

WASHINGTON STATE
MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

COMMISSION MEETING



18000 INTERNATIONAL BOULEVARD, 11TH FLOOR, SUITE 1106
SEATAC, WASHINGTON
FRIDAY, April 6, 2018
8:45 A.M.-2:00 P.M.



MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

AOC SEATAC OFFICE
 18000 INTERNATIONAL BLVD., SUITE 1106, SEATAC, WA
 FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 2018
 8:45 A.M. – 2:00 P.M.
 JUSTICE MARY YU, CO-CHAIR
 JUSTICE CHARLES W. JOHNSON, CO-CHAIR

Teleconference: 1-877-820-7831
 Passcode: 358515#

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER 8:45 – 8:50 a.m. (5 minutes)

- Welcome and Acknowledgment of Guests
- Approval of January 19, 2018 Meeting Minutes 1

CO-CHAIRS' REPORT 8:50 – 8:55 a.m. (5 minutes)

- LFO Bill
- National Consortium on Racial & Ethnic Fairness in the Courts Conference

CO-SPONSORSHIPS 8:55 – 9:30 p.m. (35 minutes)

- New request: Civics Day for Kent and Renton School Districts – May 2018 13
- UW Law Academy Report-out – **Lisa Castilleja** 16

PRESENTATIONS AND Q&A 9:30 – 10:20 a.m. (50 minutes)

Private Prisons in Washington

- **Jorge Barón**, Executive Director, Northwest Immigrant Rights Project
- **Nick Straley**, Columbia Legal Services Institutions Project
- **Jennifer Chan**, Office of U.S. Representative Pramila Jayapal

STAFF REPORT 10:20 – 11:00 a.m. (40 minutes)

- **Staff Report – Carolyn Cole, Cynthia Delostrinos, and Michelle Bellmer**
 - 2018 MJC Symposium (“Legal Financial Obligations (LFOs): Beyond Defining the Problem; Advancing Solutions”) and Conference with Dr. Alexes Harris (“Exploring Policy Implementation and Alternatives”) – June 6, 2018, Seattle University School of Law
 - LFO Consortium
 - Pretrial Reform Task Force
 - Yakima County Pretrial Justice System Improvements Report 18
<https://justicesystempartners.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/2017-Yakima-Pretrial-Pre-Post-Implementation-Study-FINAL-111517.pdf>
 - WA State Auditor pretrial population and services audit confirmed 43
http://www.sao.wa.gov/state/Documents/Pretrial_services_audit_overview.pdf
 - Eliminating the Pipeline School Discipline Series
 - Youth Events:
 - Yakima Youth & Justice Forum – April 20, 2018, Heritage College, Toppenish, WA 44
 - Seattle Youth & Justice Forum – April 21, 2018, First A.M.E. Church, Seattle, WA 45
 - Power of Dissent Spoken Word – April 23, 2018, 5:30 – 7:30 p.m., Rainier Beach Community Center 46

- Civics Day for Kent and Renton School Districts – May 2018
- Budget
- Shout-outs

LUNCH BREAK 11:00 a.m. – 11:20 p.m. (20 minutes)

LAW STUDENT LIAISON REPORTS & UPDATES 11:20 – 11:50 p.m. (30 minutes)

- Gonzaga University School of Law Liaison Report - Sanctuary Cities, DACA, and Immigrants' Rights held on February 27, 2018
- Seattle University School of Law Liaison Report - Immigration Issues in Civil and Criminal Litigation and Administrative Proceedings held on February 28, 2018
- University of Washington School of Law Planning Update - Just for Kids: Discussing Ongoing Efforts, 49 Innovations, and Challenges in the Washington Juvenile Justice System scheduled for April 12, 2018

COMMITTEE REPORTS 11:50 – 1:00 p.m. (70 minutes)

- **Education Committee – Justice Debra Stephens and Judge Lori K. Smith** 11:50 – 12:10 p.m. (20 minutes)
 - 2018 Spring Programs
 - Appellate – March 28, Cle Elum, WA
 - Superior Court Administrator's Program – April 8, Chelan, WA
 - SCJA – April 9, Chelan, WA
 - DMCJA – June 4, Chelan, WA
 - District and Municipal Court Management Association Regional Trainings – April 2018, locations throughout Washington
 - Fall Judicial Conference – September 23 – 26, Yakima, WA
- **Juvenile Justice Committee – Annie Lee** 12:10 – 12:20 p.m. (10 minutes)
- **Outreach Committee – Lisa Castilleja** 12:20 – 12:30 p.m. (10 minutes)
 - 2018 Artwork Solicitation
 - 2017 Annual Report Article Solicitation
- **Workforce Diversity Committee – Judge Bonnie Glenn and Judge Veronica Alicea-Galván** 12:30 – 12:40 p.m. (10 minutes)
 - Justice C.Z. Smith Awards
 - Law School Award Ceremony – Black Law Students Association Alumni Reception, SU School of Law, February 22, 2018, 5:30 – 7 p.m.
 - WSBA Justice Charles Z. Smith Excellence in Diversity Award – APEX Award Dinner September 27, 2018
 - Judicial Institute at SU Bridging the Gavel Gap – April 24, 2018, SU School of Law, 5 – 7 p.m.
- **Tribal State Court Consortium – Judge Lori K. Smith** 12:40 - 12:50 p.m. (10 minutes)
- **Jury Diversity Task Force – Carolyn Cole** 12:50-1:00 p.m. (10 minutes)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.

Next designated MJC meeting is the symposium: June 6, 2018, 9 am – 12 pm, with a lunch reception 12- 1 p.m., Seattle University School of Law (901 12th Ave. Seattle, WA 98122).

Please don't forget to RSVP: <https://goo.gl/forms/vDbdX6tVD5mYheBM2>



**Washington State Minority and Justice Commission
(WSMJC)**

**Friday, January 19, 2018
8:45 am – 2 pm**

**UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF LAW
WILLIAM H. GATES HALL
4293 MEMORIAL WAY, SEATTLE, WA 98195
ROOM 138**



**Teleconference: 1-877-820-7831
Passcode: 358515#**

MEETING NOTES

Commission Members Present

Justice Charles Johnson, Co-Chair
Justice Mary Yu, Co-Chair
Justice Debra Stephens
Judge Lisa Atkinson
Professor Lorraine Bannai
Ms. Ann Benson
Ms. Lisa Castilleja
Magistrate Faye Chess
Judge Linda Coburn
Lieutenant Adrian Diaz
Judge Mike Diaz
Judge Lisa Dickinson
Judge Theresa Doyle
Professor Jason Gillmer
Mr. Anthony Gipe
Judge Bonnie Glenn
Ms. Kitara Johnson
Judge Linda Lee
Judge LeRoy McCullough
Ms. Kimberly Morrison
Ms. Karen Murray
Ms. Rosalba Pitkin
Ms. Jasmin Samy
Mr. Benjamin Santos
Ms. P. Diane Schneider (emeritus)
Judge Lori K. Smith
Mr. Travis Stearns
Ms. Katie Svoboda on behalf of Steve Clem
Ms. Lisa van der Lugt
Judge Helen Whitener

AOC Staff Present

Ms. Carolyn Cole

Guests

Mr. Jason Clark
Ms. Elly Krumwiede
Mr. Rob Mead
Judge Steve Rosen
Ms. Sarah Sluzska
Ms. Ruth Stearns
Mr. Josh Treybig

Student Liaisons Present

Mr. Seth Brickey-Smith
Ms. Maddie Flood
Ms. Amira Mattar
Ms. Catalina A. Saldivia Lagos
Ms. Lia Baligod
Ms. Maia Crawford-Bernick
Ms. Geraldine Enrico
Mr. Nick McKee
Ms. Briana Ortega
Ms. Rina-Eileen Bozeman

CALL TO ORDER

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

There was a typographical error in the September 22, 2017 minutes. “NCIS” on page 3 should read “NCIC.” Meeting minutes deemed approved with that correction.

CO-CHAIRS REPORT

2018 Meeting Dates Update

Updated February 27, 2018

Conference Number: 1-877-820-7831, Participant Code 358515#

Date	Time	Location
Friday, January 19, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	University of Washington School of Law William H. Gates Hall 4293 Memorial Way Seattle, WA 98195 Room 138
Friday, April 6, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Office 18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106 SeaTac, WA 98188
Supreme Court Symposium Wednesday, June 6, 2018	9:00 a.m. – 12 p.m. with a reception to follow	Seattle University School of Law 901 12th Ave, Seattle, WA 98122
Friday, June 29, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Office 18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106 SeaTac, WA 98188
Friday, September 28, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	Gonzaga University School of Law 721 N. Cincinnati St Spokane, WA 99202
Friday, November 30, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Office 18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106 SeaTac, WA 98188

Please contact Carolyn Cole at Carolyn.Cole@courts.wa.gov or 360-704-5536 if you have any questions.

Mission and Member Expectations

The Commission’s mission is to foster and support a fair and bias-free system of justice in the Washington State courts and judicial systems. It is important that we work collaboratively with justice system partners to identify and eliminate bias of racial, ethnic, national origin, and similar nature.

Active participation in Commission meetings and committee meetings is necessary for our work. Attendance at meetings is expected. Taking leadership roles to carry out committee and Commission work is encouraged. All members must participate in at least one Standing or Ad Hoc committee. The diversity of member perspectives is valuable.

Reappointments and New Appointment

By Order of the Supreme Court of Washington, the following members have been reappointed for another four-year term:

Justice Debra Stephens
Judge Veronica Galvan
Ms. Ann Benson
Professor Jason Gillmer
Mr. Travis Stearns
Ms. Lisa Castilleja
Professor Lorraine Bannai

By Order of the Supreme Court of Washington, **Magistrate Judge Faye Chess** (Seattle Municipal Court) has been appointed to carry out the remainder of Judge Kimberley A. Walden's term as the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association representative.

Magistrate Judge Chess was appointed by the elected judges to her position with the Seattle Municipal Court. She is an experienced judge and attorney in criminal justice; healthcare; housing and education.

Prior to her arrival at the Seattle Municipal Court, she served as a Judge Pro Tempore in King County District Court for over twenty-two years. She was previously the Director of Labor Relations for Group Health Cooperative and Sr. HR Consultant for Providence Health and Services and Swedish Medical Center. For many years, she worked in the public education sector, first as Deputy General Counsel and Interim Executive Director of Human Resources for Seattle Public Schools specializing in employment and labor, special education, and student disability plans and later as the Executive Director of Human Resources and General Counsel for Tukwila School District. After receiving her B.A. from Purdue University and her law degree from University of Cincinnati College of Law, she worked as a staff attorney for The Public Defender Association in Seattle, WA. She also served as Deputy General Counsel and Interim General Counsel for Seattle Housing Authority. She is a member of the Washington State Bar Association, Federal Bar of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, and Loren Miller Bar Association. [Full biography](#)

Jury Diversity Task Force Launch

The Washington Supreme Court asked MJC to assume responsibility for exploring the implementation of the recommendations presented at last year's Jury Diversity Symposium by Washington Appleseed:

- Reform the summons process;
- Remove barriers to jury service; and
- Collect diversity-specific jury data and expand the Juror Demographic Survey so that it is statewide and implemented on an ongoing basis.

A Jury Diversity Task Force has been formed to accomplish this and Judge Steven Rosen will serve as the chair. The Task Force will operate as committee under the oversight of MJC. Judge Rosen

will provide updates to the Commission. Planning decisions for the Task Force may also be voted upon by Commission membership. Carolyn will serve as a liaison to Judge Rosen and MJC. The work of the Task Force is tentatively scheduled to conclude its work by the end of 2018.

PRESENTATIONS & REMARKS

- **Jason Clark, Equity & Social Justice Advocate, King County Superior Court Credible Messengers Program** <http://www.thepinkertonfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Pinkerton-Papers-credible-messenger-monitoring.pdf>

Mr. Clark shared information about a new mentoring initiative that utilizes the credibility of those who have been system involved to help youth stay out of the criminal justice system. The program pays Credible Messenger facilitators \$30-50 an hour and is a community embedded response to the needs of youth. Program funding comes from juvenile court mentorship funds and King County Department of Community & Human Services. He hopes that the program will serve as a model for other courts and they have already begun to train facilitators in Pierce and Snohomish counties.

STAFF REPORT

Co-sponsorship Requests

The Commission discussed submitted requests:

1. BJA Public Service Announcement
 - Co-sponsorship (Level 2) requested: publicity, funding, and planning support
 - Requester: Catherine Brown and David Johnson, BJA Public Trust & Confidence Committee
 - Date of project: 2018

MJC voted at our last meeting to revisit this request. Members wanted more information about the budget and an opportunity to ask questions. The total projected budget is \$3,000. Each Supreme Court Commission was asked to fund \$1,000. GJCOM confirmed that it can do this. Rob Mead attended on behalf of the BJA Public Trust & Confidence Committee. An English and a Spanish version are planned. Mr. Mead was unsure of the translation costs.

ACTION: Unanimous vote to approve co-sponsorship request of \$1000, publicity, and planning support. MJC suggests that BJA utilize judges who speak a variety of languages to minimize costs.

2. UW Law Academy
 - Co-sponsorship (Level 2) requested: publicity, funding, and planning support
 - Requester: Lisa Castilleja
 - Date of event: March 9, 2018

ACTION: Judge Galvan motioned for MJC to support the event at Level 1 (publicity and provide speakers/volunteers, but no funding). All voted in favor except Judge Coburn and Jason Gillmer (voted against).

3. Civics Day for Kent and Renton School Districts
 - Co-sponsorship (Level 2) requested: publicity, funding, and planning support
 - Requester: Twyla Carter, ACLU
 - Dates of events: January 8-19, 2018

ACTION: Because the events had already passed, MJC declined to vote on this request. MJC will reach out to Twyla Carter to connect her with resources to help with future events. Jasmin Samy said CAIR would be interested in helping.

