forum if they are necessary to spur on the discussion.

LAP Workgroup Update

The Commission discussed the status of the LAP update. Ms. Cruz and Gillian Dutton have recently made some major changes to the instructions section that would accompany the LAP template. This is the first time the plan will cover both spoken language speakers and the deaf and hard of hearing. The LAP template had been partly updated, but would now need be revised to match the updated instructions. The appendices to the document would also need to be updated.

The Commission discussed the implementation tasks for AOC on page 40 of LAP draft provided to Commission members. Resource sharing would important for things like multilingual posters and signage. The AOC could act as a technical assistance advisor to courts. The AOC could survey courts to check on the issues that would be important to them. A forum for courts could be created to discuss language access issues. This

could help courts share resources and help have more uniform court forms that could be more easily translated. Having resources centralized at the AOC could help eliminate the need to reinvent.

One suggestion for ensuring courts implement the new plan was to make it a requirement for courts applying the reimbursement program if that program is expanded. Part of the application process could include a review of that court's LAP, court forms, and other elements.

There was a concern that courts may be intimidated by length of the LAP document. Moving the purpose of the document to be in front of the legal authority section could help. An executive summary may also make the document more useful. It was hoped that the LAP template would specify exactly where that topic is addressed in the instructions and that there would be a dialogue between the two documents.

The next steps would be to update the appendices, and restructure the template to match the instructions. The workgroup will also look at a format of the recent draft LAP template from Georgia and see if it is a more user friendly model for the Washington template.

For the LAP to be successful, it was felt that it would need to have institutional support. One suggestion was to have an introduction section signed by the head of the AOC, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the chair of the Interpreter Commission. Regional trainings on using the LAPs would help courts implement the plans and also promote the work done by the Commission.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Issues Committee

Complaint Forms

The Commission reviewed latest draft of the complaint form for spoken language interpreters and moved to adopt the forms. The motion passes unanimously.

MOTION: To adopt the Spoken Language Complaint Form presented by the Issues Committee.

The Commission went on to discuss the form for complaints brought against sign language interpreters, which was based on the spoken language interpreter complaint form. This complaint form could be submitted to either the AOC or ODHH and complaints with merit would ultimately go to the Interpreter Commission Disciplinary Committee. They discussed the 3 year time limit that is referenced in the form and it was explained that this is currently the limit set in the policy manual. They also discussed the role of ODHH in the screening process and assisting people understand

the complaint process and how to make a complaint. The Commission felt there was a need for further discussion in the processing of these kinds of complaints.

Reciprocity Policy

Judge Beall discussed some changes to the new reciprocity policy (Appendix 1). The new policy included the removal of the requirement for interpreters that were certified in some states to take the written exam. The current policy was created before the written exam in Washington was made identical to the written exam in many other states. The new policy also includes language about granting reciprocity to interpreters in registered. The Commission unanimously approved the new policy.

MOTION: Commission moved to adopt the new reciprocity policy.

Education Committee

CEU Categories and Carry-Over Credits

Mr. Mattix discussed some of the effects of the Commission adding the Performance/Skills category to the Continuing Education Units (CEU) policy. At the previous Commission meeting, the Commission discussed a list of potential CEU topics and how they would be categorized. The Education Committee had made a few further modifications and the Commission deemed those changes approved without a motion.

The Commission also discussed the Education Committee's proposed policy on how excess credits in one category could be transferred to another category and also how excess credits from one compliance cycle would carry over into another cycle. The Commission unanimously approved the new policy.

Motion: During each compliance cycle, excess credits in the Ethics category will be counted in the Performance/Skills category, and excess credits from the Performance/Skill category will be counted in the General Category. Up to six excess credits from a two-year reporting cycle may be carried over to the next reporting cycle. Carry-over credits will all be counted in the General Category without regard to their original CEU category.

Disciplinary Committee

The Commission discussed the status of interpreters who had not met all of the bi-annual compliance requirements for the 2014-2015 compliance cycle. The Commission discussed the policy that been established in the previous year regarding the need for interpreters who are not in compliance to be sworn in each time they appear in court and, the issues in getting the notification out to courts this year. They also discussed groups that should be informed about the status of interpreters in addition to courts. There was also a suggestion that a list of interpreters who are not in compliance should appear visibly on the court interpreter website.

COURT INTERPRETER PROGRAM ISSUES

Program Reports

DV/SA Training

AOC staff discussed a recent training on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault that took place in Spokane. The participants for the training were attorneys and interpreters and there was a good rapport among the two groups. It was hoped there could be future trainings that include both attorneys and interpreters.

Oral Exam Administration

AOC staff discussed how Bellevue College was no longer interested in the registration and proctoring of the Court Interpreter Oral Exam. AOC staff would discuss the issues with the college that led up to their decision and if the relationship could be reestablished or if the AOC could work directly with proctors.

Consortium of Language Access Coordinators

Mr. Lichtenberg informed the Commission that he would be part of a panel discussion at the upcoming Consortium of Language Access Coordinators conference. The discussion would address issues about streamlining reciprocity policies across states to make it easier for interpreters to work in different states. This could make it easier to find interpreters in rare languages and with Video Remote Interpreting.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held on September 30 at the AOC SeaTac office.

Motion Summary	
Commission adopts the Spoken Language Complaint Form presented by the Issues Committee.	<i>Passed</i>
Commission adopts the new reciprocity policy laid out in the Appendix.	<i>Passed</i>
During each compliance cycle, excess credits in the Ethics category will be counted in the Performance/Skills category, and excess credits from the Performance/Skill category will be counted in the General Category. Up to six excess credits from a two-year reporting cycle may be carried over to the next reporting cycle. Carry-over credits will all be counted in the General Category without regard to their original CEU category.	<i>Passed</i>

Action Items	
<i>AOC Staff</i> - Prepare recruitment for all seats that will be open on the Commission – the seats being vacated and the newly created seats.	<i>In Progress</i>
<i>Issues Committee and AOC staff</i> - Create and ad hoc committee to look at updating GR11.2.	<i>In Progress</i>
<i>Issues Committee</i> - work with ODHH and continue defining the process of complaints related to ASL interpreters.	<i>Completed</i>
<i>AOC Staff</i> - Propose two to four dates to Commission members for strategic retreat.	<i>Ongoing</i>

Appendix 1

Updates to Reciprocity Policy

Underlined language has been added and deleted language is struck out.

Reciprocity: (a) Interpreters certified by the Oregon Court Interpreter Certification Program or the Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination Program may become certified by the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts upon: (1) providing formal written documentation of certification status; (2) providing a letter from the certification program stating that the interpreter is in good standing; (3) submitting to a fingerprint background check; (4) executing the Oath of Interpreter, and (5) obtaining an interpreter ID badge from the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts.

(b) Interpreters who have taken and passed the written and oral certification exams developed by the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification, but administered by another state court interpreter program under the same testing standards used by the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts, or interpreters who have taken and passed the written and oral certification exams developed by the California Administrative Office of the Courts, may become Washington certified upon (1) providing written documentation of passing the oral certification exam from the administering state; ~~(2) passing the Washington Court Interpreter Program written exam;~~ (2~~3~~) attending a mandatory class on the Introduction to Court Interpreting, provided by the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts, and (4~~3~~) meeting requirements three through five in paragraph (a) above. The Washington Court Interpreter Program reserves the right to reject oral certification exam test scores for individuals who passed the exam more than four years prior to application for certification in Washington and have subsequently performed little or no court interpreting.

(c) Interpreters who have credentials in registered languages from other states and who have passed the written exam developed by the Consortium for State Court Certification and passed the oral language comprehension exams to the same standards as Washington requires may become certified upon: (1) providing written documentation of passing the oral language comprehension exams from the administering state; (2) attending a mandatory class on the Introduction to Court Interpreting, provided by the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts, and (3) meeting requirements three through five in paragraph (a) above. If the interpreter has credentials from the Oregon Court Interpreter Certification Program, they are exempt from requirement (2) above. Reciprocity for interpreters with credentials in registered languages who have passed language comprehension exams that are not used in Washington will be decided on by the Issues Committee on a case-by-case basis.

(de) Interpreters certified under provisions ~~(a) or (b)~~, or (c) above are subject to all Washington Certified Court Interpreter requirements for continuing certification, including continuing education.

Chair's Report

COURT INTERPRETER COMMISSION MEMBER ROSTER

(9/30/16)

Justice Steven C. González, Chair
Washington Supreme Court

Dirk Marler,
Administrative Office of the Courts
AOC Representative

Judge Andrea Beall
Puyallup Municipal Court
District and Municipal Court Representative

Judge Theresa Doyle
King County Superior Court
Superior Court Representative

Katrin Johnson
Washington State Office of Public Defense
Public Member Representative

Thea Jennings
Washington State Bar Association
Public Member Representative

Linda Noble
Interpreter Representative

Lynne Lumsden
Sign Language Interpreter Representative

Alma Zuniga
Northwest Justice Project
Attorney Representative

Eileen Farley
Northwest Defenders Association
Ethnic Organization Representative

Fona Sugg
Chelan County Superior Court
Superior Court Administrator Representative

LaTricia Kinlow
Tukwila Municipal Court
District and Municipal Court Administrator Representative

Francis Adewale
Spokane City Office of the Public Defender
Public Defense Organization Representative

(Vacancy)
Interpreter Representative and Language Advocacy Organization Representative



DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT Paulette Revoir

Lynnwood Municipal Court
19321 44th Ave W
Lynnwood, WA 98036
(425) 670-5102
Fax (425) 774-7039
prevoir@lynnwoodWA.gov

PRESIDENT ELECT Cynthia Marr

Pierce County District Court
930 Tacoma Ave S Rm 239
Tacoma, WA 98402
(253) 798-7419
Fax (253) 798-3329
cmarr@co.pierce.wa.us

VICE PRESIDENT Margaret Yetter

Kent Municipal Court
1220 Central Ave S
Kent, WA 98032
(253) 858-5735
Fax (253) 856-6730
myetter@kentwa.gov

SECRETARY Sonia Ramirez

Yelm Municipal Court
206 McKenzie Ave SE
Yelm, WA 98597
(360) 458-3242
Fax (360) 458-3566
soniar@ci.yelm.wa.us

TREASURER Judy Ly

Pierce County District Court
930 Tacoma Ave S Rm 239
Tacoma, WA 98402
(253) 798-2974
Fax (253) 798-7603
jly@co.pierce.wa.us

PAST PRESIDENT Linda Baker

Poulsbo Municipal Court
200 NE Moe St
Poulsbo, WA 98370
(360) 779-9846
Fax (360) 779-1584
lbaker@cityofpoulsbo.com

August 10, 2016

Justice Steven Gonzalez
Supreme Court Interpreter Commission Chair
C/o Mr. Robert Lichtenberg
1206 Quince Street Se
Olympia, WA 98504

RE: CLJ Court Administrator Nominee

Dear Mr. Lichtenberg,

On behalf of the DMCMA I would like to thank the Supreme Court for expanding the Interpreter Commission to include a CLJ Court Administrator. A Court Administration member will provide the Commission with "front line" insight into managing court interpreter services.

It is with great pleasure that I nominate LaTrisha Kinlow to represent the District & Municipal Court Manager's Association on the Interpreter Commission. Mrs. Kinlow currently serves as the Court Administrator for Tukwila Municipal Court and has been serving the judicial branch since 1997.

Mrs. Kinlow has submitted a letter of interest detailing her experience and desire to serve on the Commission. I think you will agree that Ms. Kinlow's years of experience working in various areas of the interpreter services arena and her commitment to equal access and customer service make her a uniquely qualified candidate.

Please feel free to contact me at (425) 670-5102 to discuss my recommendation in further detail.

Sincerely,

Paulette N. Revoir
DMCMA President



TUKWILA MUNICIPAL COURT

6200 Southcenter Blvd., Tukwila, WA 98188
(206) 433-1840 Main Line (206) 433-7160 Fax

KIMBERLY A. WALDEN
Presiding Judge

LaTRICIA KINLOW
Court Administrator

August 10, 2016

Honorable Steven C. Gonzalez, Chairperson
Washington State Court Interpreter Commission
Administrative Office of the Courts

Re: Commission Membership

Dear Justice Gonzalez,

This letter serves as my formal statement of interest in appointment to the Washington State Court Interpreter Commission. It is my understanding that there is a membership vacancy to be filled by a Court Administrator.

I started my career in the public sector in 1991, and moved from the executive branch to the judicial branch in 1997. I am very proud to say that I have no regrets. Serving as the Court Administrator for Tukwila Municipal Court, under the leadership of Judge Kimberly A. Walden, I enjoy exploring ways to help the public appreciate, understand and respect the responsibilities of the judicial branch. This is especially true when it comes to ESL/LEP and sign language communities that find themselves either directly or indirectly dealing with legal system.

We now live in a time of no more court as usual. Courts should be proactive in connecting with certain communities in ways that will make the court less threatening and more approachable. I, along with Emma Garkavi, took the lead in bringing the municipal courts in South King County together to participate in the statewide Interpreter Reimbursement program. Later, the remaining King County municipal courts joined our group. This group established a countywide (municipal courts only) Payment Policy, and we established an interpreter schedule that allows us to know when each court hears cases involving the need of interpreter services. We have hosted interpreter forums that allows our courts to meet with interpreters to establish communication about the direction the courts are taking related to interpreter services.

In the spring of 2012, I was solicited by the District and Municipal Court Management Association to conduct statewide customer service training for courts of limited jurisdiction.

Court Administrators realized that there was a need to re-educate/remind the line staff that we are here to provide service, not pass judgment on those we serve. Passing judgment is the responsibility of those who sit on the bench, not court staff. Changing a court staff member's perspective of viewing the person not as a defendant but rather as a customer will help them to remember to treat every person with dignity and respect.

