

WASHINGTON STATE
MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

COMMISSION MEETING



ZOOM LINK: [HTTPS://WACOURTS.ZOOM.US/J/98052440551](https://wacourts.zoom.us/j/98052440551)

AUDIO ONLY: 1.253.215.8782

MEETING ID: 980 5244 0551

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 2020

9:00 A.M.— 1:00 P.M.

Minority and Justice Commission

2020 Meeting Dates

Teleconference Number: 1-877-820-7831

Passcode: 358515#

Date	Time	Location
Friday 01/31/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Tukwila Community Center 12424 42nd Ave S. Banquet Room #C Tukwila, WA 98168
Friday 03/13/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Zoom Videoconference
Friday 05/29/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Zoom Videoconference https://wacourts.zoom.us/j/98052440551 Meeting ID: 980-5244-0551
Friday 06/03/20 Supreme Court Symposium	8:30 AM – 1:00 PM	<i>Postponed</i> until June 2, 2021
Friday 07/31/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	<i>TBD</i> (Previously AOC SeaTac Office, 18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106, SeaTac, WA 98188)
Friday 09/18/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	<i>TBD</i>
Friday 11/13/20	9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	<i>TBD</i> (Previously AOC SeaTac Office, SeaTac, WA)

Please contact Frank Thomas at Frank.Thomas@courts.wa.gov or

360-705-5536 if you have any questions.



MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

BIMONTHLY GENERAL MEETING

MAY 29, 2020

9:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M.

JUSTICE MARY YU, CO-CHAIR

JUSTICE G. HELEN WHITENER, CO-CHAIR

Link: <https://wacourts.zoom.us/j/98052440551>

Audio Only: 1.253.215.8782

Meeting ID: 980 5244 0551

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER 9:00 – 9:10 a.m. (15 minutes)

- Welcome and Introductions
- Approval of March 13th Meeting Minutes

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION 9:10 – 10:10 (60 minutes)

- **COVID-19 and the Courts**
 - Discuss racial equity impact of the novel Coronavirus on WA courts and ways members and their organizations are adapting and working to address the consequences.
 - Discuss impact on Jury Diversity and race equity in the courts.
 - Discuss impact on the incarcerated and race equity in WA jails and prisons.

CO-CHAIRS' REPORT 10:10 – 10:55 a.m. (45 minutes)

- **Personnel and Membership Update**
 - Announce appointment of Justice Whitener to Washington Supreme Court.
 - Announce Justice Raquel Montoya-Lewis as newest Commission member.
 - Judge Doyle will be stepping down from the Superior Court Bench in King County.
- **2020 Symposium Steering Committee**
 - The Symposium, "*Behind Bars: The Mass Incarceration of Women and Girls*," has been suspended until June 2nd, 2021.
 - Symposium will still be held from 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. at the Temple of Justice.
 - Discuss WSCCR Collaboration Juvenile Detention Research Project – Frank Thomas
- **Additional MJC Research Projects**
 - Discuss LFO Reconciliation Day Research Project – Cynthia Delostrinos
 - Discuss pretrial justice and other research priorities moving into next year

LAW STUDENT LIAISONS 11:00 – 11:30 a.m. (30 minutes)

- **Seattle University** - *The Mass Incarceration of Transgender People of Color*
 - Cloie Chapman (3L), Denise Chen (1L), Peggy Rodriguez (2L), Beverly Tsai ('20)
- **University of Washington** - *Pathways to the Law*
 - Sydney Bay (3L), Mary Ruffin (2L), Furhad Sultani (2L), Casey Yamasaki (3L)
 - Vote on Project Proposal
- **Gonzaga University** - *Restoring Faith in the Justice System for Marginalized Voices*
 - Hisrael Medina Carranza (2L), Francis Dela Cruz (3L), Rigoberto Garcia (2L), Dalia Trujillo (2L)
 - Vote on Budget Proposal for Gonzaga Project

COMMISSION LIAISONS & COMMITTEE REPORTS 11:30 – 12:45 a.m. (75 minutes)

- **Tribal State Court Consortium** – Judge Lori K. Smith
- **Outreach Committee** – Lisa Castilleja, Judge Michael Diaz, and Judge Bonnie Glenn
 - Workforce Diversity Subcommittee – Judge Bonnie Glenn
 - NCREF National Conference in New Jersey was cancelled due to COVID-19.
 - Communication Subcommittee – Lisa Castilleja, Judge Michael Diaz, and Judge Bonnie Glenn
 - Workforce Diversity and Outreach events have been entirely shuttered due to COVID-19.
 - Newly-formed Outreach Committee will meet this Summer to discuss pathways forward.
- **Education Committee** – Judge Lori K. Smith and Justice G. Helen Whitener
 - *Cancelled Educational Events in 2020 due to COVID-19*
 - Appellate Judges' Spring Program, March 22-25, "*All the Real Indians have Died Off and 20 other Myths About Native Americans*" – Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz
 - SCJA Spring Program, April 26-29, "Immigrant Families Tool Kit" & "Juvenile Justice"
 - DMCMA Annual Conference, May 17-20, "*Preparing for the Big Waive: Re-addressing LFOs*"
 - DMCJA Spring Program, May 31-June 3, "*Poverty Simulation*" – Co-sponsored with Gender and Justice
 - **TBD: Annual Fall Judicial Conference, September 13-16:**
 - Co-Sponsor of Holocaust Museum's "*Law, Justice, and the Holocaust: How the Courts Failed Germany*" with Gender and Justice Commission
 - Co-Sponsor of "*Working with DisAbled Jurors*" with Interpreter's Commission
 - *Jurisdiction: CR 82.5 Where State and Tribal Court Intersect. A Discussion of Overlapping Jurisdiction and GR 82.5* by NWTJA.
 - Book Club!
 - Next Educational Committee meeting will take place in June.
- **Juvenile Justice Committee** – Annie Lee and Asst. Chief Adrian Diaz
 - Update on Juvenile Justice Educational Session.
- **Jury Diversity Task Force** – Judge Steve Rosen and Judge Mike Diaz
 - Update on Jury Diversity & Community Engagement Pilot Project - Cynthia
- **MJC Liaisons**
 - **Gender Justice Study** – Judge Bonnie Glenn
 - **Sentencing Task Force** – Judge Veronica Alicea-Galván
 - **Office of Equity Task Force** – Kitara Johnson
 - **SCJA Self-Represented Litigants Workgroup** – Theresa Cronin and Josh Treybig
 - **BJA Education Task Force** – Justice Yu and Judge Whitener

STAFF REPORT 12:45 – 1:00 p.m. (15 minutes)

- **Staff Report**
 - MJC Budget Update – Frank Thomas
 - LFO Updates – Cynthia Delostrinos
 - Shout Outs

Next MJC meeting: Friday, July 31, 2020 @ 9:00 a.m. (via Zoom).



MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 2020

9:00 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.

JUSTICE MARY YU, CO-CHAIR

JUDGE G. HELEN WHITENER, CO-CHAIR

<https://zoom.us/j/127203057>

Meeting ID: 127 203 057



MEETING NOTES

Commission Members Present

Justice Mary Yu, Co-Chair
Judge Helen Whitener, Co-Chair
Professor Lorraine Bannai
Mr. Jeffrey Beaver
Judge Johanna Bender
Ms. Annie Benson
Professor Robert Boruchowitz
Ms. Lisa Castilleja
Judge Faye Chess
Judge Linda Coburn
Ms. Theresa Cronin
Ms. Grace Cross
Judge Mike Diaz
Judge Theresa Doyle
Professor Jason Gillmer
Judge Anthony Gipe
Ms. Anne Lee
Judge LeRoy McCullough
Ms. Briana Ortega
Mr. Christopher Sanders
P. Diane Schneider
Mr. Travis Stearns
Ms. Leah Taguba
Mr. Joshua Treybig

Guests

Ms. Laura Edmonston, *Embedded Law Librarian*
Ms. Gail Stone
Ms. Alice Coil
Mr. David Armstead
Ms. Jenny Wu

Student Liaisons Present

Ms. Cloie Chapman
Ms. Denise Chen
Mr. Israel Medina Carranza
Mr. Rigo Garcia
Ms. Dalia Trujillo

AOC Staff Present

Ms. Cynthia Delostrinos
Ms. Moriah Freed
Mr. Frank Thomas
Dr. Andrew Peterson

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m.

The January 31st meeting minutes were approved with modification.

GUEST PRESENTATION – RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN JUVENILE ARRESTS

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Arrests – Dr. Andrew Peterson, WSSCR and Alice Coil, OJJ

Dr. Peterson and Ms. Coil presented on findings from local, county, and statewide juvenile arrest data to the Commission. The data is included as part of the Governor’s Report every 2 years and is based on the most recent NIBRS data from 2016. The current administration does not prioritize this data, and so more recent NIBRS data from the FBI is not yet available. The data can be broken down by race and gender, however data collection is dependent on the arresting officer. For example, if they do not ask about race, the information is not collected. Dr. Peterson explained that in examining the data, white representation is used as a baseline to determine minority under or over representation.

Theresa Cronin notes Spokane County’s unwillingness to adopt race equity resolution because they weren’t sold on the “why” behind the racial disparities. LE in Spokane is no longer noting race at the time of arrest, because they did not want to guess and are not asking. DSHS data can add risk factors beyond median income, but otherwise the contextual data is limited. At the arrest level, there is no ability to incorporate ACES data or other needs assessments; in the court, that becomes a possibility (i.e. youth who end up on probation and receive a risk assessment).

The Commission noted that due to the ability to break down the data further by demographics, it would be helpful for the 2020 Symposium. Dr. Peterson agreed to assist in answering questions and providing information to the Commission in preparation.

ACTION: Dr. Peterson will work with the Commission on providing research relevant to the Symposium related to juvenile arrest data.

CO-CHAIRS’ REPORT

Personnel and Membership Update

Joshua Treybig has been appointed to a two-year term, from March 1, 2020, to February 28, 2022. Briana Ortega has been appointed to a four year term, from March 1, 2020, to February 29, 2024. The Appointment of Ms. Ortega and Mr. Treybig brings the number of Commissioners to 30. There are 35 available member positions on the Commission, so 5 are currently open. Recruiting will be done to fill the additional Commission openings.

The Commission is in the process of onboarding Justice Raquel Montoya-Lewis, and are likely to bring on Tukwila Court Administrator Latricia Kinlow shortly thereafter. The Co-chairs are in the process of evaluating other membership recommendations, including Nicole Jenkins-Rosenkrantz, Marcus Stubblefield, Nick Allen of CLS, and Professor Michele Fukawa of GU Law.

ACTION: Send Minority and Justice Commission membership suggestions to the chairs.

Legislative Committee

In light of the obstructions to providing testimony on HB 2567 that AOC Staff faced, the Co-Chairs believe it is in the best interest of the Commission to create a Legislative Committee who can represent the Commission’s positions on outstanding legislation.

The Commission does not need take the same stance as the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA), however, AOC employees are prohibited from taking a stance contradictory to the BJA. This means Commission staff cannot lobby or express opinions to the legislature.

HB 2567 passed the legislature and is on the Governor's desk. Thank you for the last minute rallying efforts, and to those who were available to testify and gather support.

ACTION: Let Frank Thomas know if you would like to serve on the Legislative Committee. Members of the Committee do not need to be Commission members.

2020 Symposium Planning – *Mass Incarceration of Women and Girls of Color*

The Symposium will be held on June 3rd, 2020, from 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. at the Temple of Justice. To date, the Temple of Justice remains the location for the 2020 Symposium. The Planning Committee should decide if a venue change is warranted given feedback from last year's event.

The Planning Committee has narrowed down subtopics, and has begun the process of selecting speakers from its prospective list. The subtopic was selected in partnership with the Gender & Justice Commission, who is embarking on a major study to examine gender bias in the courts through the lens of race equity. A formal title has yet to be selected.

