

BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION



**WASHINGTON
COURTS**

MEETING PACKET

**FRIDAY, MAY 8, 2020
9:00 A.M.**

VIDEOCONFERENCE



VOTING MEMBERS:

Chief Justice Debra Stephens, Chair
Washington State Supreme Court

Judge Gregory Gonzales, Member Chair
Superior Court Judges' Association
Clark County Superior Court

Judge Tam Bui
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Snohomish County District Court

Judge Doug Federspiel
Superior Court Judges' Association
Yakima County Superior Court

Justice Steven González
Washington State Supreme Court

Judge Dan Johnson
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association Lincoln County District Court

Judge David Kurtz
Superior Court Judges' Association
Snohomish County Superior Court

Judge Robert Lawrence-Berrey
Court of Appeals, Division III

Judge Linda Lee
Court of Appeals, Division II

Judge Mary Logan
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association Spokane Municipal Court

Judge David Mann
Court of Appeals, Division I

Judge Samuel Meyer, President
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
Thurston County District Court

Judge Kevin Ringus
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association Fife Municipal Court

Judge Michael Scott
Superior Court Judges' Association
King County Superior Court

Judge Kitty Ann van Doorninck, President
Superior Court Judges' Association
Pierce County Superior Court

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Terra Nevitt, Interim Executive Director
Washington State Bar Association

Judge Michelle Gehlsen, President-Elect
District and Municipal Court Judges'
Association
King County District Court

Rajeev Majumdar, President
Washington State Bar Association

Dawn Marie Rubio
State Court Administrator

Judge J. Robert Leach,
Presiding Chief Judge
Court of Appeals, Division III

Judge Judith Ramseyer, President-Elect
Superior Court Judges' Association
Pierce County Superior Court



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)

Friday, May 8, 2020 (9:00 a.m. – 12:00)

Zoom Video Conference

AGENDA

1. Call to Order Welcome and Introductions	Chief Justice Debra Stephens Judge Gregory Gonzales	9:00 a.m.
2. Court Impacts - COVID 19 Information Sharing and Updates Action: Motion to review and approve Recovery Task Force Charter	Chief Justice Debra Stephens	9:05 Tab 1
3. WAPA ACDL/WDA Information sharing: COVID-19 Task Force	Adam Cornell Amy Muth	10:05
Break		10:25
4. Office of Civil Legal Aid Information sharing	Jim Bamberger	10:35 Tab 2
5. Standing Committee Reports Budget and Funding Committee Court Education Committee Action: Motions to temporarily reduce mandatory training and reporting requirements for 2020 Legislative Committee Policy and Planning Committee	Judge Mary Logan/Ramsey Radwan Judge Gregory Gonzales/Judge Doug Fair/Judith Anderson Judge Kevin Ringus/Dory Nicpon Judge Michael Scott/Penny Larsen	10:55 Tab 3
6. BJA Task Forces Court Security Court System Education Funding	Judges Rebecca Robertson and Sean O'Donnell/Penny Larsen Jeanne Englert	11:15 Tab 4
7. Stress and Burnout Discussion: How are you and courts doing during this time?	Chief Justice Debra Stephens Judge Greg Gonzales	11:20 Tab 5
8. March 20, 2020 Meeting Minutes Action: Motion to approve the minutes of the March 20, 2020 Meeting	Chief Justice Debra Stephens Judge Greg Gonzales	11:40 Tab 6
9. Information Sharing Roundtable	Chief Justice Debra Stephens Judge Greg Gonzales	11:45

Meeting Review		
10. Adjourn		12:00
<p>Persons who require accommodations should notify Jeanne Englert at 360-705-5207 or jeanne.englert@courts.wa.gov to request or discuss accommodations. While notice five days prior to the event is preferred, every effort will be made to provide accommodations, when requested.</p>		

**Next meetings: June 19, 2020- AOC SeaTac Office
September 18 - AOC SeaTac Office
October 16 - AOC SeaTac Office
November 20 - AOC SeaTac Office**

TAB 1



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)
Strategic Initiative Charter

COURT RECOVERY TASK FORCE

I. Title:

BJA Court Recovery Task Force

II. Authority:

Board for Judicial Administration (BJAR) Rule 1

III. Goal:

The goal of this strategic initiative is to address court impacts from COVID-19.

IV. Charge, Deliverables and End Date:

The BJA Court Recovery Task Force is formed to assess current court impacts from COVID-19; develop and implement strategies to ensure that every court can provide fair, timely, and accessible justice; and provide recommendations for ongoing court operations and recovery after the public health emergency subsides.

The Task Force shall:

- a. Assess court impacts from COVID-19 and address court needs as they arise.
- b. Identify key court functions impacted by COVID-19.
- c. Review and compile key court responses, community impacts, and partner responses to COVID-19.
- d. Identify strategies to recover key court functions and adapt to changing needs.

- e. Identify lessons learned and future policy, practice, and court technology considerations, opportunities for improvement, and promising practices.
- f. Develop and implement recommendations for recovery efforts.
- g. Provide ongoing reports to the BJA on task force efforts and identify future task force or ongoing committee work.

This charter shall expire on June 30, 2022.

V. Membership:

Following is a recommended membership list. Final membership will be determined by the Co-chair(s) of the task force.

Chairs:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 Superior Court Judges' Association representative
 District and Municipal Court Judges' Association representative

Membership:

- Two representatives from Superior Court Judges Association
- Two representatives from the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (one Municipal court judge and one District court judge)
- One Appellate Court representative
- One representative from the Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators
- One representative from District and Municipal Court Management Association
- One representative from the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators
- One representative from the Washington State Association of County Clerks
- AOC State Court Administrator
- One representative from Office of Civil Legal Aid
- One representative from Office of Public Defense

VI. Entities to Consult or Coordinate with:

- Washington State Center for Court Research
- Supreme Court Commissions
- Washington State Association of Counties
- Washington State Bar Association

- Association of Washington Cities
- Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
- Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
- Defenders Associations
- Public Health entities
- National court organizations such as NCSC, AJA, NACM, etc.
- BJA standing Committees

VII. Staff Support:

The Task Force shall be provided support by:

- BJA Administrative Manager
- BJA Senior Court Program Analyst
- BJA administrative support

VIII. Budget:

Support for travel and meeting expenses shall be provided from funds allocated to the BJA by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Adopted: 05/08/2020

TAB 2

Tawes, Caroline

From: Jim Bamberger <jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 2:57 PM
To: ATJ Community
Subject: [atj-community] FW: Revised DRA/CARES Act Request for Emergency Civil Legal Aid Funding
Attachments: Memo to David Schumacher Re Emergency Civil Legal Aid Services For the Period 7-1-2020 Through 6-30-2021 Final 4-24-2020.pdf; COVID-19 Emergency Request Description and Budget Projections -- Draft 4-24-2020 through 6-30-2021 Final.xlsx
Importance: High

Greetings,

This follows up on my April 9th e-mail advising that the Office of Civil Legal Aid submitted a request for emergency funding for COVID-19 related legal aid services to unemployment insurance claimants and tenants facing eviction due to non-payment of rent as a result of income loss resulting from the Stay Home Stay Healthy emergency orders. The April 9th request was to fund emergency legal aid services between May 15th and December 31st.

Today we submitted a revised request to allow for a fuller mix of emergency legal aid services, a longer period of emergency legal aid service delivery, and a staggered use of both federal and state COVID-19 emergency funds. The revised request is outlined in the attached materials. Please note that we specifically designed this package to comply with recent [revisions](#) in the Law Against Discrimination that prohibit discrimination on the basis of citizenship or immigration status.

I want to thank all who on very short notice dropped what they were doing to help us pull this revised request together – despite the extraordinary day-to-day emergencies they are trying to navigate. Thank you, thank you! Because of your help, the ball is now in OFM's court.

Finally, thanks to everyone working so hard on the front lines, often under very difficult circumstances, to address the critical needs of so many people facing family and personal crises for which they need our help. You are our front-line responders, and we are grateful for everything you are doing.

May you all be safe, and may we get through this together with humility, respect, and good humor.

Jim

James A. Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
PO Box 41183
Olympia, WA 98504
360-704-4135 (Direct)
360-280-1477 (Mobile)
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

He/Him/His

From: Bamberger, James (OCLA) <jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 24, 2020 1:05 PM
To: Schumacher, David (OFM) <David.Schumacher@ofm.wa.gov>; Snell, Nona (OFM) <Nona.Snell@ofm.wa.gov>; Austin, Garry (OFM) <Garry.Austin@OFM.WA.GOV>; Horton, Gaius E (OFM) <gaius.horton@ofm.wa.gov>; Hallum, Sonja (GOV) <sonja.hallum@gov.wa.gov>
Cc: Bamberger, James (OCLA) <jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov>; Phillips, Keith (GOV) <Keith.Phillips@gov.wa.gov>; Wonhoff, Taylor (GOV) <taylor.wonhoff@gov.wa.gov>
Subject: Revised DRA/CARES Act Request for Emergency Civil Legal Aid Funding
Importance: High

Greetings,

On April 9, 2020, the Office of Civil Legal Aid submitted an initial request for emergency Disaster Response Account funding to address critical COVID-19 related civil legal problems experienced by unemployment insurance claimants and individuals facing eviction once the moratoria on evictions are lifted. This request was in response to Director Schumacher's March 30th memo and the Governor's recognition of civil legal aid as part of our state's front line response for families and individuals affected by the crisis. We anticipated that this request would be the first of two – the second designed to address the COVID-19 related spike in domestic violence and sexual assault and need for emergency federal, state, and local income, food, and housing assistance. We intended this Phase II request to be underwritten with CARES Act funding and run through December 31, 2021.

Yesterday Treasury issued [guidance](#) regarding CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund (sec. 601) funding. That guidance makes clear that all CRF funding must be spent by December 31, 2020 or it will revert back to the Treasury. In light of that guidance, we are merging our April 9th Phase I and anticipated Phase II requests into the attached unified request for emergency funding to provide critically needed COVID-related civil legal aid services through June 30, 2020. We propose that the period from 6/1/2020 to 12/31/2020 be underwritten with CRF funding and that the services delivered between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 be underwritten with DRA funds.

The substance, scope and related budget components are outlined in the attached documents that are now submitted in response to Director Schumacher's April 20th memo.

We look forward to working with your office to bring the capacities outlined in this request online at the earliest possible time, so that our hard-strapped families will get the legal information, advice, assistance and necessary representation they need before their circumstances deteriorate.