I support the mission of the Commission to ensure equal access to justice in our courts by fully participating in the advancement of the service we provide to the ESL/LEP and sign language communities. I will count it an honor to join this prominent Commission and lend my assistance towards this effort in any way I can. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

LaTricia R. Kinlow

LaTricia Kinlow
Court Administrator
Tukwila Municipal Court
DMCMA Board Member



WASHINGTON STATE

Internet Email: opd@opd.wa.gov

OFFICE OF PUBLIC DEFENSE

(360) 586-3164
FAX (360) 586-8165

August 1, 2016

Supreme Court Interpreter Commission
c/o Robert Lichtenberg
1206 Quince Street S.E.
Olympia, WA 98504

Dear Mr. Lichtenberg,

I am writing in response to Justice Gonzalez's letter inviting the Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) to make a membership appointment recommendation to the Interpreter Commission. OPD nominates the appointment of a practicing public defender, as requested.

Mr. Francis Adewale has been an Assistant City Public Defender at the Spokane City Office of the Public Defender for fifteen years. His experience working with immigrants and language issues is unique. He was born in Nigeria and graduated from law school there. As an immigrant himself, he is acutely aware of the language and cultural challenges facing immigrants in the legal system. He has been tireless initiator and participant in programs and clinics for refugees and immigrants. Mr. Adewale is devoted to ensuring that non-English speaking immigrants and refugees who otherwise do not have a voice are provided access to justice. His numerous awards speak for his success.

We appreciate the opportunity to recommend the appointment of Mr. Adewale. Enclosed are his letter of interest and resume. His address is 824 North Monroe, Spokane, WA 99201 and his email address is fadewale@spokanecity.org. Please let me know if I can provide more information or there are any questions.

Sincerely,


Joanne Moore, Director

cc: Justice Steve Gonzalez, Interpreter Commission Chair
Callie Dietz, Director, AOC
Cynthia Delostrinos, Supreme Court Commissions Coordinator, AOC
Francis Adewale, Public Defender, Spokane, WA

Francis Adewale
824 North Monroe
Spokane, WA 99201

Monday, August 01, 2016

Robert Lichtenberg
AOC Language Access Program Coordinator
Washington State Supreme Court
Olympia, WA

Dear Sir/Madam:

Letter of Interest to Serve on Supreme Court Interpreter Commission

I write to request a favorable consideration of my application to join the board of Washington State Supreme Court Interpreter Commission. My passion for justice and the desire to expand access to justice to all citizens of our great state compels me to write this letter of interest.

Even though I was born in Nigeria, West Africa, I have lived majority of my adult life in Eastern Washington where I contributed in expanding opportunities for people of color, refugees, immigrants, minorities and the less privileged in our region and our state in general. I have also been privileged to witness how commitments to expansion of opportunity, and access to justice for the less privileged can help lift people out of poverty into a better life. I currently serve on several community based board in the Spokane area. In addition I have been providing free limited legal clinic to seniors, and low income citizens at Spokane Resource Center. I also provide free legal assistance and counseling to new refugees and immigrants through Spokane's first and only American Law and Justice Workshop for Refugees and Immigrants. A program I helped established to help refugees and other immigrants understand American law and justice as well as learn to honor the democratic institutions that undergird the United States democratic system. I do not in any way, opine that this limited effort of mine is equal or could replace the monumental work the board of Interpreter Commission has done over the years through many of their innovative program. The little work I have done is to donate my limited time to help our citizen's access justice.

I currently serve as board chair of Spokane Refugee Connection- a community initiative set up to assist new refugees resettle and integrate into the Spokane area. As the current vice chair of Spokane Homeless Coalition, I, along with others, have succeeded in pulling resources from major private and public institutions in the Spokane area together to provide for the needs of the homeless in the inland northwest. As a "pro bono" legal adviser, I frequently assist minority businesses in Spokane with legal issues. I am a recipient of City of Spokane's *Human Rights Award*, Spokane County Bar Association *Smithmore P. Myers Professionalism Award*, and I am one of the attorneys that helped establish Spokane Community Court.

As graduate of WSBA Washington Leadership Institute and Washington State Equal Justice Community Leadership Academy, I currently serve as mentors to other

FRANCIS ADEWALE

Work

824 North Monroe
Spokane WA, 99201
Phone: 509-835-5977
Cell: 509-294-1843
Email: fadewale@spokanecity.org

Home

2308 East 61st
Spokane, WA 99223
Phone: 509-448-1520
Alt Cell: 509-2302384
Email: fadewale@me.com

Qualification Summary:

Recognized as community legal activist, constitutional scholar, public defender and dedicated defense attorney by peers, particularly skilled at "connecting" with and building rapport within the community, through own personal biopic. Meticulously organized and detail focused; excellent interpersonal and communication skills. Well known as been in the fore front of political struggles and efforts to build democratic institutions in Nigeria. Prolific commentator on political, social and constitutional issues. Community activist on issues affecting the poor, minorities and senior citizens in the Inland Northwest of United States and Africa and determined to ameliorate societal problems and conflicts through democratic and constitutional means. Received consistent "Pro Bono Publico" commendation from Washington State Bar Association for upholding legal professional standards and values of service for the public good, through access to justice and diversity.

Educational Experience

Master of Public Administration, H. George Frederickson Honors Graduate, January-December 2010
Eastern Washington University, 206 Showalter Hall, Cheney, WA 99004.

Bachelor at Laws, BL Honors January 1991- December 1992
Nigerian Law School, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

Bachelor of Laws, Honors (Second Class Honors Upper Division), September 1987 – December 1990
Obafemi Awolowo University (O.A.U), Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria

Work Experience

Assistant City Public Defender, Spokane City Office of the Public Defender May 2001-Present
Served as public defender in District and Municipal Courts for simple and gross misdemeanors.
Served as public defender for felony conflict cases in Superior Court. Noted as one of the top hard working public defender by supervisor; assigned to high volume Domestic Violence Unit, earning top commendations from judges for professionalism. Part of the team that helped established Spokane's Community Court.

Senior Counsel and Attorney-at Law, Law offices of F.O. Fagbohunge & Co 1993-1999
Legal research and analysis (primarily in the area of debt recovery, taxation and maritime law);
Prepared and argued briefs of argument before Courts of Laws in Nigeria.

August 11, 2016

Justice Steven C. González
Washington State Supreme Court
415 12th Avenue, SW
Olympia, WA 98501-2314

Justice González:

I am writing to express my keen interest in the position of Public Member of the Interpreter Commission. My extensive experiences working with interpreters, court personnel, and people with limited English proficiency (LEP) make me uniquely qualified to be a contributing member.

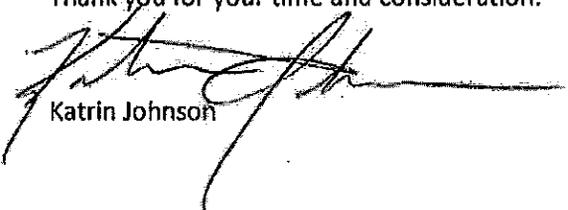
Growing up in a bicultural household, from an early age I developed a deep appreciation for languages, cultures, and diverse communities. By the time I turned 21 I had lived in three countries and spoke three languages. It was therefore unsurprising that my legal career took a turn when I left my job as a public defense attorney to manage a state court interpreter program.

When I began this work in 2004, I came to the job overly-confident that I understood court interpreting and the issues surrounding the field. As a Spanish-speaking attorney who regularly represented LEP individuals, I thought I knew what I needed to know. However, I didn't. On the job I soon learned and internalized how court interpreting is a highly specialized occupation that requires refinement of cognitive abilities, understanding and application of complex legal concepts, and professional skills for the daily navigation of ethical and procedural obstacles.

Between 2004 and 2012 I managed the State Court Interpreter Programs - first in Minnesota, and later in Washington. In both capacities I oversaw all testing and training of persons seeking interpreter certification or other approved credentials. I worked closely with court staff and judicial officers to help ensure language access. Furthermore, I became well versed in the many administrative functions involved with state government program management. I expanded my work beyond the states by actively engaging with the Consortium for Language Access in the Courts - a nationwide group of state court interpreter programs - serving on and chairing multiple committees. Since leaving the AOC in 2012, I have worked on a contract basis with the National Center for State Courts to provide consulting and project work on assignments related to the interpreter certification exams.

It would be an honor and a privilege to serve as a Public Member of the Interpreter Commission. My experiences, insights, and historical knowledge will complement the perspectives of the other members. In addition, my agency director, (who happens to be Washington's first court interpreter program manager) fully supports my participation and the use of work hours for Commission activities.

Thank you for your time and consideration.


Katrin Johnson

Katrin Johnson

711 Capitol Drive, Ste 106, PO Box 40957, Olympia, WA 98504 • 360-586-3164 •
Katrin.Johnson@opd.wa.gov

Education

Masters Degree in Public Administration, Hamline University, St. Paul, MN - 2002
Juris Doctor, Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, MN - 2001
Bachelor of Arts Degree, University of Wisconsin, Madison - 1995
Study Abroad, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain - 1994
Study Abroad, Tumba Gymnasiet, Sweden - 1990

Licensures

Minnesota Supreme Court Attorney Registration Number 0310554
Washington State Bar Association Number 43578

Employment Experience

2012 – Present Washington State Office of Public Defense Olympia, WA

Public Defense Services Manager

- Provide technical assistance to county and city governments in the administration of local criminal public defense services.
- Administer a state-funded grant program to implement improvements to public defense.
- Report writing, project oversight, meetings with criminal justice system stakeholders.
- Coordination and delivery of continuing legal education classes.

2008 – 2012 Administrative Office of the Courts Olympia, WA

Court Interpreter Program Coordinator

- Provide technical assistance on language access to all state trial courts.
- Staff of the Interpreter Commission, a multi-stakeholder policy oversight group.
- Manage spoken language court interpreter training, testing and accreditation.
- Budget planning and management.
- Oversight of allocation of state funds to local courts for interpreter expenses.

2004 – 2008 State Court Administrator's Office St. Paul, MN

Court Interpreter Program Coordinator

Activities were very similar to those listed above with two distinctions: (1) As Minnesota has a unified judicial branch, I worked closely with judicial leadership to develop and implement statewide mandatory policies and practices relating to interpreter services; and (2) The Minnesota Court Interpreter Program also managed the training and accreditation of sign language interpreters.

2001 – 2004 Seventh District Public Defender's Office St. Cloud, MN

Assistant Public Defense Attorney

- Represent clients on misdemeanor and felony offenses in rural community.
- Jury trials, bench trials, motions, and staffing of arraignment calendars.
- Assignment to all Spanish-speaking clients.
- Coordination of criminal justice services with judges, court administrators, prosecutors and jail.



WASHINGTON
COURTS

INTERPRETER COMMISSION 2017 MEETING DATES

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION
Interpreter Commission Meeting	March 24, 2017 8:45 am-11:45 am	AOC Facility, SeaTac
Interpreter Commission Meeting and Public Forum	May 5, 2017 Meeting: 8:45 am-11:45 am Forum: 1:00 pm-3:00 pm	Clallam County City Location TBD
Interpreter Commission Meeting	September 29, 2017 8:45 am-11:45 am	AOC Facility, SeaTac
Interpreter Commission Meeting	December 8, 2017 8:45 am-11:45 am	AOC Facility, SeaTac

Collaboration Principles
Washington State Access to Justice Board
Final

The ATJ Collaboration Principles were memorialized during the development of the 2016 State Plan for the Coordinated Delivery of Legal Services.

Purpose

Coordination and collaboration underlie the Access to Justice Hallmarks and are at the core of Washington's civil legal aid delivery system and the Alliance for Equal Justice. The application of collaborative principles to the work of Alliance Providers results in improved coordination among providers, improves the delivery of services to eligible client communities, and helps to better leverage scarce resources. Collaboration also builds trust and goodwill across Alliance member organizations making for a more effective, stronger delivery system.

Scope

A collaborative approach assists Alliance member organizations to understand and consider the ways in which individual program decisions may affect services to the client community and also possible impacts on other providers. Similarly, a collaborative approach allows partner organizations to make timely and informed adjustments to organizational functioning as may be necessary.

Collaborative principles are intended for use in planning and decision-making by members of the Alliance for Equal Justice in the delivery of services to eligible community members. The use of collaborative principles is not intended to impinge on the ability of organizations to meet their legal or fiduciary duties to funders, clients, or the organization's mission and governance because decision making remains within the organization. Moreover, resources committed to collaboration are intended to be reasonable in relation to the scope and impact of the issue being addressed; and the principles are not intended to impose a burden on organizational participants or elevate form over substance.

Principles:

1. A core collaboration principle is engagement in regular and ongoing communication among organizational leadership members, their designees or representatives in ATJ Board activities and relevant and appropriate committees. Central to the collaborative effort is participation in the ATJ's Delivery System Committee where essential delivery system initiatives, functions and activities, including organizational changes having statewide service delivery impacts, are presented for comment and feedback to ensure consideration of client service impacts. Other ATJ committees, such as the Technology Committee and the Justice Without Barriers Committee, are also important forums for ongoing communication and collaboration among providers, community stakeholders and with the ATJ Board.