The Symposium Planning Team is assembled, and includes members of MJC, GJC and community members. They have convened twice as of March 13th. As planning moves forward, we will have to keep the coronavirus in mind and re-evaluate the event at a later date.

Immigration Enforcement at Courthouses – Annie Benson & Judge Michael Diaz

- **Update on SHB 2567**
SHB 2567 passed the legislature and is now on the Governor's desk awaiting signature.
- **Update on GR 38 and RPC 4.4 Rule Change Submission**
The comment period closed on March 3rd. Most of the comments were supportive, and the WSBA supports the rule change.
The Rules Committee meets Monday, March 16th. The Supreme Court will meet in April for full en banc to discuss the rule change. Justice Yu is hoping for a positive recommendation, but anticipates question as to why a court rule is needed given the passage of SHB 2567.

LAW STUDENT LIAISON REPORTS

University of Washington, *Pathways to the Law* – Sydney Bay, Mary Ruffin, Furhad Sultani, Casey Yamasaki

The University of Washington students have submitted a new proposal, titled Pathways to the Law. They have shifted their focus to highlight the real challenges and biases that exist in attaining a legal education for people of color. They intend to take their message out to local community colleges in order to prepare students for this reality and take affirmative steps to reduce and eliminate the impact of racial bias on the law school experience. The students hope to equip college students with knowledge of the application process and alternative paths to the profession, barriers to entry, various practice areas and the challenges surrounding their access, and other careers that become accessible with a J.D.

ACTION: A vote on the new project proposal will be sent via email.

Gonzaga University, *Restoring Faith in the Justice System for Marginalized Voices* – Israel Carranza, Francis Dela Cruz, Rigoberto Garcia, Dalia Pedro Trujillo

The Gonzaga University students are planning a series of events designed to engage and educate communities who are overrepresented in the criminal justice system about civic engagement and ways to combat disenfranchisement. The group is hopeful to target two separate audiences, high-school students from communities who face higher rates of civil disenfranchisement, and formerly incarcerated persons whom the students might help inform about civic engagement or the restoration of their various civil rights.

The students' project proposal has been approved, with a tentative date for April completion. It might be pushed to the fall given the public health outbreak so that the project can still be completed in-person. Their budget request has been submitted and needs to be approved.

MOTION: Motion to approve Gonzaga University's budget request by Judge Diaz, seconded by Judge Whitener. Unanimously approved.

ACTION: Staff will check with AOC fiscal to see if money can be allocated to Gonzaga now, instead of waiting into the fall and new fiscal year. The Spokane County Bar Association could be another option to disperse the funds.

Seattle University, *The Mass Incarceration of Transgender People of Color* – Beverly Tsai, Cloie Chapman, Denise Chen, Peggy Rodriguez

The Seattle University students are planning to host a speaking panel addressing the unique issues facing incarcerated transgender persons. The event is tentatively planned for April 6, 2020 from 12:00-12:45 PM. The hope to cover all aspects of their carceral experiences, from police interactions to incarceration and reentry. They plan to accompany the discussion with the production and dissemination of infographics related to the plight of incarcerated transgender persons, and use the infographics as a prompt to get attendees to engage and promote trans rights issues on social media and elsewhere.

The students are exploring a switch to an informational video. This approach would mimic the panel, include infographics, and be able to include content from others who would not be able to attend panel. The video could be centered on the experience of a particular incarcerated individual. Other alternatives, such as a podcast, have also been discussed.

ACTION: Seattle University students will submit a revised budget for the video to the Commission.

COMMISSION LIAISON & COMMITTEE REPORTS

Tribal State Court Consortium – Judge Lori K. Smith

An infographic update has been included on page 15 of the packet.

Workforce Diversity Committee – Judge Bonnie Glenn & Judge Alicea-Galvan

➤ **Update on NCREF 2022 Conference Proposal**

The planning group is coordinating with AOC to evaluate the viability of hosting an event that would require considerable outside fundraising. Prior hosting states need to be contacted to discuss how they avoided conflicts and appearances of impropriety in their fundraising process. NCSC handles the hotel accommodations for NCREF.

➤ **May 29th Commission Meeting: Excelsior Wellness Center, Spokane, WA**

Kitara Johnson offered to host the May 29th Commission Meeting at Excelsior Integrated Care Center in Spokane, WA.

Judge Whitener and Judge Glenn expressed interest in hosting a meeting in Tacoma. The September 18th meeting location is still undecided. Two possible meeting locations have been proposed for meetings in 2021: 1) Echo Glenn and 2) Pioneer Human Services.

➤ **Bridging the Gavel Gap**

Judge Glenn is interested in hosting next year's Bridging the Gavel Gap reception adjacent to the 2020 Fall Conference.

Outreach Committee – Lisa Castilleja, Judge Michael Diaz, & Judge Bonnie Glenn

Frank Thomas met with the Co-chairs of the Outreach and Workforce Diversity Committees to discuss the idea of absorbing the Workforce Diversity Committee into the Outreach Committee. The new Committee would have two workgroups, Workforce Diversity and Communications, to continue on the work of the past committees. Outreach would also house the Law Student Liaisons projects and provide mentorship to the liaisons. The Co-chairs of the committees support the restructure.

An updated Outreach Committee Mission Statement and Goals is included on page 19 of the packet for review.

There are no objections from the Commission about going forward with the restructure of the Committees.

Education Committee – Judge Lori K. Smith & Judge G. Helen Whitener

➤ **Recent 2020 Education Events**

- Judicial College, January 26-31, "*Emerging Through Bias*" – Judge Whitener and Judge Galvan

➤ **Upcoming Education Events in 2020**

- Appellate Judges' Spring Program, March 22-25, "*All the Real Indians have Died Off and 20 Other Myths About Native Americans*" – Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz
 - The Appellate conference has been cancelled. Faculty will be contacted about future collaboration.
- SCJA Spring Program, April 26-29, "*Immigrant Families Tool Kit*" & "*Juvenile Justice*" – Judge Gipe and Annie Lee
 - Planning is moving forward with anticipation that the conference might be cancelled.
 - The Tool Kit was given 90 minutes instead of the requested 3 hours. 2 speakers cancelled, so the presentation is being restructured.
- DMCMA Annual Conference, May 17-20, "*Preparing for the Big Waive: Re-addressing LFOs*"
- DMCJA Spring Program, May 31-June 3, "*Poverty Simulation*" – Co-sponsored with the Gender and Justice Commission
- Annual Fall Judicial Conference, September 13-16
 - Co-Sponsor of Holocaust Museum's "*Law, Justice, and the Holocaust: How the Courts Failed Germany*" with the Gender and Justice Commission
 - Co-Sponsor of "*Working with DisAbled Jurors*" with the Interpreter Commission
 - *Jurisdiction: CR 82.5 Where State and Tribal Court Intersect*. A Discussion of Overlapping Jurisdiction and GR 82.5 by NWTJA.

➤ **Book Club Update**

The book club is a great way to stay connected with fellow Commission members in times of social isolation.

ACTION: Cynthia Delostrinos will reach out to members in Spokane to assist with the poverty simulation.

ACTION: Frank Thomas will recirculate the book club group lists.

Juvenile Justice Committee – Annie Lee and Assistant Chief Adrian Diaz

The Juvenile Justice Committee took up the planning for the juvenile justice program at SCJA Spring Conference after original proposal authors dropped out. Planned topics for SCJA program include review of case law; exercise of judicial discretion; implicit and systemic bias; reduction of disproportionality; collaboration; and reforms needed to deal with these developments.

The Committee needs to reach out to judicial officers to see who can sit on a “focus group” and provide feedback on judicial curriculum that will eventually accompany a juvenile court certification. A finalization call for the SCJA program will take place on March 18th. The Committee is moving forward as though conference will be taking place until further notice

Jury Diversity Task Force – Judge Steve Rosen and Judge Mike Diaz

The budget and Advisory Committee flyer, prepared by Cynthia Delostrinos, Pierce County Administrator Chris Gaddis, and intern Ruddy Salas is in meeting packet on page 24. The project will cost approximately \$3000, depending on the number of sessions convened and the number of participants who ultimately join. They are currently working on getting feedback of community members, although the April Advisory groups have been postponed.

ACTION: Cynthia Delostrinos will be reaching out to Commission members for volunteers to serve as small group facilitators.

MJC Liaisons

- **Domestic Violence Workgroups** – Theresa Cronin
Another workgroup has been formed to address disparity and recommendations moving forward regarding rules. A lot of the work comes back to access to data, and the decentralized judicial system. There has been pushback on reports due to racial disparity and risk assessment.
- **Sentencing Task Force** – Judge Veronica Alicea-Galvan and Frank Thomas
The Sentencing Task Force had a meeting on December 6th where Frank Thomas attended the morning session and Judge Galvan attended in the afternoon after finishing her bench calendar. The bipartisan task force will have trouble accomplishing anything meaningful in terms of sentencing reductions. Some members of the task force are unwilling to vote for any recommendation that will result in reduced sentences. The Minority and Justice Commission and other representatives must also run interference against proposed recommendations for sentencing enhancements, which were raised numerous times in the December meeting. Mostly administrative changes are expected, as any ‘no’ vote can end a deliberative recommendation. The task force is not an avenue for advanced reforms. The preliminary report is included on page 31 of the packet.
- **Office of Equity Task Force** – Kitara Johnson
An update is included on page 34 of the packet.

- **WPI Jury Orientation Video** – Leah Taguba
Sandbox has been selected as the vendor. Next steps include details of what the video will look at, with the federal video being reviewed as a resource.
- **SCJA Self-Represented Litigants Workgroup** – Theresa Cronin and Josh Treybig
The common issue of access to data continues to appear. A sub-committee has been formed consisting of Jim Bamberger, Judge Bradley, Judge Forbes, and Theresa Cronin. They will recommend values and principles as a starting point to move forward with other recommendations.

SCJA has also informed Theresa Cronin that her travel for workgroup participation will not be reimbursed. The Minority & Justice Commission will cover her travel so that she can continue to participate in the workgroup.
- **BJA Education Task Force** – Justice Yu and Judge Whitener
Efforts have been successful in getting funding for remote training for judges.

STAFF REPORT

LFO Updates – Cynthia Delostrinos

- **LFO Report**
Michelle Bellmer and Cynthia Delostrinos are preparing the LFO Consortium final report. They are hoping to have a draft by the end of March that is a culmination of all work and data from the consortium.
- **LFO Calculator**
Temporary funding is needed for the LFO calculator, while long term funding is being worked on through an AOC decision package for the 2021 legislative session. Current funding for the calculator from AOC ends in March, although continued funding through June 2021 is being discussed.
- **LFO Reconsideration Days**
Cynthia Delostrinos and Frank Thomas met with Tarra Simmons to discuss how the Minority and Justice Commission can support her grassroots LFO Reconsideration Days initiative. While the Reconsideration Days will continue to be led by formerly incarcerated people, the Commission's assistance is welcome in other areas. Tarra Simmons mentioned the need for CLE training and CLE instructions. The LFO Toolkit is in development and could be leveraged for CLE instruction. She also mentioned a need for better research and data about the reconsideration days, including the amount expunged, funds collected on the days, and follow-up data as to whether those who received reconsideration of LFO debt went on to pay their LFO obligations at a higher, lower, or similar rate as the general population.

The Spokane LFO Reconsideration Day is scheduled for April 17th, with 700 people signed up. Postponement is currently being discussed due to the coronavirus. The Thurston County date will likely be postponed.

Shout Outs

- Judge Theresa Doyle spoke on behalf of the Minority and Justice Commission at the Seattle University Annual Conference on Public Defense on February 28th and at a panel hosted by Seattle University Journal for Social Justice titled: *Jails and Prisons: Rights, Re-Entry, and Reform* on March 6th.