I am available by phone, Zoom, and e-mail.

Thank you for your prompt review and approval of this revised request.

Jim Bamberger

James A. Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
PO Box 41183
Olympia, WA 98504
360-704-4135 (Direct)
360-280-1477 (Mobile)
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

He/Him/His

You are currently subscribed to atj-community as: Jeanne.Englert@courts.wa.gov.

To access web features of this list, visit list.wsba.org/read/

Please send an email to the [list administrator](#) to update the list administrator with changes to your email address.



Washington State Office of Civil Legal Aid

1206 Quince St. SE
Olympia, WA 98504
MS 41183
360-704-4135

James A. Bamberger, Director
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

To: David Schumacher, Director
Office of Financial Management

CC: Nona Snell
Garry Austin
Gaius Horton
Sonja Hallum

From: Jim Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid

Re: Revised COVID-19 Emergency Civil Legal Aid Request for Funding

Date: April 24, 2020

With this memo and the attached materials, the Office of Civil Legal Aid amends its April 9, 2020 request for Disaster Relief Account funding and submits this Revised Request for both federal CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) emergency funding and Disaster Relief Account (DRA) funding to address the highest urgency COVID-19 related civil legal problems families and individuals will face as they try to meet their basic human needs between now and June 30, 2021. While we had initially hoped to secure and use CRF funding as a means of continuing emergency services through the end of calendar year 2021, guidance provided by the Treasury Department on April 23rd makes clear that such funding must be expended by December 31, 2020, and that any unspent funding will revert back to Treasury after that date. Consequently, this revised request is broken into two funding components over the course of FY 2021. The first six months (\$2.95M) would be funded with CARES Act funding, while the remaining portion would be funded using an allocation of the DRA Funds.

The answers below to the questions outlined in your April 20th memo and the accompanying narrative and supporting documents incorporate the April 9th substantive areas of client service focus (unemployment insurance and eviction defense services) and also focus on urgent needs for residents facing COVID-19 related personal and family safety crises (domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, etc.), and who have difficulty accessing federal, state, and local income, food, and shelter assistance.

a. Issue or problem to be addressed

As outlined below, families and individuals directly and indirectly affected by the COVID-19 public health crisis are experiencing and will continue to experience a broad spectrum of civil legal problems that directly affect their safety, shelter, and economic security. This proposal builds on the efforts outlined in our April 9, 2020 request for Disaster Relief Account (DRA) emergency funds and extends those efforts through and including June 30, 2021.

b. Proposed solution, including the costs and whether the costs are avoidable or optional

The problems, costs, and strategic interventions responses are outlined in the narrative that follows.

c. Eligibility for FEMA Public Assistance Program funding, if known

OCLA has been advised by SEOC that, despite Governor Inslee’s express request, emergency civil legal aid services fall outside of the scope of FEMA reimbursement authority under the federal declaration.

d. Impact of the solution and how it solves the problem or issue

The services to be provided will help mitigate the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 health and economic disaster by (a) protecting employee rights to safe working conditions, reemployment rights during recovery, and access to UI and state FMLA benefits for those with a legal entitlement to the same; (b) protecting the rights of tenants and homeowners to live in their homes and access critically needed rental and mortgage assistance programs; (c) protecting the health and safety of domestic violence and sexual assault victims and their family members from the exponential rise in such crimes as a result of the economic, social distancing, and other stresses directly associated with the COVID-19 emergency; and (d) ensuring that COVID-19 affected families and individuals have access to federal, state, and local income, food and housing assistance.

e. Potential consequences if relief funding is not approved

The services outlined below will directly and immediately mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 emergency for thousands of families and individuals throughout Washington State. Failure to fund these services exposes thousands of Washington State residents to greater risk of harm, and the state at greater risk of incurring unnecessary emergency expenses as their household circumstances deteriorate.

f. Why this cannot be accomplished with existing resources

More than 600,000 Washingtonians have lost their jobs as a result of the COVID-19 emergency. Despite recent increases in support, the state-funded legal aid system overseen by OCLA is unable to meet current need, much less that of the newly unemployed individuals and of families facing great social, personal safety, and economic hardships.

g. Alternatives explored, including whether another agency or jurisdiction can provide this service

OCLA continues to explore any and all alternatives and strategies to complement the April 9th request and this one. We have provided guidance to non-profit legal aid providers of the potential availability of other CARES Act funding streams administered through the Department of Commerce, public housing authorities, and community development entitlement jurisdictions.

Private and other public resources of the magnitude to address the problem are unavailable.

h. Any statutory waivers needed

No statutory waivers are required.

i. Implementation plan

The components of the emergency services plan are outlined below and in the attached documents.

j. If the action or purchase has already been approved, describe how, when, and by whom

No action has been taken yet beyond working with the non-profit legal aid providers and private bar organizations to position themselves to stand-up emergency client service capacity upon approval of the April 9, 2020 request (which is superseded by this request)

k. If approved, how much has already been spent and from what source(s).

No funding has yet been approved and none is available within existing appropriations.

Proposal Narrative

As Governor Inslee has recognized, civil legal aid is a front-line component of the state’s comprehensive response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and consequential economic disaster. The direct and indirect health, social, and economic consequences of the COVID-19 public health emergency has

- displaced hundreds of thousands of people from their employment (more than 600,000 as of the date of this supplemental submission) resulting in substantial and extended loss of income and the inability to pay rent, mortgages, and basic household expenses;
- resulted in unprecedented demand on the state’s unemployment insurance infrastructure;
- created circumstances where renters and homeowners across the state are faced with the immediate loss of housing when emergency eviction and foreclosure moratoria and forbearance orders are lifted;
- compounded problems experienced by persons who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance (including homeless persons who are unsheltered and sheltered), (e) increased the need for emergency assistance for victims of domestic violence for victims forced to remain in homes with their abusers;
- created enhanced risks of significant economic dislocation due to increased debt collection activities against individuals and households that have lost or experienced substantial disruptions in income;
- reduced the ability of many to meet child support obligations thereby creating both a loss of income for receiving parents and risks of significant arrearages on behalf of obligor parents;
- created a range of legal problems for kinship caregivers related to the children and youth in their care;
- created new demand for legal assistance with estate and probate issues; and
- has caused many other socio/economic problems that require legal resolution and thus exploding need for emergency civil legal assistance.

This supplemental request for emergency funding covers critical COVID-19 related civil legal needs in four primary subject matter areas that represent the first and second waves of COVID-19 related emergency legal problems. These include problems involving:

1. Employment (including health and safety conditions of employment for workers during the emergency), unemployment, and reemployment needs;
2. Shelter preservation including, but not limited to eviction defense, foreclosure avoidance, access to local and state rent assistance, and other homelessness prevention related legal problems;
3. Family safety and security including but not limited to civil protection of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault who are much more vulnerable as a result of the family and economic stresses associated with the emergency and mandatory social distancing Stay Home Stay Healthy orders; and
4. Economic security for families and individuals who have lost employment and must replace income by looking to federal and state income and food assistance.

Each of these initiatives will provide services across Washington State to residents affected by the COVID-19 emergency, consistent with the requirements of RCW 49.60 as most recently amended by Ch. 52, Laws of 2020.

The Office of Civil Legal Aid has consulted closely with legal aid providers and bar leaders in every corner of the state to develop the most efficient and cost-effective response needed to stand up critical temporary emergency services to address needs in each of the areas outlined above. These strategies include short term temporary hiring of additional staff in non-profit legal aid providers; recruitment and training of additional private volunteer attorneys; below-market-rate (low-bono) contracts with private attorneys who are willing and able to provide virtual assistance (thereby enabling long-distance access to legal assistance for people in rural and remote areas of the state); development of a range of COVID-19 self-help materials, community-based communications capacity, streaming video information, etc.; and enhanced technology infrastructure to ensure the capacity to deliver these and related legal services well beyond the first and second waves of legal problems and needs.

Specific components, projected numbers of households assisted, and related expenses associated with this revised emergency COVID-19 Civil Legal Aid Plan are set forth in the attached spreadsheet. Briefly, the project incorporates the following strategies:

1. Recruit and engage temporary emergency staff and (as appropriate contract attorneys) to handle COVID-19 related requests for assistance in each of the four core areas of focus at the Northwest Justice Project's (NJP) statewide CLEAR hotline. CLEAR staff screen, help diagnose substantive legal problems, provide information, advice and limited assistance, and refers callers who require extensive legal help to local and regional client service providers.
2. Recruit and engage the equivalent of 10 temporary emergency staff attorneys and (as appropriate) contract attorneys to work directly and/or remotely with NJP field client service office staff to address the need for extended legal assistance to individuals and families with COVID-19 related legal problems in the four core areas of focus.
3. Dedicate expanded support for courthouse-based eviction defense services through community-based Housing Justice Projects (HJP's) administered by nine (9) local bar-sponsored volunteer attorney programs and below-market-rate contract attorneys working with them.
4. Expand dedicated services for Unemployment Insurance claimants through additional temporary staff attorney capacity and below-market-rate contract attorneys.¹
5. Provide temporary dedicated capacity to address the needs of people economically displaced by the COVID-19 emergency to access federal, state, and local income and food assistance benefits.
6. Ensure full access to COVID-19 related legal services for Washington State individuals and families otherwise ineligible for governmentally funded legal aid services, including those who are categorically ineligible for federal income assistance and unemployment insurance benefits due to their legal status.
7. Upgrade and expand technology infrastructure and capacity to enable legal aid program staff and private attorney contractors to efficiently and effectively deliver services to COVID-19 affected individuals and families remotely.

¹ OCLA will authorize payment of \$100/hr. for emergency private attorney contract representation.

8. Expand the development and availability of self-help materials, communications capacity, language access, streaming video resources, and other systems and capacities designed to help individuals and families facing COVID-19 related legal problems to self-diagnose and undertake informed self-help action.

Through this mix of temporary emergency legal aid service strategies, we will provide direct legal advice, brief, service, limited and extended legal assistance to nearly 14,000 Washington State households between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021 who experience critical COVID-19 related problems affecting employment, shelter preservation, personal and family safety, and income security.

The total cost of this revised emergency request is \$6,168,500 of which \$212,000 is for enhanced temporary administrative capacity at the Office of Civil Legal Aid (3.4%).