2. Collaboration is at all times premised on the need to enhance and maximize effective client service delivery. The ATJ Hallmarks and Washington's delivery system as a whole rely on a high level of coordination and specifically with respect to centralized client intake, with NJP-CLEAR serving as a the principal client point of entry. With respect to CLEAR, collaboration ideally requires that any substantial changes that become necessary or are proposed to enhance services be communicated to all affected providers in advance, with adequate time to allow for providers to comment and make needed adjustments. Similarly, for the coordinated intake function to be most effective, providers should also promptly and actively communicate updated referral criteria and case acceptance changes that affect referrals, and timely respond to information requests.
3. Insofar as collaboration is at all times premised on the need to enhance and maximize effective client service delivery, regular and ongoing communication is especially important at the local and regional level where Alliance providers share or overlap in client service functions. To this end, providers at local and regional levels should engage in ongoing communication about client service needs and emerging issues, engage in regional planning efforts, and keep each other informed, and where possible coordinate, local efforts around enhancements, reductions or changes in areas of service or service capacity.
4. Substantive advocacy collaboration is necessary and critical to effectiveness of the delivery system. Strategic advocacy collaboration among providers takes place in the context of Alliance-wide Taskforces, where participants are expected to contribute and support ongoing Taskforce work and other advocacy coordination efforts. Key to the ATJ Hallmarks and to substantive collaboration among Alliance members is awareness of funding limitations, which limit the ability of programs to engage in certain advocacy. Collaboration principles require a heightened awareness on the part of organizations free of restrictions and active engagement with Alliance-wide advocacy priorities to ensure that the breadth of client legal needs is considered when allocating unrestricted resources.
5. Lastly, Alliance providers endeavor to apply collaborative principles in resource development, whether cooperating in joint funding applications, sharing appropriate funding opportunities, coordinating fellowship applications, and supporting efforts to maintain and enhance public funding for civil legal aid.

Joint Commissions Education Workgroup

Meeting Minutes

8.25.16

Attendees: Justice Sheryl Gordon McCloud, Justice Debra Stephens, Justice Steve Gonzalez (via phone), Judge Rich Melnick, Judge Charles Short, Judge Andrea Darvas, Judge LeRoy McCullough, Sam Mattix, Dirk Marler, Judith Anderson, Robert Lichtenberg, and Cynthia Delostrinos

Minutes

Meeting Goals – To get all of the Commissions and judicial association groups, that are focused on diversity and inclusion, together to discuss future collaboration on judicial and court education. Discuss both short term and long term planning on ways to collaborate.

There were essentially three (3) main areas of discussion:

- 1) How can the groups involved in the meeting collaborate on proposals for specific conferences?
- 2) Can we provide support for programs that are already on the agendas, by helping to incorporate diversity and inclusion elements?
- 3) Are there other models of delivering education beyond individual conference proposals?

Collaborating with Associations' Education Committees on Conferences

- Part of our goal is to get to a point where the associations (SCJA, DMCJA, AWSCA, etc.) are soliciting the Commissions with ideas of topics they would like to see the Commissions help sponsor and put on. The Commissions would like direction from the associations, and not the other way around. We would rather develop programs based on their needs.
 - Is there a possibility of revisiting a needs assessment?
 - We should begin reaching out to the different court associations' education committees about wanting to collaborate more with them. Reach out to figure out how we can collaborate with them in the future.
 - We should always be looking for whether there are areas on a substantive law topic that may be covered at the association's conference, which might be related to race, gender, or language access.
 - For example, on the 2017 DMCJA Spring Conference schema there is a topic entitled "Civility and Procedural Fairness" which seems to be an area where one could talk about the recent ABA Rule "Don't Call Me Honey." Or another area of possible collaboration is on the topic covering immigration issues—which is a topic that Gender and Justice has historically been engaged in.
- The timing of the request for proposals can become an issue if it is not consistent year to year. It would be helpful if the associations' education committees can let the Commissions know further (at least 2-3 months) in advance when their proposal deadlines are.
- The judges like more practical topics, actual things that a trial judge can do to increase fairness and the perceptions of justice for marginalized populations—whether it be by court rule, legislative changes, etc.

Models for Delivering Education Beyond Individual Conference Proposals

- The Commissions have resources that could be put towards a pilot project exploring alternative methods of education.
- One resource that seems to get used a lot are benchbooks. What about incorporating videos into benchbooks?
 - Possible topics for piloting short tutorial/instructional videos:
 - Jury Selection
 - Mental Health Hearings
 - Other areas where Commissions have created benchbooks
 - It would also be nice to do a survey to see if judicial officers are actually using benchbooks
 - We need to be incorporating a marketing component into the release of our benchbooks. One idea was to raffle off the most current benchbook during judicial conference trainings. It would build excitement, desire, and enthusiasm about the benchbooks.
 - However, it becomes an issue when some of the benchbooks are not regularly updated.
- Checklists are also helpful resources that are used frequently
- There was an idea of having follow-up sessions (after a judicial conference) available on video or DVD. Often times there is not enough time during the conference to cover the topic, but we could use the conferences as opportunities to peak interest and then have follow-up videos or webinars available for more in-depth training. This method would make education extended and keeps it alive and ongoing.—There was a question as to whether there was a demand for this sort of follow-up training.

Topic Areas of Interest

- **SCJA - Money bail, minimum bail amounts, and bail determinations without regard to financial status**
- **SCJA - Women in the military and sexual abuse, sexual harassment, rape, and the fallout from that as it presents itself in courts**
- **SCJA - “Super Predators”** – What preceded the juvenile justice over-reaction to young people of color, which led to the increase in the number of states who lowered the age of youth to be treated as adults. What happened to judicial discretion on whether youth are charged as adults.
 - There is a documentary that could help frame this issue
 - This is a topic that could also fit into the topic of Mass Incarceration –maybe do a plenary
 - Would be a good topic to get policy makers involved in
- **Updated Language Access Plans (Interpreter Commission)** – Members of the Interpreter Commission are currently working on an update to their Model Language Access Plan. A Language Access Plan is a detailed document that addresses all the areas where language barriers prevent access to the courts. Courts’ use of Language Access Plans is highly encouraged, and in some instances required. The new Model Plan is going to be completed and released by

next year, 2017. It would be a good opportunity to get on judges and court administrators' radars.

- **Case Management** (for DMCJA) – How triaging works in public defender offices. Studies show that overworked public defenders triage cases. There are instances when this triaging has a racial impact. There is a teacher (Richardson?) at UC Irvine who has done some research on this topic. Triaging is not something specific to public defenders—it can be applicable to any case management flow topic. Think about instances of routine continuances, continuances when defendant is incarcerated, and the impact that it would have on the individual whose case is being continued (whether it is against their best interest). May affect people who are out of custody, who have to travel long ways to get to court and may not have a vehicle or a license.
- **Implicit Bias in the Jury** – Possible topic to work with Dr. Anthony Greenwald, creator of the implicit bias test. Dr. Greenwald is interested in a program that gets into how we make change within the system—particularly looking at jury trials.
- **Mass Incarceration and Judicial Accountability** – The MJC did a program last year on mass incarceration, but it did not cover judicial accountability. For that program, there was data that was never before compiled and shared. It covered some of the sentencing data from the birth of the sentencing reform act to today, how different sentencing practices affected the incarcerated population, and how Washington looks in comparison to the national landscape. Washington is hardly affected by the war on drugs, but we do have a lot of 3-strikers.
 - Studies have shown that judges are more “tough on crime” when they are up for reelection. Do we have data on this? Is there something we can do to guard against harsh sentencing?
- **The Intersection of Civil Legal Needs and Multiple Complex Issues** – More and more pro-se litigants have been resorting to courts to help solve legal problems, and courts have become overburdened by individuals seeking legal help, of which the courts cannot give.
 - Is there an opportunity to do a collaborative conference amongst all court levels to talk about the civil legal needs issues that courts commonly confront?
 - Is there a systematic approach that can be taken to help solve some of these issues?
 - What CAN courts do to help self-represented litigants seek justice through the courts?
 - We will never serve all of peoples needs through legal aid
 - Partnering with libraries? – The use of the law libraries now is different than it used to be. The library now is the first line for pro-se litigants. Can courts and local libraries partner together to make access to legal resources more available? Community libraries are much less intimidating and burdensome to get to than the courthouse library.
 - What about access to legal information for individuals who are incarcerated? We should also address this. (This is an area that the GJCOM Incarcerated Women and Girls Committee is looking into, but only in the area of family law)
 - Another topic area that falls into this category is “Access to Legal Information and Solutions”
 - Judges aren’t familiar with where access is lacking
 - How are frontline staff affected?
 - Individuals who are incarcerated, both in jails and prisons

- **Seek Input from Tribal State Court Consortium** on possible topics involving history of state and tribal court jurisdiction
- **Social Sciences**
 - How do you differentiate junk science from valid research?
 - This could be a topic that all of the Commissions can collaborate on—bring in different examples
 - “Superpredators”
 - DV Batterers treatment
 - Justice Stephens has good contacts for presenters on this topic
 - How can judges access social science research more easily?

How Do We Move Forward?

- Long-term communication is key so that we know what one another is doing. Share information about planned programming with other Commissions and groups.
- Possible ways of collaboration with Associations’ Education Committees
 - Checklist that could be incorporated into the proposal forms that ask whether the topic affects race, gender, language access
 - Can the Commissions review proposals to see if there are areas of collaboration?
 - Some way of looking at topics through an equity lens for each proposal
- Short-term: We need to be talking to education committees and asking them where are areas of possible collaboration. Are there certain trainings that might be ripe for collaboration?
- Initiative – Let’s do outreach with the education committees to let them know what we are trying to do—to be more integrative and collaborative with courtwide education.
 - We want to know what their suggestions are for collaboration.
 - They have to know that we want to work with them moving forward.

2017 Legislative Development Timeline



The legislative session begins the second Monday in January.

Regular 105-day Session - first year of the biennium - odd numbered years.

Supplemental 60-day Session - second year of the biennium - even numbered years.

June

- BJA prioritizes budget requests (June 17th).

July

- Follow-up from BJA request legislation solicitation letters that were sent in January.

August

- Supreme Court Budget Committee presentation (August 4th).

September

- Supreme Court Administrative En Banc - approve 2017-2019 Budget Request (September 23rd).
- First meeting of BJA Legislative Committee - member orientation and overview of 2017 BJA legislative agenda development (September 26th).

October

- Results of Judicial Needs Assessment available
- Second meeting of the BJA Legislative Committee - Review and recommend 2017-2019 BJA legislative agenda (October 21st).

November

- Get approval of legislative agenda (as proposed by the BJA Legislative Committee) from the full BJA (November 18th).
- BJA Legislative Committee meets to strategically plan the proactive approach to lobby the legislative agenda.
- Get Z drafts for the proposed legislation from the Code Reviser.

November - December

- Get sponsors and signatures on request legislation.
- Meet with key legislators to review legislative agenda and distribute Legislator's Guide to the Judiciary.
- Distribute the updated Legislator's Guide to the Judiciary.

December

- Submit bills to Legislature (Profile).



**Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)
Legislative Committee**

BJA Legislative Request Cover Sheet

Title of Request

Requiring Court Interpreter Costs in All Cases and Court-ordered or Court Managed Programs

Requesting Entity (Organization & Contact Person)

Washington State Supreme Court Interpreter Commission
Washington Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Interpreter Program/Reimbursement Program
Contact: Robert Lichtenberg
Robert.lichtenberg@courts.wa.gov

Background of Request

This language change was last submitted as part of an AOC budget-request legislation to cover court interpreter costs during the 2013 legislative session. At that time, it did not pass out of committee due to opposition from the WA Association of Counties because the proposed language change would not come with additional state funding for local courts to cover the anticipated costs.

Summary/Justification of Request

This language change and new language addition is needed to bring courts into compliance with DOJ and BJA policy by authorizing the use of court funds for the provision of language access services in all court-related functions and services.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, as interpreted by the DOJ in its 2010 policy clarification letter, requires that recipients of federal funding provide language access in all court proceedings in which a limited-English speaker (LEP) is a party, witness, or a parent or guardian or otherwise subject to a court's jurisdiction or order. In 2012, the BJA passed a resolution to the effect that court-appointed interpreters are be provided at no cost to LEP persons in all cases, criminal and civil.

The DOJ has also interpreted Title VI as requiring that courts cover the costs for language access to court-ordered programs as well as court services for LEP persons.

RCW(s) Impacted (provide red-lined copies if possible)

RCW 2.43.040 (See red-lined language below)

Levels of Court Impacted:

All levels of courts.

Is there a fiscal impact?

Yes. However, nearly all state courts have stated in a survey conducted by the Interpreter Commission that they are already covering civil case costs regardless of the existing statutory provision allowing them to

impose costs of interpreter services on non-indigent LEP persons pursuant to a GR 34 proceeding. Funding for this request has been made through the AOC Supreme Court budgeting process, and the request for interpreter funding was prioritized as #1.

Recommended Legislative Strategy

This legislative action request should accompany the Supreme Court's budget request legislation for additional funding for the court reimbursement program. Independently of the budget request, this legislative proposal should be advanced so as to explicitly bring state statutes into compliance with federal law.

County fiscal officials should be informed that these costs are already being paid out of county/state funds by the courts and that any increases as a result of the language change per se would be negligible.

Potential Opposition

County budget officials and executives

Possible Bill Sponsors

Rep. Christine Kilduff, co-chair, House Judiciary Committee

If the bill has an impact on stakeholders, briefly summarize the impact for each affected group and their positions:

Stakeholders Impacted:

1. County Budget Officials/Court Administrators:
 - A). Impact is fiscal and operational; while courts are already paying for civil case interpretation costs and telephonic interpreting at court service counters, the new language clearly requiring the courts to pay for interpreters for court-ordered programs, such as an in-patient program for substance abuse or anger management treatment, will create opposition because this cost is a new one and the cost is not yet estimated. However, current federal law under Title VI may apply directly to any sub-recipient of federal funding, which would mean that such programs would have a clear obligation to provide language access services and seek reimbursement from the court if this is authorized.
 - B). The operational impact would be for court staff to report court-wide data to the AOC under the court reimbursement program reporting requirements, should it be eligible to receive reimbursement funding. It is expected that this may require additional staff resources for some of the smaller courts seeking to receive reimbursement funding, so some opposition is possible to the implementation and operation of a reporting component.
2. Judges and the Public: Both would benefit from language authorizing the appointment and payment of interpreters for several court-related events: civil cases, public front-counter services, and court-ordered participation in treatment or community service programs for which the court retains jurisdiction over the LEP person. All parties' communications will be effective and enable LEP persons to fully participate in the courts.
3. LEP Parties/families: This would remove the chilling effect of the current language of 2.43.040(3) on LEP persons who have legal matters of a civil nature.