- Jude Mike Diaz and Annie Benson for their work on issues related to immigration enforcement.
- Christopher Sanders for his work coordinating the minority bar associations' support of HB 2567.
- Trish Kinlow and Judge Walden for hosting the January 31st meeting at the Tukwila Community Center.
- Moriah Freed for setting up videoconferencing for today's Commission meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:02 PM



Washington State

2018

**Juvenile Detention
Annual Report**

**WASHINGTON STATE CENTER
FOR COURT RESEARCH**

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Washington State Juvenile Detention

2018 Annual Report

This report satisfies the requirement of House Bill (HB) 2449 regarding the development of an annual statewide detention report.

Prepared by the Washington State Center for Court Research

Amanda B. Gilman, PhD

Rachael Sanford

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
Washington State Center for Court Research
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504-1170
360.753.3365
wscrc@courts.wa.gov

Other AOC staff contributors: Dr. Carl McCurley and Wei Wang

We are grateful to the members of the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators and their staff for their review and thoughtful edits on previous drafts of this report.

Recommended Citation:

Gilman, A.B., & Sanford, R. (2019) *Washington State Juvenile Detention 2018 Annual Report*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Center for Court Research, Administrative Office of the Courts.



Introduction

This report was written in response to House Bill (HB) 2449, which was passed in 2016 and, among other things, requires an annual statewide juvenile detention report to be developed and presented to the legislature and other stakeholders of the juvenile justice system. The purpose of the annual report is to answer several fundamental questions regarding juvenile detention in Washington State, including:

1. Where are youth in Washington State placed in detention?
2. How many admissions are there to juvenile detention facilities annually?
3. How prevalent is a detention episode among the state's youth population?
4. What are the demographic characteristics of youth who experience detention?
5. What proportion of juvenile detention admissions are for non-offender matters?
6. How long does a typical detention stay last?

While the list of topics covered in this report is not exhaustive, the report serves as a significant step towards understanding the role and impact of detention in Washington State's juvenile justice system. Since the passing of HB 2449 a substantial portion of time has been devoted to data acquisition, management, and cleaning. A stipulation of HB 2449 was that all juvenile courts, regardless of where their youth are sent to detention, are required to securely transmit their detention data to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for inclusion in this statewide report. As of January 2017, all courts across the state are regularly transmitting juvenile detention data to AOC.

What is new in this 2018 report?

The first annual detention report was published in 2017 and covered the 2016 calendar year. Thus, in the current report we are able to begin examining trends in detention rates across three years (2016-2018).¹ The reader can find changes in population-based detention rates between 2016 and 2018 in Figure 3. The 2018 report also includes a new section detailing the use of Secure Crisis Residential Centers (SCRCs) statewide.² Under current law, SCRCs are intended to temporarily house runaway youth or youth found in other dangerous circumstances.³ Youth admitted to SCRCs are not permitted to interact with youth who are residing in the main detention center. Senate Bill 5290, which was passed in 2019, phases out the use of detention for non-offender matters between 2020 and 2023 and encourages the use of SCRCs in lieu of detention when confinement is deemed necessary. Thus, it is important to begin tracking how often and under what circumstances SCRCs are currently being used in the state. This information can be found in Table 5.

¹ For the 2016 calendar year we did not have access to detention data from seven small counties, so there are some limitations with regard to making comparisons across years, as noted in Figure 3.

² Only admissions to SCRCs are included in this report. Washington also has several non-secure or semi-secure Crisis Residential Centers operating across the state which are not affiliated with detention centers. Please see: <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/hau-ohy-grantee-map-1-29-2018.pdf> for more information.

³ See <https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services/at-risk-youth/secure-crc>



In 2018 Washington State youth were served by 20 county detention facilities, one private detention facility, two out of state detention facilities, and two Secure Crisis Residential Centers.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the juvenile detention facilities and SCRCs that served court-involved youth in Washington State during the 2018 calendar year. The vast majority of youth were placed in one of the state's 20 county-operated juvenile detention facilities. A smaller number of youth, depending on their geographic location, were placed in a privately-operated facility in Spokane County, Martin Hall, or a juvenile detention facility in a neighboring state. In this figure we also include the location of Washington State's two SCRCs, which are both co-located with juvenile detention centers.

Figure 1. Juvenile Detention Facilities and Secure Crisis Residential Centers Serving Washington State Youth in 2018.





In 2018 there were 11,719 admissions to detention facilities, representing a 6.5% decrease from the previous year.

Table 1 shows the total number of admissions to juvenile detention facilities for all 39 counties in the state. Admissions to SCRCs are not included in this table. There are several important things to note, especially when comparing these numbers to other reports published by local jurisdictions.

- Admission counts exclude “screen and release” episodes, but include all admissions, regardless of length of stay. Other reports may exclude detention stays lasting less than four hours.
- Many county facilities have contracts to hold youth whose court involvement occurred in another state or on Tribal lands. Some facilities had a sizable number of admissions where youth were being held for another state or a Native American Tribe (across facilities, 48 admissions were noted as being holds for a Tribe, while 204 were holds for an out of state jurisdiction in 2018). This report excludes admissions for out of state and Tribal holds and includes only youth who were served by a county superior (juvenile or adult), district, or municipal court within the State of Washington and were admitted to a juvenile detention facility in 2018.
- Admissions are counted in the youth’s home county,⁴ regardless of where the youth was sent to serve detention or was picked up by police. This is an important distinction, as some counties do not have their own juvenile detention facilities and contract with a neighboring county (or counties) to hold their youth. Youth may also be in a neighboring county when they are picked up on a warrant. Counting the youth this way allows for the calculation of population-based rates of detention.

One final point to consider is that practices regarding holding youth for other in-state, non-juvenile court jurisdictions vary by county. Some counties hold youth who are charged as adults or face charges in a district/municipal court in their juvenile facilities, while others hold these youth in adult facilities. This report only includes admissions to juvenile detention facilities.

In addition to showing the total number of detention admissions by county, Table 1 shows the total number of youth who experienced at least one detention admission,⁵ the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 residing in that county,⁶ the number of youth (per 1,000 youth in the county) who experienced at least one detention admission in 2018, and finally, the change in the number of admissions between 2017 and 2018. While there was variability across counties with regard to changes in detention admissions, the state as a whole saw a 6.5% reduction in the number of detention admissions between 2017 and 2018.

⁴ When holding for another jurisdiction, detention centers record the county for which the youth is being held. We used this data field to identify where the youth came from.

⁵ If a youth had a detention admission in two or more counties, the youth was counted in the county where the admission for the most serious reason occurred.

⁶ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018.” Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>



Table 1. Detention Admission, Youth Counts, and Population-Based Rates in 2018 by County.

County	Detention Admissions	Youth Admitted	Youth Population Aged 10-17	Detention Rate per 1,000 ((youth/population)x1,000)	Change in Total Admissions from 2017	
					N	%
Adams	55	34	2,961	11.5	0	-
Asotin	9	7	2,164	3.2	-14	-60.9
Benton	741	275	24,154	11.4	-73	-9.0
Chelan	306	162	8,050	20.1	-94	-23.5
Clallam	368	106	5,784	18.3	0	-
Clark	693	361	53,929	6.7	-48	-6.5
Columbia	10	4	348	11.5	-4	-28.6
Cowlitz	645	246	11,402	21.6	-44	-6.4
Douglas	138	58	5,100	11.4	-58	-29.6
Ferry	27	10	601	16.6	+17	+170.0
Franklin	289	129	13,280	9.7	+72	+33.2
Garfield	0	0	203	0.0	0	-
Grant	298	169	12,778	13.2	-51	-14.6
Grays Harbor	222	124	6,865	18.1	-61	-21.6
Island	72	43	6,196	6.9	-63	-46.7
Jefferson	37	16	1,761	9.1	-15	-28.8
King	1,050	578	194,971	3.0	-246	-19.0
Kitsap	388	172	24,409	7.0	-88	-18.5
Kittitas	68	32	3,618	8.8	+1	+1.5
Klickitat	50	24	2,024	11.9	-11	-18.0
Lewis	362	184	7,618	24.2	-3	-0.8
Lincoln	11	8	1,158	6.9	+6	+120.0
Mason	81	45	5,717	7.9	+5	+6.6
Okanogan	184	106	4,295	24.7	-41	-18.2
Pacific	45	26	1,656	15.7	+5	+12.5
Pend Oreille	52	23	1,284	17.9	+14	+36.8
Pierce	1,423	824	90,101	9.1	-28	-1.9
San Juan	8	4	1,128	3.5	+3	+60.0
Skagit	356	108	12,413	8.7	+49	+16.0
Skamania	21	14	1,074	13.0	+7	+50.0
Snohomish	703	322	81,488	4.0	-87	-11.0
Spokane	728	369	51,072	7.2	-100	-12.1
Stevens	95	48	4,648	10.3	-9	-8.7
Thurston	626	303	27,325	11.1	+62	+11.0
Wahkiakum	9	7	398	17.6	+3	+50.0
Walla Walla	172	71	5,950	11.9	-21	-10.9
Whatcom	401	185	19,414	9.5	+81	+25.3
Whitman	22	15	3,242	4.6	-3	-12.0
Yakima	722	358	33,089	10.8	+49	+7.3
JR hold	232	130			-28	-10.8
Total	11,719	5,700	733,668	7.8	-816	-6.5



In 2018 the youth-level detention rate was 7.8 per 1,000 youth in Washington State, down from 8.5 in 2017.

Figure 2 shows the youth-level detention rates in 2018 for every 1,000 youth (ages 10-17) in the county. The size of the bubble corresponds to the magnitude of the rate, so that larger bubbles indicate higher rates. As shown in Table 1, the overall youth-level population-based rate of detention in 2018 was 7.8 per 1,000 youth. In other words, if one were to select 1,000 youth aged 10 to 17 in the state, approximately eight of them would have been admitted to a juvenile detention facility on at least one occasion in 2018.

Figure 2. Youth-Level Detention Rates by County in 2018. This figure shows the number of youth (per 1,000 youth age 10-17 in the county) who had at least one detention stay in 2018.