EMERGENCY COVID-19 LEGAL AID SERVICES BUDGET					
JULY 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021					
Functional Component	Description of COVID-19 Temporary Legal Aid Emergency Investment	Projected Number of COVID-19 Households Assisted Through 12/31/2021	Budget July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (CARES Act)	Budget January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 (DRA)	FY 2021 Emergency Project Total
Enhance NJP CLEAR Hotline Capacity	Add 3 temporary CLEAR screeners and 5 temporary FTE CLEAR attorneys/contractors to screen, diagnose, provide biref assistance, and refer COVID-19 related legal problems for extended legal assistance	1685	\$ 318,750	\$ 368,750	\$ 687,500
COVID-19 Emergency NJP Field Office Capacity	Add the equivalent of 10 FTE attorneys at or to clients served by NJP regional field offices either through temporary hiring, short term contracts, or below-market-rate contracts with private attorneys willing to accept referrals of COVID-19 related cases in specific subject matter areas; priority will be assigned to addressing the needs of individuals and families disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 crisis including on- and near-reservation Native Americans	700	\$ 500,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 1,125,000
Expand Courthouse-Based Housing Justice Projects	Provide support to expand the capacity of courthouse-based Housing Justice Projects in Spokane, Clark, Snohomish, Pierce, Yakima, Whatcom, and Chelan-Douglas Counties during post-eviction moratorium period	7760	\$ 662,000	\$ 662,000	\$ 1,324,000
Temporary Assistance for Unemployment Claimants	Increase capacity at Unemployment Law Project to assist individuals with unemployment and FMLA claims	3000	\$ 755,000	\$ 755,000	\$ 1,510,000
Temporary Assistance for Emergency Public Benefits	Add 1 FTE 7/1/2020 and 1 more 1/1/2021 @ Solid Ground Benefits Legal Assistance to address increased need for income assistance from federal, state, and local programs for individuals and families who have lost income due to the COVID-19 emergency.	120	\$ 70,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 280,000

EMERGENCY COVID-19 LEGAL AID SERVICES BUDGET

JULY 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

Functional Component	Description of COVID-19 Temporary Legal Aid Emergency Investment	Projected Number of COVID-19 Households Assisted Through 12/31/2021	Budget July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (CARES Act)	Budget January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 (DRA)	FY 2021 Emergency Project Total
Ensuring Equity of Access to COVID-19 Emergency Legal Assistance	Equivalent of 6 field office staff and/or contract attorneys at or remotely supporting community-based volunteer attorney programs to address COVID-19 legal needs of individuals and families ineligible for governmentally funded legal assistance from Northwest Justice Project due to their immigration status; technical assistance and support from immigration experts on matters related to federal public charge rules.	360	\$ 440,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 880,000
Infrastructure and Technology Enhancements	Technology related infrastructure, licensing, and staff support for remote legal aid program operations, remote/virtual information and advice, self-navigating tools for people with COVID-19 related problems, remote/virtual pro bono and contract attorney legal assistance	N/A	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 150,000
Statewide Legal Media Capacity Enhancements	Increase capacity to develop COVID-19 related self-help materials, community-based communications capacity, streaming video information (multiple languages)	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OCLA Administration	Cost of temporary OCLA administrative and contract support staff capacity. 2 FTE.		\$ 106,000	\$ 106,000	\$ 212,000
	Totals	13625	\$ 2,951,750	\$ 3,216,750	\$ 6,168,500

Evaluation of Dependent Child Legal Representation

Interim Report

March 2020



Background

Washington State currently does not require appointment of counsel for all children in child welfare proceedings. While some Washington jurisdictions routinely appoint counsel at public expense to children once they reach a particular age, the only requirement for mandatory appointments is in RCW 13.34.100 (6). Under this statute, juvenile courts must appoint a lawyer for a child at public expense six months after the termination of both parents' legal rights if the child remains dependent.

The 2017 Washington State Legislature directed the Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA) to engage the Washington State Center for Court Research at the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC/WSCCR) to conduct a comparative study assessing the impacts and potential cost savings associated with early and automatic appointment of attorneys for children in dependency cases (Laws of 2017, Ch. 20, Sec. 28).

AOC/WSCCR partnered with researchers at the University of Washington School of Social Work (UW SSW) to design and conduct the Dependent Child Legal Representation (DCLR) Study. The Legislature appropriated funds for OCLA to recruit, train, and contract with attorneys to provide standards-based legal representation (SBLR) to all new dependency cases in two pilot counties. The SBLR framework describes a program in the State of Washington in which attorneys who represent children in dependency proceedings are provided with specialized training and held to performance standards regarding caseloads, contact with children, and other legal practice considerations. Specific actions undertaken by the attorneys providing SBLR are recorded using an Attorney Checklist as a means of assessing quality implementation.

Project Description

The Legislature wanted to understand (1) whether and to what extent the provision of SBLR to dependent children affects the timeline of the dependency processes (i.e., time to permanency), (2) whether and to what extent the provision of SBLR to dependent children affects child-level outcomes in multiple domains, and (3) whether and, if so, how much savings might be achieved by providing SBLR for children in dependency cases. These questions are being examined through a mixed-methods (quantitative and qualitative) research project.

Quantitative Component. The DCLR Study was designed with two treatment counties (Grant and Lewis) in which all new dependency cases were assigned an attorney under the SBLR framework and two comparison counties (Whatcom and Douglas) in which attorneys were provided to children per usual practice. From September 2017 through August 2019 courts in Grant and Lewis Counties appointed OCLA-contracted attorneys to provide SBLR for children in all cases starting at the initial shelter care hearing (n=407). During this same period 205 youth in Whatcom and Douglas Counties began court proceedings with an initial shelter care hearing. These youth comprise the comparison group for analyses.

In addition, 261 children from the treatment counties and 243 children from the comparison counties who started a new dependency in the two years prior to the DCLR study are included in the analyses, allowing the research team to examine difference between the two groups in relation to baseline differences in outcomes and expected trends.

Through data share agreements with the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) and the AOC, researchers obtained and matched data for all children in the study and examined differences in several outcomes between the two groups: permanency rate; placement move rate; institutional placement rate; relative placement rate; Hope bed placement rate; on-the-run event rate; and average on-the-run days. Given that the sample is comprised of children and youth who started a new dependency case at any point between September 2017 and August 2019, the follow-up period in which outcomes can be assessed varies across study participants, with a maximum follow-up period of 24 months and an average of roughly 12 months.

Permanency is a measure of whether the youth achieved permanency status through reunification, adoption, or guardianship during the study period. Placement move rate is the number of placement moves (of any type) the youth experienced during the study period per 100 days the youth was in State care. Similarly, relative placement moves, institutional placement moves, Hope bed placement moves, and on-the-run event rates all refer to the number of times the youth moved to the respective placement/event per 100 care days during the study period. Finally on-the-run days counts the number of days the youth was considered to be on-the-run from their placement. The number of youth included in analyses varies by the outcome examined; for example, only youth over the age of 10 were considered eligible for Hope bed, institutional, and on-the-run placement moves and thus, included in the analyses. Sample sizes for each model are included in the results below.

In the preliminary analyses presented in this report, researchers compared the average change from the two years pre-implementation to the two years post-implementation in the two treatment counties to the average change over the same time period in the two comparison counties for all outcomes assessed. This strategy accounts for baseline differences in the outcomes between the two groups. It is important to note that these models do not include individual-level control variables, which will likely affect results. Pending the execution of data share agreements with outside agencies, the researchers do not have access to all of the variables needed to estimate complete models. Thus, the preliminary results presented here should be interpreted as indicators of potential trends only. Complete results will be presented in the final report to the legislature in December 2020.

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics for the four samples included in the study: treatment counties pre-implementation (n=261), treatment counties post-implementation (n=407), comparison counties pre-implementation (n=243), and comparison counties post-implementation (n=205). The four samples were very similar in terms of demographics. About half of all youth were males in both the treatment and comparison counties both pre and post-implementation, the average age across samples was between 4.8 and 6.0 years. Notably, between 46% and 51% of the youth were non-White even though people of color represent a very small percentage of the population in two of the four study counties (Whatcom and Lewis). It is important to note that the comparison counties started with a higher average number of placement moves pre-implementation (3.9 per 100 care days versus 2.0 in the treatment counties), as well as a higher average number of on-the-run events (0.5 versus 0.2). The treatment counties started with a higher average number of on-the-run days than the comparison counties pre-implementation (136 versus 115) and a lower permanency rate (31% versus 37%).

Table 1. Study Sample Descriptions Before and After Program Implementation

	Treatment Counties		Comparison Counties	
	Pre-implementation (n=261)	Post-implementation (n=407)	Pre-implementation (n=243)	Post-implementation (n=205)
	% or mean(sd)	% or mean(sd)	% or mean(sd)	% or mean(sd)
Permanency	31%	29%	37%	23%
Placement moves per 100 care days	2.0 (8.1)	2.3 (8.7)	3.9 (15.3)	3.1 (13.1)
On-the-run events per 100 care days	0.2 (3.0)	0.1 (2.1)	0.5 (5.4)	0.1 (1.2)
On-the-run days	136 (261)	55 (119)	115 (161)	136 (261)
Gender (male)	51%	48%	50%	50%
Age	4.8 (4.8)	6.0 (5.2)	5.4 (5.1)	5.1 (5.1)
Race (non-White)	46%	46%	47%	51%

Qualitative Components. The study’s research questions are also being addressed with two qualitative components. First, issues concerning the program implementation in the pilot sites were assessed with interviews with child welfare stakeholder groups. Specifically, a focus group was held in Lewis County and included: two caseworkers, two children’s attorneys, two Guardians Ad Litem, and an assistant attorney general. The group interview was held over two hours at the local library. Telephone interviews were completed with Guardian ad Litem and a children’s attorney from Grant County. Interviews were confidential and no identifiers were recorded or maintained. Notes and recordings of the interviews were analyzed for key themes.