RCW(s) Impacted:

RCW 2.43.040

Fees and expenses—Cost of providing interpreter—Reimbursement.

(1) Interpreters appointed according to this chapter are entitled to a reasonable fee for their services and shall be reimbursed for actual expenses which are reasonable as provided in this section.

(2) In all legal proceedings in which the non-English-speaking person is a party, or is subpoenaed or summoned by the appointing authority or is otherwise compelled by the appointing authority to appear, including criminal and civil proceedings, grand jury proceedings, coroner's inquests, mental health commitment proceedings, and other legal proceedings initiated by agencies of government, the cost of providing the interpreter shall be borne by the governmental body initiating the legal proceedings.

~~(3) In other legal proceedings, the cost of providing the interpreter shall be borne by the non-English-speaking person unless such person is indigent according to adopted standards of the body. In such a case the cost shall be an administrative cost of the governmental body under the authority of which the legal proceeding is conducted.~~

~~(4) The cost of providing the interpreter is a taxable cost of any proceeding in which costs ordinarily are taxed.~~

(3) Subject to the availability of funds specifically appropriated therefor, the administrative office of the courts shall reimburse the appointing authority for up to one-half of the payment to the interpreter where an interpreter is appointed by a judicial officer in a proceeding before a court at public expense and:

(a) The interpreter appointed is an interpreter certified by the administrative office of the courts or is a qualified interpreter registered by the administrative office of the courts in a noncertified language, or where the necessary language is not certified or registered, the interpreter has been qualified by the judicial officer pursuant to this chapter;

(b) The court conducting the legal proceeding has an approved language assistance plan that complies with RCW 2.43.090; and

(c) The fee paid to the interpreter for services is in accordance with standards established by the administrative office of the courts.

NEW SECTIONS

(4) The cost of providing language interpreting services to non-English speaking individuals who are accessing court-managed or -operated programs and services provided by court staff and which are provided to the public, shall be borne by the governmental entity providing or funding such programs or services regardless of whether or not such court-related programs and services are related to any legal proceeding involving the non-English speaking individual.

(5) In all instances in which the non-English-speaking person is ordered or otherwise compelled by the appointing authority to complete any program or activity as a condition of any agreement, sentence, or other compliance plan entered into by the court or as part of a court-endorsed program managed by the court or on behalf of the court, the governmental body shall bear the cost of interpreter services necessary for the non-English speaking person to meaningfully participate in and complete such program or activity.



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)
Legislative Committee

BJA Legislative Request Cover Sheet

Title of Request

Change in Oath Requirements for Court Interpreters

Requesting Entity (Organization & Contact Person)

Washington State Supreme Court Interpreter Commission
Washington Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Interpreter Program/Reimbursement Program
Contact: Robert Lichtenberg
Robert.lichtenberg@courts.wa.gov

Background of Request

The Interpreter Commission voted at its meeting on December 4, 2015 to revise both RCW 2.42.050 and RCW 2.43.050 to only require that certified or registered interpreters be administered an oath only once, such as upon being issued a court interpreting credential from the AOC or the Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ODHH, an agency within DSHS). This is modelled after a similar provision for court interpreters authorized to work in Oregon Courts.

Summary/Justification of Request

Currently, spoken language court interpreters credentialed by the AOC must have a biennial oath administered by a judge or notary and filed with the AOC. The oath must be administered between October 1 and December 31 every two years under the program's rules. This oath administration must be verified by a signed and notarized form sent by the interpreter to the AOC. For sign language interpreters, the oath must be administered every time they are appointed. With over 330 AOC-credentialed interpreters in WA and in other states across the country and over 25 approved ASL interpreters, this exacts a burden on court staff and judges as well as the interpreters. To improve efficiency in the administration of the court interpreter program and to reduce the biennial oath burden on court staff and interpreters and the inefficient use of court time when swearing in ASL interpreters, the statutory provisions should be changed to require only that an oath be administered once, at the time they receive their credentials from the AOC or from ODHH.

RCW(s) Impacted (provide red-lined copies if possible)

- 1. Statute: RCW 2.42.050

Description: Change to "permanent" oath to be consistent with similar provision in 2.43

Language:

Oath

- (1) Every qualified interpreter appointed under this chapter in a judicial or administrative proceeding shall, before beginning to interpret upon receiving their credential pursuant to WAC 388-818-500 et.seq., take an permanent oath that a true interpretation will be made to the person being examined of all the proceedings in a manner which the person understands, and that the interpreter will repeat the statements of the person being examined to the court or other agency conducting the proceedings, to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment.

(2). Every qualified interpreter appointed under this chapter in a judicial or administrative proceeding shall take an oath that a true interpretation will be made to the person being examined of all the proceedings in a manner which the person understands, and that the interpreter will repeat the statements of the person being examined to the court or other agency conducting the proceedings, to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment.

2. **Statute:** RCW 2.43.050

Description: Change oath period to "permanent" instead of every two years.

Oath

(1) Upon certification or registration ~~and every two years thereafter~~, certified or registered interpreters shall take an oath, affirming that the interpreter will make a true interpretation to the person being examined of all the proceedings in a language which the person understands, and that the interpreter will repeat the statements of the person being examined to the court or agency conducting the proceedings, in the English language, to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment. The administrative office of the courts shall maintain a record of the oath in the same manner that the list of certified and registered interpreters is maintained.

(2) Before any person serving as an interpreter for the court or agency begins to interpret, the appointing authority shall require the interpreter to state ~~the person's~~ their name on the record and whether the person is a certified or registered interpreter. If the interpreter is not a certified or registered interpreter, the interpreter must submit the interpreter's qualifications on the record.

(3) Before beginning to interpret, every interpreter appointed under this chapter shall take an oath unless the interpreter is a certified or registered interpreter. ~~who has taken the oath within the last two years as required in subsection (1) of this section~~ The oath must affirm that the interpreter will make a true interpretation to the person being examined of all the proceedings in a language which the person understands, and that the interpreter will repeat the statements of the person being examined to the court or agency conducting the proceedings, in the English language, to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment.

(2) Before any person serving as an interpreter for the court or agency begins to interpret, the appointing authority shall require the interpreter to state ~~the person's~~ their name on the record and whether the person is a certified or registered interpreter. If the interpreter is not a certified or registered interpreter, the interpreter must submit the interpreter's qualifications on the record.

Levels of Court Impacted

All levels of courts have judges that can sign the form, so all court judges and commissioners would be positively impacted by the reduction in frequency of oath administration.

Is there a fiscal impact?

No.

Recommended Legislative Strategy

This is a request to improve efficiency in the use of court personnel so a sponsor from the judiciary committees within one or both legislative chambers would be helpful as well as getting sponsorship guidance from the three major court judges associations. This is an "efficiency" bill and should have traction there as there is no fiscal impact.

Potential Opposition

None. However, this may require a review of the Rules of Evidence related to administration of an oath to people identified for the record.

Possible Bill Sponsors

A legislator on one of the chambers' judiciary committees.

If the bill has an impact on stakeholders, briefly summarize the impact for each affected group and their positions:

This bill primarily impacts both court personnel and individual interpreters in the same way: it reduces the frequency of need for oaths to be administered by the courts with the interpreter present. Oftentimes interpreters are working outside of the country or are out of state when the oaths are needed, so it is a challenge for them to make arrangements for a judge or a notary to sign the paperwork. It also reduces the involvement of AOC staff to track down interpreters that have not submitted an oath when due.



**Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)
Legislative Committee**

BJA Legislative Request Cover Sheet

Title of Request

To Remove Outdated Statutory Language Pertaining to Court ASL Interpreters under RCW 2.42

Requesting Entity (Organization & Contact Person)

WA Supreme Court Interpreter Commission and Department of Social and Health Services' Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

AOC: Robert W. Lichtenberg

DSHS/ODHH: Berle Ross or Deborah O'Willow

Background of Request

The term "impaired person" is confusing in this day and age and should be redefined in a more neutral fashion. The community of deaf and hard of hearing people do not consider themselves "impaired" and to many the term is highly offensive and creates negative connotations that have no real import. The matter here is about communication, which is a two way street and hearing people are equally impaired when it comes to their lack of understanding or use of visual languages like sign language.

New definition needed to create a "certified ASL court interpreter" designation in accordance with language of WAC 388-818- 500 et. seq., and a new corresponding definition is needed for "qualified interpreter".

Also, naming convention for Office of Deaf Services should be updated to state "Office of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing". Reference to the provision of interpreter names to be secured from regional service centers should be stricken because the regional service centers have no obligation to provide courts with names of ODHH-approved interpreters. They are a source of qualified interpreter's names but have no obligation to vet their credentials for court-related work.

Summary/Justification of Request

The two statutory provisions in question were written at a time when the listed ASL interpreter certifications were in use. The listed certifications have been discontinued and newer certification designations have been added.

ODHH passed WAC 388-818-500 et. seq., creating new criteria for the designation of "court-certified" ASL interpreters under their RCW 2.42.170

This request is to update the statutory language to make it more usable, relevant, and current.

RCW(s) Impacted (provide red-lined copies if possible)

1. **Statute:** RCW 2.42.110

Description: Definitions.

Language:

Problematic Language: (see underlined, italicized language, subject to change by ODH)

As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Impaired person" means a person who, because of a hearing or speech impairment, cannot readily understand or communicate in spoken language; and includes persons who are deaf, deaf and blind, speech impaired, or hard of hearing.

(2) "Qualified interpreter" means a visual language interpreter who is certified by the state or is certified by the registry of interpreters for the deaf to hold the comprehensive skills certificate or both certificates of interpretation and transliteration, or an interpreter who can readily translate statements of speech impaired persons into spoken language.

(3) "Intermediary interpreter" means a hearing impaired interpreter who holds a reverse skills certificate by the state or is certified by the registry of interpreters for the deaf with a reverse skills certificate, who meets the requirements of RCW 2.42.130, and who is able to assist in providing an accurate interpretation between spoken and sign language or between variants of sign language by acting as an intermediary between a hearing impaired person and a qualified hearing interpreter.

(4) "Appointing authority" means the presiding officer or similar official of any court, department, board, commission, agency, licensing authority, or legislative body of the state or of any political subdivision

Levels of Court Impacted

All trial courts

Is there a fiscal impact?

No.

Recommended Legislative Strategy

This is a "clean-up" bill request so that it protects public confidence in the language of the laws as written and it also reduces implicit bias that is caused by incorrect use of language.

Potential Opposition

None

Possible Bill Sponsors

A member of either chambers' judiciary committee.

If the bill has an impact on stakeholders, briefly summarize the impact for each affected group and their positions:

Change in the statutory language would be a positive impact as it reduces public and court staff confusion, enhances public trust and contributes to the fair and impartial administration of justice.



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Legislative Committee

BJA Legislative Request Cover Sheet

Title of Request

To Remove Dead Letter Statutory Language

Requesting Entity (Organization & Contact Person)

WA Supreme Court Interpreter Commission

Background of Request

The two statutory provisions in question were ruled unconstitutional by the WA Supreme Court in the case of *Patrice v. Murphy*, 136 Wash.2d 845 (1998).

Summary/Justification of Request

Statutory provisions that are ruled unconstitutional should either be removed from the books or the language therein revised to comply with the provisions of the WA state and federal Constitutional provisions. The Legislature intended for interpreters to be provided during arrests and police interrogations, but those provisions were part of a bill for the appointment of interpreters for the deaf in court and did not comport with the single subject matter of the original bill which was related to "court costs".

RCW(s) Impacted (provide red-lined copies if possible)

1. **Statute:** RCW 2.42.120

Description: Sections (4) and (5) need to be removed, as it was ruled unconstitutional under *Patrice v. Murphy*.

Language:

Appointment of interpreter—Responsibility for compensation—Reimbursement.

- (1) If a hearing impaired person is a party or witness at any stage of a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding in the state or in a political subdivision, including but not limited to civil and criminal court proceedings, grand jury proceedings, proceedings before a magistrate, juvenile proceedings, adoption proceedings, mental health commitment proceedings, and any proceeding in which a hearing impaired person may be subject to confinement or criminal sanction, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings.
- (2) If the parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile brought before a court is hearing impaired, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings.
- (3) If a hearing impaired person participates in a program or activity ordered by a court as part of the sentence or order of disposition, required as part of a diversion agreement or deferred prosecution program, or required as a condition of probation or parole, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter to interpret exchange of information during the program or activity.
- (4) If a law enforcement agency conducts a criminal investigation involving the interviewing of a hearing impaired person, whether as a victim, witness, or suspect, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter throughout the investigation. Whenever a law enforcement agency conducts a criminal investigation involving the interviewing of a minor child whose parent,

guardian, or custodian is hearing impaired, whether as a victim, witness, or suspect, the appointing authority shall appoint and pay for a qualified interpreter throughout the investigation. No employee of the law enforcement agency who has responsibilities other than interpreting may be appointed as the qualified interpreter.

(5) If a hearing impaired person is arrested for an alleged violation of a criminal law the arresting officer or the officer's supervisor shall, at the earliest possible time, procure and arrange payment for a qualified interpreter for any notification of rights, warning, interrogation, or taking of a statement. No employee of the law enforcement agency who has responsibilities other than interpreting may be appointed as the qualified interpreter.