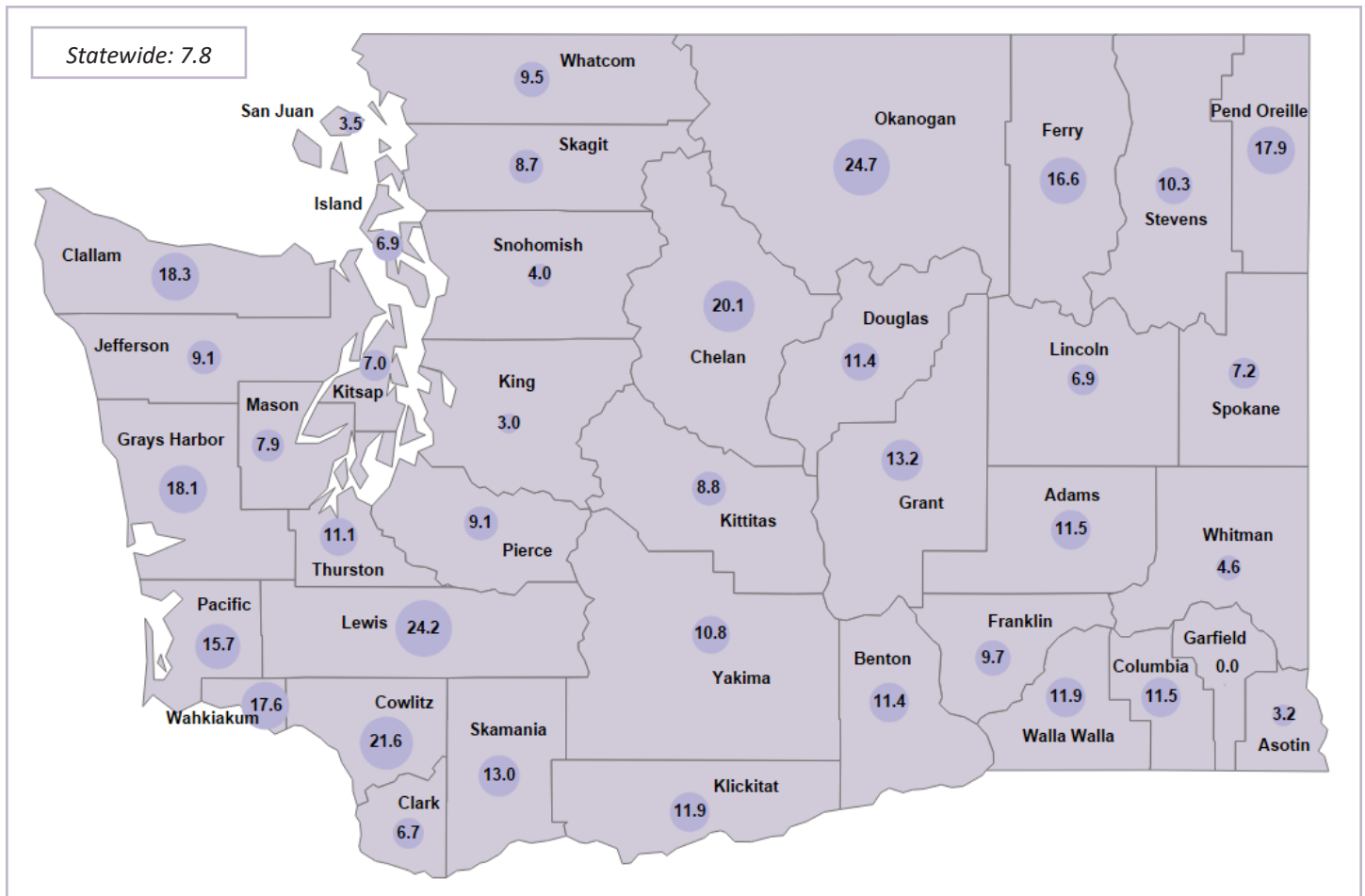
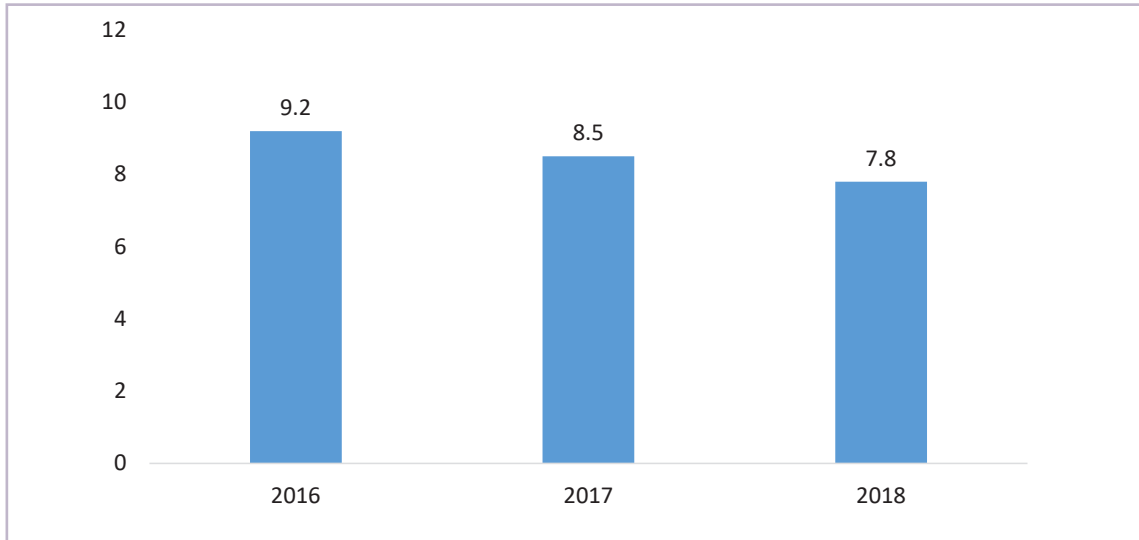




Figure 3 shows the youth-level population-based detention rates for Washington State in 2016, 2017, and 2018. There has been a steady decrease across the three years from 9.2 youth per 1,000 youth in the state in 2016 to 7.8 youth per 1,000 youth in 2018. The change from 2017 to 2018 represents 488 fewer youth who experienced detention and 816 admissions to detention.

Figure 3. Youth-Level Detention Rates for Washington State, 2016-2018. *This figure shows the number of youth (per 1,000 youth age 10-17 in the county) who had at least one detention stay in 2016, 2017, and 2018.*



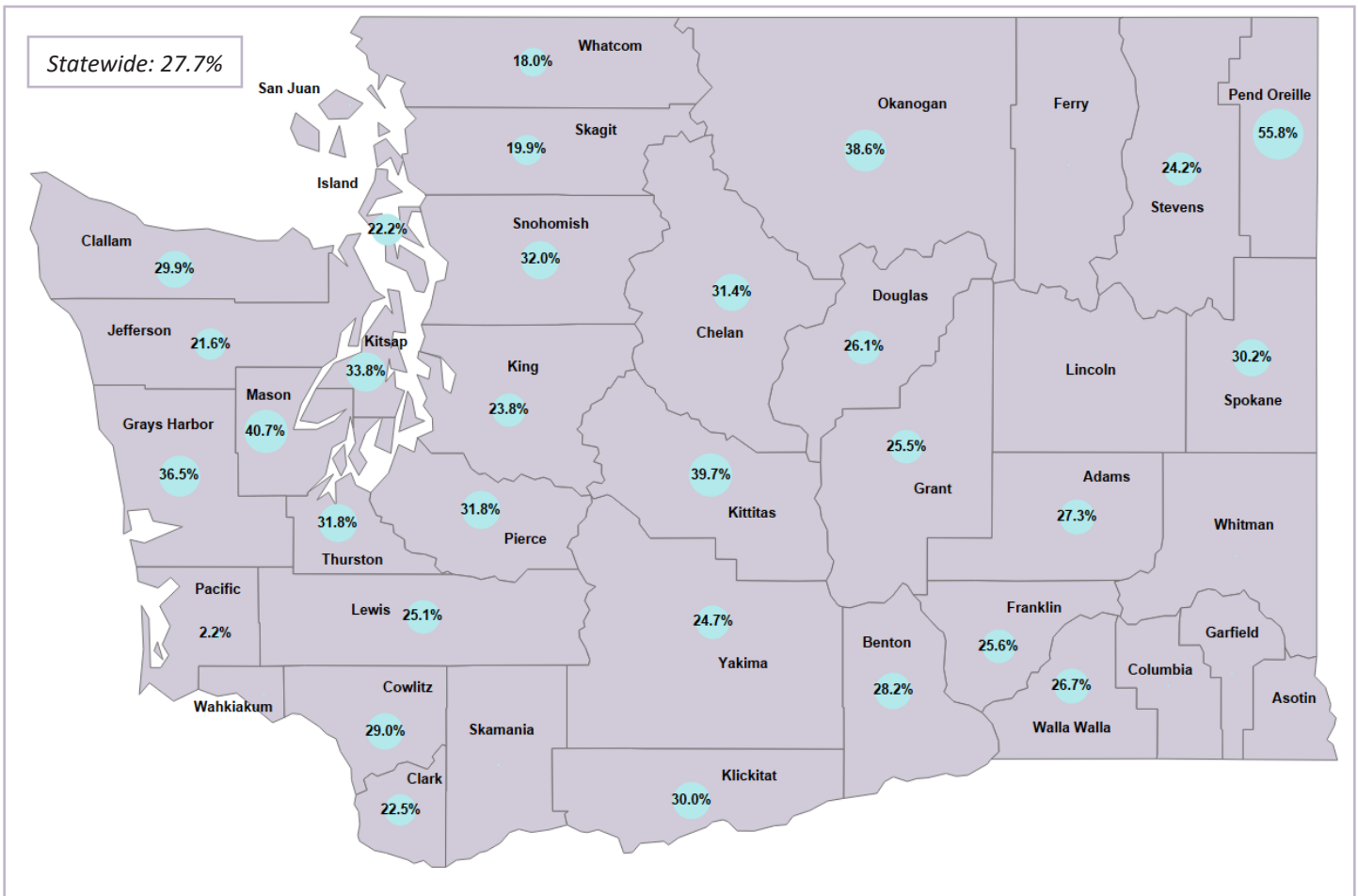
Note: the 2016 rate excludes seven very small counties for which data were not available, while the 2017 and 2018 rates include all counties in the state. However, when we removed data from these seven counties from the 2017 and 2018 calculations, the rates remained the same.



In 2018 27.7% of admissions to detention were accounted for by girls, and 50.0% were accounted for by youth of color.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of admissions accounted for by girls. Only counties that had at least 30 detention admissions in 2018 are included in this figure, to avoid potentially misleading generalizations from small populations (please see Table 2 for the gender breakdown in each county). Across all counties as well as Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) holds, 27.7% of all admissions were accounted for by girls. There was no noteworthy change in the gender composition of youth in detention between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 4. Girls in Detention in 2018 by County. This figure shows the percentage of admissions accounted for by girls in 2018.



Note: counties with fewer than 30 total admissions in 2018 are excluded from this figure.



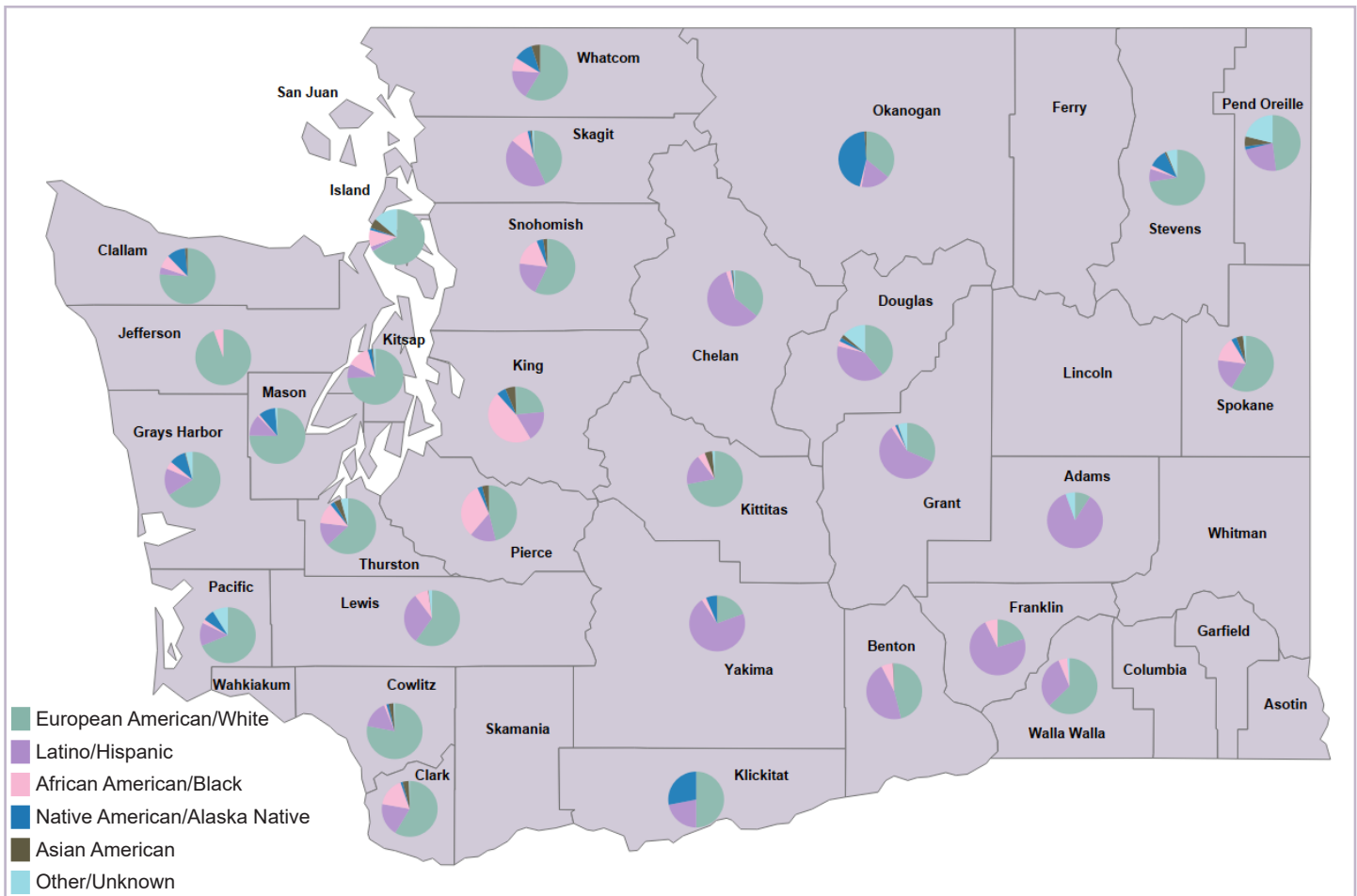
Table 2. Admissions to Detention in 2018 by Gender and County.