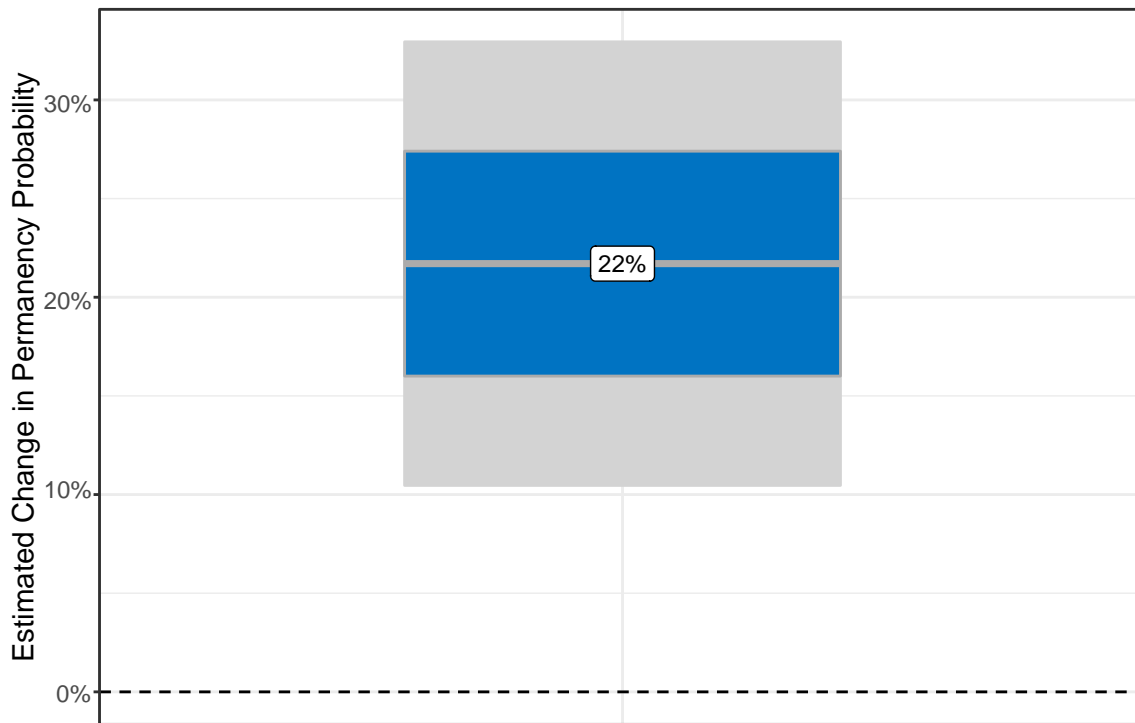
The second qualitative component involves hearing directly from the youth regarding their experiences with the pilot project. Young adults who were assigned an attorney as a result of this project and have recently aged out of the system will be recruited to participate in a focus group to share their experience. One to two focus groups will be conducted in each of the two pilot counties. A group facilitator will lead a discussion based on a semi-structured interview schedule. Broad topics covered will include contact and communication with the attorney, the youths’ perceptions of helpfulness and fairness, and the extent to which the attorneys advocated for the youths’ expressed interests. Researchers will obtain informed consent from all participants. The focus groups will be recorded, transcribed, and analyzed for themes. All information will be kept confidential. These focus groups will take place in the summer of 2020.

Preliminary Results

Quantitative Component. Preliminary descriptive results are presented here and show the change from baseline (two years prior to the study implementation) to the two years following implementation in the treatment and comparison groups. As noted above, these analyses do not control for individual-level baseline differences. Thus, these results should be interpreted as preliminary; full results will be presented in the final report to be delivered to the legislature in December 2020.

Of the outcomes assessed, permanency rates and on-the-run days both showed promising results, though likely due to the very small sample size in the on-run-run analyses (and thus, limited statistical power) only changes in the rate of permanency met the research standard for statistical significance. Specifically, there was an estimated 22 percentage point increase in the rate of permanency for treatment counties compared to comparison counties over the study period (see Figure 1; as noted above, the average follow-up period varied across the sample, with an average follow-up period of 12 months).

Figure 1. Preliminary Results: Average Treatment Effect on Likelihood of Permanency



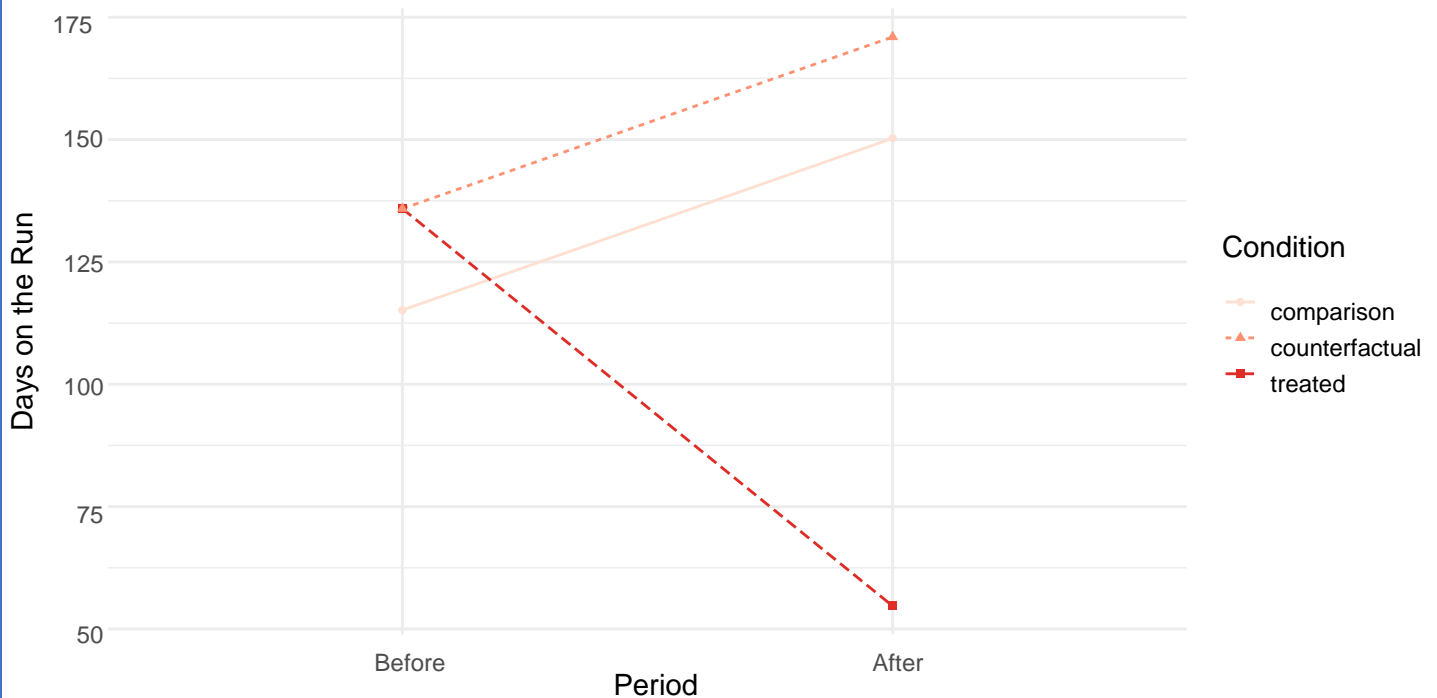
There were no statistically significant differences between the treatment and comparison groups on the total number of placement moves or any of the specific types of moves (see Table 2). Among the very small number of youth who experienced an on-the-run event, there was a substantial dip in the average number of days on the run after program implementation for the treatment group, but the difference with the comparison group was not statistically significant (see Figure 2). It is important to note that while the difference appears sizable, the sample size for these analyses is quite small, limiting statistical power to detect statistically significant differences.

Table 2. Preliminary Results: Difference in Placement Move Counts

Type of move	Sample size	Difference in move counts per 100 care days
Any placement move	1,115	+1.06
Hope bed	301	+6.63
On-the-run	301	+0.66
Relative	1,115	+0.41
Institutional	301	-0.15

* indicates significance at $p < 0.05$

Figure 2. Preliminary Results: Changes in the on-the-run Days



Note: The difference between treatment and comparison groups is not statistically significant, possibly due to a very small sample size. The “counterfactual” line represents what we would expect to see in the treatment group had they not received the intervention.

Qualitative Component. Interviews with child welfare stakeholders (with roles of caseworker, children’s attorney, Guardian ad Litem, and attorney general) in Lewis and Grant counties were held to assess the implementation and impact of SBLR for children. Participants indicated that:

- The pilot program for children’s representation was met with skepticism at first, but the children’s attorneys in both counties became valuable members of the team of professionals working on dependency cases, establishing trust and collegiality among stakeholders.
- Especially in cases involving nonverbal children, greater clarity is needed about the overlapping but distinct roles of children’s attorneys and Guardians ad Litem.
- Benefits from the use of children’s attorneys, perhaps unrelated to time to permanency, arise from the attorney’s ability to advocate for a child’s desires, increased communication among stakeholders, additional insight for the court, and the attorney’s potential mediating role.
- Some participants noted that different children’s attorneys vary in their level of involvement with cases. During the current study wind-down period, OCLA may seek further information about the extent and impact of practice differences and then consider appropriate guidance for its contract attorneys.

Challenges and Outstanding Tasks

Quantitative Component. As stated above, final analyses will be completed upon execution of data share agreements with DCYF, AOC, and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and receipt of the matched data. Once these additional data points are received, researchers will estimate final outcome models which include a set of covariates that control for youth-level baseline characteristics that may differ between the treatment and comparison groups and potentially affect outcomes. Researchers will also be able to examine an additional set of outcomes, including suspension/expulsion; grade point average; grade and subject-specific proficiency; kindergarten readiness; continuity; turnover; student flow; and truancy and other status offending.

Qualitative Components. The original research plan included administering a survey, the Youth Experience Survey (YES), to youth who had been through the pilot program. Contacting youths' legal guardians to obtain consent to participate in the YES proved to be extremely difficult. Despite extensive efforts on the part of the research team, only four surveys were completed. The research team decided to focus efforts on recruiting young people who have experienced the program first-hand, but are over the age of 18 and thus able to provide consent. This will increase the likelihood of obtaining an adequate sample size and provide valuable information directly from the youth. These efforts are currently ongoing, as described above. The focus groups will be completed in summer 2020 and the final report to the legislature will include the final results.

Conclusion

While there have been substantial obstacles in implementing the evaluation component of the DCLR Study, the team has adapted the research design to accommodate unforeseen challenges and continues to move forward. Preliminary analyses show some promising results for the program, and the research team is eager to explore additional child-level outcomes in other domains and to learn about the youths' experiences from the focus groups. The DCLR Study is on track to be completed by December 2020 or shortly thereafter.