Implicit Bias Training for ALJs – October 30, 2017, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane

MJC approved this co-sponsorship Level 1 request at our September 22, 2017 meeting. Carolyn participated as a facilitator at one of the sites in Olympia. The training was very worthwhile because many of the ALJs had never received this type of training before. The training explored the responsibility of ALJs to address bias, self-awareness of bias and techniques for de-biasing, and ALJs had the opportunity to discuss how they might translate ideas into actions. The training was mandatory for ALJs and approved for CLE ethics credits. Carolyn recommended that MJC continue to support this effort.

Letter to Spokane County Prosecuting Attorney Larry Haskell

<https://www.inlander.com/spokane/words-matter/Content?oid=6522324>

MJC declined to take a formal position, but can encourage education about the issue.

Immigration Update

Annie Benson shared that the immigration bench guide update will be made available by SCJA Spring Conference and the Washington Defender Association is launching a new court watch program to track ICE in courtrooms. Their goal is to use data to pioneer legal strategies and prevent the chilling effect that ICE is creating for immigrants trying to access the justice system.

Legislative Update

Travis Stearns provided an update about the Governor's budget request to reduce the pay disparity between appellate, parent's representation, and other government funded attorneys. He believes that this is an issue well within the interests of the Minority and Justice Commission because their clients are disproportionately persons of color. In addition, their low pay makes it difficult to recruit, hire, and retain young attorneys of color. Increasing the pay of state funded defense attorneys improves the level of representation and can improve the diversity of our small part of the profession. [Budget requested](#) by Office of Public Defense.

Carolyn briefly discussed the bills that MJC is tracking, primarily:

[HB 1783 – Concerning legal financial obligations](#)

Eliminates the accrual of interest on certain non-restitution portions of legal financial obligations. Prohibits a court from imposing costs on a defendant who is indigent at the time of sentencing.

Update: On behalf of MJC, Justice Yu and Justice Johnson submitted a letter in support of E2SHB 1783 to Senator Jamie Pedersen. A copy of the letter was sent to MJC listservs and posted to its Facebook page. House concurred in Senate amendments March 6.

[SB 5588 – Developing information concerning racial disproportionality](#)

On the Senate floor calendar. Senator Hasegawa has amended the bill to transfer the evaluation responsibilities from the MJC to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Update: Died in the House Rules Committee February 28.

Other bills:

[HB 2348 – Prohibiting the waiver, reduction, or suspension of certain fees charged to persons who commit offenses involving the sexual exploitation of children](#)

[HB 2398 – An act relating to jury selection](#)

[SB 6160 – Revising conditions under which a person is subject to exclusive adult jurisdiction and extending juvenile court jurisdiction over serious cases to age twenty-five.](#)

[HB 2890 – Promoting successful reentry by modifying the process for obtaining certificates of discharge and vacating conviction records.](#)

[HB 2421 – An act relating to creating a program for the consolidation of traffic-based financial obligations](#)

[HB 1022 – Enhancing crime victim participation in the criminal justice system process](#)

[HB 2481 – Changing driving a motor vehicle with a suspended or revoked driver's license provisions](#)

[HB 2707 – Creating a program for the reinstatement of driving privileges that are suspended because of failure to pay a traffic infraction.](#)

[SB 6052 – Reducing criminal justice expenses by eliminating the death penalty and instead requiring life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole as the sentence for aggravated first degree murder.](#)

[HB 2308 – Concerning civil legal aid.](#)

[HB 2183 – Creating the Washington State Commission on Minority Affairs \(consolidates Governor's current Commissions on Indian, African-American, Asian Pacific American, and Hispanic Affairs\)](#)

APR 8 Proposed Rule Change - comment period ending April 30, 2018

Proposed rule change creates an exception for out-of-state attorneys appearing as a matter of right under the Indian Child Welfare Act under federal law to appear without being required to comply with association of counsel and fee and assessment requirements of APR 8. MJC members are encouraged to have their organizations submit comments.

Pretrial Reform Task Force

Full Task Force meeting scheduled for February 28th, 9 am – 12 pm, AOC SeaTac Office (18000 International Blvd., Suite 1106, SeaTac, WA). Judge Doyle shared that the Race & Ethnic Considerations workgroup continues to be concerned that without more information about the great benefit of risk assessment tools, it may not be worth the risk of widespread implementation and reinforcement of structural racism embedded within them. Washington Law workgroup is creating educational materials that clearly identify and outline the law governing pretrial release decisions. Comparative Risk Assessment Tools workgroup is recommending best practices/things to consider for jurisdictions that would like to adopt a risk assessment tool.

LFO Consortium

Carolyn reported that the next meeting will be February 5, 9:30-2:30 pm at the Conference Center at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (17801 International Blvd. Seattle, WA 98158). Subcommittee chairs will be presenting their Year 1 findings and progress. DOJ grant technical assistance providers will also attend. MJC would like to display Debbie Espinosa's "Living with Conviction" photo exhibit at this year's symposium. Annie Benson said defenders want to be involved and Judge Doyle recommended getting more legislators involved in the Consortium.

2018 LFO Symposium and Conference with Dr. Alexes Harris – June 6, 2018, 9 am – 12 pm, Seattle University School of Law

The 2018 MJC Symposium topic will be legal financial obligations (LFO). Our goal is to provide an update on the work of the LFO Consortium, hear from individuals directly impacted, learn about local court initiatives, and explore alternatives to economic sanctions. MJC is partnering with Dr. Alexes Harris on a conference that will take place immediately after the symposium to bring together stakeholders to discuss actions steps and she will write a white paper.

Eliminating the Pipeline School Discipline Series – Final workshop rescheduled to March 15, 2018, Tukwila Municipal Court

The fourth workshop of the Eliminating the Pipeline series with Equity in Education Coalition was held on November 9, 2017. Approximately 40 educators, parents, attorneys, and court staff discussed the new proposed OSPI school discipline rules and their impact on students and communities of color. Participants were encouraged to submit their comments to the rules to OSPI by the November 13 deadline to ensure their voice was heard. Thank you to our wonderful panelists who engaged us in thought-provoking conversation: Halisi Ali-EI (parent and community advocate), Paul Alig (Managing Attorney, Teamchild Pierce County), Tymmony Keegan (educator, Renton School District), Joshua Lynch (Program Supervisor, OSPI), Rogelio Rigor (educator, Seattle Public Schools), and Paulette Thompson (public school educator).

The final workshop will focus on the court's role in the school-to-prison pipeline, how students become court-involved, and what courts are doing to disrupt the pipeline. Judge Saint Clair confirmed as a panelist. Panel will also include a prosecutor, Teamchild attorney, and community advocates.

Youth Events

- *Tri-Cities Youth & Justice Forum – November 3, 2017, Columbia Basin College, Pasco, WA*

The forum, open to all eighth through twelfth grade students in the Tri-Cities and surrounding areas, accomplishes its mission by encouraging students, especially those of color and from communities historically underrepresented in justice system profession, to pursue careers in the justice system. Volunteers from every area of the justice system came to encourage, inspire, and mentor the youth. The theme for the 14th Annual forum was "How Science and Technology Can Help Us in Our Quest for Justice." Students were able to hear presentations about forensic science, drones, social media monitoring, and other technology and law topics. The event was sponsored by: Battelle, Loren Miller Bar Association, AACCES, Gonzaga University School of Law, Seattle University School of Law, University of Washington School of Law, QLaw, Karen C. Koehmstedt, Attorney at Law, William Covington, Attorney at Law, Washington State Minority and Justice Commission, Columbia Basin College, and Educational Service District 123.

- *Civics Day for Kent and Renton School Districts – January 8-19, 2018*
- *UW Law Academy – March 9, 2018, Seattle, WA*
- *Yakima Youth & Justice Forum (“Technology and the Law”) – April 20, 2018, Heritage College, Toppenish, WA*

MJC has budgeted \$1000 to support. Please contact Kimberly Bellamy Thompson at Bellamy-Thompson_K@heritage.edu for more information.

- *Seattle Youth & Justice Forum (“What’s the CODE? Technology, Law, and Justice!”) – April 21, 2018, 8 am – 1:30 pm, First A.M.E. Church (1522 14th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122)*

Open to all youth. Please contact Judge McCullough for more information. MJC has budgeted \$1000 to support.

Budget Update

MJC has spent \$20,187 of its \$70,000 as of December 2017. Fiscal year is halfway over and we are not expected to go over budget at this rate.

Shout-outs:

- Mike Diaz for his appointment to the King County Superior Court bench by Governor Inslee;
- Judge Coburn, Anthony Gipe, and P. Diane Schneider for representing the Commission for the first time at the WASCLA Summit;
- Judge Coburn for her leadership on the LFO Calculator project, and her participation on the Jury Diversity Task Force, and Pretrial Reform Task Force;
- Lisa Castilleja for her help organizing today’s meeting;
- Judge Doyle for work on a bail law summary, bench card, and literature review for the Pretrial Reform Task; and
- Our law student liaisons for their work on their proposals.

LAW STUDENT LIAISON PRESENTATIONS

Each year, the law student liaisons from each school organize an event or project to further the Commission’s mission in their law school and greater community. Liaisons presented their submitted co-sponsorship requests. Commission members asked questions and gave suggestions for content and speakers.

Gonzaga University School of Law

ACTION: Unanimous vote to approve as requested:

Co-Sponsorship (Level 2)

\$365 for printing and parking passes for speakers, publicity (MJC listed as a co-sponsor on all promotional materials and helps advertise), and planning support

Sanctuary Cities, DACA, and Immigrants’ Rights

February 27, 2018, 5-7 pm

Gonzaga University School of Law, Barbieri Courtroom

Seattle University School of Law

ACTION: Unanimous vote to approve as requested:

Co-Sponsorship (Level 2)

\$600 for in-house catering of refreshments and printed materials, publicity (MJC listed as co-sponsor on all promotional materials and helps advertise), and planning support

Immigration Issues in Civil and Criminal Litigation and Administrative Proceedings

February 28, 2018, 5-8 pm

Seattle University School of Law

University of Washington School of Law

ACTION: Unanimous vote to approve as requested:

Co-Sponsorship (Level 2)

\$1000 for in-house catering of refreshments, speaker honoraria, and printed materials, publicity (MJC listed as co-sponsor on all promotional materials and helps advertise), and planning support

Just for Kids: Discussing Ongoing Efforts, Innovations, and Challenges in the Washington Juvenile Justice System

April 12, 2018, 4-7 pm

University of Washington School of Law

Carolyn will follow up with each school to discuss next steps and prepare letter of agreements to be signed by their school finance officers. Liaisons will incorporate feedback and follow up with suggestions from the Commission.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Education Committee – Justice Stephens and Judge Smith

Upcoming programs:

Judicial College - January 30, 2018, 8-11:30 am, Heathman Lodge, Vancouver, WA

“Emerging Through Bias: Towards a More Fair and Equitable Courtroom” – Judge Montoya-Lewis (Judge Whitener shadowing) and Judge Galvan

Appellate Conference - March 28, 8:30 am – 12 pm, Suncadia Resort, Cle Elum, WA

MJC will connect with Professor Kim Ambrose to arrange for honoraria for the impacted community member panel.

SCJA Spring Conference

- SCJA Batson Session (April 9, 1-2 pm plenary, 2:15-3:30 pm choice)

The proposal was split into two sessions. Part 1 will be a plenary that will be applicable to all judges and commissioners and explore how bias can play out in a variety of judicial determinations. Part 2 will be a choice session that will be the mock Batson hearing. Part 2 faculty will be Judge Galvan, Sal Mungia, and Becky Roe. Part 1 faculty are to be confirmed. We are co-sponsoring this session

with the SCJA Equality & Fairness Committee. Judge Whitener will serve as the Equality & Fairness Committee liaison and they have agreed to provide funding.

- SCJA Joint Commissions Immigration Session (April 9, 8-9:30 am plenary)

Faculty: Grace Huang, Judge Estudillo, Milena Waldron

Objectives:

1. Understand the current legal landscape of immigration enforcement in Washington State.
2. Understand what a U Visa Certification is and why a Judicial Officer may be asked to sign one.
3. Review ER 413 and discuss its implementation.
4. Be prepared to assess and modify courthouse policies and procedures, including policies about scheduling interpreters, to increase access for immigrants, and specifically immigrant victims of crime.

Faculty has had a planning meeting and submitted session description.

Superior Court Administrator's Program – April 8, Campbell's Resort, Chelan, WA

Committee approved co-sponsoring a session like the SCJA immigration session. Grace Huang available to serve as faculty.

DMCJA Spring Conference – June 4, 8-10:15 am, Campbell's Resort, Chelan, WA

DMCJA Batson Session

Sal Mungia and Rebecca Roe confirmed. Judge Marilyn Paja will serve as the trial judge.

Fall Judicial Conference – September 23-26, Yakima, WA

Proposals submitted:

- Poverty as a Barrier to Justice – How Courts Can Stop Being Part of the Problem and Help Create Solutions - MJC
- A Fair System for LEP Children and Connected Adults: The Importance of Linguistic and Cultural Competency – IC, MJC, ATJ Board
- Immigration's Impact on the Judiciary: Implementing New Evidence Rule 413 – GJCOM, MJC, IC
- Combating Muslim Bias in Washington Courts: Equipping and Empowering Judges – BJA Public Trust & Confidence Committee and MJC

All of the proposals we submitted were approved as is except the poverty session. We were asked to combine our proposal with another poverty session proposal that was submitted by the Legal Foundation of Washington. Justice Stephens volunteered to serve as the liaison.

District and Municipal Court Management Association Regional Trainings – April 2018, locations throughout Washington

Education Committee approved co-sponsoring these poverty simulation trainings. Karen Dunn, Community Services Block Grant Manager, WA State Department of Commerce, has agreed to be the trainer. Commission has \$1500 in the budget for DMCMA.

Juvenile Justice Committee – Annie Lee

Annie Lee provided updates on local developments:

Ban on Solitary Confinement - [KC Council press release](#)

Metropolitan King County Council voted to end the use of solitary confinement/isolation as county policy, reducing its use to instances where, because of safety, security or another reason, a less restrictive option is not available.