Levels of Court Impacted

None as the provisions are unenforceable.

Is there a fiscal impact?

No.

Recommended Legislative Strategy

This is a "clean-up" bill request so that it protects public confidence in the rule of law. Dead letter laws are confusing to the public and to court staff and are misleading. This should be supported by the legislative judiciary committees, so finding a sponsor who understands this and works within the judiciary committee of either chamber would be beneficial.

Potential Opposition

None

Possible Bill Sponsors

A member of either chambers' judiciary committee.

If the bill has an impact on stakeholders, briefly summarize the impact for each affected group and their positions:

This bill request would have no impact other than to have the language on the books "current". One could say that this would be a positive impact as it reduces public confusion, enhances public trust and contributes to the efficient administration of justice.

Committee Reports



Interpreter Commission- Issues Committee
Tuesday, August 2 (12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m)
Teleconference

MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:

Judge Beall
Thea Jennings
Linda Nobel

AOC Staff:

James Wells

Members Absent:

Kristi Cruz
Alma Zuniga

I Call to Order

- Previous meeting minutes approved with modifications.

II Update on Revisions on GR11.2

Ms. Nobel updated the Committee on the progress of a group primarily made up of members from Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society (NOTIS) who are reviewing the court interpreter Code of Conduct. The group has met on the phone two times since the last Issues Committee meeting and has met about six times overall. The group is going through the code canon by canon and have two more to go. Then they plan to review their work and make final edits. They hope to have something ready for the Committee to look at before the next Committee meeting.

The Committee discussed the initial suggestion from the Interpreter Commission to form a separate sub-committee to review the Code of Conduct. However, they didn't feel it would be necessary since three members of the Commission, Ms. Nobel, Mr. Mattix, and Ms. Lumsden, have been involved in the NOTIS group's work.

III Move Portuguese from Registered Language to Certified Language

The Committee discussed moving Portuguese from a registered language to a certified language. AOC staff explained that they had been notified that the National Center for State Courts had an available Portuguese interpreting exam and that a number of states were using the test. A number of interpreters had passed the test. AOC staff also

explained that there the Portuguese interpreters who had planned on taking the registered test this year were supportive of moving Portuguese the certified category.

MOTION: The Issue Committee recommends moving Portuguese from the registered language category to the certified language category. Current registered interpreters will have 3 years to take and pass the certified oral exam to maintain their credentials.

IV Next Meeting

- September 1, 2016, 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM

Motion Summary
The Issue Committee recommends moving Portuguese from the registered language category to the certified language category. Current registered interpreters will have 3 years to take and pass the certified oral exam to maintain their credentials.

Action Item Summary	
Ms. Nobel – Share the draft of revisions of GR11.2 with the Issues Committee when available.	<i>Future Action</i>



Interpreter Commission- Issues Committee
Tuesday, September 13 (12:25 p.m. – 1:00 p.m)
Teleconference

MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:

Judge Beall
Thea Jennings
Linda Nobel

Members Absent:

Kristi Cruz
Alma Zuniga

AOC Staff:

Robert Lichtenberg
James Wells

Guest:

Lynne Lumsden

I Call to Order

II Update on Revisions on GR11.2

The Committee discussed the progress of a group primarily made up of members from Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society (NOTIS) who are reviewing the court interpreter Code of Conduct. They discussed what initiated the current review of the code of conduct. A number of interpreters felt part of the code need to be updated and possibly inaccurate in some places. Also the Interpreter Commission had begun looking at revising GR11.2 in the past but the work was never completed. The group felt that reviewing the entire code would be a better approach than looking to fix just fixing individual spots.

The NOTIS group looked at other interpreting organizations' codes including, the American Society of the International Association for Testing and Materials, National Center for State Courts, National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators and the International Association of Conference Interpreters.

The Committee discussed the background of the members of the NOTIS group, which is made up of about seven interpreters. The group felt that input from someone with a legal background would be necessary for certain canon, for example the canon that discusses confidentiality. Additional information to help interpreters understand their decision when to disclose information would be beneficial. They NOTIS group has been meeting almost weekly over the past few months.

The Committee discussed how to best way to proceed may be to have the NOTIS group to continue their work. Then a second group with an attorney, possibly the Issues Committee, could review their work and provide legal input. A more final draft of the GR

11.2 revisions could then be presented at the Interpreter Commission meeting in December.

III

- The meeting minutes from the August 2 meeting were approved.

Action Item Summary	
Ms. Nobel will help provide information to Judge Beall for her oral report at the September Interpreter Commission meeting.	<i>Ongoing</i>

DRAFT



Interpreter Commission- Education Committee
September 21, 2016 (12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)
Teleconference

MEETING MINUTES

Members Present:

Sam Mattix
Lynne Lumsden
Eileen Farley

AOC Staff:

Robert Lichtenberg
James Wells

Absent

Fona Sugg
Linda Noble

I. Meeting Called to Order

- Call to Order at 12:05

II. Old Business

Implementation of Interpreter CEU Policy

The Committee discussed implementation of the recent policy changes regarding Continuing Education Units (CEUs) and how they would carry over from cycle to cycle. The new policy is not reflected on all the webpages of the online interpreter policy manual. The Committee also discussed the delay of implementing the new CEU categories on the Interpreter Profile System where interpreters log their CEUs. AOC explained that it would take additional time to update the profile system since it required major changes to the internal database, including how the number of credits are stored and how they auto-calculated in interpreter profiles. There are additional changes IT requests from the Interpreter Program and the Program and the AOC IT department are currently exploring the best options to make these changes. In the meantime, AOC staff plans has a temporary solution that involves notifying interpreters and updating the website with a PDF that will list the continuing education classes with the correct number of credits under the new three category system.

Calendar of Training

AOC staff discussed the new format for the Calendar of Trainings. The calendar was made into an Excel spreadsheet that would make it easier to sort the list by time, training audience and other elements.

Purpose and Scope of the Education Committee

The Committee decided that table the discussion of purpose and scope of the Education Committee since the membership of the Committee would be changing after the next Interpreter Commission meeting and it would be more appropriate once the new members are in place.

III. New Business

Judicial Officer and Court Staff Training Proposals

The Committee discussed upcoming training opportunities for judicial officers and court staff. The end of September would be the deadline for proposals for the Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators (AWSCA) and the Superior Court Judges Association (SCJA) spring conferences in 2017. AOC staff had hoped to have a plenary session at a joint AWSCA and SCJA session about the new Language Access Plan (LAP). However, a session about court budgeting and involved interpreters was already planned, so there might not be an available session. The Committee also discussed how District and Municipal courts sometimes have their own independent LAPs apart from Superior courts. However, courts often collaborate on an LAP and have one LAP that covers multiple courts in a region.

The Committee discussed the progress of the new LAP plan for state courts. Most of the policy component has been completed, however, the Department of Justice (DOJ) recently released a new document about LAPs. So the LAP Work Group planned to review their current work in light of this new DOJ document. The Work Group hoped to circulate a draft LAP among the Interpreter Commission members before the December meeting. The draft LAP may also be released to stakeholders and the public for comment before the meeting so the Commission may have feedback to discuss.

Joint Commissions Education Workgroup Meeting

The Committee discussed the Joint Commissions Education Workgroup Meeting held in August. Cynthia Delostrinos, the Supreme Courts Commission's Manager called the conference together, which included members of the Supreme Court Commissions, some members of the Washington State Supreme Court, and representatives from groups such as the SCJA.

Succession Planning

The current Education Committee chair's term on the Interpreter Commission would be ending after the September Commission meeting and the Committee discussed the future members of the Committee. Justice González may have a person in mind to chair the Education Committee, however, other members could submit their name to him if they were interested in becoming the new chair.

Action Items	
AOC Staff – Send proposals for the AWSCA, SCJA, and DMCJA proposals to Committee members.	<i>Future Action</i>
AOC Staff – Send Joint Commissions Education Workgroup documents to Interpreter Commission electronically for the next meeting.	<i>Future Action</i>
AOC Staff – Update court interpreter policy manual and add notification to Interpreter Profile System and CEU webpage	<i>Ongoing</i>

Disciplinary Committee Conference Call

May 11, 2016

Discussion Summary

Members Present: Judge Theresa Doyle, Sam Mattix, Alma Zuniga

AOC Staff Present: Robert Lichtenberg, James Wells

The Disciplinary Committee had a teleconference to discuss the remaining 23 interpreters who had not completed their compliance requirements for the 2014-2015 compliance cycle. AOC staff had made recommendations prior to the meeting for each interpreter. For each interpreter the recommendation was either to give the interpreter an extension of time to complete their requirements while maintaining their certification, or to suspend the interpreter's credentials until they completed their requirements.

The Committee discussed the recommendations and reasoning behind them. Factors that were considered for each interpreter included: the interpreter's history of compliance with biannual reporting requirements in recent years; how many requirements the interpreter had completed for the 2014-2015 cycle; how recently the interpreter had received their credentials; whether or not the interpreter had contacted the AOC with a plan to come into compliance.

The Committee reviewed and modified the recommendations based on the discussion. The Committee decided:

- Presiding judges and court administrators would be contacted via listserv about the interpreters who were suspended and those that were given extensions. The presiding judges and court administrators informed that the interpreter given extensions would have to be sworn in every time they appear in court per Interpreter Commission Policy
- The interpreters would be informed that they would be given until July 1 to finish completed their compliance requirements before facing further sanctions.
- Three interpreters who were one of the only credentialed interpreters in their language or had indicated special circumstances in their previous contact with the AOC would receive phone calls by AOC staff.

Washington Court Interpreter Bi-Annual Reporting Compliance Results

2014-2015 Reporting Period

Reinstated Interpreters

The interpreters below have completed all of their compliance requirements and are fully reinstated.

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
Courtney	Acostagrates	Spanish	10732
Patsy	Martinez	Spanish	4820
Eugenia	Munday	Spanish	4642

Granted Further Extension

The following interpreter has been given a further extension to come into compliance. The interpreter on the list below remain credentialed court interpreters until further notice. However, he will need to be sworn in anytime he appears in court.

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
James	Trinh	Vietnamese	4697

Suspended Interpreters

The interpreters below have had their court interpreter credentials suspended and have been given a deadline to come into compliance. Their names have been removed from our list of credentialed court interpreters. Pursuant to RCW 2.43, these interpreters may not, with limited exception, be used as an interpreter in court proceedings in Washington State. If they come into compliance by their deadline, then their credentials will be reinstated. If they do not, they may have their credentials revoked.

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
Julsimo	Frankenberger	Czech	10803
Yemane	Gebreemicael	Amharic	10806
Tatiana	Nazarco	Romanian	10355
Ana Maria	Nemes	Romanian	10807
Yasemin	San	Turkish	10810

Decertified Interpreters

The interpreters below have had their credentials revoked. Their names have been removed for our list of credentialed court interpreters. Pursuant to RCW 2.43, these interpreters may not, with limited exception, be used as an interpreter in court proceedings in Washington State.

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
Frank	Barcelo	Spanish	10346
Tina	Machuca	Spanish	10443
Farjam	Majd	Farsi	10708
Sara	Romero Aguirre	Spanish	4572
Zonia	Ziada	Spanish	4718
Trung	Le	Vietnamese	10131
Andra	Niedoborski	Romanian	10802
Amalia	Sancha	Spanish	10666
Tara	Sefrioui	Farsi	10801
San Kip	Thluai	Burmese	10808

Other Non-Active Interpreters

The following interpreters were on the previous list as being suspended or given an extension. These interpreters have not had their credentials revoked, but they are no longer on our active list for the reasons below.

Interpreters who have retired:

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
Rosita	Dodd	Spanish	4567

Interpreters who have passed away:

First Name	Last Name	Language	AOC ID #
Bruno	Cuenca	Tagalog	10617
Edward	Pino	Spanish	4833