Contact:

Washington State Center for Court Research
Dr. Carl McCurley
carl.mccurley@courts.wa.gov

Office of Civil Legal Aid
Jill Malat
jill.malat@ocla.wa.gov

TAB 3



WASHINGTON
COURTS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration

FROM: Judge Mary Logan, BJA Budget & Funding Committee Chair
Ramsey Radwan, AOC Division Director, Management Services

RE: Budget and Funding Committee Update
2021-2023 Budget Development and Review

On February 27, 2020 Chief Justice Stephens distributed the 2021-2023 biennial budget development, review and submittal instructions.

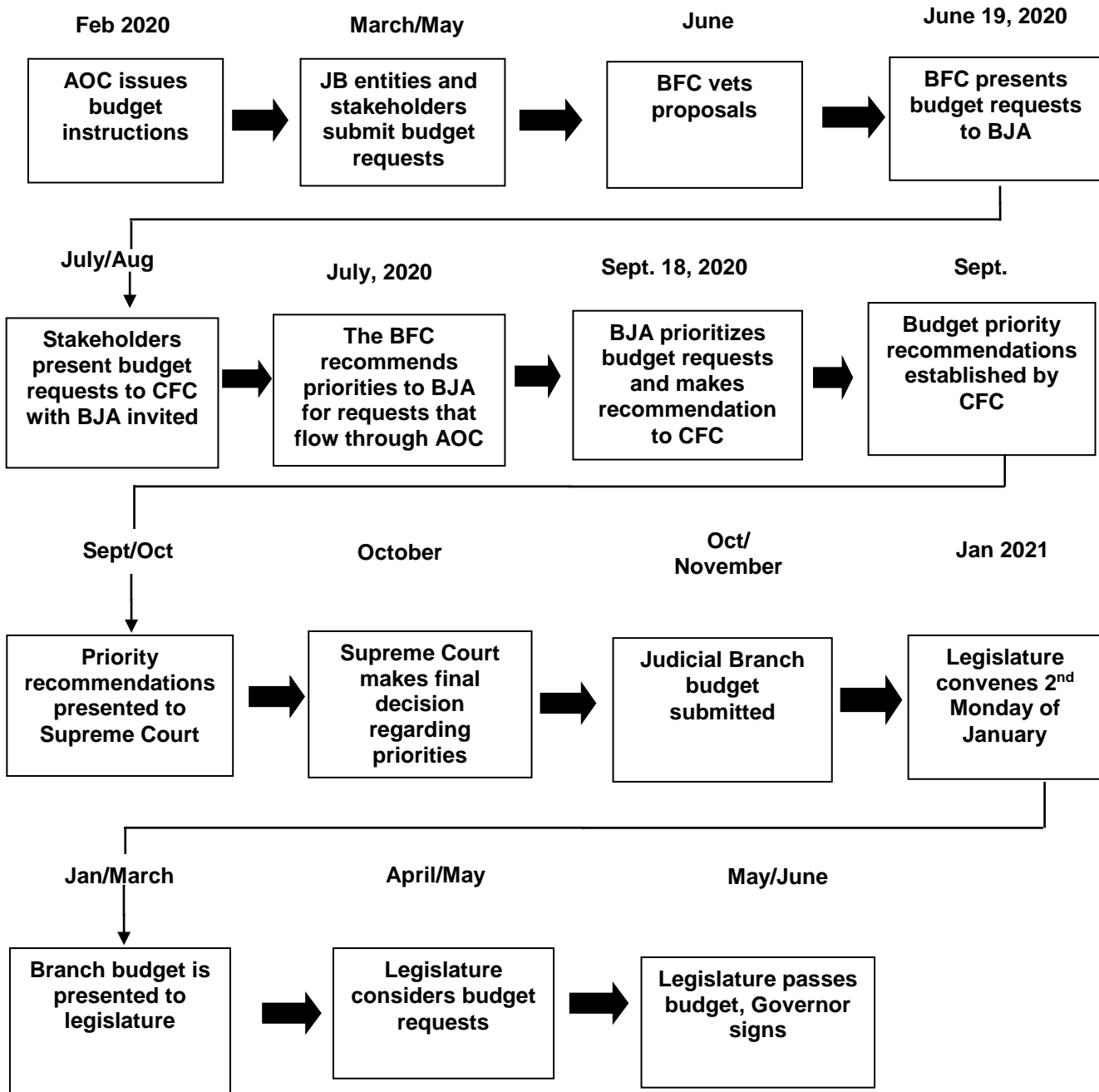
The Budget and Funding Committee (BFC) has begun planning and reviewing the various criteria and processes previously approved by the BJA. It is intended that we move forward as planned for the 2021-2023 budget, using the governance process to determine which requests, if any, will be submitted to the legislature for consideration. See attachments A and B.

Due to the COVID-19 crisis we will most likely face some level of budget reduction whether during a special legislative session or during the 2021 legislative session. A process will be developed as we learn more about possible reductions. Attachment C represents the budget reduction criteria that will be used, if necessary.

Additional information will be distributed as necessary.

ATTACHMENT A

2021-2023 Biennial Budget Development Process-Requests That Flow Through AOC



¹ JB-Judicial Branch; BFC-BJA Budget and Funding Committee; CFC-Court Funding Committee
Revised 2-14-20

ATTACHMENT B

Board for Judicial Administration Budget and Funding Committee Criteria

The Budget and Funding Committee (BFC) of the Board for Judicial Administration is responsible for reviewing, making recommendations, and initially prioritizing budget requests submitted to the BJA. The following criteria will be used by the BFC to evaluate budget proposals submitted to the BJA.

Mandatory Criteria

- The budget request is for an activity essential to a constitutional, statutory or court rule mandate.
- The budget request is necessary to carry out the Principal Policy Goals of the Washington State Judicial Branch which include:
 - Fair and effective administration of justice.
 - Accessibility.
 - Access to necessary representation.
 - Commitment to effective court management.
 - Sufficient staffing and support.
- The budget request implements a resolution adopted by the BJA.

Additional Criteria

- The budget request provides a complete and detailed description of the justification for the request, written in plain language so that an outside reader will understand the problem and the proposed solution. The request will include the following elements.
 - A description of the funding requested supported by empirical data.
 - Specifically identified outcomes.
 - Organizations and groups that support the request.
 - The impact if not funded.
- The request is an innovative approach or a more effective means of addressing a mandate or the Principal Policy Goals, and includes a description of the justification and proposed empirical evaluation criteria.
- The budget request builds on or enhances existing and ongoing efforts and seeks to achieve more cost-effective outcomes.
- The request is designed to mitigate or eliminate structural or systemic funding problems.

ATTACHMENT C

BJA BUDGET AND FUNDING COMMITTEE AOC BUDGET REDUCTION CRITERIA

Preface:

A sizeable portion of the Administrative Office of the Courts' budget cannot be reduced due to several factors including, but not limited to, constitutional provisions, statutory provisions, statewide federal cost allocation rules and executed legal agreements. Funds allocated to superior court judges' salary and benefits, Becca/Truancy pass through funding, central service and revolving fund costs and lease payments are a few examples. The budget allocation for items exempted from reduction will be identified and removed from consideration prior to any reduction exercise.

- Will the reduction adversely impact an activity that meets a constitutional, statutory or court rule mandate?
- Will the reduction adversely impact the Principal Policy Goals?
- Will the reduction adversely impact a BJA resolution?
- Does the activity further AOC's mission, goals and/or objectives?
- What would be the programmatic consequences if the reduction were implemented?
 - Will the reduction impact the activity such that the remaining funding is insufficient to produce the intended outcome? Will remaining funding maintain an adequate level of service?
 - How will the reduction be perceived by the public? Legislature? Stakeholders?
 - Will the reduction shift costs to another organization(s) including local government?
- Have previous reductions been taken in this area?
- If the reduction were to occur are there funding or other alternatives?
- Is there research or data that supports reduction or exemption/exclusion from reduction?

May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members

FROM: Judge Gregory M. Gonzales, BJA Court Education Committee Chair
Judge Douglas J. Fair, BJA Court Education Committee Co-Chair

RE: Proposal and Motions to Temporarily Reduce Mandatory Requirements.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the ability to provide enough yearly mandatory continuing education credits, the Court Education Committee (CEC) recommends that the BJA approve two proposals to temporarily change sections of GR 26 and the General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education:

- 1) Relax the GR 26 requirement of 45 credits (of which 6 are ethics credits) for judicial officers whose three-year reporting period ends December 31, 2020 to allow for 10 fewer credit hours (35 hours required).
- 2) Suspend, until December 31, 2020, the provision in the General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education that limits self-study credits to 15 hours within a three-year period.

Reduced Credit Requirement:

GR 26 (a) states

(a) Minimum Requirement. Each judicial officer shall complete a minimum of 45 credit hours of continuing judicial education approved by the Board for Judicial Administration's Court Education Committee (CEC) every three years, commencing January 1 of the calendar year following the adoption of this rule. If a judicial officer completes more than 45 such credit hours in a three-year reporting period, up to 15 hours of the excess credit may be carried forward and applied to the judicial officer's education requirement for the following three-year reporting period. At least six credit hours for each three-year reporting period shall be earned by completing programs in judicial ethics approved by the CEC. The fifteen credit hours that may be carried forward may include two credit hours toward the judicial ethics requirement.

Spring conference programs for judicial officers generally offer at least 15 continuing judicial education (CJE) credits. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, all 2020 spring programs were canceled. Some web-based programs have been or will be offered, but will not provide an equivalent number of CJE credits.

Motion: I move that the BJA ask the Supreme Court to relax the GR 26 requirement of 45 credits (of which 6 are ethics credits) for judicial officers whose three-year reporting period ends December 31, 2020 to allow for 10 fewer credits hours (35 hours required).

Suspend limit on self-study credits:

The General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education limit the number of credits that may be earned through self-study, including recorded webinars and other distance learning methods to 15 hours. The limits were instituted to encourage participation in face-to-face programs and encourage interaction with faculty and other attendees. Permitting judicial officers to earn credits by listening to or watching recorded programs or take self-paced programs would allow important flexibility for all judicial officers to earn credits.