County (Number of Admissions)	Female		Male		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)	15	27.3	40	72.7	0	0.0
Asotin (9)	4	44.4	5	55.6	0	0.0
Benton (741)	209	28.2	526	71.0	6	0.8
Chelan (306)	96	31.4	208	68.0	2	0.7
Clallam (368)	110	29.9	258	70.1	0	0.0
Clark (693)	156	22.5	537	77.5	0	0.0
Columbia (10)	4	40.0	6	60.0	0	0.0
Cowlitz (645)	187	29.0	458	71.0	0	0.0
Douglas (138)	36	26.1	102	73.9	0	0.0
Ferry (27)	5	18.5	22	81.5	0	0.0
Franklin (289)	74	25.6	215	74.4	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	76	25.5	222	74.5	0	0.0
Grays Harbor (222)	81	36.5	141	63.5	0	0.0
Island (72)	16	22.2	56	77.8	0	0.0
Jefferson (37)	8	21.6	28	75.7	1	2.7
King (1,050)	250	23.8	800	76.2	0	0.0
Kitsap (388)	131	33.8	257	66.2	0	0.0
Kittitas (68)	27	39.7	41	60.3	0	0.0
Klickitat (50)	15	30.0	35	70.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	91	25.1	271	74.9	0	0.0
Lincoln (11)	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0
Mason (81)	33	40.7	48	59.3	0	0.0
Okanogan (184)	71	38.6	113	61.4	0	0.0
Pacific (45)	1	2.2	44	97.8	0	0.0
Pend Oreille (52)	29	55.8	23	44.2	0	0.0
Pierce (1,423)	453	31.8	966	67.9	4	0.3
San Juan (8)	2	25.0	6	75.0	0	0.0
Skagit (356)	71	19.9	285	80.1	0	0.0
Skamania (21)	8	38.1	13	61.9	0	0.0
Snohomish (703)	225	32.0	476	67.7	2	0.3
Spokane (728)	220	30.2	504	69.2	4	0.5
Stevens (95)	23	24.2	72	75.8	0	0.0
Thurston (626)	199	31.8	427	68.2	0	0.0
Wahkiakum (9)	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0
Walla Walla (172)	46	26.7	125	72.7	1	0.6
Whatcom (401)	72	18.0	327	81.5	2	0.5
Whitman (22)	2	9.1	20	90.9	0	0.0
Yakima (722)	178	24.7	541	74.9	3	0.4
JR Hold (232)	15	6.5	217	93.5	0	0.0
Total (11,719)	3,242	27.7	8,452	72.1	25	0.2

Note: percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 5 shows the admission-level racial/ethnic breakdown of detention admissions for all counties that had at least 30 admissions in 2018 (please see Table 3 for the racial/ethnic breakdown in each county). In order to prevent individuals from possibly being identified (especially in smaller jurisdictions with limited racial/ethnic diversity), cells in Table 3 with fewer than 10 cases⁷ are not shown, except in the instance when doing so does not provide any identifying information. Across all counties as well as JR holds, 50.0% of all admissions to detention in 2018 involved a European American/White youth, 27.0% involved a Latino/Hispanic youth, 14.8% involved an African American/Black youth, 4.3% involved a Native American/Alaska Native youth, and 2.5% involved an Asian American youth. There was substantial variability in the racial/ethnic makeup of youth in detention in 2018 by county, with patterns emerging by geographic region. For example, counties in Central and Eastern Washington showed the highest admission rates for Latino/Hispanic youth, while counties in Western Washington had higher admission rates for African American/Black youth than counties in other regions. There were no notable changes in the racial/ethnic makeup of detention admissions between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 5. Detention Admissions in 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and County. *This figure shows the racial/ethnic breakdown for all detention admissions in 2018.*



Note: counties with fewer than 30 total admissions in 2018 are excluded from this figure.

⁷ If only one cell had fewer than 10 cases, the next largest cell was also excluded, even if it contained more than 10 cases.



Table 3. Detention Admissions in 2018 by Race/Ethnicity and County.

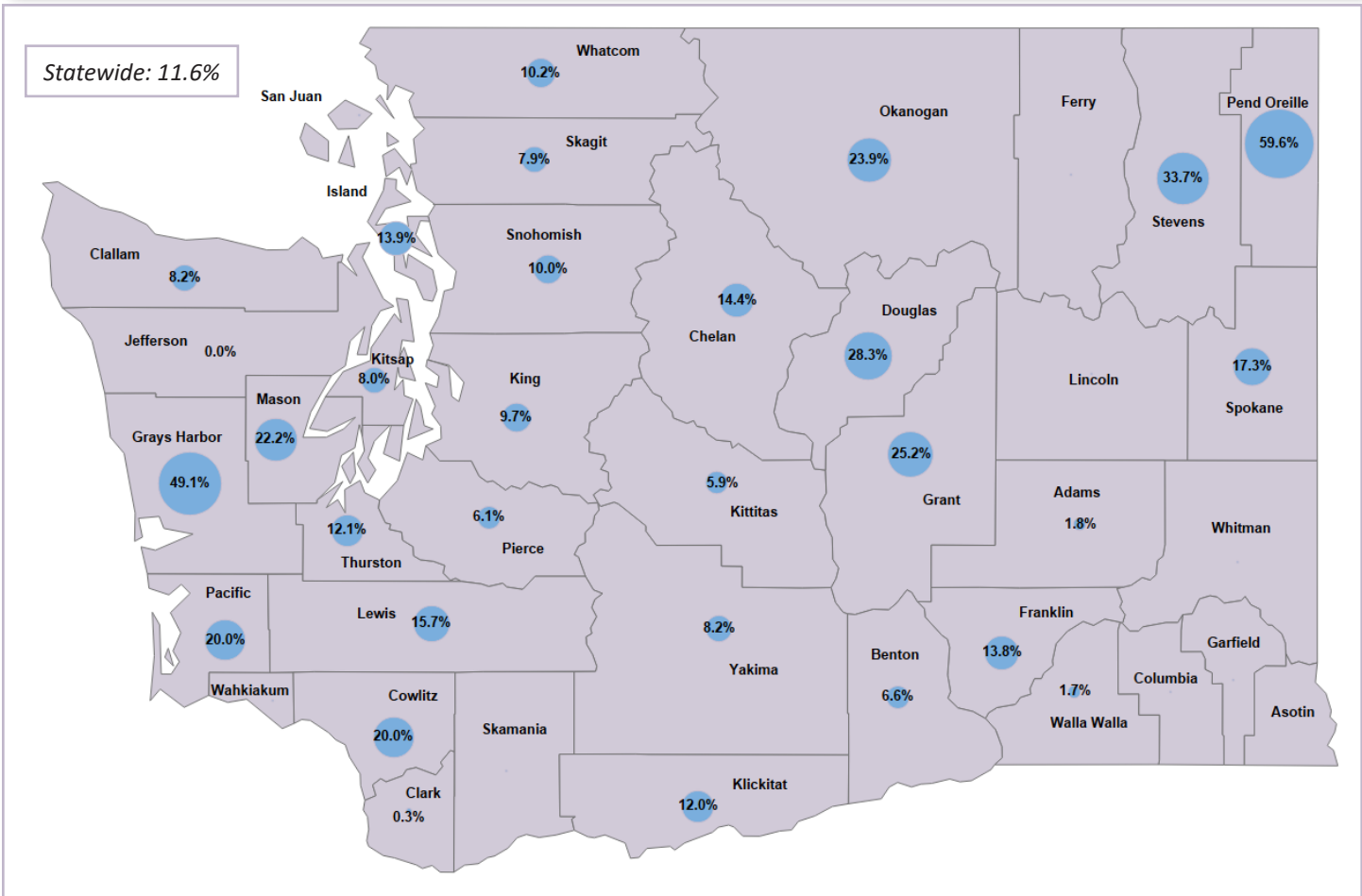
County (Number of Admissions)	European American/ White		Latino/ Hispanic		African American/ Black		Native American/ Alaska Native		Asian American		Other/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adams (55)			47	85.5								
Asotin (9)												
Benton (741)	342	46.2	343	46.3	50	6.7						
Chelan (306)	110	35.9	180	58.8								
Clallam (368)	280	76.1	15	4.1	28	7.6	40	10.9				
Clark (693)	407	58.7	132	19.0	117	16.9			25	3.6		
Columbia (10)												
Cowlitz (645)	503	78.0	102	15.8					18	2.8		
Douglas (138)	54	39.1	55	39.9							19	13.8
Ferry (27)							19	70.4				
Franklin (289)	58	20.1	210	72.7	21	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garfield (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant (298)	94	31.5	176	59.1							16	5.4
Grays Harbor (222)	146	65.8	35	15.8	10	4.5	21	9.5				
Island (72)	48	66.7									10	13.9
Jefferson (37)	35	94.6										
King (1,050)	247	23.5	188	17.9	493	47.0	57	5.4	62	5.9	3	0.3
Kitsap (388)	288	74.2	32	8.2	51	13.1						
Kittitas (68)	49	72.1	12	17.6								
Klickitat (50)	25	50.0	11	22.0	0	0.0	14	28.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis (362)	217	59.9	108	29.8	29	8.0						
Lincoln (11)												
Mason (81)	61	75.3	10	12.3								
Okanogan (184)	66	35.9	31	16.8			83	45.1				
Pacific (45)	31	68.9										
Pend Oreille (52)	25	48.1	12	23.1							11	21.2
Pierce (1,423)	656	46.1	215	15.1	456	32.0	39	2.7	56	3.9	1	0.1
San Juan (8)												
Skagit (356)	154	43.3	152	42.7	37	10.4						
Skamania (21)	12	57.1										
Snohomish (703)	403	57.3	138	19.6	118	16.8	27	3.8	16	2.3	1	0.1
Spokane (728)	427	58.7	134	18.4	104	14.3	23	3.2	28	3.8	12	1.6
Stevens (95)	69	72.6					10	10.5				
Thurston (626)	395	63.1	86	13.7	77	12.3	16	2.6	25	4.0	27	4.3
Wahkiakum (9)												
Walla Walla (172)	108	62.8	53	30.8								
Whatcom (401)	236	58.9	69	17.2	31	7.7	45	11.2	20	5.0	0	0.0
Whitman (22)	19	86.4										
Yakima (722)	140	19.4	516	71.5	19	2.6	46	6.4				
JR hold (232)	107	46.1	77	33.2	36	15.5						
Total (11,719)	5,865	50.0	3,163	27.0	1,737	14.8	506	4.3	291	2.5	157	1.3

Notes: to avoid potential identification of individuals, some cells with a small number of cases are greyed out. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

In 2018 there were 1,364 admissions to detention for non-offender matters, representing an 11.3% decrease from 2017.