[King County's public Health approach to juvenile justice and detention oversight](#)

The purpose of this executive order is to establish an interdepartmental team that will provide the Executive with a plan and timeline to restructure juvenile detention into a public health model using a therapeutic approach to the delivery of juvenile detention services in King County.

Outreach Committee – Lisa Castilleja

The Outreach Committee needs help soliciting artwork and annual report articles. It also welcomes submissions from MJC members, including law student liaisons. Deadline has been extended to March 31.

Workforce Diversity Committee – Judge Bonnie Glenn and Judge Veronica Alicea-Galvan

Justice C.Z. Smith Awards

- WSBA Diversity Award re-naming

Judge Glenn and Judge Galvan updated the Commission that the WSBA Board of Governors voted to approve the re-naming of the award to the “Justice Charles Z. Smith Excellent in Diversity Award.” Judge Glenn and Judge Galvan attended the meeting to remind the Board of Justice Smith’s contributions and the importance of preserving his legacy for future generations. The award will be presented for the first time at the annual WSBA APEX Awards dinner on September 27 to a lawyer, law firm, or law-related group that has made a significant contribution to diversity in the legal profession.

- The ceremony for the law school awards will be the Black Law Students Association Alumni Reception at SU School of Law on February 22, 2018, 5:30 – 7 p.m. Judge Glenn can attend the reception on behalf of MJC.

Jury Diversity Task Force – Judge Steve Rosen

First in-person meeting is scheduled for January 31, 1-4 pm, AOC SeaTac Office. At this meeting we will discuss our reform priority areas and creating a strategic plan for the year. Members of the Task Force currently include representation from Washington Appleseed, SU, defenders, WAPA, minority bar associations, judges, court administrators, federal court, Northwest Justice Project, and jury managers. We are also inviting legislators. Judge Rosen emphasized that this is an action committee committed to moving forward the recommendations by the end of the year. MJC’s juror demographic survey made Washington the second state to keep track of that data. New York requires it by law, but he was unaware if that data has been used in any way. It was suggested that we also invite impacted community members to participate.

Tribal State Court Consortium – Judge Lori K. Smith

Judge Smith shared that workgroups are exploring the transfer of ICWA cases, creation of a court rule regarding the communications between state and tribal court judges, and full faith and credit issues with protection orders. The location of the next regional meeting has not been confirmed yet.

Meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

The Outreach and Workforce Diversity Committees met immediately following the meeting.

NEXT COMMISSION MEETING:

Friday, April 6, 2018	8:45 a.m. – 2 p.m.	AOC SeaTac Office 18000 International Blvd. Suite 1106 SeaTac, WA 98188
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Evaluation Criteria for Requests

Requests for WSMJC support or co-sponsorship will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- The request furthers the mission of the Commission to foster and support a fair and bias-free system of justice in the Washington State courts and judicial systems by: 1) identifying bias of racial, ethnic, national origin and similar nature that affects the quality of justice in Washington State courts and judicial systems; 2) taking affirmative steps to address and eliminate such bias, and taking appropriate steps to prevent any reoccurrence of such bias; and 3) working collaboratively with the other Supreme Court Commissions and other justice system partners.
- The request would strengthen the Commission’s relationship with judicial system partners.
- The organization appears to have the capacity, knowledge, and experience to carry out the project.
- There is an adequate plan to collect outcome data and evaluate the impact of the project.
- The requester is willing to collaborate with WSMJC and list WSMJC as a supporter or co-sponsor of the project on all promotional materials.
- The requester communicates with WSMJC in a timely manner and has successfully implemented programs in the past.
- WSMJC capacity and available funds.

Request Form

Full name and contact information of organization and persons making the request:	Twyla Carter ACLU National 125 Broad Street, 18 th Floor New York, NY 11216
Type of request (please check one) SUPPORT includes: Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “supporter” on all promotional materials and helps advertise. CO-SPONSORSHIP includes: Publicity – WSMJC listed as a “co-sponsor” on all promotional materials and helps advertise. Funding based on available WSMJC funds. Planning support for the event.	<input type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT (Level 1) Indicate if you would also like: <input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO-SPONSORSHIP (Level 2) Indicate if you would also like: <input type="checkbox"/> Guest speaker – WSMJC member(s) provide speaking services on behalf of the Commission? No, thank you.



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



<p>Name, date, time, and location of the event or project:</p>	<p>“Civics Day” for Kent School District in May</p> <p>May 21, 2018 Kentridge High School 12430 SE 208th St. Kent, WA 98031 Youth Panel is from 7:45 am to 8:45 am</p> <p>May 22, 2018 Kentwood High School 25800 164th Ave SE, Covington, WA 98042 Youth Panel is from 7:45 am to 8:45 am</p> <p>May 24, 2018 Kent Meridian High School 10020 SE 256th St, Kent, WA 98030 Youth Panel is from 7:45 am to 8:45 am</p> <p>May 25, 2018 Kent Mountain View Academy 22420 Military Road South, Sea Tac, WA 98198 Youth Panel is from 7:45 am to 8:45 am</p> <p>May 29, 2018 Kentlake High School 21401 SE 300th St., Kent, WA 98042 Youth Panel is from 7:45 am to 8:45 am</p>
<p>If funding is requested, total amount of funds requested and tentative budget:</p>	<p>Honorariums for youth panelists to be disbursed after the completion of the events:</p> <p>There will be no more than 3 youth panelists for each panel. \$20 per youth per panel (5 total) = \$300 total</p> <p>I will provide names and contact information for the youth panelists asap. Participating youth will sign a receipt for each panel.</p>
<p>Purpose and objectives of the request:</p>	<p>All speakers participating in “Civics Day” participate in the program on behalf of their employers. Youth panelists attend “Civics Day” in their personal capacity without compensation from an employer or organization. The youth panelists are 17 or 18 years old and they are responsible for providing transportation to each high school. Additionally, the youth panel is the first panel in the program so they must be at each school by 7:45 am.</p>



Criteria for Support or Co-sponsorship Requests

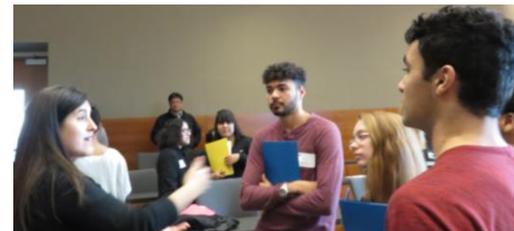


<p>Event agenda or project schedule, if available:</p>	<p>Youth Panel – one hour</p> <p>Professional Panel – one hour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCSO • Kent or Renton Police Department • KCPAO • KCDPD or former public defender <p>“Know Your Rights” Session – one hour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLU-WA or TeamChild <p>LUNCH BREAK – 30 minutes</p> <p>Mock Trial and Q&A Discussion – three hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCSC or KCDC Judges
<p>Target audience:</p>	<p>High school students</p>
<p>Expected attendance or number of persons who will benefit:</p>	<p>Approx. 600 high school students (mostly seniors)</p>
<p>Other methods or sources being used to raise funds, if any:</p>	<p>I am trying to secure funds for youth panelists from other sources, but so far have no other viable options. I personally paid \$222 to youth panelists in January and the ACLU-WA reimbursed me \$300 for the youth panelists in January. The ACLU National Office allows me to work on “Civics Day” during regular business hours. I will try to find other funding sources for “Civics Day” in 2019 (and beyond), but I’d truly appreciate WSMJC’s assistance with funding the youth panel in May (and beyond, if possible).</p>
<p>Other co-sponsors, if any:</p>	<p>ACLU National and ACLU-WA and possibly the WA State School of Public Instruction (they’ve expressed interest in launching “Civics Day” statewide).</p>
<p>Plan to collect outcome data and evaluate the impact of the project (i.e., survey):</p>	<p>School district, school, and student feedback; student surveys (not all schools); open to other suggestions</p>

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**2018 Washington State
Minority and Justice Commission Symposium**

Save the Date

**Legal Financial Obligations (LFOs):
Beyond Defining the Problem; Advancing Solutions**

Date: June 6, 2018

Symposium: 9 a.m.—12 p.m.

Lunch reception: 12—1 p.m.

Location: Seattle University School of Law

Immediately following:

Exploring Policy Implementation and Alternatives

A conference sponsored by the University of Washington

Department of Sociology

1:00—5:00 p.m. with a reception to follow

Location: Seattle University School of Law

Keynote: Judge Lisa Foster (ret.)

Co-Director, Fines & Fees Justice Center

RSVP [here](#) by May 31 ¹⁷



Yakima County, Washington Pretrial Justice System Improvements: Pre- and Post- Implementation Analysis

Claire M. B. Brooker

November 2017

A Product of the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative



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Rockville, MD

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Appendices

Appendix A: 3 M’s of Smart Pretrial – Controlled Timeframe

Appendix B: Additional Analyses – Disposition

Appendix C: Race/Ethnicity Definitions

Appendix D: Yakima County’s Decision Making Framework

Executive Summary

This report was prepared for Yakima County stakeholders as part of the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative, a project of the Bureau of Justice Assistance led by the Pretrial Justice Institute. The author of the report was the Technical Assistance Team Leader assigned to Yakima County for the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative. Claire Brooker is an Associate with Justice System Partners, one of the Initiative's technical assistance providers.

This report compares the outcomes of Yakima County's pretrial justice system before and after policy makers implemented several system improvements in February 2016. These improvements were made as a result of local policy makers' effort to pursue legal and evidence-based pretrial practices that began before and continued throughout their participation in the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative. Using Yakima County's pretrial justice system vision statement, which reflects the three main goals of the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative, as a benchmark for success, the findings in this report suggest that the improvements made were successful. The post-implementation time period reflects a pretrial justice system that is fairer and is as safe and effective as compared to the pre-implementation time period. There are, however, some areas for further improvement. Overall, though, these analyses indicate that a jurisdiction can reduce pretrial detention and improve racial/ethnic equity by replacing high use of secured money bail with non-financial release conditions guided by actuarial-risk-based decision making, and do so with no harm to public safety or court appearance.

Introduction

Yakima County policy makers have been pursuing legal and evidence-based approaches to improving the county's pretrial justice system for several years. Yakima County established a Pretrial Policy Team in 2013 and was one of three sites selected nationally to participate in the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative that began in late 2014.

As part of this work, policy makers collaboratively developed and implemented new procedural pretrial justice system improvements in February 2016. The improvements included implementing an actuarial pretrial assessment tool for all newly charged defendants who are booked into the county jail, designing and establishing a docket dedicated to first appearances, providing a dedicated public defense attorney to join the dedicated prosecutor at first appearances, and establishing a pretrial services agency that provides pretrial assessment and management services to the county.

With the assistance of the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, local policy makers implemented the actuarial pretrial assessment tool known as the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) and tailored the accompanying Decision Making Framework (DMF) to provide recommendations regarding supervised pretrial release. These recommendations are provided to the attorneys and judge at first appearance.¹ The DMF takes into consideration both the combined scaled score produced by the actuarial tool as well as the defendant's charges, as determined by the local jurisdiction, and also considers local resources available for increasing the likelihood of pretrial success, defined as attending all court appearances with no new arrests. The resulting locally derived recommendations in the DMF fall into five categories. For defendants with profiles associated with high likelihoods of pretrial success, the DMF suggests a recommendation for supervised release with Level 0, Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 supervision. When the judge concurs with this

¹ See Appendix for Yakima County's DMF.

recommendation, the judge orders the defendant to some level of services from the local pretrial services agency and the defendant is released on his/her own recognizance without needing to pay a secured money bond first. For people with a lower likelihood of success while on pretrial release, Yakima County's DMF suggests "release not recommended." Such a recommendation is interpreted in Yakima County to be a recommendation against supervised release and, when a judge concurs, a secured money bond is set and a defendant is free to gain unsupervised release by posting that bond.²

Local stakeholders are interested in assessing the outcomes of Yakima County's pretrial justice system both pre- and post-implementation of these pretrial justice system improvements. The Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative is also interested in this analysis.

The analysis that follows focuses on the outcomes specific to the three goals set forth by the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative and those stated in Yakima County's pretrial justice vision statement. The three Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative goals are: "1. Maximize public safety; 2. Maximize court appearance; and 3. Maximize the appropriate use of release, release conditions, detention, and public resources." These goals are referred to as the "3 M's of Smart Pretrial." Yakima County's pretrial justice system vision statement echoes the 3 M's: "The vision of Yakima County is to operate a pretrial system that is safe, fair, and effective and which maximizes public safety, court appearance, and appropriate use of release, supervision, and detention."

Methodology

Yakima County, like many jurisdictions, does not have an integrated database linking all necessary data systems (jail, pretrial services, and court) to assess the relevant pretrial justice system outcomes for the 3 M's of Smart Pretrial. As a result, a randomly selected sample was pulled from the pre- and post-implementation time periods and the information needed to answer the desired questions was collected from each of the different data systems and entered into a spreadsheet by hand.

In April 2017, Yakima County staff provided Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) with a download of all bookings into the Yakima County Jail from January 2014 through early 2017.³ JRSA pulled a random sample of 250 eligible bookings for the pre-implementation (i.e., Time 1) and post-implementation (i.e., Time 2) time periods. An eligible booking was one that had the most serious charge associated with a citation, investigation, warrant for probable cause, other hold, or FTA warrant in Yakima County District or Superior Court.⁴ The same six-month time period was used for both the pre- and post-implementation data pulls: February 1st through July 31st, 2014 for Time 1 and February 1st through July 31st, 2016 for Time 2. Given the

² Almost all defendants are legally eligible for pretrial release; only those charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life in prison are eligible for pretrial detention in Washington.

³ Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) was the research partner for the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative that provided data assistance and analysis for the Initiative. The timing of the grant and the completion of the data collection did not allow for JRSA to perform the analysis presented in this report.