Court Interpreter Program Reports

Registered Language Interpreter Testing Results

Summer 2016

Danute Musteikis

Lithuanian

Ioana Paulat

German

Cristina Moldovan-Amaral

Romanian

Calculations for Reimbursement for FY 17

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Court Name	Reimbursable Costs FY16	Reimbursable Costs FY15	Average of Costs FY15 and FY16	Percent of each of Court's Avg from Total of Avgs	Contract Amount FY16	Contract Amount FY17	Change in Contract from FY 16 to 17	
1								
2	\$22,964	\$14,936	\$18,950.01	1.86%	\$13,669	\$11,340.46	\$2,329.00	
3	\$45,062	\$7,325	\$41,193.51	4.04%	\$21,915	\$24,651.89	\$2,736.73	
4	\$23,074	\$25,095	\$24,084.54	2.36%	\$16,575	\$14,413.18	\$2,161.78	
5	\$3,751	\$5,498	\$4,624.61	0.45%	\$3,145	\$2,767.35	\$377.91	
6	\$8,474	\$8,895	\$8,684.58	0.85%	\$5,217	\$5,197.21	\$19.98	
7	\$142,608	\$137,123	\$139,865.10	13.71%	\$69,619	\$83,701.04	\$14,081.72	
8	\$8,315	\$10,408	\$9,361.00	0.92%	\$5,423	\$5,602.01	\$178.82	
9	\$10,322	\$10,657	\$10,489.71	1.03%	\$6,406	\$6,277.47	\$128.24	
10	\$7,129	\$7,555	\$7,342.22	0.72%	\$4,158	\$4,393.88	\$235.56	
11	\$12,221	\$11,461	\$11,840.79	1.16%	\$5,320	\$7,086.01	\$1,765.73	
12	\$24,115	\$17,733	\$20,924.35	2.05%	\$14,254	\$12,521.99	\$1,732.35	
13	\$23,025	\$22,525	\$22,775.00	2.23%	\$12,574	\$13,629.50	\$1,055.03	
14	\$30,705	\$30,746	\$30,725.66	3.01%	\$20,495	\$18,387.50	\$2,107.07	
15	\$40,691	\$40,611	\$40,650.98	3.98%	\$25,995	\$24,327.22	\$1,667.46	
16	\$13,743	\$15,652	\$14,697.50	1.44%	\$9,843	\$8,795.59	\$1,047.69	
17	\$11,233	\$10,904	\$11,068.67	1.09%	\$6,124	\$6,623.95	\$500.03	
18	\$15,823	\$8,812	\$12,317.46	1.21%	\$4,676	\$7,371.28	\$2,694.97	
19	\$5,994	\$5,972	\$5,982.88	0.59%	\$3,947	\$3,580.40	\$356.59	
20	\$9,174	\$12,869	\$11,021.50	1.08%	\$8,328	\$6,595.72	\$1,732.51	
21	\$4,429	\$5,941	\$5,184.98	0.51%	\$3,181	\$3,102.91	\$77.80	
22	\$23,112	\$22,350	\$22,731.13	2.23%	\$13,952	\$13,603.24	\$348.92	
23	\$142,906	\$153,585	\$148,245.61	14.53%	\$93,896	\$88,716.28	\$5,179.95	
24	\$1,465	\$661	\$1,062.74	0.10%	\$730	\$635.98	\$93.76	
25	\$520	\$719	\$619.60	0.06%	\$374	\$370.79	\$3.08	
26	\$23,235	\$22,438	\$22,836.25	2.24%	\$13,736	\$13,666.15	\$69.64	
27	\$12,083	\$7,239	\$9,660.90	0.95%	\$5,413	\$5,781.48	\$368.80	
28	\$126,725	\$159,340	\$143,032.36	14.02%	\$100,673	\$85,596.45	\$15,076.84	
29	\$10,100	\$6,963	\$8,531.32	0.84%	\$4,616	\$5,105.49	\$489.57	
30	\$17,749	\$17,423	\$17,586.02	1.72%	\$9,277	\$10,524.20	\$1,247.08	
31	\$86,049	\$69,740	\$77,894.50	7.64%	\$40,442	\$46,615.27	\$6,173.04	
32	\$72,321	\$48,190	\$60,255.49	5.91%	\$30,798	\$36,059.36	\$5,261.20	

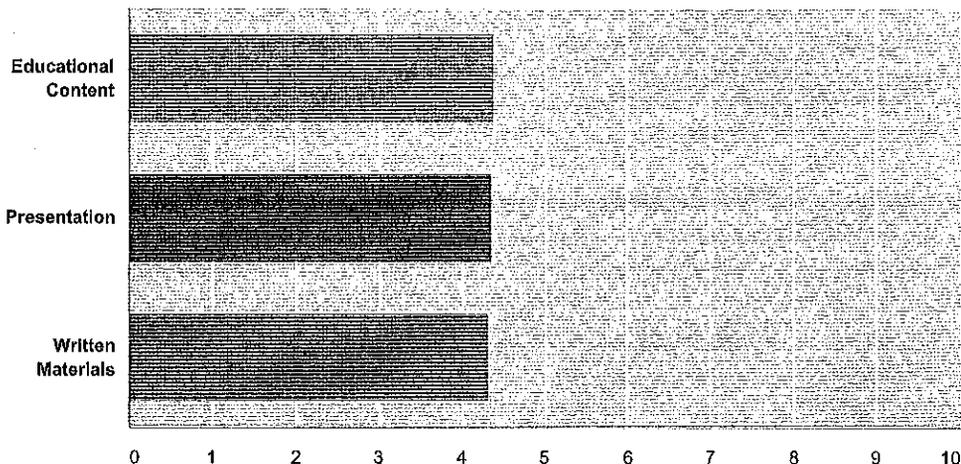
Calculations for Reimbursement for FY 17

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Court Name	Reimbursable Costs FY16	Reimbursable Costs FY15	Average of Costs FY15 and FY16	Percent of each of Court's Avg from Total of Avgs	Contract Amount FY16	Contract Amount FY17	Change in Contract from 16 to 17	
1									
33	Tukwila Municipal	\$14,698	\$13,556	\$14,127.00	1.38%	\$9,164	\$8,454.18	\$709.41	
34	Yakima County Superior	\$37,162	\$46,410	\$41,785.82	4.10%	\$26,565	\$25,006.36	\$1,558.26	
35									
36	Totals	\$1,030,977	\$1,009,330	\$1,020,153.71		\$610,502.00	\$610,502.00		
37	Court Interpreter Reimbursement Allocation Formula								
38	The FY reimbursable amount is the amount that the courts are eligible to be reimbursed because the court has used an AOC credentialed interpreter for the provision of telephonic or in-person language services and for any associated mileage charges as allowed by the interagency agreement language.								
39	Once the eligible reimbursable amount is identified through a confirmation review of annually reported cost data submitted by the contracting court/jurisdiction for the previous two years and for all the other courts in the program, the following approach is taken:								
40	Step 1 (using Yakima Superior as an example):								
41	FY 15 Reimbursable Costs = \$46,410 (Column C)								
42	FY 16 Reimbursable Costs = \$37,162 (Column B)								
43	Average FY15 & FY16 Reimbursable Costs = \$41,785.82 (Column D: (FY15 + FY16)/2)								
44	Total Averaged Reimbursable Reported by all participants = \$1,020,153.71 (total of Column D)								
45	Step 2								
46	Percentage = \$41,785.82 / \$1,020,153.71 = .041 (Column E)								
47	FY 17 Total Interpreter Reimbursement Funding = \$610,502								
48	Step 3								
49	Yakima Superior Reimbursement Allocation for FY 2017 = \$610,502 * .041 = \$25,006.36 (Column G)								
50									
51									
52									
53									
54									
55									
56									
57									
58									
59									
60									
61									
62									

Key
Gray Column shows contract amounts for previous years.
Blue Column shows the contract amounts for the upcoming year.
Green Cells show an increase from the previous year.
Red Cells show a decrease from the

**Q8 2:20 pm Working with Court Interpreters
 Hon. Tam Bui – Snohomish County District
 Court, Everett, WAMs. Emma Garkavi –
 Seattle Municipal Court, Court Interpreter
 Coordinator/Policy Advisor, Seattle, WA**

Answered: 28 Skipped: 0



	1 - Poor	2	3	4	5 - Excellent	Total	Weighted Average
Educational Content	0.00% 0	3.57% 1	14.29% 4	21.43% 6	60.71% 17	28	4.39
Presentation	0.00% 0	3.57% 1	10.71% 3	32.14% 9	53.57% 15	28	4.36
Written Materials	0.00% 0	3.70% 1	14.81% 4	25.93% 7	55.56% 15	27	4.33

#	Any comments about this speaker(s) or content?	Date
1	Great demonstration of practical experience re Court interpreters.	8/24/2016 9:53 AM
2	This program ran a little long	8/23/2016 4:45 PM
3	This session was not effective or helpful.	8/23/2016 3:56 PM
4	Excellent and thought-provoking interactive presentation, although I would have liked more practical information on scheduling interpreters, rules of thumb re allocation of extra time, etc.	8/23/2016 11:08 AM
5	Too long. Much of this time would have been better devoted to giving Judge Stewart more time.	8/23/2016 10:54 AM
6	I would have liked to hear a little about the case law surrounding the use and competence of interpreters, what happens when a defendant speaks a dialect for whom there is no interpreter.	8/20/2016 12:38 PM

**Additional
Reading Material**

Roles and Responsibilities

Washington State Commission-Funded Judicial Education Programs

1 SESSION PROPOSALS

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop session content area or topic. • Develop session goal(s) and objectives. • Solicit potential faculty member(s). • Determine availability of Commission funding to support the program. • Determine suggested duration of session. • Identify suggested target audience of session. • Submit proposal(s) to Judicial Education via official request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit official request for education session proposals to Commissions on behalf of Education Committees. • Review proposed sessions with Education Committee and determine if session meets program's educational needs for that year. • Inform Commission of status of proposal once reviewed by Committee.

2 MEETINGS AND PLANNING

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend and participate in scheduled planning meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and schedule planning meetings with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commission Liaison(s) ○ AOC Commission Staff Support ○ Education Committee Liaison(s) ○ Proposed faculty.

3 SESSION BUDGET/FUNDING

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine amount of funding available to support the session and communicate to Judicial Education. <p><u>If Commission-Funded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine what expenses will be funded and what will not. • Review/approve expenses as they arise. <p><u>If Judicial-Education Funded:</u></p>	<p><u>If Commission-Funded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain documentation stating what expenses are funded by the Commission and what will be funded by Judicial Education budget. • Inform Commission of all estimated expenses toward their budget and obtain approval before authorizing expense. <p><u>If Judicial-Education Funded:</u></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Judicial Education for approval of all expenses against the session budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approve all expenses in accordance with session budget. Confer with Commission and Liaison if issues arise with expenditures that would effect the outcome of the session or faculty chosen.
--	---

4 SESSION FACULTY

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<p><u>If Faculty Proposed by Commission:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make initial contact with faculty to secure availability. <p><u>If No Faculty Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confer with Judicial Education and Liaisons on appropriate faculty to contact for availability. 	<p><u>If Faculty Proposed by Commission:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After confirmed by Commission, work with faculty to negotiate expenses and honorariums and secure contract. Work with faculty to coordinate housing and transportation arrangements. Obtain faculty biography and contact information. Send <i>Judicial Education Faculty Letter</i> to faculty (cc: Commission). <p><u>If No Faculty Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Commission and Liaisons to identify potential faculty. Contact and secure faculty availability. Work with faculty to coordinate housing and transportation arrangements. Obtain faculty biography and contact information. Send <i>Judicial Education Faculty Letter</i> to faculty (cc: Commission).

5 SESSION DEVELOPMENT

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure session goal(s) and objectives align with Commission's mission and vision. Confer with Judicial Education and Liaison(s) on development of session materials. If needed, obtain copyright permissions for materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Commission and Liaison(s) to determine duration that will be most effective for session. Work with Commission, Faculty, and Liaison to develop session content that aligns with session's goal(s) and objectives.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confer with Judicial Education, faculty, and Liaison(s) on development of teaching methodologies. • Confer with Judicial Education, Faculty, and Liaison(s) on development of participant activities and evaluation strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain materials from Faculty. • Confer with Commission, Faculty, and Liaison(s) on development of session materials. • Confer with Commissions, Faculty, and Liaison(s) on development of teaching methodologies. • Confer with Commission, Faculty, and Liaison(s) on development of participant activities and evaluation strategies.
--	---

6 SESSION LOGISTICS

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a liaison to attend and evaluate the session on behalf of the Commission. • Participate in any session-related activities as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain audiovisual needs from faculty. • Work with faculty on room setup appropriate for session. • Ensure audiovisuals, room setup, PowerPoint, and materials are setup as planned onsite.

7 POST-SESSION

COMMISSIONS	JUDICIAL EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend post-session meeting to discuss session outcomes and review evaluations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate session evaluations. • Schedule a post-session meeting with Commission to review evaluations and discuss outcomes of the session. • Send thank you letter to faculty (cc: Commission).

Audience	Organization	Conference	Month	Proposal Deadline	Contact
Civil Attorneys (Defense)	WDTL	WDTLA Annual Meeting & Convention	July		Maggie Sweeney; maggie@wdtl.org
Civil Attorneys (Plaintiffs)	WSAJ	WSAJ Annual Meeting	June		Brandi Marinoni brandi@washingtonjustice.org cindy.bricker@courts.wa.gov
Child Advocates & Service Providers	DSHS	Children's Justice Conference	May		Stephanie.Apgar@courts.wa.gov
County Clerks (Superior Court)	WA Assoc. of County Clerks	County Clerks' Spring Program	March	Do not send out RFPs	Stephanie.Apgar@courts.wa.gov
Court Administrators (Superior Court)	AWSCA	Superior Court Administrators' Spring Program	April	September (have not historically sent out RFPs)	Stephanie.Apgar@courts.wa.gov
Court Employees	AOC	Institute for New Court Employees	October	N/A	stephanie.apgar@courts.wa.gov
Court Managers (All levels & clerks)	AOC	Institute for Court Management	March	N/A	Phil.zitzelman@courts.wa.gov
Court Managers (District and Municipal)	DMCMA & AOC	DMCMA Managers' Annual Conference	October	January	Phil.zitzelman@courts.wa.gov
Court Staff (District and Municipal Court)	DMCMA & AOC	District and Municipal Court Managers' Line Staff Training	May	October	Trish.Kinlow@TukwilaWA.gov Phil.Zitzelman@courts.wa.gov
Defenders	WDA	WDA Annual Conference	April	October	ABenson@defensenet.org Ann Benson Amanda@defensenet.org Amanda Lee
Defenders	WACDL	WACDL Annual Conference	June		
Domestic Violence Advocates	Seattle University	Domestic Violence Symposium	September		Tracy.Orcutt@kingcounty.gov or Elizabeth.Berns@kingcounty.gov