Figure 6 shows the percent of detention admissions where the most serious admission reason was a non-offender matter (i.e., court contempt regarding a petition for At-Risk Youth [ARY], Child in Need of Services [CHINS], Truancy, or Dependency) for each county that had at least 30 total detention admissions in 2018 (please see Table 4 for the breakdown in each county).⁸ There was considerable variability across counties with regard to the proportion of detention admissions that were for non-offender matters. As shown in Table 4, in 1,364 of the state’s 11,719 total detention admissions (11.6%) the most serious reason was a non-offender matter. Of the non-offender admissions, detention admissions as a result of an At-Risk Youth petition were most common (5.6% of all admissions), followed by a truancy petition (3.9%). Admissions for dependency-related matters were less common (2.1%), and admissions for CHINS petitions or another non-offender matter⁹ were very rare (<0.1% of all admissions). There was an 11.3% decrease in the number of admissions for non-offender matters between 2017 and 2018, with the greatest decrease (-21.1%) observed for truancy-related admissions (please see Figure 7).

Figure 6. Non-Offender Admissions to Detention in 2018 by County. This figure shows the percentage of admissions in 2018 where the most serious reason for detention was a non-offender matter.



Note: counties with fewer than 30 total admissions in 2018 are excluded from this figure.

⁸ In some counties, in rare instances, non-offender youth may be charged with a criminal contempt, in which case the detention admission would not appear as being related to a non-offender matter. However, there is no indication that this practice is used with any regularity.

⁹ These were coded as non-offender admissions, but did not identify a specific non-offender matter.



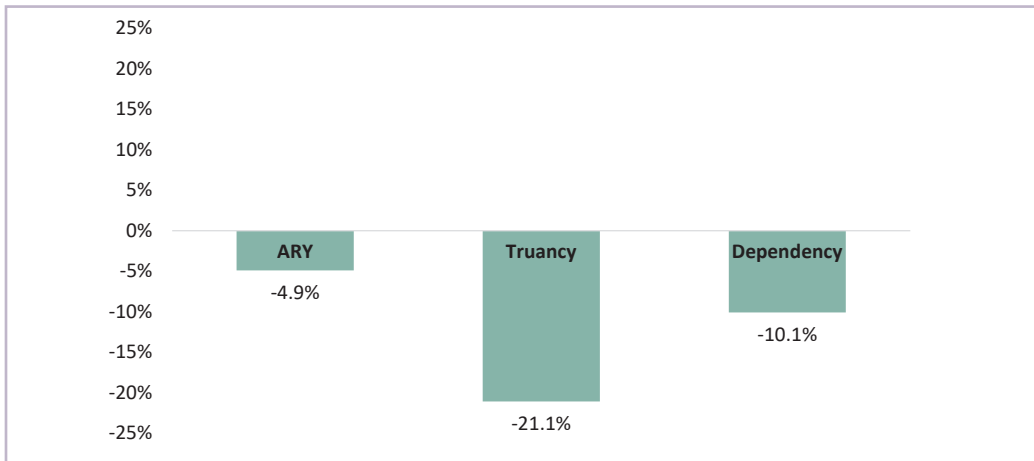
Table 4. Breakdown of Non-Offender Admissions in 2018 by County.

County (Total Number of Admissions)	Non-Offender Admissions	= Truancy	+ ARY	+ Dependency	+ CHINS & Other	Change in Non-Offender Admits from 2017	
						N	%
Adams (55)	1	1	0	0	0	-4	-80.0
Asotin (9)	1	0	0	1	0	-7	-87.5
Benton (741)	49	17	24	7	1	-21	-30.0
Chelan (306)	44	15	29	0	0	+1	+2.3
Clallam (368)	30	12	13	4	1	-36	-54.5
Clark (693)	2	0	0	2	0	0	-
Columbia (10)	2	2	0	0	0	0	-
Cowlitz (645)	129	76	43	8	2	-24	-15.7
Douglas (138)	39	18	21	0	0	-2	-4.9
Ferry (27)	1	1	0	0	0	N/A	-
Franklin (289)	40	24	16	0	0	-14	-25.9
Garfield (0)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Grant (298)	75	68	4	2	1	-16	-17.6
Grays Harbor (222)	109	71	29	7	2	+5	+4.8
Island (72)	10	1	9	0	0	-19	-65.5
Jefferson (37)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
King (1,050)	102	0	27	73	2	-44	-30.1
Kitsap (388)	31	1	16	14	0	+13	+72.2
Kittitas (68)	4	0	3	1	0	+3	+300.0
Klickitat (50)	6	2	4	0	0	-4	-40.0
Lewis (362)	57	23	23	11	0	-5	-8.1
Lincoln (11)	2	2	0	0	0	+1	+100.0
Mason (81)	18	2	5	11	0	+1	+5.9
Okanogan (184)	44	43	1	0	0	-4	-8.3
Pacific (45)	9	2	3	3	1	+4	+80.0
Pend Oreille (52)	31	1	28	0	2	+10	+47.6
Pierce (1,423)	87	2	69	16	0	-1	-1.1
San Juan (8)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Skagit (356)	28	3	12	13	0	+4	+16.7
Skamania (21)	4	4	0	0	0	+3	+300.0
Snohomish (703)	70	8	52	10	0	+21	+42.9
Spokane (728)	126	22	76	26	2	-58	-31.5
Stevens (95)	32	12	19	1	0	+3	+10.3
Thurston (626)	76	9	53	14	0	+21	+38.2
Wahkiakum (9)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Walla Walla (172)	3	1	2	0	0	+1	+50.0
Whatcom (401)	41	3	34	4	0	+9	+28.1
Whitman (22)	2	0	0	2	0	-7	-77.8
Yakima (722)	59	7	41	11	0	-8	-11.9
JR hold (232)	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total (11,719)	1,364	453	656	241	14	-174	-11.3

Notes: statewide change in non-offender admissions only includes counties with complete data in both 2017 and 2018. N/A=Not Available



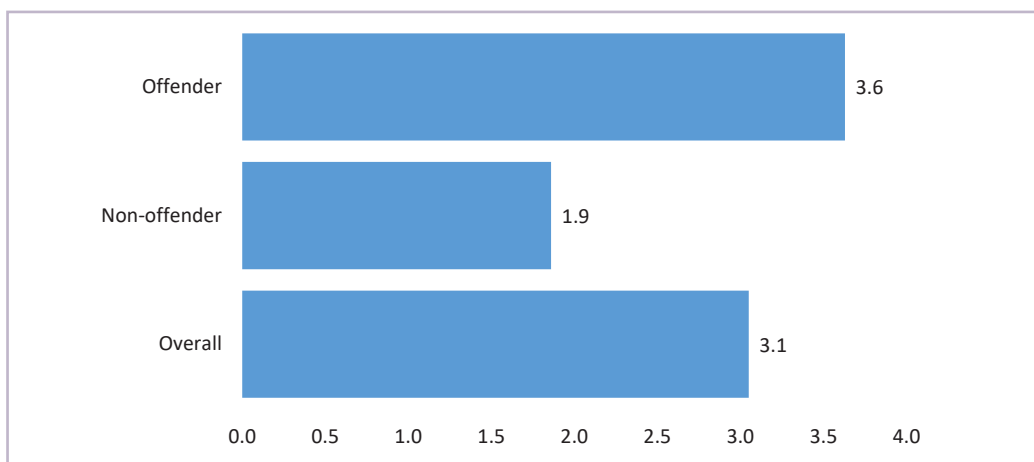
Figure 7. Change in Detention Admissions for ARY, Truancy, and Dependency Matters from 2017 to 2018.



In 2018 the median length of stay for a detention admission was 3.1 days.

Figure 8 shows the median length of stay¹⁰ across all counties, broken down by admissions for offender matters and non-offender matters. Length of stay takes into account the time the youth physically spent in secure detention, subtracting any temporary leave, furlough time, or time spent in alternatives to secure detention (such as electronic home monitoring). The median, rather than the mean (average) is presented here because it is a more accurate measure of the “typical” length of stay in detention. Very long detention stays (e.g., for youth who are being tried as adults) tend to skew the average length of stay upward. Indeed, the average length of stay in 2018 was 9.2 days, while the median length of stay was 3.1 days, indicating that half of all admissions were shorter than about three days and half were longer. The median length of stay for admissions related to an offender matter (3.6 days) was almost two times longer than the median length of stay for admissions related to a non-offender matter (1.9 days).

Figure 8. Median Length of Stay (in Days) in Detention in 2018.



¹⁰ Length of stay was calculated for each admission that ended in 2018, regardless of whether it began in 2017 or 2018.



In 2018 there were 108 admissions to the two Secure Crisis Residential Centers in Washington State.

As shown in Figure 1, in 2018 there were two Secure Crisis Residential Centers (SCRCs) operating in Washington State, located in Chelan and Clallam Counties. Both are co-located with the county’s juvenile detention facility; however, youth admitted to SCRCs are prohibited by law from having contact with youth in the main detention facility. SCRCs are intended to provide temporary housing (up to five days) to youth who have run away from their residence and/or are found by law enforcement to be in dangerous circumstances. As shown in Table 5, in 2018 there were a total of 108 admissions to SCRCs involving 88 unique youth. Of all SCRC admissions, 66.7% were as a result of the youth running away, 21.3% were due to the youth being found in dangerous circumstances, and 12.0% were for other reasons.

Table 5. Admissions to Secure Crisis Residential Centers in 2018.

County	SCRC Admissions	Youth Admitted	Admission Reason					
			Runaway		Dangerous Circumstances		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Chelan	36	31	33	91.7	2	5.6	1	2.7
Clallam	72	57	39	54.2	21	29.2	12	16.7
Total	108	88	72	66.7	23	21.3	13	12.0

Notes: example of other reasons for admission to SCRC includes “transfer from another court placement.” Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Conclusion

The goal of this detention report is to provide a useful tool to juvenile justice stakeholders to help evaluate practices and guide policy decisions, and we hope that this information will be used to continue to make improvements in service delivery to the youth and families involved with the juvenile court. Each annual report provides an opportunity to observe trends, as well as a chance to improve data reporting and quality. We were pleased to be able to include all jurisdictions in the 2017 and 2018 reports, and are looking forward to expanding the data elements included in each report in subsequent years. Washington State saw a reduction in both overall detention admissions and admissions for non-offender matters between 2017 and 2018. Future reports will allow for an even more in-depth analysis of changes over time.



MJC-WSCCR Report on Girls of Color in Juvenile Detention in Washington State

1. What proportion of juvenile detention admissions in 2019 were accounted for by:
 - a. Girls (as recorded in official court data – currently binary option)?
 - b. Youth of color (defined with guidance from the MJC)?
 - c. Girls of color (defined with guidance from the MJC)?
2. Was there evidence of disproportionality in juvenile detention populations in 2019 compared to representation in the population in the population for:
 - a. Girls?
 - b. Youth of color?
 - c. Girls of color, specifically?
3. What were the most common reasons for detention (e.g., non-offender matter, offender matter, violation of a court order, etc.) in 2019?
 - a. Did reasons for detention differ by groups (e.g., girls of a particular race vs. white NH girls, boys of a particular race vs. white NH boys)
4. What was a typical length of stay in detention in 2019?
 - a. Did length of stay vary by groups?
5. Have we observed any noteworthy trends for any of these results (#1-4) from 2016 through 2019?
6. Have we observed any noteworthy variation for any of these results (#1-4) by jurisdiction/county?