⁴ JRSA determined the eligibility criteria with the input of the Smart Pretrial Local Site Coordinator, Harold Dalia, the Pretrial Services Supervisor, Jennifer Wilcox, the Superior Court Judge presiding over first appearances, Judge Richard Bartheld, and the Smart Pretrial Technical Assistance Team Leader, Claire Brooker, in order to capture data for anyone who would be going to first appearance for bond setting and would be eligible for a PSA assessment.

time available for data collection, all cases had at least 9.5 months from booking date to reach disposition in the court.⁵

The randomly selected sample for each time period was provided to the Yakima County Pretrial Services Supervisor by JRSA. An Excel data entry spreadsheet was created by the Smart Pretrial Technical Assistance Team Leader in partnership with the Yakima County Pretrial Services Supervisor to incorporate the elements listed on the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative's combined data request issued in year one and accurately reflected the data elements tracked by local data systems. The Yakima County Pretrial Services Supervisor looked up each case individually in the relevant database and entered the required information into this spreadsheet.⁶ While the PSA was not in use in 2014 for the pre-implementation time period (Time 1), the data was collected and entered in the external data collection spreadsheet retroactively as if the PSA was in place and was applied on the date of that booking. This allows for the best possible “apples to apples” comparison of the pre- and post-implementation time periods.

The pre- and post-implementation analysis was performed on those cases that were assessed (or would have been assessed) with the PSA and were in custody at the time of first appearance.⁷ The samples from the two time periods were similar with no statistically significant difference in the proportion of sample cases from the population of eligible bookings and the risk/charge distribution of those assessed and in custody for first appearance.⁸

The following analysis looks at the outcomes for the two time periods overall rather than looking at each individual DMF recommendation level because of sample size considerations.⁹ At times the analysis looks at high level breakout groups as it makes sense to do so and the data allows for a sufficient number of cases for the analysis to be meaningful and sound. For example, the

⁵ Data collection for the Time 2 sample began on May 19, 2017, 9.5 months after the latest booking date in the sample. Data collection for the Time 1 sample began July 1, 2017.

⁶ Jennifer Wilcox was instrumental in filling out the requested information and providing additional detail to improve the data collection spreadsheet. She was critical in completing this data request as she is the person most familiar with the local data systems (jail, pretrial services, and court) and pretrial processes necessary to pull and record accurate and complete information. Jennifer was unable to do this within her hours as a county employee and was hired to complete this work with Smart Pretrial grant funds through Justice System Partners, one of the Initiative's technical assistance providers.

⁷ Some cases in the 250 case samples, similar for each time period, were not assessed and in custody at first appearance (28% in Time 1 and 32% in Time 2) and were not included in the analysis. See Figure 6.

⁸ The sample size of 250 cases represents 16% of eligible bookings in both Time 1 (N = 1,566) and Time 2 (N = 1,613). The breakout of DMF Recommendations are as follows: Release Level 0 (16% in Time 1 vs. 18% in Time 2), Release Level 1 (16% in Time 1 vs. 20% in Time 2), Release Level 2 (8% in Time 1 vs. 9% in Time 2), Release Level 3 (11% in Time 1 vs. 10% in Time 2), Release Not Recommended (49% in Time 1 vs. 44% in Time 2). The chi-square test found no statistically significant difference in the sample size proportion or the DMF recommendations between the Time 1 and Time 2 samples (p > .10).

⁹ Overall, while there are five levels of DMF recommendation breakouts for each time period, the following analysis does not make comparisons between time periods within these groups. This is due to the small sample size when a particular risk/charge group is looked at individually. Variations within such small sample sizes can have an outsized impact on the success/failure rates that may not follow an expected pattern or hold true with a larger sample. For example, when the Time 2 data is analyzed for public safety and court appearance for released defendants broken out by risk/charge, the data follows an expected pattern where in general the lower risk/charge groups perform better and get progressively worse as the risk/charge profile increases. However, the Time 1 public safety and court appearance rates for released defendants broken out by risk/charge follows an unexpected pattern where the lowest and highest risk/charge defendants perform the best and the middle groups perform worst. Because of the small sample size within each of these breakouts, this report looks at overall outcomes in larger groups.

supervised release recommended groups for Level 0 to Level 3 supervision are collapsed into one “release recommended” DMF category.

In comparing the outcomes between the Time 1 and Time 2 samples, the chi-square test was employed to test whether any differences in the percentages observed were likely due to chance or whether they are unlikely to be random. The p value is used in the chi-square test to determine statistical significance. When the p value is greater than .10, then the differences observed are not statistically significant and are likely due to chance (i.e., random occurrences in the data). However, when the p value is less than .10 the results are statistically significant and cannot be explained by chance. The smaller the p value, the more statistically significant the findings are that the observed differences are not due to chance (e.g., $p < .05$ and $p < .01$).

As noted above, the analysis centers on the 3 M’s of the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative: “1. Maximize public safety; 2. Maximize court appearance; and 3. Maximize the appropriate use of release, release conditions, detention, and public resources.” Public safety is measured by counting those released cases that did not have any new misdemeanor or felony arrests in the state between the date of release and the current court case closure date. Court appearance is measured by counting those released cases that did not have any failure to appear warrants issued between the time of release and the current court case closure date.¹⁰ The appropriate use of release, release conditions, detention, and public resources is measured by looking at release rates and the use of supervision in the context of the assessment/charge profile and in the context of equity between race/ethnicities.¹¹ Pretrial release rates are calculated by using the date that bond was posted.¹²

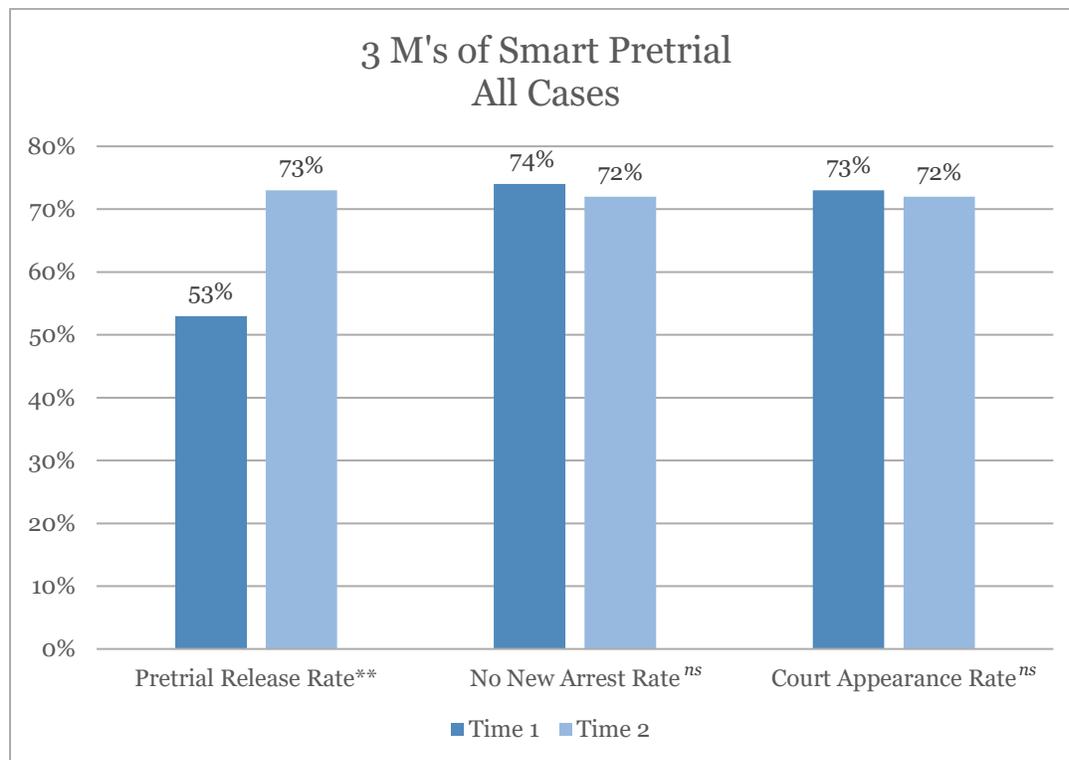
¹⁰ New arrests and failures to appear were counted for this report between the bond post date and final court case closure date whether or not the person was in a diversion program or on active supervision. Additionally, the new arrests and failures to appear for this report were recorded directly from the court system and do not reference the supervision case closure reason entered into the supervision case management system (AutoMon). The public safety and court appearance measures reported by the Yakima County Pretrial Services Agency counts those cases where supervision was ordered closed by a judge due to a new arrest or failure to appear. While this is a legitimate and sound way to track and report the data as it is an accurate reflection of the case management, the Pretrial Services Agency is working with the case management software company to add additional tracking capacity to easily report which cases had a new arrest or failure to appear warrant while on supervision whether the judge ordered the supervision case closed or not.

¹¹ The race/ethnicity data was pulled from the Yakima County jail database. The race/ethnicity categories and definitions used for this analysis were provided by the W. Haywood Burns Institute, the partner agency that assisted the Smart Pretrial sites in reducing racial and ethnic disparities. See Appendix C.

¹² This is the date that the person is no longer held in custody on that pretrial charge; however, it may not always equate to the day the person is released from jail if there are other outstanding issues, such as waiting to be transferred to another jurisdiction.

Findings

Question #1: Was there a difference between the pre- and post-implementation time periods in the balance between maximizing public safety, court appearance, and pretrial release?



^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

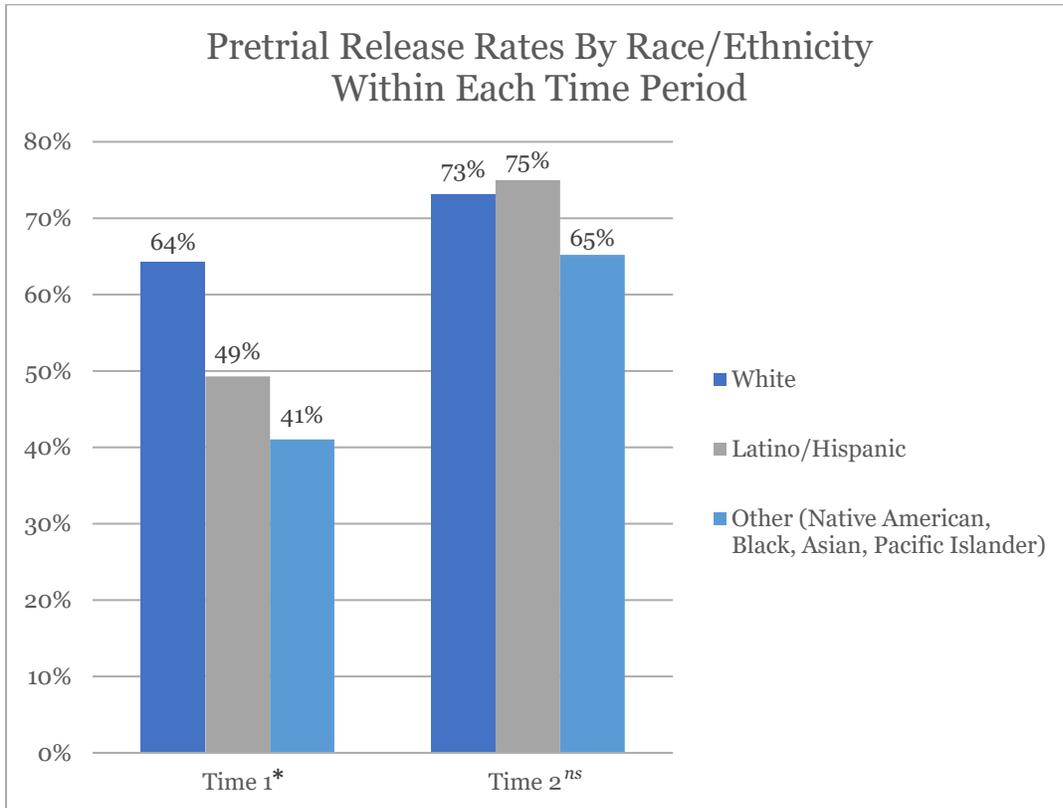
** Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

Figure 1. The release rate was calculated for all cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 ($N = 180$), and were assessed in Time 2 ($N = 169$). The no new arrest rate and court appearance rate was calculated for all cases that posted bond independent of release and case closure dates to maintain the largest valid dataset possible (Time 1 $N = 96$; Time 2 $N = 123$).

Note: The data in Figure 1 includes cases regardless of whether or not the case reached final disposition in court. Cases had at least 9.5 months from the latest booking date to either have succeeded or failed on pretrial release. This should be a sufficient amount of time to track outcomes and the status of the case at this time was recorded. This methodology allows for the largest valid dataset possible for this analysis and is the reason it is used here. However, the most desirable methodology is to use only closed cases. Thus, to be thorough, this same analysis was completed for only those cases that reached disposition in the courts with the same time parameters for each time period. While the exact percentages are not the same, the results are similar to those in Figure 1 and the conclusions are the same. See Appendix A.

Finding: A statistically significant and substantial increase was observed in the number of people released pretrial in the post-implementation time period with no statistically significant difference observed in public safety and court appearance outcomes when compared to the pre-implementation time period. This conclusion also holds true when limiting the dataset to closed cases within a controlled timeframe.