Section 2: General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education

- a) At least thirty (30) hours, of which at least four (4) hours are in the area of judicial ethics must be completed by attending accredited courses. “Attending” is defined as (1) presenting for, or being present in the audience at, an accredited CJE course when and where the course is being presented; (2) presenting for, or participating through an electronic medium in, an accredited CJE course at the time the course is being presented; or (3) participating through an electronic medium in an accredited CJE course that has been pre-recorded, but for which faculty are available to answer questions while the course is being presented.
- b) Up to fifteen (15) hours, of which up to two (2) hours are in the area of judicial ethics, may be completed through self-study by listening to, or watching pre-recorded accredited CJE courses. Judicial officers completing credits by self-study must report them to the AOC.

Motion: I move that the BJA ask the Supreme Court to suspend, until December 31, 2020, the provision in the General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education that limits self-study credits to 15 hours within a three-year period.

If the BJA approves these proposals, the CEC recommends that BJA request Chief Justice Stephens to prepare an emergency order to temporarily reduce the number of

CJE credits needed by judicial officers whose three-year reporting period ends December 31, 2020, and in addition, temporarily ease the cap of the number of self-paced credits a judicial officer may earn. The Court Order would end on December 31, 2020.

The CEC favors a Court Order rather than a rule amendment since the changes to GR 26 and the standards are temporary in nature and related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on the courts. The requested changes are not intended to be a permanent change to GR 26 or the standards, but to ease the burden on judicial officers during the pandemic.

Attached are copies of the GR 26 and the Standards for your review.

GR 26
MANDATORY CONTINUING JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Preamble. The protection of the rights of free citizens depends upon the existence of an independent and competent judiciary. The challenge of maintaining judicial competence requires ongoing education of judges in the application of legal principles and the art of judging in order to meet the needs of a changing society. This rule establishes the minimum requirements for continuing judicial education of judicial officers.

(a) Minimum Requirement. Each judicial officer shall complete a minimum of 45 credit hours of continuing judicial education approved by the Board for Judicial Administration's Court Education Committee (CEC) every three years, commencing January 1 of the calendar year following the adoption of this rule. If a judicial officer completes more than 45 such credit hours in a three-year reporting period, up to 15 hours of the excess credit may be carried forward and applied to the judicial officer's education requirement for the following three-year reporting period. At least six credit hours for each three-year reporting period shall be earned by completing programs in judicial ethics approved by the CEC. The fifteen credit hours that may be carried forward may include two credit hours toward the judicial ethics requirement.

(b) Judicial College Attendance.

1) A judicial officer shall attend and complete the Washington Judicial College program within twelve months of the initial appointment or election to the judicial office.

2) A judicial officer who attended the Washington Judicial College during his or her term of office in a court of limited jurisdiction shall attend and complete the Washington Judicial College within twelve months of any subsequent appointment or election to the Superior Court. A judicial officer who attended the Washington Judicial College during his or her term of office in the Superior Court shall attend and complete the Washington Judicial College within twelve months of any subsequent appointment or election as a judicial officer in a court of limited jurisdiction. A judicial officer who attended the Washington Judicial College during his or her term of office in a superior court or court of limited jurisdiction and is subsequently appointed or elected to an appellate court position is not required to attend the Washington Judicial College.

3) A judicial officer of a District Court, Municipal Court, Superior Court, or an appellate court, who has been a judicial officer at the time of the adoption of this rule for less than four years but has not attended the Washington Judicial College, shall attend and complete the Washington Judicial College program within twelve months of the adoption of this rule.

(c) Accreditation. The CEC shall, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, establish and publish standards for accreditation of continuing judicial education

programs and may choose to award continuing judicial education credits for self-study or teaching. Continuing judicial education credit shall be given for programs the CEC determines enhance the knowledge and skills that are relevant to the judicial office.

(d) Compliance Report. Each judicial officer shall file a report with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) on or before January 31 each year in such form as the Administrative Office of the Courts shall prescribe concerning the judicial officer's progress toward the continuing judicial education requirements of sections (a) and (b) of this rule during the previous calendar year. If a judicial officer does not respond by January 31, their credits will be confirmed by default. Judicial officers who do not have the requisite number of hours at the end of their three-year reporting period will have until March 1 to make up the credits for the previous three-year reporting period. These credits will not count toward their current three-year reporting period. AOC shall publish a report with the names of all judicial officers who do not fulfill the requirements of sections (a) and (b) of this rule. The AOC report shall be disseminated by means that may include, but are not limited to, publishing on the Washington Courts Internet web site, publishing the information as part of any voter's guide produced by or under the direction of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and releasing the information in electronic or printed form to media organizations throughout the Washington State.

(e) Delinquency. Failure to comply with the requirements of this rule may be deemed a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct that would subject a judicial officer to sanction by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

(f) Definition. The term "judicial officer" as used in this rule shall not include judges pro tempore but shall otherwise include all full or part time appointed or elected justices, judges, court commissioners, and magistrates.

[Adopted effective July 1, 2002; amended effective November 26, 2002; December 31, 2003; December 31, 2007; January 1, 2013; December 8, 2015.]

WASHINGTON STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION MANDATORY CONTINUING JUDICIAL EDUCATION STANDARDS

Section 1: Organization and Administration

1. **Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court is the rule-making authority for the integrated judicial branch of government in Washington.

2. **Board for Judicial Administration (BJA)**

The Board for Judicial Administration provides policy review and program leadership for the courts at large, including recommending rules to the Supreme Court that improve the judicial branch of government in our state.

3. Court Education Committee (CEC) The Court Education Committee is a standing committee of the BJA and assists the Supreme Court and the BJA in developing educational policies and standards for the court system. The CEC provides budget and appropriation support, monitors the quality of educational programs, coordinates in-state and out-of-state educational programs and services, recommends changes in policies and standards, and approves guidelines for accrediting training programs.

4. **Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education (MCJE)**

The responsibilities of the CEC will be to:

- a) Administer General Rule (GR) 26;
- b) Establish operating procedures consistent with this rule;
- c) Report annually to the Supreme Court and publicly release names of judicial officers who have not complied with the rule.

5. **Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)**

- a) **Administrative Office the Courts.** Under the direction of the Supreme Court and CEC, the (AOC) shall develop guidelines for the implementation of the standards, and shall develop, administer, and coordinate judicial education programs throughout the state. The AOC will also track and monitor attendance at continuing judicial education programs accredited by the CEC.
- b) **Office of Trial Court Services and Judicial Education.** The Judicial Education Unit of AOC shall work with the CEC educational committees of the judicial associations and other ad hoc groups to prepare and implement judicial education programs. The unit shall coordinate all CEC judicial education programs, provide staff for the CEC, and evaluate educational

programs. Further, the Judicial Education Unit staff shall provide support and assistance to judicial advisory committees in the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of education programs consistent with established standards and requirements for judicial education.

The AOC shall maintain the official transcript for each judicial officer based on: 1) attendance records at all CEC accredited education programs; 2) the attendance records of accredited sponsors based on their submissions; and 3) the individual education reports. Based on that official record, AOC will report annually to the Supreme Court.

Section 2: General Standards for Continuing Judicial Education

1. Credit for Continuing Judicial Education (CJE)

During his or her three (3)-year reporting cycle, each judicial officer must complete forty-five (45) hours of CJE credits, six (6) of which are in the area of judicial ethics. This requirement may be met either by attending approved courses or completing other continuing judicial or legal education activity approved for credit by the CEC, as described below.

- a) At least thirty (30) hours, of which at least four (4) hours are in the area of judicial ethics, must be completed by attending accredited courses. "Attending" is defined as (1) presenting for, or being present in the audience at, an accredited CJE course when and where the course is being presented; (2) presenting for, or participating through an electronic medium in, an accredited CJE course at the time the course is being presented; or (3) participating through an electronic medium in an accredited CJE course that has been pre-recorded, but for which faculty are available to answer questions while the course is being presented.
- b) Up to fifteen (15) hours, of which up to two (2) hours are in the area of judicial ethics, may be completed through self-study by listening to, or watching, pre-recorded accredited CJE courses. Judicial officers completing credits by self-study must report them to the AOC.
- c) Up to fifteen (15) hours, of which up to two (2) hours are in the area of judicial ethics, may be completed through teaching at accredited CJE courses and/or publishing legal writing. A judicial officer may complete up to three (3) hours of teaching credits for each hour of presentation. Credits for published legal writing must be approved by the CEC. Judicial officers completing credits by teaching or writing must report them to the AOC.

- d) Up to three hours may be completed by visits to correctional and similar institutions. Judicial officers completing credits by institutional visits must report them to the AOC.
- e) Judicial officers may attend a combination of approved local, state, or national programs.
- f) A judicial officer may complete credits through other courses that directly aid the judicial officer in performing his or her specific judicial duties and are approved by the CEC.

2. Carry-Over

If a judicial officer completes more than 45 such credit hours in a three-year reporting period, up to 15 hours of excess credits may be carried forward and applied to the judicial officer's education requirement for the following three-year reporting period. The 15 credit hours that may be carried forward may include two credit hours toward the ethics requirement.

3. Judicial College Attendance

Each judicial officer shall attend and complete the Washington Judicial College program within 12 months of initial appointment or election to the judicial office.

4. Credit Calculation

Credit is calculated on the basis of 1 credit for each 60 minutes of actual subject presentation/participation, not including introductions, overviews, closing remarks, presentation during meals, or keynote addresses unless clearly identified in the agenda as a substantive legal presentation.

Section 3: Program Accreditation

1. Washington State Judicial Branch Sponsors

Attendance at any education program sponsored by the following shall be presumed to meet standards and be accredited:

- a) Washington State Supreme Court
- b) Administrative Office of the Courts
- c) Judicial education programs of Court Education Committee (CEC)
- d) Court of Appeals (COA)
- e) Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA)

- f) District and Municipal Court Judges Association (DMCJA)
- g) Minority and Justice Commission
- h) Commission on Gender and Justice

2. Other Judicial Education Sponsors

Attendance at any education program sponsored by the following shall be presumed to meet standards and be accredited:

- a) The National Judicial College in Reno, including the University of Nevada Masters and Ph.D. in Judicial Studies and Web-based programs.
- b) American Academy of Judicial Education
- c) New York University's Appellate Judges Seminar
- d) University of Virginia's Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LLM)
- e) The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) programs such as those sponsored by the American Judges Association, the Institute for Court Management, National Council of Probate Judges, and the National Association of Women Judges
- f) Programs approved for Tuition Assistance by CEC
- g) The Judicial Division of the American Bar Association (ABA)
- h) The Judicial Divisions of all National Bar Associations
- i) National Asian Pacific Bar Association
- j) National Bar Association
- k) Hispanic National Bar Association.