Other important topics to keep in mind for future reports, but which are beyond the scope of this project (for inclusion prior to June 2, 2021 Symposium):

- Sentencing disparities by demographics (would need to collaborate with DCYF – JR)
- Disproportionality for all juvenile incarceration statewide (would also need to collaborate with JR)

The Mass Incarceration of Transgender People of Color
MJC Student Liaisons | Seattle University School of Law

General Information

Event Title: **The Mass Incarceration of Transgender People of Color**

Date: April 6, 2020

Time: 12:00PM to 1:00PM

Location: Seattle University School of Law, Room C5

Event Description

This event will feature 3-4 guest speakers who will discuss their work, insight, and experiences with transgender people of color who are incarcerated or were formerly incarcerated. The event may occur as a special edition to a regularly occurring event, Seattle University of Law's "Social Justice Monday" (SJM) hosted by the Access to Justice Institute.

The goal of this event is to provide the Seattle University School of Law community with information about the experiences and unique obstacles that transgender people of color face when they interact with police in the community, become incarcerated, and re-enter into society. Because a number of students at Seattle University wish to pursue a career in criminal justice, it is necessary to encourage learning about marginalized identities, and more specifically intersecting marginalized identities, and how they interact with the criminal justice system. Further, this event dovetails nicely with a recent petition by law school students to degender the restrooms in the law school. We plan on collaborating with those involved in this petition and other student organizations that support LGBTQ+ students and students of color.

The 40 minute presentation will be divided equally among speakers and will feature infographics to illustrate the statistics relevant to the speaker's information. These infographics may be shared online, and thus the information of the presentation can be shared with the community. We have access to the school's social media pages and there is an option to livestream the entire presentation. We can also work more with the communications department to promote the event and share its content more broadly.

Call to Action: In the last ten minutes of the event we will email the infographic to each attendee. Then the MC will call upon each attendee to share the infographic on social media accounts and email/text to their groups. Again, this call to action can be shared through the law school's communications as well.

Police/Carceral State: Seattle U Law Professor and trans activist Dean Spade teaches a number of courses that touch on this issue. We hope to have him speak, but if not he will connect us with others in the community who are involved in addressing these issues. It is important to develop

this concept at the start of the presentation as mass incarceration has led to a higher need for criminal justice work. It was recently announced that he will be on medical leave for the spring semester, so we have not been able to contact him yet.

Incarceration: The U.S. Supreme Court held that "deliberate indifference" to ongoing physical and sexual violence against a transgender prisoner by other prisoners violated the Eight Amendment Protection against Cruel and Unusual Punishment. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 828, 114 S. Ct. 1970, 128 L. Ed. 2d 811 (1994). In Washington, legislation has been passed to strengthen protections for transgender prisoners. Prisons must consider initial screening results when making housing and program assignments to protect transgender prisoners. Facilities must also provide accommodations for transgender individuals who wish to shower separately from other inmates. Finally, jails and prisons are required to provide training to correctional staff that specifically addresses safety concerns for transgender and gender non-conforming prisoners.

Although there are official policies in place and channels to report discrimination or violence against transgender prisoners, those channels do not necessarily offer viable options to safety for transgender prisoners. The goal of this event is to parse through the obstacles transgender prisoners face and to understand how their gender identity or expression leads to discrimination.

Re-entry: Organizations such as Disability Rights Washington, Solid Ground, and a few attorneys in the King County Public Defenders' Office have programs designed to support people re-entering into the community after being incarcerated. Many formerly incarcerated individuals need assistance finding housing, reapplying for benefits, and finding employment. This section will explore unique challenges that transgender people of color face in the re-entry phase.

Objectives

1. Provide information regarding a specific incarcerated population and how their intersecting marginalized identities pose unique challenges while navigating this system.
2. Encourage the law school community to participate in public education on this issue.
3. Create infographics that can be disseminated to a larger audience to inspire discussion of this issue in the broader community.

Target Audience & Outreach Plan

Social Justice Mondays have a fairly consistent attendance. We can easily boost this turnout with more action on social media and by partnering with student organizations to share with their membership. Many of these student organizations are connected to groups in the community who provide legal aid and other services to marginalized communities. By utilizing this network, we will be able to share this information with a wide range of people in the community.

Washington State Minority and Justice Commission (WSMJC)

Recently, on October 7, 2019, a letter was submitted to Dean Annette Clark by a concerned student regarding the lack of gender-neutral restrooms for transgender and gender-non-confirming students. A Change.org petition was also created. There has been significant discussion among students about this topic. Therefore, this event will be germane and important to the current discussions and issues at the law school.

Though the presentation will be primarily directed towards the law school community, we hope to connect with other groups (listed below) that work on these issues. Further, given Seattle University's involvement in the greater Seattle area, we will likely reach other community members in our outreach efforts. For these reasons, it is important that the information conveyed can be comprehended by people with various education levels. The infographics should be very helpful in disseminating this information to the public.

Lavender Rights Project, QLaw, WA State Bar Association, Lambda Legal Services. Disability Rights WA, Trans in Prison Justice Project, National Center for Transgender Equality, ACLU Washington, Washington Community Action Network

Event Agenda

11:50am Set Up/Doors Open (attendees sign in and get food/drinks)
12-12:05pm Opening remarks and introductions given by MJC Liaisons
12:05-12:15 Police and the Carceral State (Prof. Dean Spade, Seattle University School of Law)
12:15-12:25 Incarceration I (Anne Krook, Chair of the Board of Directors, Lambda Legal)
12:25-12:35 Incarceration II (Danny Waxwing, Disability Rights Washington)
12:35-12:45 Re-Entry and Community Resources (Dusty LaMay, Lavender Rights Project)
12:45-12:50 Questions, Call to Action

Budget

Item	Budget	Summary
Infographic	\$200	We will use the infographic to generate ongoing education that will be shared. Cloie Chapman's partner will create the infographics for an agreed upon fee.
Food & Drink	\$500	Because the event will be at SU, we will have to order food/refreshments through their catering company.

Risk Assessment

We are not concerned about any reactions to the material presented but have discussed the potential for a bias-related incident to occur. We are aware of the appropriate procedures and have discussed it with the staff members responsible for responding.

Washington State Minority and Justice Commission (WSMJC)

Student Liaison Contact Information

Cloie Chapman, chapma15@seattleu.edu
Denise Chen, chend5@seattleu.edu

Peggy Rodriguez,
rodriguezpeg@seattleu.edu
Beverly Tsai, tsaib@seattleu.edu

Request Form

<p>Full name and contact information of organization and persons making the request:</p>	<p>Cloie Chapman, Denise Chen, Peggy Rodriguez, Beverly Tsai</p>
<p>Type of request (please check one)</p> <p>SUPPORT includes:</p> <p>Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “supporter” on all promotional materials and helps advertise.</p> <p>CO-SPONSORSHIP includes:</p> <p>Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “co-sponsor” on all promotional materials and helps advertise.</p> <p>Funding based on available WSMJC funds.</p> <p>Planning support for the event.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT (Level 1)</p> <p>Indicate if you would also like:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CO-SPONSORSHIP (Level 2)</p> <p>Indicate if you would also like:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission</p>
<p>Name, date, time, and location of the event or project:</p>	<p>The Mass Incarceration of Transgender People of Color</p> <p>Tentatively April 6, 2020 12:00-12:45 PM</p> <p>Seattle University School of Law</p>
<p>If funding is requested, the total amount of funds requested and tentative budget:</p>	<p>\$700 (budget shown above)</p>
<p>Purpose and objectives of the request:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information regarding a specific incarcerated population and how their intersecting marginalized identities pose unique challenges while navigating this system. 2. Encourage the law school community to participate in public education on this issue.

Washington State Minority and Justice Commission (WSMJC)

	3. Create infographics that can be disseminated to a larger audience to inspire discussion of this issue in the broader community.
Event agenda or project schedule, if available:	Listed above.
Target audience:	Students, faculty and staff of Seattle University School of Law (and the main campus), greater Seattle community, civil legal aid and policy advocacy organizations.
Expected attendance or number of persons who will benefit:	50-60
Other methods or sources being used to raise funds, if any:	N/A
Other co-sponsors, if any:	Seattle University School of Law student organizations: OUTLaws, Future Prosecutors for Social Justice, Gideon’s Army (Public Defenders), Incarcerate Mother’s Advocacy Project
Plan to collect outcome data and evaluate the impact of the project (i.e., survey):	A sign-in sheet will be circulated at the start of the event and those who attended will be emailed a survey along with the infographics.



Washington State Minority and Justice Commission (WSMJC)
 Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests



<p>Full name and contact information of organization and persons making the request:</p>	<p>University of Washington School of Law Student Liaisons, Supreme Court Minority Justice Commission</p> <p>Casey Yamasaki, ctyama3@uw.edu</p> <p>Furhad Sultani, furhads@uw.edu</p> <p>Mary Ruffin, mary322@uw.edu</p> <p>Sydney Bay, sbay@uw.edu</p> <p>In C/O Lisa Castilleja 4293 Memorial Way Seattle, WA 98104</p>
<p>Type of request (please check one)</p> <p>SUPPORT includes:</p> <p>Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “supporter” on all promotional materials and helps advertise.</p> <p>CO-SPONSORSHIP includes:</p> <p>Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “co-sponsor” on all promotional materials and helps advertise.</p> <p>Funding based on available WSMJC funds.</p> <p>Planning support for the event.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT (Level 1)</p> <p>Indicate if you would also like:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO-SPONSORSHIP (Level 2)</p> <p>Indicate if you would also like:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission</p>
<p>Name, date, time, and location of the event or project:</p>	<p>Title: Pathways to the Law</p> <p>Date: Exact date TBD (3 different dates at 3 different community colleges)</p> <p>Time: 1-2 hours each presentation</p> <p>Location: Three possible separate locations:</p> <p>1. Highline Community College 2400 S. 240th St. Des Moines, WA 98198</p> <p>2. South Seattle College</p>



	<p>6000 16th Avenue SW Seattle, WA 98106</p> <p>3. Seattle Central College</p> <p>1701 Broadway, Seattle, WA 98122</p>
<p>If funding is requested, total amount of funds requested and tentative budget:</p>	<p>Total ask: \$1,000</p> <p><u>Itemized list below:</u></p> <p>Food, drinks, and serving materials (\$800 at ~\$15 a person)</p> <p>Printing materials (\$200): attorney bios, agenda, surveys, law school application requirement information, sample LSAC general application materials, APR materials.</p>
<p>Purpose and objectives of the request:</p>	<p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the reality and bias that exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hear from law students and current practitioners about the reality of law school for students of color (at various law schools) ○ Hear from current practitioners about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ their experience in law schools, as a lawyer, and maneuvering through the legal system as a person of color ▪ the support they receive from other people of color in the legal system and general support from the legal community. ▪ Advice about going to law school and the importance of a diverse and represented legal community



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking affirmative steps to eliminate the bias: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Talk to the community college students about the reality of the current legal profession ○ Hear from current practitioners about their experience from high school, college, law school, and becoming a lawyer and beyond ○ Talk about the various areas of laws that students can participate in and how they can directly impact their own communities and their own interests with these degrees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Criminal justice, immigration, healthcare, science, technology, etc.) ○ Hear about the different pathways into the law from the practitioners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (law school, ARP 6 Law Clerk Program in Washington) ○ Correct misconceptions about the legal field, while acknowledging the challenges on that pathway ○ Connect students with mentors: attorneys, judges, and community activists <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a forum for in-depth discussion of: • Process of applying to law school and APR 6 • Careers that become accessible with a J.D.; • Addressing barriers to the legal profession; and • Diverse paths to legal careers.
<p>Event agenda or project schedule, if available:</p>	<p>Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be a panel and Q&A event for students of color at the various community college and other community members. • Reach out to affinity groups, ESL classes, and other targeted programs at community college to help us create connections on the campus and in the community. • Invite attorneys, judges, students of color that showcase a breadth of the legal



professions and their varying paths into law school. Each panel should include a diverse group of practitioners in their profession, but also in their pathway to becoming a lawyer. We want to bring in people who went through community college before law school, who never thought about law school, or who took another pathway like the APR 6 program. We also want people who may have gone to law school, but aren't participating in the "traditional" lawyer role, whether they are advocates, community organizers, or work in a JD preferred career.