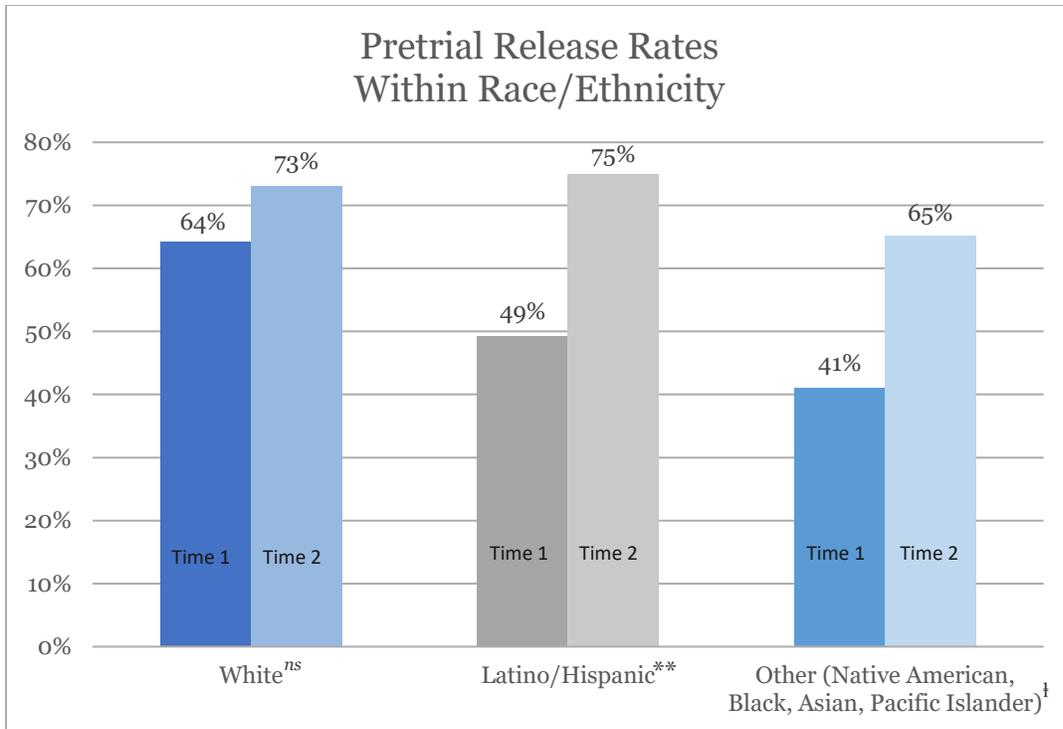
Question #2: Is there a difference in release rates between different race/ethnicities within the pre- and post-implementation time periods? Is there a difference in release rates within each race/ethnicity group between time periods?



^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

* Chi-square test was significant at $p < .05$

Figure 2a. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 (White = 70; Latino/Hispanic = 71; Other = 39), and were assessed in Time 2 (White = 78; Latino/Hispanic = 68; Other = 23).



^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

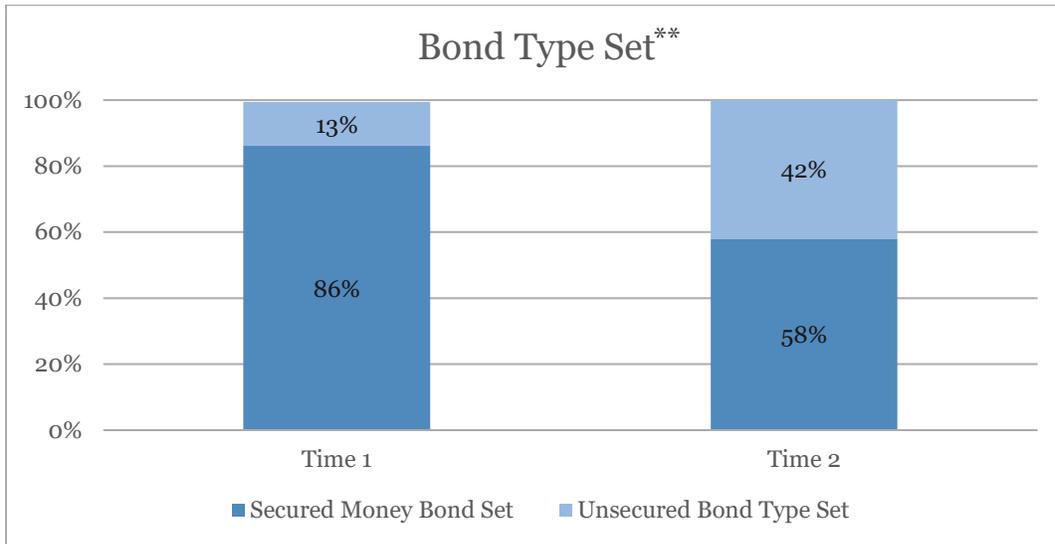
^{**} Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

[†] Chi-square test was significant at $p = .07$

Figure 2b. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 (White = 70; Latino/Hispanic = 71; Other = 39), and were assessed in Time 2 (White = 78; Latino/Hispanic = 68; Other = 23).

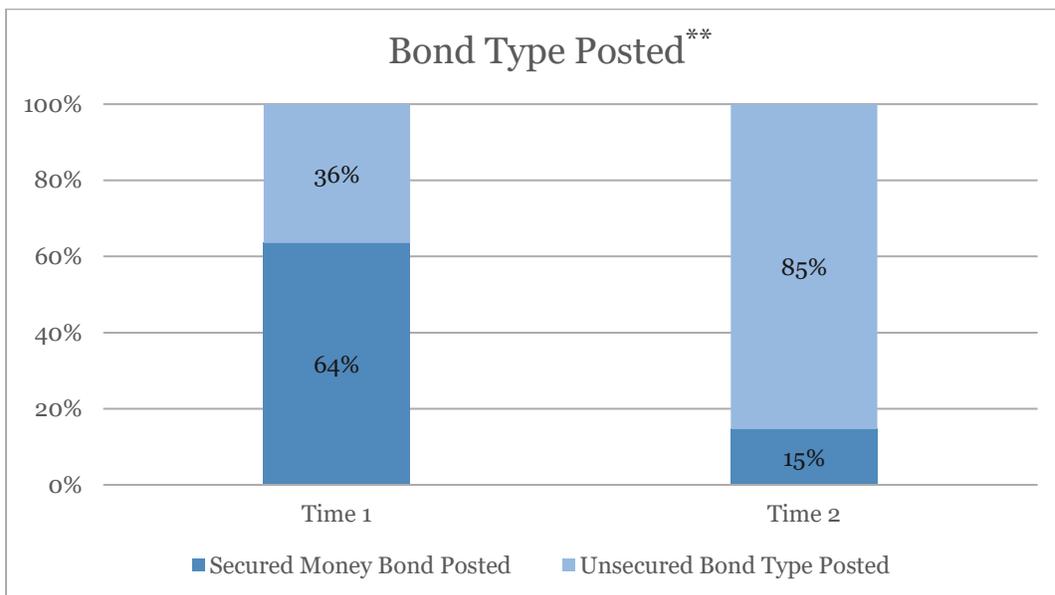
Finding: There was statistically significant disparity in the pretrial release rates between the different race/ethnicity groups in the pre-implementation time period with Whites being released at a higher rate. This disparity was not present in the post-implementation time period as no significant difference was found in the rates of pretrial release between the different race/ethnicity groups. Looking at the release rates within each specific race/ethnicity group, Whites had no statistically significant difference between their release rates in the pre- versus the post-implementation time periods. However, both the Latino/Hispanic and Other (Native American, Black, Asian, Pacific Islander) groups showed a statistically significant increase in their release rates in the post-implementation time period.

Question #3: Is there a difference in the types of bond that are set and posted?



** Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

Figure 3a. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2 (Time 1 $N = 179$ (1 No Bond Hold was removed); Time 2 $N = 169$).

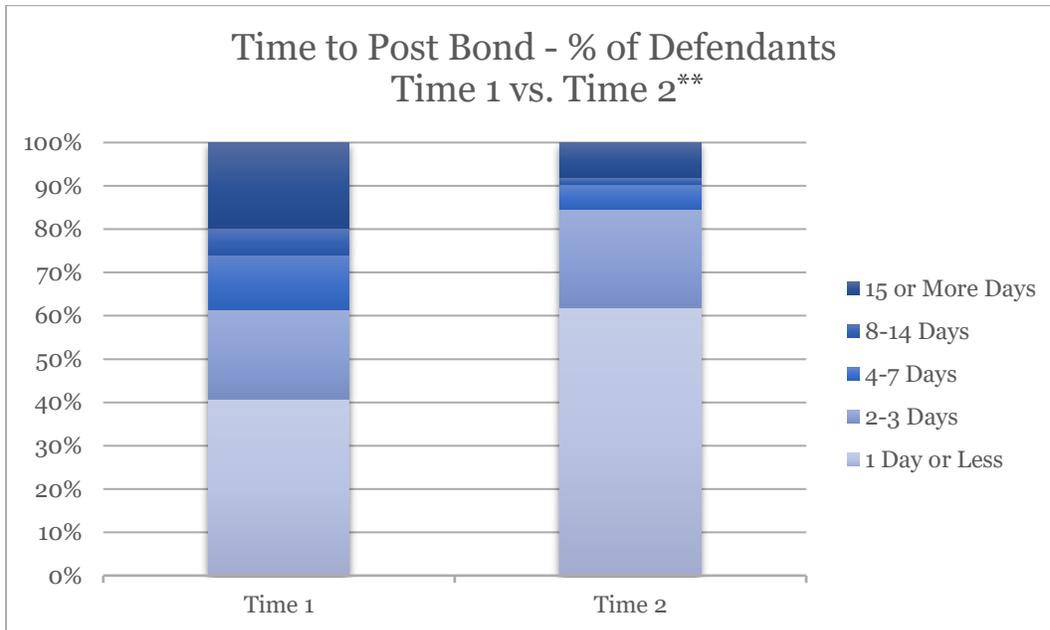


** Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

Figure 3b. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2, and posted bond (Time 1 $N = 96$; Time 2 $N = 123$).

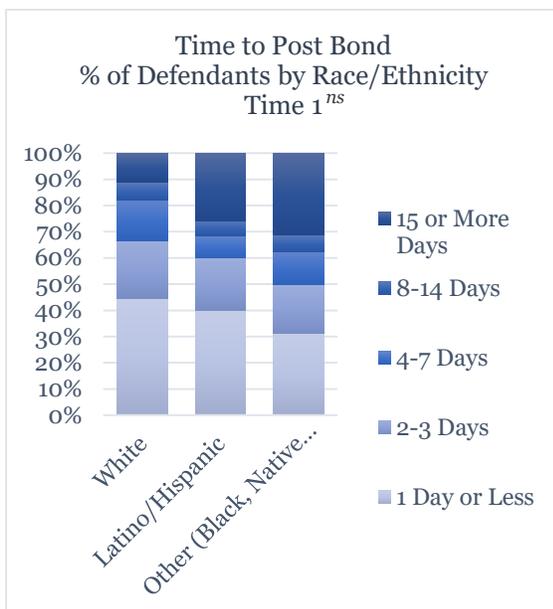
Finding: Judges set considerably more unsecured bonds in the post-implementation time period (13% in Time 1 vs. 42% in Time 2). Defendants posting bond were much more likely to post an unsecured bond type in the post-implementation time period (36% in Time 1 vs. 85% in Time 2). The findings were statistically significant.

Question #4: Is there a difference in how long it takes for people to post bond in the pre- and post-implementation time periods? Is there a difference in the time to post bond between different race/ethnicities within the pre- and post-implementation time periods? Is there a difference in the time to post bond within each race/ethnicity group between time periods?



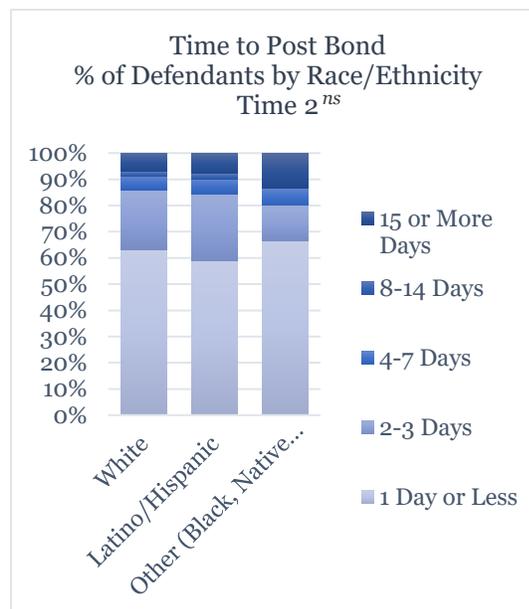
** Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

Figure 4a. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2, and posted bond (Time 1 $N = 96$; Time 2 $N = 123$).



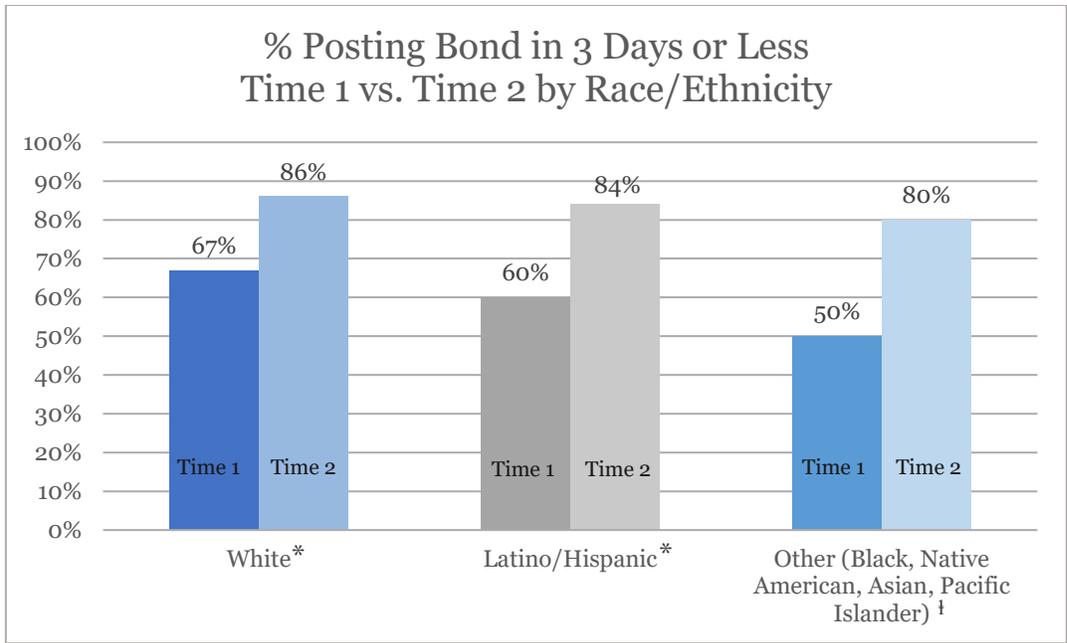
^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

Figure 4b. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 and posted bond (White = 45; Latino/Hispanic = 35; Other = 16).