3. Other Continuing Professional Education Programs

To receive credit for attending or serving as faculty at a program sponsored by an organization other than those listed above, a judicial officer may file with the AOC an agenda of the program, which will be submitted to the CEC for possible accreditation. Courses approved by the Washington State Bar Association for continuing legal education credits that deal with substantive legal topics, statutory, constitutional, or procedural issues that come before the judicial officer will usually qualify for CJE.

4. Basis for Accreditation of Courses

Courses will be approved based upon their content. An approved course shall have significant intellectual or practical content relating to the duties of the judicial officer.

Definitions. The course shall constitute an organized program of learning dealing with matters directly relating to the judicial officer's duties, including but not limited to substantive legal topics, statutory, constitutional and procedural issues that come before

- a) The judicial officer, judicial ethics or professionalism, anti-bias and diversity training, and substance abuse prevention training.
- b) **Factors in Evaluating.** Factors which should be considered in evaluating a course include:
 - 1) The topic, depth, and skill level of the material.
 - 2) The level of practical and/or academic experience or expertise of the presenters or faculty.
 - 3) The intended audience.
 - 4) The quality of the written, electronic, or presentation materials, which should be of high quality, readable, carefully prepared and distributed to all attendees at or before the course is presented.

5. Programs That Do Not Qualify

The following activities will not qualify for CJE credit:

- a) Continuing Professional Education courses that do **not** relate to substantive legal topics, statutory, constitutional or procedural issues that come before the judicial officer when performing his or her specific judicial duties.
- b) Teaching a legal subject to non-lawyers in an activity or course that would not qualify those attending for CJE/CLE credit.
- c) Jury duty.
- d) Judging or participating in law school or mock trial competitions.
- e) Serving on professional (judicial or legal) committees/associations.

6. Appeals

A judicial officer may appeal the denial of program accreditation by the CEC. The appeal may be in the form of a letter addressed to the Chair of the BJA that outlines the basis for

the judicial officer's request. The Chair of the BJA shall notify the judicial officer in writing of its decision to sustain or overrule the decision of the CEC.

Section 4: Responsibilities

1. Sponsors of Accredited Programs

It is the responsibility of the Washington State judicial branch sponsors of a judicial education program to report judicial officer attendance and credits for all approved CJE courses to the AOC.

2. Individuals

- a) It is the responsibility of **individual judicial officers** to file a report of their attendance when it is less than the full program provided, for programs sponsored by Washington State Judicial Branch entities.
- b) It is the responsibility of the judicial officer to request accreditation for attendance for programs of other judicial educational sponsors (see Section 4.2. list of sponsors).
- c) It is the responsibility of the **individual judicial officers** to submit requests for accreditation for other continuing professional education programs, credit for teaching, published judicial legal writing, or self-study to the AOC which shall present those to the CEC for review and determination.

3. Deadline

Absent exigent circumstances, sponsors and individual judicial officers must report attendance within 30 days after completion of a CJE activity.

Section 5: Certification

1. Compliance

The AOC will send out a reminder of the end-of-the-year reporting requirement via judicial officers Listservs each year in August. The AOC will provide a progress report to every judicial officer of the programs they have attended during the previous calendar year by January 1. After reviewing that progress report, judicial officers must either:

- a) Confirm it as an accurate record of their progress toward compliance with the rule, or;
- b) Provide additional information on programs attended with accompanying documentation and;

- c) File that report with the AOC on or before January 31 each year. If a judicial officer does not respond by January 31, their credits will be confirmed by default.

AOC shall publish a report with the names of all judicial officers who do not fulfill the requirements of sections (a) and (b) of GR26. The AOC report shall be disseminated by means that may include, but are not limited to, publishing on the Washington Courts Internet Web site, publishing the information as part of any voter's guide produced by or under the direction of the AOC, and releasing the information in electronic or printed form to media organizations throughout Washington State.

The report will include the names of all judicial officers who fail to obtain the requisite number of education credits during their three-year reporting period, or the requirements of Judicial College attendance.

2. Three-Year Reporting Periods

Three-year reporting periods will be created as follows:

- a) Group 1 are those judicial officers present as of January 1, 2003, and those who begin service every subsequent third year: 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2021, 2024, 2027, 2030, etc.;
- b) Group 2 are those judicial officers who begin service in 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2022, 2025, 2028, 2031, etc.;
- c) Group 3 are those judicial officers who begin service in 2005 and every subsequent third year: 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, 2023, 2026, 2029, 2032, etc.

The three-year reporting period for each new judicial officer begins on January 1 nearest their appointment or election.

3. Delinquency

Failure to comply with the requirements of this rule may be deemed a violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct that would subject a judicial officer to sanction by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Section 6: Approval

These standards were approved by the Board for Court Education on August 25, 2003, and by Washington Supreme Court in Court Order 786 on December 4, 2003.

Comments or suggestions regarding the application of the standards or revisions of the standards can be sent to the Manager of The Office of Trial Court Services and Judicial Education or the Chair of the CEC.

[Adopted effective July 1, 2002; amended effective November 26, 2002; December 31, 2003; December 31, 2007; January 1, 2013; December 8, 2015.]

May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration Members

FROM: Judge Gregory M. Gonzales, BJA Court Education Committee Chair
Judge Douglas J. Fair, BJA Court Education Committee Co-Chair

RE: Court Education Committee Report

Due to the COVID-19 virus, all the spring programs were cancelled. The AOC Education Team immediately began working with all the Association education committees to determine if courses would or could move into an online format. The Team has been reviewing courses and contacting faculty to determine which courses and faculty could be modified to go online and which could not.

The Appellate Judges were able to provide up to 4.5 continuing judicial credits (CJE) by moving three courses to an online format. They held them during the same time that they would have been onsite at their spring program. They were also able to hold their joint business meeting and the COA business meeting via ZOOM.

The Superior Court Judges have identified seven courses which they will move to an online format. They are currently working on the schedule for these webinars. The remaining courses will be moved to the 2021 Spring Program.

The District and Municipal Court Judges have identified up to 13 courses to move into an online format. They have asked the judges not to give up their pro tem time and plan to run these webinars over the same time period that their spring program was scheduled.

The County Clerks, Juvenile Court Administrators and the District and Municipal Court Administrators made the decision to not develop online courses, but to move their entire program to 2021.

During the April 9, 2020 CEC meeting the Committee reviewed all the unencumbered funds produced by the cancellation of programs. They met again on April 30 to plan a strategy for those allocations.

The Education Team has secured an additional Articulate license, and upgraded one ZOOM license in order to host the SCJA and DMCJA Friday Forums. The upgrade will increase participation from 100 to 500 and includes a registration process. The Enterprise ZOOM license will be used for conducting the online education courses listed above.

Due to the reduction in educational opportunities for judicial officers, the CEC is submitting a proposal to the BJA regarding the reduction of mandatory training and reporting requirements for 2020. If approved, the BJA or the CEC will need to submit a temporary rule change to the Supreme Court regarding GR 26 and the Standards. (See attached proposal and motion.)

Work in Progress

The CEC and AOC are moving forward with the RFI regarding a mobile meeting event application.

The CEC and AOC are beginning to develop a strategic plan to implement the online education platform, and to prioritize projects.



May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Members
FROM: Judge Kevin Ringus, BJA Legislative Committee Chair
Dory Nicpon, AOC Associate Director, Judicial and Legislative Relations
RE: BJA Legislative Committee Report

During the legislative session, the BJA Legislative Committee convenes weekly calls to discuss pending legislation. During the legislative interim, the BJA Legislative Committee convenes as necessary to review and prepare legislative proposals and develop strategies for any upcoming legislative sessions.

The 2020 regular legislative session ended on March 12, 2020. The legislature passed 380 bills during the 60-day session. Due to pandemic and related-economic considerations, the governor vetoed several bills, including SHB 2793 (Vacating convictions). He also has stated publicly that a special session may be necessary before the next regular session.

AOC published the [2020 Legislative Summary Report](#) on April 9, 2020. The default effective date for bills enacted during the 2020 session is June 11, 2020. AOC staff is identifying and completing tasks related to legislative implementation.

BJA Legislative Committee Next Activities

The BJA Legislative Committee has solicited proposals for BJA request legislation for the 2021 session. Proposals and supporting documentation are due June 15.

On May 18, 2020, the BJA Legislative Committee will meet via Zoom to prepare for a potential special session of the legislature in June or July.



May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Members
FROM: Judge Michael Scott, Chair, Policy and Planning Committee (PPC)
RE: REPORT OF POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Policy and Planning Committee (PPC) met on March 20, 2020.

Status of BJA Strategic Initiative Process:

The PPC is waiting for input from the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA). If the recommendation is that a strategic initiative task force is not needed, the PPC will recommend soliciting proposals from the courts and justice partners for new strategic initiatives this summer.

Committee Work Plan Update:

1. Develop recommendations to BJA for approaching the adequate funding issue.

Dr. McCurley was a guest presenter at the March PPC meeting on how to address adequate court funding. He suggested using a data-driven and court-user centric approach to document the need for increased funding. The committee talked about the components of a multi-prong research design and the steps to take, outlined below, for a systemic approach to adequate funding.

1. Identify core court functions
2. List all the programs/processes that support each function
3. Develop targets for program funding
4. Use a multi-prong research design to investigate funding needs of court programs:
 - a. Case Management System Data
 - b. Court User Data
 - c. Judicial Officer/Administrator Data
 - d. Budget Data from AOC and Local Governments
 - e. Interstate Comparisons

2. The Policy and Planning Committee is considering a recommendation to the BJA that this project be kept in this committee's work plan and that a workgroup be formed to include members of the BJA Budget and Finance Committee and the Washington Center for Court Research staff. Develop recommendations to the BJA to increase board diversity as requested at the March 2019 meeting.

This item has been postponed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The PPC has recommendations to share with the BJA at a later date.

3. Develop recommendations to BJA regarding the feasibility of a central pool of law clerks to support rural and low-resourced courts, an idea generated at the 2019 Judicial Leadership Summit.

Dirk Marler attended the March 20 PPC meeting to speak on this topic. He suggested looking holistically at judicial research needs rather than focusing on just the law clerk pool. A better solution may be to have AOC staffing to help judicial officers with law clerk duties and also work on other resources needed, such as updating bench books, training, etc. Dirk Marler will look at internal capacity and a possible new budget package based on the bench books budget package that did not get funded in the 2019–2021. There was a consensus to table the central law clerk pool idea and endorse the ideas that Dirk Marler discussed to enhance the AOC team. Judge Johnson made a motion and Justice Stephens seconded.