- Provide a pre-/post- survey that provides feedback on future pipeline programs
 - Pre-survey focused on highlighting common misconceptions about law school, attorneys, and opportunities from law school.
 - Post-survey: focus on what worked well, what could be improved, whether they think law school is an option or would be an option for them to attain their ultimate goal.

General Panel Discussion Questions:

- What do you currently do? What does your day-to-day work look like?
- Did you always want to go to law school? If yes, why? If no, what led you to go to law school?
- Do you have other family members who have attended college, graduate school, or law school?
- What other (if any) careers did you have before law school?
- What did you major in during undergrad?
- What general barriers did you personally have?
- Did you feel your race or culture played a part in those barriers (whether overt or not)?



Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What support did you have from your own community in your choices? • What support did you have from other attorneys of color in your career path? • What advice would you give to students who are just starting community college and trying to figure out where they fit in society or what they want to do in the future?
<p>Target audience:</p>	<p>Target Community College Affinity Groups (We want to emphasize that individuals who maybe have not thought about the legal profession to attend.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including underrepresented minority groups; • Student affinity groups • ESL classes • STEM programs • Technical programs • Etc. <p>Other community members surrounding the community colleges: While the program is targeted at the students at the community colleges, with flyers all around the campus, anyone can attend who hears about the program or sees the flyers.</p>
<p>Expected attendance or number of persons who will benefit:</p>	<p>Our hope is to have at least 20 students per panel. Ideally, we would like to host the panel at all three community colleges, but our goal for this years liaisons is to at least host two.</p>
<p>Plan to collect outcome data and evaluate the impact of the project (i.e., survey):</p>	<p>We would do a post-survey to find out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are barriers for students of color coming to law school generally? What are additional barriers if finances are a factor? - What are resources that are needed to help support students of color through the prospective students process and during law school? - Whether these type of programs and mentorship events are helpful? - What else do undergrads want to see about law school?



Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests



Our project: Felony disenfranchisement is a bias that affects communities of color disproportionately. The consequences of felony disenfranchisement go beyond the individual with a felony on their record, but their families and their communities. As such, we want to go into communities of color and try to engage students in civic engagement. We want to empower them to become agents of change in their homes and communities so that they can in turn teach their families and friends about the importance of civic engagement. We are focusing on students because we as a community are affected by a judicial system that incarcerates POC's a disproportionate rate, and unfortunately these kids probably know someone that is affected by felony disenfranchisement. We want to give them the tools necessary to make a difference in their communities.

Request Form

<p>Full name and contact information of organization and persons making the request:</p>	<p>Hisrael Carranza, hcarranza@lawschool.gonzaga.edu Francis DeLa Cruz, fdelacruz@lawschool.gonzaga.edu Rigoberto Garcia, rgarcia@lawschool.gonzaga.edu Dalia Pedro Trujillo, dpedrotrujillo@lawschool.gonzaga.edu</p>
<p>Name, date, time, and location of the event or project:</p>	<p>Name of Project: Restoring Faith in the Justice System for Marginalized Voices</p> <p>Date & Time: More details to be presented at the January meeting. The plan is to host an event at 2-3 high schools in the month of February. We will also host a community event in early March educating the community on felony disenfranchisement.</p> <p>Location: Locations will be presented by the January meeting.</p>
<p>If funding is requested, total amount of funds requested and tentative budget:</p>	<p>By the time we present our project to the MJC, we should have a more concrete headcount which will allow us to determine a more exact monetary figure. (we should know this once we meet with school district/school reps).</p> <p>Tentatively, we estimate that we will visit 3 schools and present to 40-50 students per school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print Materials: we plan on passing out an informational pamphlet to students. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Office Depot: approximately \$50-\$55 for 150 folded, two-sided, black and white pamphlets. ○ Office Depot: approximately \$25-\$30 for 150 one-page survey. ○ Community Info Distribution - we might have to generate another info pamphlet or seek out community agencies that already have materials to distribute • Food: we plan on providing students with pizza from Pizza Pipeline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 colossal pizza feeds approximately 10 people. As such, we will need 12 colossal pizzas (approximately 4 pizzas per school). ○ 12 colossal pizzas will be approximately \$420-\$450 (veggie pizzas cost more because of the added toppings - we will likely provide 3 pepperoni and 1 veggie per school) ○ Disposable paper plates – \$7-\$8



Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Napkins — \$5 • Swag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MJC stickers will be handed out to students if we can order them
<p>Purpose and objectives of the request:</p>	<p>Felony disenfranchisement is a national and state problem that adversely affects People of Color (POC) in our communities. In alignment with the MJC’s mission, our purpose is to take affirmative steps to help alleviate this problem because it affects POC disproportionately, which in turn isolates them from civic engagement and makes them distrustful of our judicial system.</p> <p>Following the model of the MJC, we aim to focus on education, juvenile justice and outreach as we address felony disenfranchisement and the marginalization of voices of color from the justice system.</p> <p>Our objectives are to educate through outreach by engaging young voices in civic engagement, educating our communities about felony disenfranchisement and destigmatize the idea that a felony conviction means you are not capable of civic engagement.</p>
<p>Event agenda or project schedule, if available:</p>	<p>Project Schedule: Our project will be achieved in two phases, the first part focusing on high school students and the second phase focusing on individuals with felony convictions.</p> <p>January: The focus for the month of January will be logistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach out to high schools and figure out a point of contact. • Figure out what high schools we will be working with. • Schedule events for February <p>February: The focus for the month of February will be high school outreach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will plan to host events at 2-3 high schools. • The actual format of the events should be determined by the time the proposal is presented to the MJC general meeting. We are going to work with the high schools to figure out what format will work best for everyone. <p>March: The focus for the month of March will be on individuals with felony convictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will host a community event in the beginning of March where we will provide information on felony disenfranchisement. Specifically, information will pertain to how individuals with felony convictions, who have served their time and are no longer in DOC custody, can register to vote in Washington state. • Our primary focus for this event is to raise awareness and to provide the community with information. Hopefully those that attend the event will then pass that information forward, and we can begin to re-inform and destigmatize the idea that those with felony convictions are somehow lesser than.



Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards the end of March, our focus will be to go to 2-3 different locations (for example a halfway house) and hand out information there as well. • Our plan is to reach out to local community organizations that are doing this type of work and determine if they would be willing to collaborate with us.
<p>Target audience:</p>	<p>Spokane High School students including students in alternative schools. Within the large high school population, we are particularly interested in students from underrepresented communities and students considered “at risk.”</p> <p>Community: We hope to connect with local agencies (i.e. ACLU; NAACP) to engage in an information distribution campaign. At this point, we are not sure exactly how many people we will reach. However, our goal is to distribute information in major public places like the public library, local homeless shelters, and local food banks</p>
<p>Expected attendance or number of persons who will benefit:</p>	<p>We don’t foresee presenting in front of entire student bodies. Rather, we intend to collaborate with the school district/HS reps to determine students of color that would most benefit from our presentation and narrow the size of the audience to 40-50 per school.</p> <p>By narrowing the number down, we feel it will allow us to better answer questions that may come up and presume students will be more willing to ask questions because of the smaller group size.</p>
<p>Plan to collect outcome data and evaluate the impact of the project (i.e., survey):</p>	<p>We plan on generating a one-page survey with a rating scale (1 not helpful; 5 very helpful OR 1 strongly disagree; 5 strongly agree). We will also include space where students can write-in comments.</p> <p>After each presentation, we will pass out the survey and ask students to provide us with feedback.</p> <p>Instead of seeking data from all schools after all the presentations have been completed, we feel it is better to have the students complete the survey right after the presentation while the information is fresh in their minds.</p>



Cowlitz Tribal Court Tribal Court Spotlight April 2020

TSCC UPDATES

Welcome to the *April 2020 TSCC Updates*. In only two months, our lives and our professions have changed drastically since the release of the February edition. What hasn't changed is the commitment to justice and to building relationships between tribal and state courts. This edition of *Updates* includes a spotlight on the recently opened Cowlitz Tribal Court, a summary of current COVID-19 resources for courts, and Tribal State Court Consortium workgroup updates.

We hope that you and your loved ones are well and safe,

Judges Cindy K. Smith and Lori K. Smith, TSCC Co-Chairs

Tribal Court Spotlight: Cowlitz Tribal Court

Opened just 13 months ago, on March 13, 2019, the Cowlitz Tribal Court is starting off well. With civil and criminal jurisdiction, the court's primary focus is restorative justice and whole person care.

The current civil caseload is approximately 15 open files for traffic infractions. As the court grows and expands into other areas of law, they will expand the focus and framework to best fit the needs of Tribal Members and families.

The courtroom is located in the Public Safety Building on the Cowlitz Reservation, located just west of I-5 near Ridgefield, WA. Currently the building and court area can be used for bi-monthly court hearings and limited meeting space.

Cowlitz Tribal Court regularly partners with Cowlitz Pathways to Healing that serves as a direct contact and resource for victims, court clients and their families.

Cowlitz Tribal Court's judicial officer and court administrator have extensive experience and long term relationships with tribal and state courts in the area.

PERSONNEL

Judge

Christine Pomeroy

Tribal Court Administrator

Christine Duitman

CONTACT INFORMATION

E-mail: cduitman@cowlitz.org

Phone: 360-353-9501

COVID-19 Resources for Tribal Courts

[National American Indian Court Judges Association](#)

- Sample orders from tribal courts
- Child welfare information
- Domestic violence resources
- Continuity of operations plans

[Tribal Law and Policy Institute](#)

- Healing to Wellness information
- Victims of crimes resources
- Tribal court information

[Center for Court Innovation](#)

- Domestic violence resources
- Drug court resources.

[Turtle Talk COVID-19 Tribal Documents](#)

- Tribal government documents
- Tribal courts documents
- Child welfare resources

AOC & TSCC Website Updates

AOC has a [COVID-19 Response](#) specific webpage with updates and Washington Supreme Court orders.

The [TSCC website](#) now includes links to the resources mentioned above and sample tribal court orders as provided by colleagues at tribal courts.

To receive this update and regular TSCC related news, sign up for the TSCC Interested Parties email listserv by emailing Kathryn Akeah, kathryn.akeah@courts.wa.gov

TSCC Spring Regional Meeting

5/15 In-Person Meeting Cancelled

With the public health emergency and physical distancing measures in place, it was best to cancel the in-person meeting on May 15th at the Temple of Justice and Nisqually Tribal Court. Plans are under way for potential alternative meeting methods, including using an online format.

TSCC Workgroup Progress

DV PO Enforcement

This workgroup has updated the timeline and scope of questions for the first survey regarding the enforcement of tribal court protection orders to recognize the delays in the distribution of the survey and changes in process and hearing methods.

The workgroup hopes to distribute to a number of partners and reach several facets of tribal justices systems including courts, law enforcement and DV programs. This survey will help identify the factors of success and gaps in enforcement of tribal court issued protection orders.

Spring Regional Meeting Planning

This workgroup had to change tactics several times and due to the ongoing public health emergency had to cancel the in-person meeting on May 15th. This group is planning for future online alternatives.

In a recent survey, TSCC Interested Parties were asked, **“Even with the changes and challenges, what are you most inspired by?”**

“The ingenuity that courts and community have used to make things happen.”

“The way we have all come together.”

“The resiliency of the staff and our ability to conduct emergency hearings despite the government closure.”

“How our justice system is working together and communicating so well despite our distancing.”