Joint Education Workgroup

Conference Calendar

Last Updated 6.16.16

Judges (All levels)	AOC	Judicial College	January	No RFPs	Jesse.Walker@courts.wa.gov
Judges (Appellate)	AOC	Appellate Judges' Spring Conference	April	September	Phil.Zitzelman@courts.wa.gov
Judges (District and Municipal Court)	DMCJA	DMCJA Spring Conference	June	October	stephanie.angar@courts.wa.gov
Judges (Presiding and administrators)	AOC	Presiding Judge and Administrator Program	November	February	Phil.Zitzelman@courts.wa.gov
Judges & Commissioners (Superior Court)	SCJA	SCJA Spring Conference	April	Due October (but also year-round)	Jesse.Walker@courts.wa.gov
Juvenile Court Administrators	WAJCA	Juvenile Court Administrators' Annual Conference	May	Year-round	judith.anderson@courts.wa.gov
Language Access Advocates / Court Interpreters	WSCLA	Washington State Coalition for Language Access Annual Conference	October		
Legal Aid Attorneys	ATJ Board	Access to Justice Conference	June		bonnies@wsba.org
Prosecutors	WAPA	WAPA Spring Program	April	November	Tmcbride@waprosecutors.org
Prosecutors	WAPA	WAPA District Court Training	June	November	Tmcbride@waprosecutors.org
Prosecutors	WAPA	WAPA Summer Training	June	November	tmcbride@waprosecutors.org
Prosecutors	WAPA	WAPA Juvenile Training Program	September	November	tmcbride@waprosecutors.org
Prosecutors' Support Staff	WAPA	WAPA Support Staff Training	May	November	Tmcbride@waprosecutors.org
Sexual Assault Advocates	WCSAP	Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs Annual Conference	May		kelly@wcsap.org

Joint Education Workgroup

Conference Calendar

Last Updated 6.16.16

Judges (All Levels)	AOC & Supreme Court	Fall Judicial Conference	September	January	Judith.anderson@courts.wa.gov
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------	---------	--

Joint Education Workgroup

Commission Education Offerings

7.1.1.16

BSL = Background in Substantive Law | COM = Communication | ETH = Ethics | HIST = History | OTH = Other

PROC = Work Processes – How to process work efficiently and effectively

SCI = Teaching hard science as background for understanding the law | SOC = Teaching social sciences to help run a good courtroom

UPD = Providing updates on new legislation or court decisions

Year	Sponsor	Title	Description	Faculty	Topic
2015	GJC & IC	We Are in This Together: Attorneys and Interpreters - Addressing Sexual Violence Cases	Know the legal issues arising from foreclosures, and related collection cases; and Know the applicable law relevant to those issues.	Chic Dabby, Isabel Frammer Commissioner Jacalyn Brudvik, Fred Corbit, Judge Eric Lucas, Lili Sotelo	BSL
2011	SCJA E&F	Civil Hard Times	Identify and apply the federal and state laws for child custody cases set forth in the jurisdictional statutes, including the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Enforcement Act (UCCJEA), Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (PKPA), Full Faith and Credit (FF&C), and Violence Against women Act (VAWA); Evaluate the legal issues that arise in connection with a petition to return a child pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; and Recognize the available options for addressing a situation where a domestic violence victim has fled across state and national boundaries with the child for reasons of safety, and the limitations of those options.	Leticia Camacho, Helen Donigan, Judge Joan DuBuque, Jeffrey Edleson, Thomas Fischer, Justice Madsen, Judge Schindler, Sudha Shetty, Merle Weiner	BSL
2006	GJC	Interstate Custody and International Child Abduction: Domestic Violence and the Hague Convention	Assess the potential immigration consequences of judicial decisions; Know the colloquy to use on the record in subsequent immigration proceedings; and Identify potential ethical questions to consider.	Judge Veronica Alicea-Gaivan, Ann Benson, Judge Susan Craighead, Judge	BSL
2012	MJC, GJC	So Why Are We Still Talking About Immigration Issues?			

				John Erlick, Gail Pendleton, Judge Mary Yu	
2010	MJC, GJC	The Challenges of Serving Immigration in Washington's Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	There are many immigrants in the US and Washington today and the numbers are likely to expand greatly over the next few decades; There is a sizeable and growing immigrant presence in court jurisdictions across the United States and Washington State; There are numerous families with complicated immigration status; Addressing immigration issues poses many challenges to fundamental notions of justice; The presence of immigrant populations has numerous implications for state court operations.	Matt Adams, Judge Sara Derr, John Martin, Sal Mungia	BSL
2014	MJC	LFOs: Due Process and Ethical Considerations	Review laws around LFOs and examine bench cards created by the Minority and Justice Commission.	Judge Theresa Doyle & Judge Veronica Alicea-Galvan	BSL
2015	MJC	Disproportionate Impact of Legal Financial Obligations		Prof. Alexes Harris, Judge Theresa Doyle	BSL
2013	GJC	Same Sex Marriage: What it Means for Couples and the Courts	Apply the provisions of Referendum 74 and the U.S. Supreme Court's June 2013 decision on United States v. Windsor, which struck down part of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA); and Address cases involving same-sex couples in a variety of contexts, with an emphasis on family law.	Judge Johanna Bender, Jennie Laird, David Ward	BSL
2016	GJC	Same Sex Marriage		James Oleske, Steve Kanter	BSL
2016	MJC	Relicensing		Judge Kimberly Walden & Judge Linda Coburn	BSL
2015	GJC	Enhancing Courts' Response to Sexual Violence - Workshop		Dr. Christopher Wilson, Dr. Christmas Covell, Claudia Bayliff, Lynn Schaftran, Laura Jones, Judge Elizabeth Berns, Judge Patti Walker, Judge Mark Pouley	BSL
2005	GJC	Tribal Courts 101	Identify cases that have potential Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) requirements; Initiate contact with Tribal	Chief Justice Anita Dupris, Associate Judge Cynthia	BSL

2013	GJC	Power and Reach of the Internet	<p>Court or Tribe when mutual case arises; More efficiently transfer to or accept a case from Tribal Courts ; and Research laws, cases and procedures regarding various Tribal Courts.</p> <p>Analyze the First and Fourth Amendment and the applicability in court cases and court business; Identify the potential scenarios in the courtroom related to restrictions on Internet use; Evaluate the ethical questions posed because of sentencing restrictions and determining the breadth of that restriction; Analyze the use of the Internet in judicial campaigning; and Identify the responsibilities of the host for postings on web sites and Facebook.</p>	<p>Jordan, Associate Judge Theresa Pouley, Chief Justice Jane Smith, Judge Paris Kallas, Mark Scheer</p> <p>Mary Anne Franks, Paul Lawrence, Chief Justice Madsen</p> <p>Matt Adams, Jorge Baron, Judge John Erlick, Judge Steven Gonzalez, Grace Huang, Pramila Jayapal, Dorothy Stefan, Judge Mary Yu</p> <p>Cliff Keenan, Judge Richard Bartheld, Judge Ron Kessler, Prof. Jacqueline van Wormer</p> <p>Jorge Baron, Judge Tammy Fitting, Judge Barbara Rodriguez Mundell, Dorothy Stefan</p>	<p>BSL, ETH</p> <p>BSL, ETH</p> <p>BSL, PROC</p> <p>BSL, PROC</p>
2011	GJC, MJC	Immigration	<p>Know the legal and ethical issues pertinent to immigration; and Know the applicable law relevant to those issues.</p>		
2016	MJC	Money Bail: Problems and Alternatives	<p>Analyze current immigration issues, challenges, and opportunities as they apply to courts of limited jurisdiction; Provide an overview of federal immigration law, including federal agencies and their roles, and immigration court and deportation proceedings; Summarize how the legal status of immigrants relates to possible deportation; and Apply relevant state and federal immigration laws to criminal cases in their courts.</p>		
2011	MJC, GJC	Immigration			

2013	GJC	Sexual Assault & Protection Orders	<p>Scenario 1 – Courtroom logistics and accessibility</p> <p>Scenario 2 – Evidence & the burden of proof</p> <p>Scenario 3 – Parties' rights & continuances</p> <p>Scenario 4 – Privacy Issues</p> <p>Scenario 5: Defining nonconsensual sexual conduct</p> <p>Scenario 6 – Teens/intoxication/social media</p> <p>Identify both criminal and civil cases that require the relinquishment of firearms; identify issues in federal and state statutes that affect a batterer's disposition of firearms; Craft universally enforceable protection orders containing firearm prohibitions; Implement a Firearms Forfeiture Process; and Recognize the consequences to victims and perpetrators when judges misapply state, federal, and tribal firearms laws.</p>	<p>Judge Joan DuBuque, Mark Hanna, Fannie Haselbacher, Justice Madsen, Darren Mitchell</p>	BSL, PROC
2007	GJC	Firearms and Domestic Violence	<p>Presented at SCA: We can all benefit from learning the tools of dialogue - how to communicate across differences in a way that is both respectful and effective. Dialogue is how you communicate when you're having trouble communicating. This session will be built around a video ("Dialogue: Now You're Talking!") that examines how we can surface the often unspoken assumptions, in ourselves and in others, that can stand in the way of effective organizational communication. In so doing we build mutual trust and respect.</p>		COM
2010	MJC	Communicating in a Diverse World		Claudia Bayliff	COM
2016	GJC	Language of Sexual Violence	<p>The session would be an interactive session with group discussions, scenarios, and speakers looking at unexpected and challenging circumstance that happen in the courtroom, in the courthouse, at the counter, etc. and discuss court decorum, fairness, and strategies for handling unexpected or difficult situations.</p>	<p>Dirk Marler, Reiko Callner, LaTricia Kinlow</p>	COM, ETH
2014	GJC	What Should I do if...Ethics for Court Staff			

2010	GJC, MJC, E&F	The Face of Justice: Diversity, Culture and Race in the Court Systems	<p>Courts are impacted and affected by issues of diversity, and identity, related to race, gender, privilege and class. This session will afford judicial officers the opportunity to:</p> <p>1) Recognize and thoughtfully apply definitions and meanings of race, culture, privilege, and class in interactions with the community, other agencies and entities in the justice system. 2) Enhance the ability and skills to recognize, understand and address challenges to providing fair and equal justice to all persons related to these concepts.</p> <p>As our society becomes increasingly aware of the existence and needs of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered ("GLBT") persons, there inevitably will be more "openly" GLBT people and issues within our courts. See, e.g., Jill Schaachner Chanen, The Changing Face of Gay Legal Issues, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, July 2004, at 47. These developments serve to challenge each judicial officer to become familiar with the current state of the law and to maintain a forum that is free of bias.</p>	COM, ETH
2011	GJC	Sexual Orientation: Developments in the Law and Issues for the Courts	<p>As our society becomes increasingly aware of the existence and needs of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered ("GLBT") persons, there inevitably will be more "openly" GLBT people and issues within our courts. See, e.g., Jill Schaachner Chanen, The Changing Face of Gay Legal Issues, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, July 2004, at 47. These developments serve to challenge each judicial officer to become familiar with the current state of the law and to maintain a forum that is free of bias.</p>	COM, SOC
2008	GJC	Sexual Orientation: Developments in the Law and Issues for the Courts	<p>As our society becomes increasingly aware of the existence and needs of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered ("GLBT") persons, there inevitably will be more "openly" GLBT people and issues within our courts. See, e.g., Jill Schaachner Chanen, The Changing Face of Gay Legal Issues, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, July 2004, at 47. These developments serve to challenge each judicial officer to become familiar with the current state of the law and to maintain a forum that is free of bias.</p>	COM, SOC
2013	GJC	How Far Will You Go?	<p>Make an assessment regarding when something has gone too far; Identify possible responses that can mitigate future problems; and Identify potential dilemmas that come into play in each scenario.</p>	ETH, PROC

2014	MJC	Race: The Power of an Illusion	Utilizing episode and/or excerpts from the PBS series "Race the Power of an Illusion" to discuss race. The Story We Tell uncovers the roots of race concept, including the 19th-century science that legitimated it and the hold it has gained over our minds.	Mr. Khatib Waheed	HIST
2016	MJC	Social Justice Cinema: 3 1/2 Minutes, 10 Bullets	Review the challenges of researching the effectiveness of Domestic Violence Batterer's Treatment; Identify key elements of a good Domestic Violence Batterer's Treatment program; Review factors regarding who is a good candidate for Domestic Violence Batterer's Treatment; and Discuss sentencing alternatives and options for judges in cases involving domestic violence.	Ron Davis	OTH
2010	GJC	Science of Domestic Violence Treatment	Joint Base Lewis-McCord is the largest military installation on the West Coast; 1 in 9 WA residents is a Veteran (7th in the nation for highest concentration of vets in the population)	Adrienne McCoy, Dr. Marna Miller, Travis Stearns, John Zegree	OTH
2012	GJC	I Served My Country, Now How Can You Serve Me	In 1985, the Washington State Supreme Court appointed the Court Interpreter Task Force to study interpreter practices in courts and administrative hearing offices. In 1986, the task force concluded that a testing and certification program should be created because judges are often unable to evaluate interpreters' abilities. The purpose of certification is to assure due process and equal access for all participants in legal proceedings by establishing criteria for competency of interpreter services.	Kevin Devine	OTH
2008	IC	Effective Judicial Use of Court Interpreters and Other Language Assistance Resources	Appreciate the importance and value of quality interpretation as a means to assure due process for non-English speaking court participants; Identify the skills, knowledge, and experience that are necessary for an effective court interpreter; Analyze the differences	Judge Ron Mamiya	PROC
2008	IC	Effectively Working with Court Interpreters		Kenneth Barger, Emma Garkavi, Katrin Johnson, Diana Meredith	PROC