TAB 4



May 8, 2020

TO: Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Members
FR: Judge Sean O'Donnell and Judge Rebecca Robertson
Co-Chairs, BJA Court Security Task Force
RE: REPORT OF THE COURT SECURITY TASK FORCE

The Court Security Task Force met via Zoom on April 30.

The Task Force is working on the budget decision package approved by the BJA at the March 20, 2020 meeting. The changing economic conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic adds uncertainty to state and local government budgets and the Task Force discussed possible alternatives to requesting full funding.

The current activities of the Task Force include sending out the survey on courthouse security from the perspective of the victim advocates, analyzing the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) incident report data, and drafting a data report that highlights findings from the 2017–2019 Courthouse Security Surveys, the 2019 Court Security Assessment, the AOC Incident Reporting Forms, and the Victim Advocate Survey.

Both Task Force work groups will begin new activities in the next month. The Assessment and Evaluation Work Group will start work on the “no cost” improvements to the court security resources available on Inside Courts. Work group members will review and update the Courthouse Public Safety Standards Guide from 2009 and the Incident Report Form. Task Force members will also be assessing what training materials and external reference materials are needed to create a comprehensive court security toolkit available for courts to use.

The Proposals and Implementation Work Group will create the list of stakeholders and justice partners for the advocacy campaign that will begin this summer. Once the budget package is finalized, the communication plan to support the advocacy network will be developed. In the future, the work group will reach out to courts that are the potential funding recipients to get their support and ideas on meeting with their commissioners and state legislators to discuss the funding package and court security improvements in general.

TAB 5

Self-Care and Burnout Discussions

Self-care and burnout among judges and court personnel were briefly discussed at the Judicial Leadership Summit and several BJA meetings. It's important to take care of ourselves and promote a positive environment while we do our work, especially during this time. We will use the following questions to help guide our discussion. Please consider current stressors and impacts of COVID-19 as well as short and long term court needs.

Questions:

What can your court do to promote a healthy environment?

- What do you need to thrive personally and professionally given the work you do? How has that changed with the current public health crisis?

What resources and information are available about self-care and burnout for court personnel?

- Do you have any specific materials in response to COVID-19, self-care, working remotely, and staying connected? Please share any helpful links to information.
- What other resources does your association/court provide to judicial officers?
- What other resources and information does your association/court provide to court personnel?
- If you provide resources, where are they housed?
- Do you offer training to judicial officers and court personnel around self-care/burnout?

What do you think is needed to help all court personnel and judicial officers reach out to resources around self-care and cope with burnout?

- What do you think is needed immediately given the current public health crisis? What may be needed in the long term?
- What resources either were or could be effective to reduce stress or anxiety during the Stay Home, Stay Health Order?
- If a staff person came to you and shared they were having a hard time working during COVID-19 while also experiencing increased personal stressors, how would you handle the exchange?
- Can you think of a time where your court provided resources to judicial officers and/or staff after a particularly emotional, very public, and/or involved case involving an assault or homicide? What resources were provided? Was there any follow-up?
- If a staff person came to you about a particularly hard case or about general burnout, how would you handle the exchange? What can you offer the staff person?
- Are there any barriers to court professionals seeking help for dealing with on-the-job stressors? How can courts remove those barriers?

TAB 6



Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Meeting
Friday, March 20, 2020, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Videoconference

DRAFT MEETING MINUTES

BJA Members Present:

Chief Justice Debra Stephens
Judge Greg Gonzales, Member Chair
Judge Doug Federspiel
Judge Michelle Gehlsen
Justice Steven González
Judge Dan Johnson
Judge David Kurtz
Judge Linda Lee
Judge Mary Logan
Judge David Mann
Judge Sam Meyer
Judge Kevin Ringus
Dawn Marie Rubio
Judge Michael Scott
Judge Kitty Ann Van Doorninck

Guests Present:

Judge Beth Andrus
Ryan Archer
Jim Bamberger
Esperanza Borboa
Reiko Callner
Judge Doug Fair
Timothy Fitzgerald
Justice Sheryl Gordon McCloud
Robert Mead
Brooke Powell
Judge Rebecca Robertson
Dawn Williams

**Administrative Office of the Courts
(AOC) Staff Present:**

Crissy Anderson
Judith Anderson
Jeanne Englert
Sharon Harvey
Sondra Hahn
Stephanie Happold
Penny Larsen
Dirk Marler
Dory Nicpon
Ramsey Radwan
Caroline Tawes

Call to Order

Chief Justice Stephens called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. She thanked the BJA members for their patience while everyone learns the new video technology, and reviewed some helpful hints for using Zoom. She discussed reactions to the recent Supreme Court order. There was a discussion about court concerns in the current state of emergency.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals offices are closed with a skeleton staff on site. The Court should have shifted completely to electronic records by the end of 2020, and web access to court records should be available by the beginning of 2021. Judge Mann encouraged everyone to visit the Court of Appeals 50th Anniversary website.

Standing Committee Reports

Budget and Funding Committee (BFC): Ramsey Radwan reviewed the 2020 Supplemental Budget Request items included in the meeting materials. The legislature was generous to the judicial branch in the budget, but there has been a drop in revenue and the budget may be at risk. There was a discussion on the possibility of emergency funding for video capabilities and other COVID-19 accommodations.

The 2021–23 biennium budget requests will move forward, although some dates may change. There will be an impact on revenue from the current health crises.

Court Education Committee (CEC): The Appellate Spring Program, the County Clerks Spring Program, the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) and Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators' (AWSCA) Spring Programs, and the Juvenile Court Administrators' Spring Program have been canceled. Hotels are not charging cancellation fees. Some appellate and county clerk education programs will be held online, and options for superior court programs are being discussed. The Education Team has an Articulate license for developing online education, and Adobe Connect is still available.

The Judicial Assistance Services Program (JASP) is active and the peer counselors have good information. Judith Anderson thanked the Court Education Funding Task Force and Jeanne Englert for their work on securing funding for online education.

Legislative Committee (LC):

The 2020 Legislative session ended on March 12, having passed 386 bills. AOC staff analyzed all bills which could have had court impact. About a third of those bills passed.

As soon as the Governor either signs or vetoes the bills, implementation assignments will be made.

Proposals for the 2021 Legislative Agenda are invited from the court community. The Principal Policy Goals of the Judicial Branch and a Legislative Request Form were included in the meeting materials.

Judge Ringus thanked Dory Nicpon and Sondra Hahn for their work during the Legislative session.

It was moved by Judge Scott and seconded by Justice González to review and approve the updated Legislative Standing Committee Charter. The motion carried unanimously.

Policy and Planning Committee (PPC): The PPC is looking at the possibility of a Therapeutic Court Task Force, and is working on another priority for adequate funding for the Judicial Branch. To determine the meaning of adequate, equitable, and stable funding, the PPC may use surveys to assess funding needs and resources of the courts.

The PPC will also look at ways to increase BJA board diversity and assess the feasibility of developing a central pool of law clerks.

BJA Task Force Updates

Court Security Task Force: The Task Force submitted a court security funding request to the BJA for review and approval. The Task Force created a prioritized grant pool model for courts to apply for funding that would enable them to meet the seven minimum security standards of GR 36. The current statewide emergency situation may impact funding ability. The Task Force will also consider no-cost solutions, policy and procedures, and the court security toolkit.

It was moved by Judge Johnson and seconded by Judge Kurtz to approve the funding strategy/funding request of the Court Security Task Force. The motion carried unanimously.

Court Education Funding Task Force: The Legislature approved funding to develop and implement a statewide online delivery system for training court staff and judicial officers. Judge Fair thanked Jeanne Englert for arranging meetings with legislators. The Task Force is not considering a biennium budget package but will continue to explore other funds that may be re-directed to court education on an on-going basis.

Washington State Law Library Presentation

Rob Mead, Washington State Law Librarian, presented information on the growth and usage of the State Law Library. Library staff are currently working from home. Rob Mead described how the Library can assist courts and he would like to meet with court associations to discuss how the Library can meet the needs of the Judicial Branch. He plans to give a presentation on the Library at the District and Municipal Court Judges' Association (DMCJA) conference and the Annual Judicial Conference.

Washington State Commission on Judicial Conduct (CJC)

The CJC has been asked to explore options for interim suspension of judges in emergency situations. Reiko Callner, Executive Director of the Commission on Judicial Conduct, would like to consult with the BJA members about amending the CJC Rules of Procedure and the State Supreme Court Discipline Rules for Judges. The CJC also plans to consult with other stakeholders. After a discussion, Reiko Callner invited members to e-mail her or Judge Andrus with questions.

Gender and Justice Commission (GJC)

Justice Gordon McCloud reviewed the Anti-Harassment Model Policy developed by the GJC and a draft cover letter, both included in the meeting materials. A list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) could also be included. There was a discussion on the difference between gossip among staff and reporting a concern.

It was moved by Justice González and seconded by Judge Kurtz to approve the GJC Anti-Harassment Model Policy.

There was a friendly amendment to change the reporting language to make a distinction between gossip and reporting in the cover letter, the policy, and FAQs. The motion carried unanimously.

February 21, 2020 Meeting Minutes

It was moved by Judge Scott and seconded by Justice González to approve the February 21, 2020, BJA meeting minutes. The motion carried unanimously.

Information Sharing

There was a discussion on how a shelter-in-place order might affect courthouses.

JASP counselors are available. The Associations were encouraged to send a reminder about JASP to their members.

The Department of Ecology has reached out for consultation on a new water rights adjudication.

Other

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:53 a.m.

Recap of Motions from the March 20, 2020 Meeting

Motion Summary	Status
Review and approve the Legislative Standing Committee Charter.	Passed
Approve the funding strategy/funding request of the Court Security Task Force.	Passed
Approve the GJC Anti-Harassment Model Policy.	Passed
Friendly amendment to change the reporting language in the cover letter, the policy, and FAQs.	
Approve the February 21, 2020, BJA meeting minutes.	Passed

Action Items from the March 20, 2020 Meeting

Action Item	Status
<u>February 21, 2020, BJA Meeting Minutes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post the minutes online.• Send minutes to the Supreme Court for inclusion in the En Banc meeting materials.	Done Done