^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

Figure 4c. All cases in custody at first appearance that were assessed in Time 2 and posted bond (White = 57; Latino/Hispanic = 51; Other = 15).



* Chi-square test was significant at $p < .05$

† Chi-square test was significant at $p = .081$

Figure 4d. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2, and posted bond (Time 1: White = 45; Latino/Hispanic = 35; Other = 16) (Time 2: White = 57; Latino/Hispanic = 51; Other = 15).

Finding: More defendants are posting bond in shorter timeframes in the post-implementation time period. This finding was statistically significant. While there was no statistical difference found in the percentage of people posting bond in the designated timeframes between the different race/ethnicity groups within each time period, there was a statistically significant improvement in the percentage of people posting bond who were able to post bonds faster within each race/ethnicity group in the post-implementation time period.

Question #5: Are any defendants in the “release not recommended” DMF category released in the post-implementation time period? If yes, are they released with supervision?

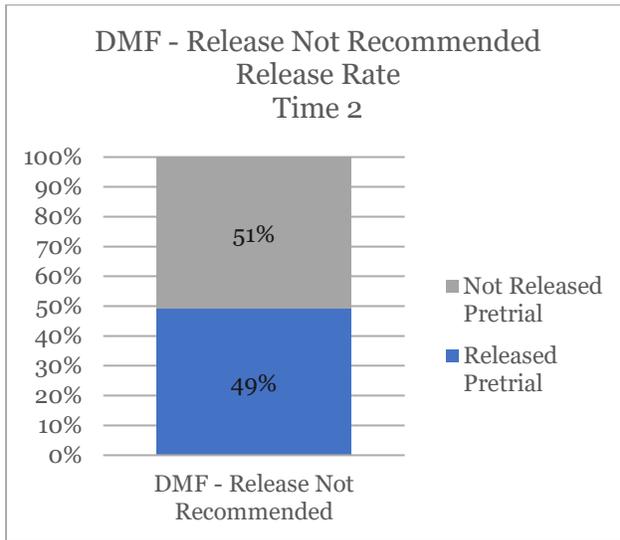


Figure 5a. All cases in custody at first appearance that were assessed in Time 2 with a DMF – “Release Not Recommended” category (N = 74).

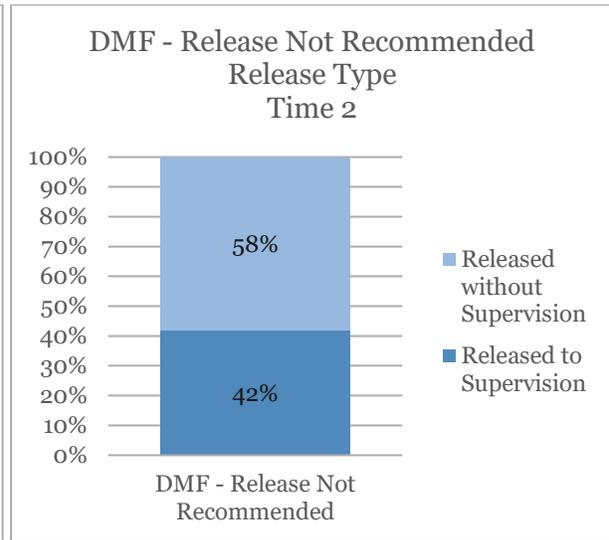


Figure 5b. All cases in custody at first appearance that were assessed in Time 2 with a DMF – “Release Not Recommended” category and posted bond (N = 36).

Finding: Forty-nine percent of defendants assessed as being in the “release not recommended” category of the Decision Making Framework (DMF) were released pretrial in the post-implementation time period. This is legally appropriate as almost all these defendants are legally eligible for release in Washington and cannot be preventively detained. Fifty-eight percent of defendants released in Time 2 from the “release not recommended” category were released without supervision (either by posting a secured money bond or an unsecured or own recognizance bond), while forty-two percent of defendants released were released with supervision services provided by the pretrial supervision agency.

Question #6: Are defendants posting bond before they see a judge at first appearance?

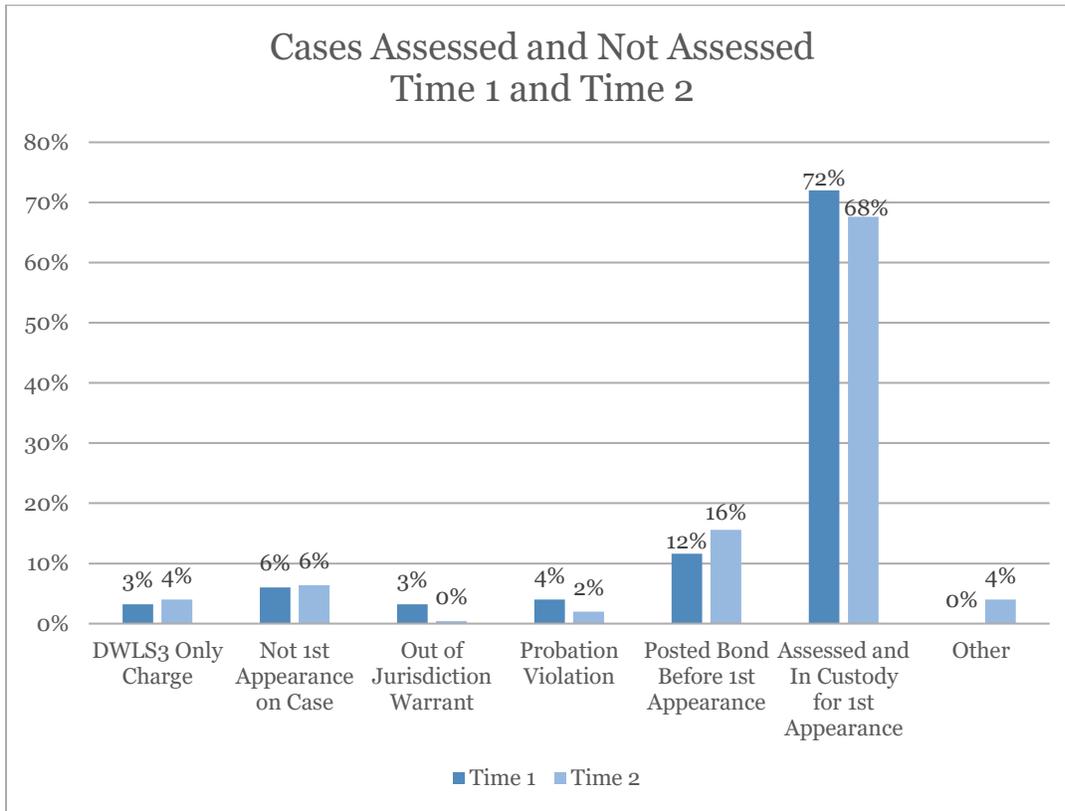


Figure 6. Breakout of all 250 cases in each of the Time 1 and Time 2 samples.

Finding: Defendants posted bond before seeing a judge at first appearance at similar rates in the pre- and post-implementation time periods. All of the cases that posted a bond before first appearance in Time 1 and Time 2 posted secured money bonds. The bond amounts posted ranged from \$350 to \$15,000.

The risk scores are not available for all defendants that posted bond prior to first appearance as the assessment may not have been completed, or if it was the results may not have been retained in the case management system. This is an area to explore further as some of these defendants may have a higher risk/charge profile suggesting that some level of pretrial monitoring or supervision may be desired.

There are similar numbers of defendants booked into the Yakima County jail with a DWLS3 only charge in both the pre- and post-implementation time periods.

Question #7: Do the DMF recommendations correspond to the combined PSA scaled scores?¹³

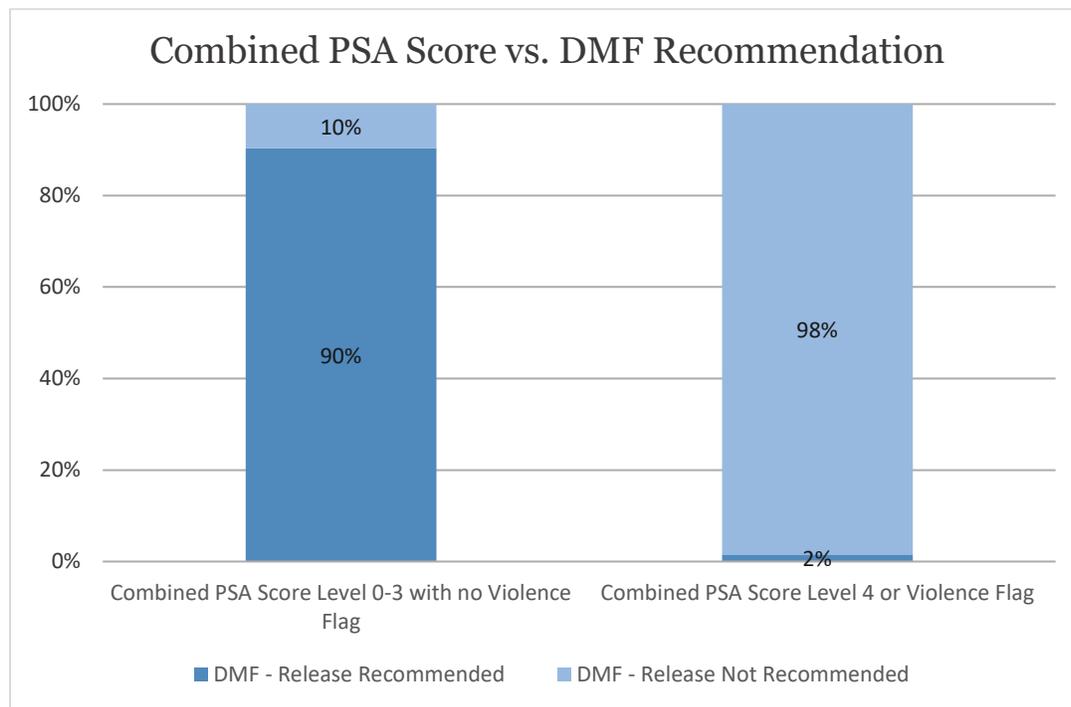


Figure 7. Time 2 cases assessed and in custody at first appearance (N = 169).

Finding: Overall, the DMF recommendations correspond to the combined PSA scaled score. Namely, the lower risk defendants were recommended for immediate release whereas the most restrictive condition of secured money bail was primarily reserved for the highest risk defendants.¹⁴ The jurisdictional discretion built into the DMF is not resulting in very many “bump-ups” overriding the actuarial pretrial risk assessment tool when looking at the rate of those falling into the lower risk levels for less restrictive supervised “release recommended” vs. the higher risk level with the most restrictive conditions of release where supervised “release not recommended” in Yakima County’s DMF.¹⁵ More than half of the 10 cases that are in the 10% of cases in the combined PSA score Level 0 to Level 3 with no violence flag group but got a DMF “release not recommended” recommendation scored in the FTA5 and NCA4 group, which is a border-line combined scaled risk score category. The 2% of cases that appear to be bumped down in the combined PSA scaled score Level 4 or violence flag group represents 1 case and may be due to a data entry error.

¹³ The combined PSA scaled score was calculated by taking the FTA and NCA results and putting them into five levels (Level 0 to Level 4) mirroring the PSA scaled score matrix without the step 2 adjustment in the DMF. Cases scoring FTA5 and NCA4 were placed in the combined PSA scaled score Level 3 to simplify the analysis. If the PSA resulted in a violence flag, the person was put in the highest combined PSA scaled score category.

¹⁴ However, ironically, if the defendant is able to meet this restrictive condition to gain release, that person with a higher risk/charge profile is not subject to any supervision or monitoring while on pretrial release.

¹⁵ This analysis did not look at the “bump-ups” that occur within supervised release recommended sub-categories (i.e., within Level 0 to Level 3 supervision).

Question #8: Do the judicial release decisions correspond to the DMF recommendations?

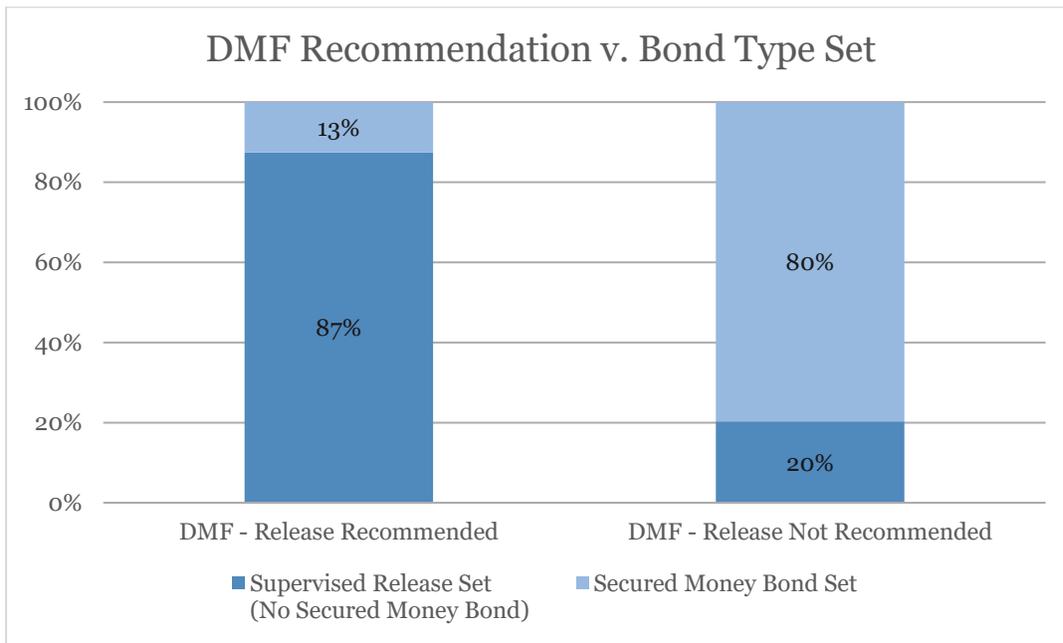


Figure 8. Time 2 cases assessed and in custody at first appearance (N = 169).