			between certified, registered, and qualified interpreters; Utilize proper techniques in using interpreters in the courtroom and communicating via interpreters; and Define the unique dynamics of communicating with deaf court participants using American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters.		Judge Theresa Doyle, Professor Gillian Dutton, Ms. Fona Sugg Bob Lichtenberg & Jovi Lee	PROC PROC
2015	IC	Access to Justice & The Courts' Language Access Plans: Time to Reform?				
2016	IC	Video Remote Interpreting				
2012	MJC	A Small Court is a Diverse Court	To be successful, the commitment to a comprehensive workforce diversity program requires leadership and support from the judges and court administrators. The benefits to the courts and the larger justice system of recruiting, training and retaining a diverse workforce are many. A workforce that reflects the communities it serves increases the public's trust and confidence of the judicial branch of government and the overall justice system.		Sheryl Willert	PROC
2003	MJC	Access to Justice: A Smart Court is a Diverse Court	Focuses on recruiting employees who reflect the community that utilizes our court system.		Sheryl Willert	PROC
2012	MJC, SCJA E&F	Procedural Fairness: A Key Ingredient to Public Satisfaction	Explain the key concepts of procedural fairness as understood by the public; Practice good listening techniques to facilitate positive perception of judicial actions; and Evaluate how these concepts may improve the public's perception of the courts and the courts' response to budgetary pressures.		Judge Kevin Burke	PROC
2009	GJC	Mediation in Domestic Violence and Child Welfare	Review the mediation process and discuss how it is best applied; Define when mediation should be used and how it is beneficial to the courts and to the families; and Describe domestic violence protocols and define		Judge Leonard Edwards	PROC

			how mediation is effectively used in these proceedings.		
2009	GJC	Promising Practices in Domestic Violence Sentencing	Identify promising and best practices when sentencing domestic violence offenders; Identify programs that meet the requirements to be a certified batterer's intervention program; and Apply learning to specific court based sentencing scenarios. Learn best practices regarding issuance of no-contact orders; Better understand federal and state firearms statutes as they relate to domestic violence; Consider problems in enforcement as identified by law enforcement and prosecutors; and Learn about methods to enforce surrender of weapons in domestic violence cases.	Roy Carson, Dr. Anne Ganley, Judge Judy Jasprica	PROC
2007	GJC	Orders of Protection and Issues With Weapons	History of "batterer intervention; Current continuum of intervention; How do we define success?; Evidence-based practice defined; and Focus on Batterer Intervention Programs (BIPs).	Judge Brett Buckley, Deputy Jim Chamberlain, Christy Peters, Judge Christopher Wickham	PROC
2006	GJC	Evidence-Based Practice With Men Who Batter	Outline the impact of domestic violence on children; Define how domestic violence may require different assessment; Determine how domestic violence may require different parenting plans; Create parenting plans in domestic violence cases that promote safety; and Identify the factors that may suggest the need for supervised visitation or no parental contact.	Dr. Jeffrey Edleson	PROC
2005	GJC	The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children and Parenting Plans	Evaluate the impact of domestic violence on adult victims and children who are exposed to violence; Identify the protection and restoration requirements of domestic violence victims; Describe patterns of batterer conduct and impose effective intervention and accountability mechanisms of batterers; and Assess decision-making and courtroom presentation of victims and perpetrators.	Dr. Peter Jaffe, Shaun Wardinsky	PROC
2005	GJC	Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases		Dr. Peter Jaffe, Judge David Steiner	PROC

2005	GJC	Preventing Conflicting Domestic Violence Orders	Identify enforceability problems caused by multiple domestic violence orders containing inconsistent provisions; and Recognize the need and consider for implementation, an innovative model designed to enhance protection to victims by creating a "Unified Domestic Violence Judge" with cross-jurisdictional authority to rescind and modify conflicting provisions in domestic violence orders.	Maurice Baker, Judge James Riehl	PROC
2013	GJC	Complicated and Conflicting Protection Orders: All in a Day's Work	Explore the various protection orders; Recognize where protection orders may begin to conflict; and Apply best practice techniques to any protection order. To assist judicial officers in ensuring that litigants' rights are protected in their courtrooms while also ensuring that divorce, child custody, and other civil litigation proceedings are not misused by individuals who seek to maintain patterns of coercive control and abuse.	Judge Joseph Burrowes, Judge Judy Rae Jasprica	PROC
2015	GJC	Abusive Litigation	To recognize and understand the pattern of retaliatory and abusive litigation used by perpetrators of domestic violence and how it impacts the survivor and child(ren) in common, with particular attention to financial impacts, child safety and stability, and immigration status.	Judge Joan DuBuque, David Ward	PROC
2004	GJC	Tribal/State Courts Working Together	Initiate contact with a tribe when a mutual case arises; Understand what the general procedures are in tribal courts; and Understand what laws govern state/tribal cases in juvenile and domestic matters. Identify the basics of tribal and state court jurisdiction over Native Americans and their lands; Identify areas of common concern with tribal courts within their respective jurisdictions; Explore opening lines of communication with tribal courts within their respective jurisdictions; Identify resources for researching the complexities of the legal issues that	Judge Cindy Jordan, Chief Judge Theresa Pouley, Chife Justice Jane Smith, Chief Judge Randal Streckel	PROC, BSL
2004	GJC	Common Intersections Between Tribal and State Courts		Chief Judge Martin Bohl, Judge Mark Huth	PROC, BSL

2014	GJC	Adverse Childhood Experiences	<p>arise in cases involving Native Americans; and Explore treatment options offered by tribes.</p> <p>Traumatic childhood experiences, including family violence, are a common pathway to social, emotional and cognitive impairments. It is a significant public health concern in the US. This session will explore different types of childhood trauma and the health implications into adulthood. The workshop will provide practical information for judicial officers to help build resiliency in children.</p>	<p>Dr. Christopher Blodgett, Judge Rich Melnick</p>	SCI
2003	GJC	Judges' Tools: Non-Stranger Rape and the Neurobiology of Trauma	<p>Who are the "undetected" rapists? Do you understand the neurobiology of trauma and its impact on rape trials? Do myths about rape affect juror attitudes? Do stereotypes and myths about sexual assault and rape impugn the integrity of the judicial process.</p>	<p>Lucy Berliner, Professor David Lisak, Justice Madsen, Judge James Orlando</p>	SCI
2005	GJC, SCJA E&F	Genome Justice	<p>Genome Justice explores how new life technologies are raising ethical, legal, and social dilemmas as cutting-edge science intersects with law. Medical, ethical, and legal experts present the science underlying new genetic technology and the impact these developments will have on many types of cases. It will address the disparate impacts that new advances in genetic technology will have on populations that are already vulnerable in our justice system.</p>		SCI
2012	GJC, MJC & SCJA E&F	Beyond Inclusion: Beyond Empowerment	<p>Analyze the complexities of power, rank, and status in interactions; Examine the dynamics of oppression and challenges of working across significant differences; and Increase their ability to recognize the dynamics of unintentional prejudices and how they affect</p>	<p>Dr. Leticia Nieto</p>	SOC
2012	MJC	Bridges for Cultural Competency in the Courts	<p>Presented at the Institute for New Court Employees; Define cultural competency and its importance to the administration of justice. Understand what diversity is and is not.</p>	<p>Benita Horn, Lolita Burnette, Frank Maiocco</p>	SOC

2011	MJC	One Nation, Under Lock and Key	<p>Recognize how diversity and cultural competency impact perceptions, behaviors and work.</p> <p>With millions of black males incarcerated, lawyer and author Michelle Alexander says only a social movement will change the criminal justice system</p> <p>Raise participant's level of awareness and understanding of cultural competency.</p> <p>Examine, discover and understand perceptions and judgments that inhibit cultural competency.</p> <p>Provide more awareness to participant's understanding of cultures within the State of Washington. Provide practical tools and techniques to participants to help maintain the knowledge learned in this training session.</p> <p>Lawyers representing either side in a criminal or civil case can and should seek decisions that are free of racial bias for tactical and ethical reasons. This training will discuss why avoiding racial bias is in the mutual interest of both sides of a criminal and civil litigation. This training will also discuss techniques designed to reveal racial bias in potential jurors and promote race-neutral decision-making in the courtroom.</p>	Rosette Royale	SOC
2010	MJC	Enhancing Cultural Competency in Administrative Hearings	<p>Recognize differences between Arab, Muslim and Sikh Americans; Become more aware of cultural dynamics that may impact juvenile, family law and other proceedings and to consider when cultural evidence might be appropriate; Be cognizant of courtroom protocol so that all cultures and religions are respected as litigants, attorneys, jurors and potential jurors; and Be aware of community and legal resources respect to the various communities.</p> <p>Courts' and judges' continuing value to society depends in part on how well we bridge differences while simultaneously honoring diversity. This session will focus on clarifying the complexities of working across</p>	<p>ALJ Joslyn Donlin, Assistant Deputy Chief ALJ Jane Habegger, Benita Horn, Peggy Nagae</p>	SOC
2010	MJC	Dealing with Racial/Ethnic Bias in the Courtroom	<p>Recognize differences between Arab, Muslim and Sikh Americans; Become more aware of cultural dynamics that may impact juvenile, family law and other proceedings and to consider when cultural evidence might be appropriate; Be cognizant of courtroom protocol so that all cultures and religions are respected as litigants, attorneys, jurors and potential jurors; and Be aware of community and legal resources respect to the various communities.</p> <p>Courts' and judges' continuing value to society depends in part on how well we bridge differences while simultaneously honoring diversity. This session will focus on clarifying the complexities of working across</p>	<p>Jill Otake, Jeff Robinson, Corrie Yackulic</p>	SOC
2008	MJC	Cultural Competency: Ensuring Justice for Arab, Muslim, and Sikh Cultures	<p>Recognize differences between Arab, Muslim and Sikh Americans; Become more aware of cultural dynamics that may impact juvenile, family law and other proceedings and to consider when cultural evidence might be appropriate; Be cognizant of courtroom protocol so that all cultures and religions are respected as litigants, attorneys, jurors and potential jurors; and Be aware of community and legal resources respect to the various communities.</p> <p>Courts' and judges' continuing value to society depends in part on how well we bridge differences while simultaneously honoring diversity. This session will focus on clarifying the complexities of working across</p>	<p>Elizabeth Castilleja, Hisham Farajallah, Judge Steve Gonzalez, Ibrahim Hamide, Pramila Jayapal, S.S. Viriam Singh Khalsa, Rita Zawaideh</p>	SOC
2003	MJC	Inclusion, Diversity, and Cultural Competence	<p>Recognize differences between Arab, Muslim and Sikh Americans; Become more aware of cultural dynamics that may impact juvenile, family law and other proceedings and to consider when cultural evidence might be appropriate; Be cognizant of courtroom protocol so that all cultures and religions are respected as litigants, attorneys, jurors and potential jurors; and Be aware of community and legal resources respect to the various communities.</p> <p>Courts' and judges' continuing value to society depends in part on how well we bridge differences while simultaneously honoring diversity. This session will focus on clarifying the complexities of working across</p>	<p>Dr. Leticia Nieto</p>	SOC

			significant differences and on understanding the dynamics of oppression. Participants will have the opportunity to plan positive changes in their court environment.	
			As more and more cases involving unknown cultural traditions reach the courtroom, judges will have to decide how to take these customs into account, if at all. Should different world views influence the disposition of cases that enter the courtroom?	Dr. Mark Mills, Judge Delissa Ridgeway, Judge Rene Valladare SOC
2012	MJC, GJC	What Makes it Cultural and How Would You Respond?	This highly interactive session will define cultural competence and implicit bias. The purpose of the session is to identify and learn about best practices in dealing with cultural competency and implicit biases in a manner that promotes equity and inclusion in the courts. Attendees will engage in mock courtroom scenarios on emerging issues involving cultural competence and implicit bias. By the end of the session, attendees will have developed and analyzed possible solutions to addressing implicit bias and ways to be more culturally competent in the courtroom.	Dr. Kimberly Papillon SOC
2014	MJC, GJC, DMCJA Diversity	Examining Implicit Bias in Judicial Decision Making	Unconscious Influences on Judicial Decision Making: The Illusion of Objectivity; Understanding the Judicial Role in Addressing Gender Bias: A View from the Eighth Circuit Federal Court System; and Darwin Blood from Stones: Legal Debt and Social Inequality in the Contemporary United States.	Dr. Katherine Beckett, Dr. Alexes Harris, Johnny Lake, Dean Rachel Moran SOC
2011	MJC, GJC, DMCJA Diversity, SCJA E&F	Colorblind Justice? The role of Judges in Addressing Ethnic Disparity and Racial Disproportionality in the Criminal and Civil Justice System	Identify issues of aging that impact the courts; Describe best practices regarding elderly victims in the court setting; Identify own biases and assumptions about the elderly; and Recognize parallels to cases of domestic violence.	
2011	GJC	Vulnerability, Capacity and Undue Influence: Elders in the Court		Dr. Bonnie Olsen SOC

2015	GJC	Strangulation: All things Lethal, Medical, and Legal	History and realization of strangulation cases, lethality of strangulation cases, and the medical perspective (when they survive). What can we learn from fatal strangulation, advocacy tips, and promising practices.	Gael Strack	SOC
2016	GJC	Creating Safe Spaces - Working with Families in Crisis		Tracee Parker, Dr. Chris Wilson, Laura Jones, Megan Kelly, David Ward	SOC
2016	GJC	Framing Your Judicial Philosophy - Whether to Order Batterers Intervention Programs or Not		Dr. Marna Miller, Dr. Etiony Aldarondo, Mark Adams, Cheryl Davis, Judge Rich Melnick	SOC
2013	MJC	Juvenile Disproportionate Minority Contact Tracking Update	Background - On December 20, 2012 the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission announced the release of five year averages (2007-2011) of state and county indicators of disproportionate minority contact (DMC). These indicators were developed by the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) and the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). This document out-lines this project, its relevance in relationship to other work being done in Washington State, and national efforts to address DMC and how they can be applied to the future of DMC research in Washington. As a result of this session, participants will be able to:	Dr. Sarah Veele	SOC
2015	GJC	Developing a Multi-Perspective Jurisprudence	(1) Recognize the partiality of any perspectives and the implicit white male norms embodied in a reasonable-based and objective legal standards; (2) Explore their own categories for organizing the world, their own implicit biases towards 'different' people, and seek out and appreciate perspectives other than their own; (3) Use multi-perspective consciousness to inform their decision-making and judicial practice.	Dr. Dana Raigrodski	SOC