Finding: The judicial decisions correspond to the DMF recommendations overall. However, judges do exercise discretion by choosing to set secured money bonds on some lower risk defendants where immediate supervised release is recommended and ordering higher risk defendants to be released with supervision when the understood recommendation of the DMF is to set a secured money bond with no supervision.

Conclusion

Yakima County policy makers set forth a vision for their pretrial justice system by stating: “The vision of Yakima County is to operate a pretrial system that is safe, fair, and effective and which maximizes public safety, court appearance, and appropriate use of release, supervision, and detention.” This vision statement reflects the three main goals of the Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative: “1. Maximize public safety; 2. Maximize court appearance; and 3. Maximize the appropriate use of release, release conditions, detention, and public resources.” Using these goals and vision statement as a benchmark for success, the findings in this report suggest that the pretrial justice system improvements made in Yakima County were successful. The post-implementation time period reflects a pretrial justice system that is fairer and is as safe and effective as compared to the pre-implementation time period. There are, however, some areas for further improvement. Overall, though, these analyses indicate that a jurisdiction can reduce pretrial detention and improve racial/ethnic equity by replacing high use of secured money bail with non-financial release conditions guided by actuarial-risk-based decision making, and do so with no harm to public safety or court appearance.

Improvements Made

- More defendants are being released pretrial without a negative impact on public safety and court appearance.
 - A statistically significant and substantial increase was observed in the number of people released pretrial (an additional 20%) in the post-implementation time period with no statistically significant difference observed in public safety and court appearance outcomes when compared to the pre-implementation time period.
- Defendants posting bond do so in shorter timeframes.
- Yakima County’s pretrial justice system is less reliant on secured money.
 - Judges set more unsecured bonds in the post-implementation time period.
 - The majority of defendants posting bond no longer have to pay a secured money amount in order to gain release.
- There is less disparity at the bonding decision point.
 - There was significant disparity in the pretrial release rates between the different race/ethnicity groups in the pre-implementation time period with Whites being released at a higher rate. However, in the post-implementation time period, no significant difference was found in the rates of pretrial release between the different race/ethnicity groups.
 - There was a statistically significant improvement in the release rates for Latino/Hispanic and Other race/ethnicity group (Native American, Black, Asian, Pacific Islander) after the implementation of the pretrial justice system improvements.
 - There was a statistically significant improvement in the percentage of people posting bond who were able to post bond faster in the post-implementation period within each race/ethnicity group.
- All persons with a non-financial release order with supervision receive some level of services from the pretrial services agency when released from jail.

- At a high level, Yakima County’s Decision Making Framework (DMF) corresponds well with the PSA scores and does not result in very many “bump-ups” to the most restrictive DMF recommendation category of “release not recommended.”
- The judicial decisions in the post-implementation sample showed a high concurrence with the DMF supervised release recommendations overall. However, judges still exercised discretion by setting unsupervised secured bonds for some of the lower risk/charge cases and ordering non-monetary supervised release for some of the higher risk/charge cases.

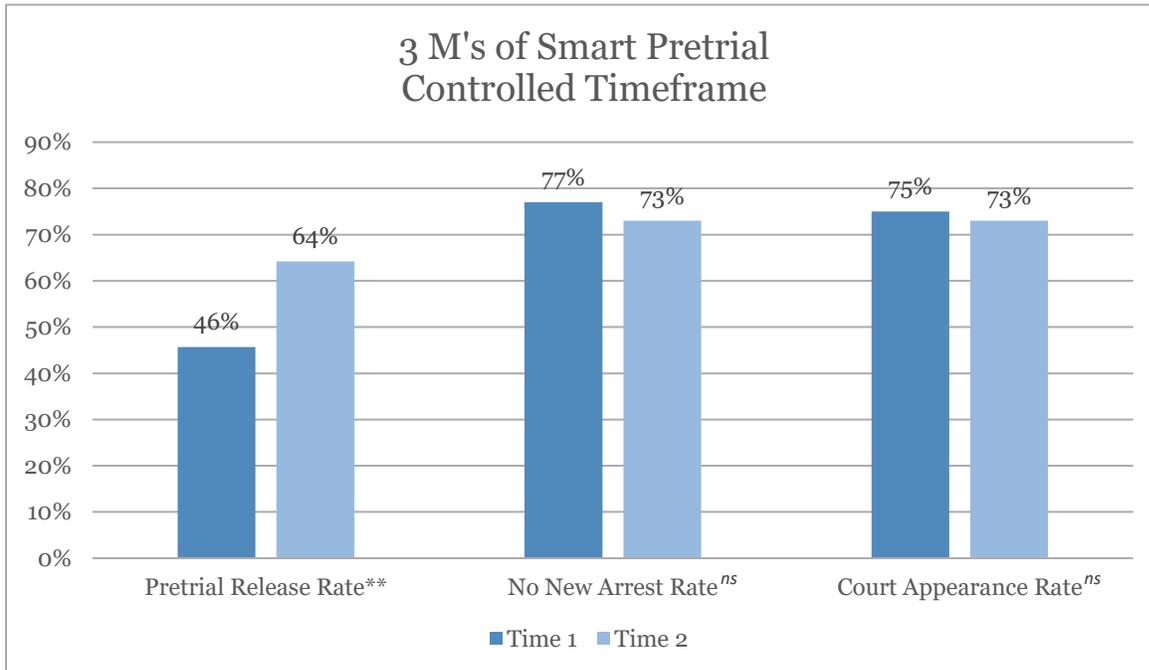
Areas to Address

- The Yakima County pretrial justice system continues to allow the highest risk/charge profile defendants to be released on a secured money bond without monitoring or supervision.
 - Requiring a secured money bond to be posted delays the eventual release of defendants legally eligible for release.
 - The Yakima County pretrial justice system continues to detain defendants legally eligible for release because of their inability to pay a secured money bond.
 - Yakima County policy makers may want to collaborate with state-level officials to refine the legal authority to detain defendants with high risk and charge.
 - The “release not recommended” wording of the DMF recommendation for the higher risk/charge defendants implies that these defendants are legally eligible for detention; however, many are not. Yakima County policy makers should consider revising the higher risk/charge DMF recommendation language to something such as: “release with maximum supervision/consider detention hearing if legally eligible.”
 - The Yakima County pretrial justice system continues to allow some defendants to post a secured money bond before the defendant sees a judge at first appearance. Policy makers may want to assess the risk/charge profile of these defendants and have a judge determine whether some level of supervision or monitoring is desired.
 - Defendants charged only with a DWLS3 continue to be booked into the jail at a similar rate as in the pre-implementation time period. Policy makers should consider whether these cases need to be booked into the jail.
 - While this report does not provide an analysis of case processing times, disposition reasons, and sentence types, and how these trends apply to those released and detained pretrial, these are areas for further investigation and review. Appendix B has some initial information to begin that investigation and conversation.
-

Appendix A

Appendix A

3 M's of Smart Pretrial – Controlled Timeframe



^{ns} Chi-square test was not significant, $p > .10$

**Chi-square test was significant at $p < .01$

Figure 9. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2, and reached disposition at least 9.5 months after the booking date (Time 1 $N = 151$; Time 2 $N = 123$). The release rate, no new arrest rate, and court appearance rate was calculated only for those that posted bond and had a release date from the Yakima County jail by the end of July and reached case disposition by May 19th of the following year (Time 1 $N = 69$; Time 2 $N = 79$).

Finding: A statistically significant and substantial increase was observed in the number of people released pretrial in the post-implementation time period with no statistically significant difference observed in public safety and court appearance outcomes when compared to the pre-implementation time period.

Appendix B: 1

Appendix B
Additional Analyses – Disposition

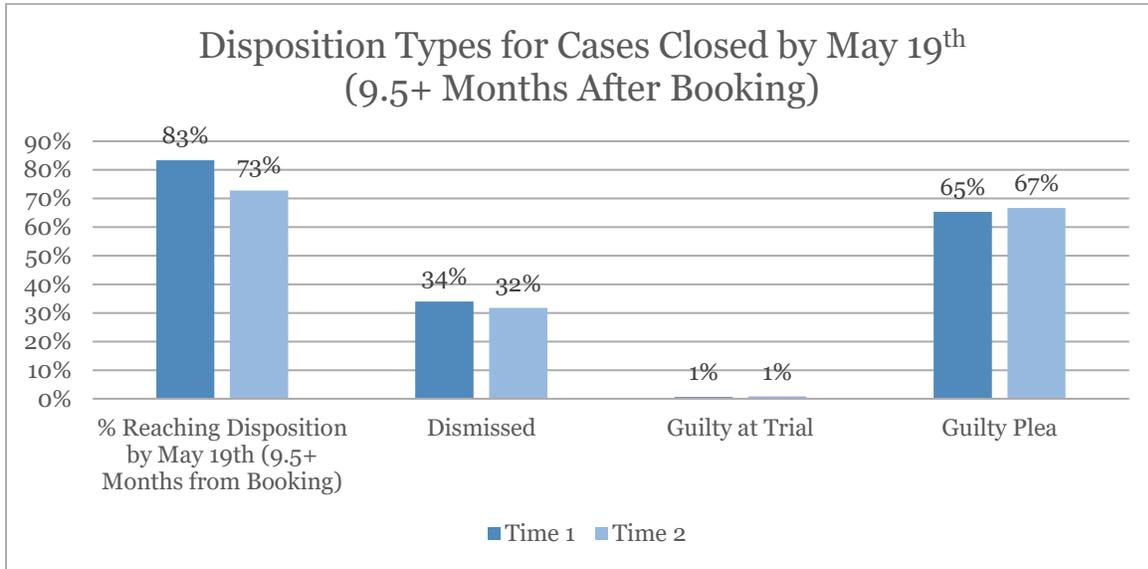


Figure 10. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 (N = 180), and were assessed in Time 2 (N = 169) and outcomes for those reaching disposition by May 19th of the following year, 9.5+ months after booking (Time 1 N = 150; Time 2 N = 123).

Finding: More cases reached disposition within 9.5 months of booking in Time 1 vs. Time 2 (83% vs. 73%). Of those that reached disposition within 9.5 months of booking, the disposition types were about the same: Dismissed (34% in Time 1 vs. 32% in Time 2), Guilty at Trial (1% in Time 1 vs. 1% in Time 2), Guilty Plea (65% in Time 1 vs. 67% in Time 2).

Appendix B: 2

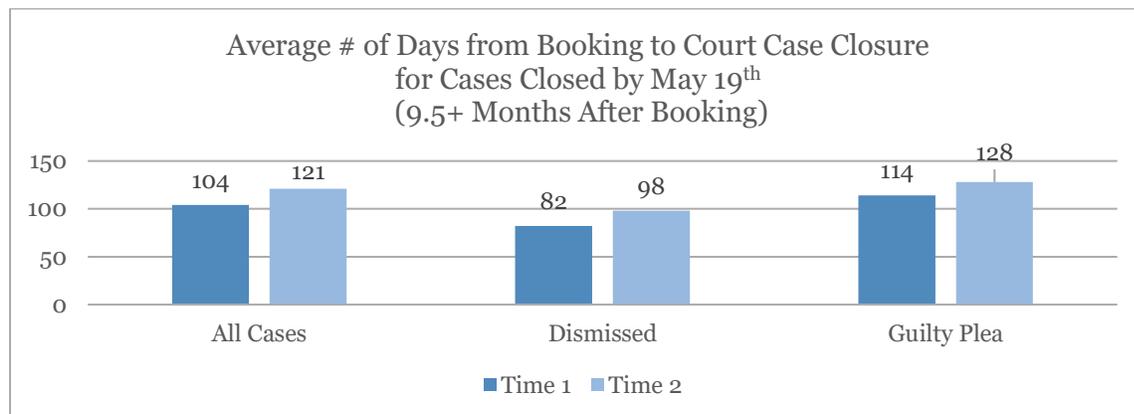


Figure 11. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1, and were assessed in Time 2, that reached disposition by May 19th of the following year, 9.5+ months after booking [All cases (Time 1 N = 150; Time 2 N = 123), Dismissed cases (Time 1 N = 51; Time 2 N = 39), Guilty Plea (Time 1 N = 98; Time 2 N = 82)].

Finding: The length of time to reach case closure appears to be increasing in Time 2 as compared to Time 1 (104 days in Time 1 vs. 121 days in Time 2 for All Cases, 82 days in Time 1 vs. 98 days in Time 2 for Dismissed Cases, 114 days in Time 1 vs. 128 days in Time 2 for Cases that Plead Guilty). This calculation only takes into account those cases that did reach case closure at some point up until May 19th in the year following the Feb 1st – July 31st booking and could be longer when taking into account more cases that have a longer time to reach disposition.

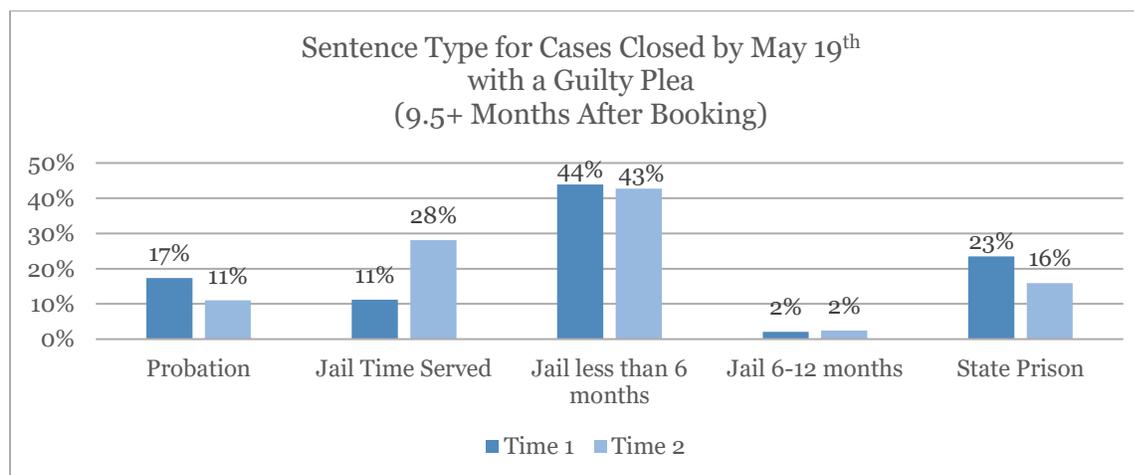


Figure 12. All cases in custody at first appearance that would have been assessed with the PSA in Time 1 (N = 180), and were assessed in Time 2 (N = 169), that reached a Guilty Plea disposition by May 19th of the following year, 9.5+ months after booking (Time 1 N = 98; Time 2 N = 82).

Finding: Of those that plead guilty, the rate of sentences to probation, jail less than 6 months, and jail 6-12 months is about the same given an expected level of margin of error. However, the data suggests that more cases in Time 2 received a time served sentence (11% in Time 1 vs. 28% in Time 2) and fewer cases received a state prison sentence (23% in Time 1 vs. 16% in Time 2).

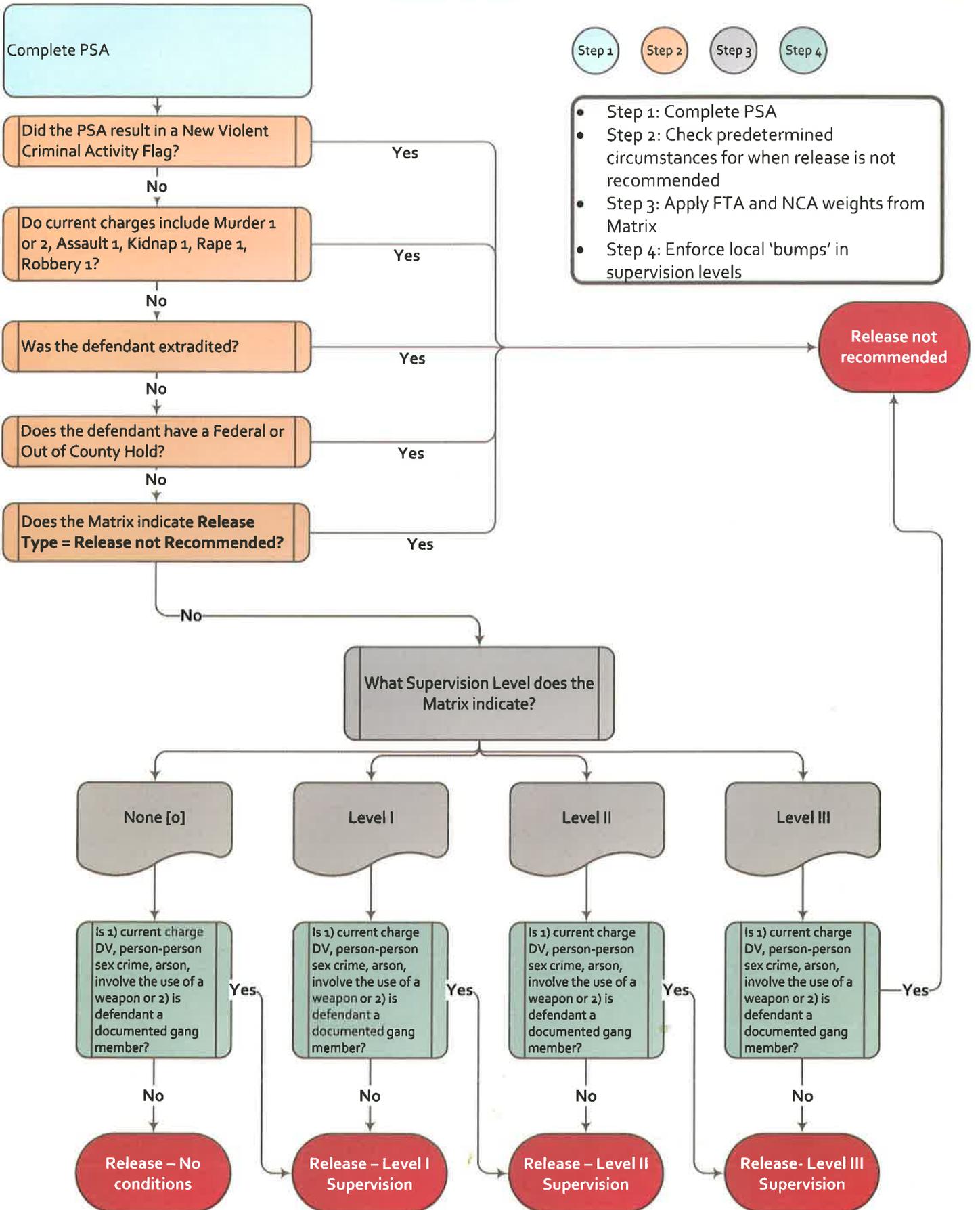
Appendix C

Appendix C
Race/Ethnicity Definitions

Race/Ethnicity	Race/Ethnicity Definitions
White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East who is not of Hispanic origin.
Black	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa who is not of Hispanic origin.
Latino/Hispanic	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. The Asian area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, and Korea.
Pacific Islander	A Person having origins in any Pacific islands including, for example, Samoa, Guam, and Hawaii.
Native American	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliations or community recognition.
Other	Any other

Figure 13. Provided to the Smart Pretrial sites by the W. Haywood Burns Institute, the partner agency assisting Smart Pretrial Demonstration Initiative sites in reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

YCPPT Decision Making Framework Process





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March 2018

Reforming bail practices in Washington

Background

Bail practices have been a significant issue for local jurisdictions for many years. They received considerable national attention after the 2015 suicide of Kaleif Browder. Accused of stealing a backpack, this teenager spent three years in jail, with almost two of them in solitary confinement. Although he repeatedly denied the accusation and never stood trial, he remained in jail because he could not afford \$3,000 bail.

Bail determinations are a common way for a defendant to be released pending trial. During a pretrial hearing, a judge sets a bail amount that the defendant must pay the court for his or her release. If the defendants make all scheduled court appearances, their money is returned. If not, they forfeit their bail payment to the court. People unable to pay bail await trial in jail, while those who can afford it are released.

Pretrial services programs offer courts alternatives to bail and help ensure a defendant appears at trial and does not reoffend while released. These services can include text messages or telephone calls reminding defendants of their court dates or community supervision. Several jurisdictions across the country have already implemented effective pretrial programs. For example, in Washington, D.C., defendants are not required to pay bail. Almost 90 percent of released defendants remain arrest-free and appear at all scheduled court hearings.

In Washington, Yakima County recently reformed its bail practices, with the County Prosecutor stating unequivocally “money bail does not work.” It is unknown how many other counties are reforming their pretrial practices, but there are compelling reasons for the state to address bail practices now. Several county officials have stated that more than half of their jail population are defendants awaiting trial. One-third of county jails are operating over capacity, and 30 operate at 75 percent or more capacity on a daily basis. One jail currently holds twice the number of inmates it was designed for. With 12,000 people in Washington’s jails, and costs ranging from \$50 to \$200 a day for each inmate, reducing the time people are held in jail can lead to considerable cost-savings. In addition to jail costs, those held pretrial may face additional consequences including lost wages or housing or worsening physical and mental health.

Scope and objectives

This performance audit will seek to answer the following questions:

- What proportion of the Washington jail population is made up of defendants awaiting trial?
- Are pretrial services effective alternatives to money bail?
- Can Washington reduce costs if lower-risk defendants are released from jail pending trial and provided pretrial services?

Timing

We expect to publish the results of this audit in mid-2019.

Yakima Valley Youth and Justice Forum

TECHNOLOGY AND THE LAW



April 20, 2018
8:30 a.m - 2:30 p.m.

Heritage University

3240 Fort Road, Toppenish, WA

Keynote address by:
Justice Steven Gonzalez
Washington State Supreme Court

Purpose:

The Youth & Justice Forum

has three important purposes:

1. Educating middle and high school students from under-represented communities about legal professions and employment opportunities in the legal system
2. Enhance students' legal education
3. Help build trust between students and those in the justice system

Attending students will be able to:

1. Learn about career opportunities from professionals in the field of law
2. Argue fictitious cases with UW law students, attorneys and judges
3. Meet local leaders in the justice system
4. Leave with giveaways and much more!

Free to students

Grades 8-12

Students from under-represented communities interested in justice system careers are encouraged to attend.

Morning snack and lunch provided.

Each school must provide transportation and chaperones for their students.

Chaperones are welcomed to participate in the discussions.

To RSVP, contact Carmen Mejia at mejia_c@heritage.edu or (509) 865-8615 to attend the event.

For questions or more information contact **Bellamy-Thompson_K@heritage.edu**

 **Heritage University**

Sponsored by:





2018
Seattle/King County
Youth & Law Forum

April 21, 2018

ANNUAL HONORABLE CHARLES V. JOHNSON YOUTH & LAW FORUM

FREE BREAKFAST AND LUNCH EVERYONE

Theme: “What's the CODE: Technology, Law, & Justice!”

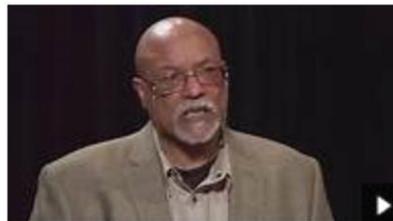
The 2018 Youth & Law Forum will continue its legacy of sharing practical information with youth and their guardians about navigating the justice system. Information will be exchanged in a safe and affirming environment for youth and adults. In addition to hands-on opportunities for forensics and discussions about some perils of social media, youth will learn more about their legal rights and responsibilities and about the variety of law and justice careers.

Featured speakers include Chief Juvenile Court Judge J. Wesley St. Clair, activist and Attorney Nikkita Oliver and Hollywood actor Roland Braithwaite. The Forum will also welcome a host of guests from our local and federal court systems, law enforcement, the WA State Bar, the UW School of Social Work and more! The Forum is sponsored by First AME Church and co-sponsors The Minority and Justice Commission, the Loren Miller Bar Association and other community partners.

Come join the hot topic conversations about Social Media, Drugs & Alcohol, Civil Liability and Auto accidents, Teen Parenting and Child Support, and Clearing Juvenile Records. Enjoy NW Tap Connection and other entertainment, obtain guest passes for Woodland Park Zoo and win other prizes!

Keynote: Hon. J. Wesley St. Clair

has been active in the courts' technology advancements as well as its Juvenile and Adult Drug Court programs. He is currently the Chair of the King County Superior Court Technology Committee and is the nationally – recognized Chief Judge of the King County Juvenile Court.



Keynote: Nikkita Oliver

Movements for a more just Seattle have been created and supported by concerned citizens and community organizers like Nikkita who build coalitions and partnerships and make these issues something that unites the people of Seattle.



Keynote: Rolando Braithwaite

is the young and exciting actor known for his roles in *Training Day*; and *Unsolved: The Murders of Tupac and the Notorious B.I.G.*



Please Pre -register at:
<https://www.youthandlaw.com/contact.html>

Saturday April 21, 2018
First AME Church Fellowship Hall and Campus:
1522 14th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122
•8am – 2pm
Open to youth age 8 to 18, and their guardians

SEEKING STUDENT SPOKEN WORD PERFORMERS ON *THE POWER OF DISSENT*



Justice Thurgood Marshall

I Dissent!

Dissent: to disagree with the methods, goals, etc. of a political party or government.

Dissent: an opinion **expressing disagreement** with the written opinion of the majority of judges in a case.

Dissent: the expression of an opinion **at variance** with those previously, commonly or officially held.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first African American Justice of the US Supreme Court, wrote more dissents (363) than majority opinions (322). His dissenting opinions addressed many important issues that still face us today, explaining in clear and direct language how the lives of all people – particularly vulnerable people – would be impacted by majority opinions to which he dissented.

SEEKING: Spoken word performances by high school or middle school students about what it means to dissent, the power of dissent, and/or Justice Thurgood Marshall's dissenting opinions.

AWARDS: Chosen students will perform at the King County Superior Court Thurgood Marshall Assembly to take place at RAINIER BEACH COMMUNITY CENTER, APRIL 23, 2018, FROM 5:30 TO 7:30 PM, and will receive prizes worth \$50 to \$100.

SUBMISSIONS: *With Justice Marshall in mind, performers are encouraged to prepare a spoken word presentation that addresses the importance and power of dissent. **Video or audio submissions for consideration should be sent to courtcommunity@kingcounty.gov by April 2, 2018.** Please include your name, age, grade, school, and contact information. Decisions as to who will be part of the presentation will be made by no later than **April 9, 2018.***

Additional information about submission requirements, Justice Thurgood Marshall, and the power of dissent may be found at: <https://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superior-court/get-help/general-information.aspx>.

JUST FOR KIDS

A Two-Panel Discussion on the Challenges and Opportunities
for Juvenile Justice in Washington

Youth Panel 5pm–6pm

Featuring:

A panel of local youth who are affiliated with Community Passageways, a Seattle-based organization dedicated to promoting restorative juvenile justice.

Practitioners Panel 6pm–7pm

Judge J. Wesley Saint Clair

Chief Juvenile Judge, King County Superior Court

Jimmy Hung

Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King
County Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Elizabeth Mustin

Defense Attorney, Snohomish County Public
Defender Association

Dominique Davis

CEO & Co-Founder, Community Passageways

Moderator

Kim Ambrose

Senior Law Lecturer, UW School of Law



April 12, 2018
5pm–7pm | UW Law Room 138

Sponsored by
the Washington
State Minority
and Justice
Commission

