



Commissioner Franklin Donahoe, Chair
Representing Snohomish County

Commissioner Andrea Caupain
Representing King County

Commissioner Will Howard
Representing Pierce County

Commissioner Sara Franklin-Phillips
Representing South King County

Commissioner De'Sean Quinn
Representing South King County

Commissioner Sheila Reed Trahan
Representing Tri-Cities

Commissioner Dr. James Smith
Representing King County

Commissioner Dorian Waller
Representing Pierce County

Commissioner Sandra Williams
Representing Eastern Washington

Executive Director Edward O. Prince

Public Commission Meeting Minutes General Administration Building Auditorium, Olympia, Washington 98501 January 26, 2018 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Members Present: Chair Donahoe, Commissioners Howard, Franklin, Quinn, Smith, Waller, Williams, Executive Director Edward Prince and Executive Assistant Charlotte Kerney

Absent: Commissioners Caupain, Reed-Trahan

1:30 PM – Meeting called to order.

1:35 PM – Motion to accept previous meeting minutes as written. Motion passed. Introduction of new commissioners.

1:40 PM – Director's Report

- CAAA looking to partner with DOC regarding reentry
- Met with various legislators regarding issues of housing and the I-200 repeal
- Met with the Governor's Executive Team regarding his position on Initiative 940
- Will attend the Results Washington Equity, Diversity and Inclusion session in late January.

1:50 PM - Carolyn Cole, Minority & Justice Commission

Mission is to identify racial and ethnic bias within the Washington State Court system and take affirmative steps to address and eliminate bias. First created as a task force in 1987 at the legislature's request. Became a commission of the Supreme Court in 1990. Renewed until 2020. Has 35 members, with two co-chairs who are justices.

- Jury Diversity. Conducted a survey and determined in almost every county there is underrepresentation of **all** minority groups on juries. Jury diversity symposium is convened yearly. MJC launched a jury diversity task force in January 2018 to find ways to: (1) Reform the summons process, (2) find ways to remove barriers to jury service and (3) collect and compile jury demographic data on an ongoing basis.
- Legal Financial Obligations: Court is very concerned about the impact of LFOs on those unable to pay.
 - The LFO Bench Guide was provided to judges across the state in 2015
 - MJC received a DOJ grant of \$500,000.00 working to create a calculator for judges to use in calculating LFOs. Microsoft is a partner in this project.
 - Collecting data from each jurisdiction on how LFOs are collected, how much is being spent to collect these fines and fees as most people aren't able to pay.

- MJC does support the LFO bill, HB 1783.
 - LFOs is the topic for the 2018 Minority & Justice Commission symposium.
 - Pre-Trial Justice: Officially launched a Pre-trial Justice Task Force in 2018. A joint initiative with different entities as many courts are not releasing people before trial. If people aren't being released they are having bail set very high and this has a disproportionate effect on people of color. Risk assessments use criminal history to give the judge a score to advise the judge whether the offender should be released pre-trial. MJC is not sure they can recommend risk assessment tools given how systemic racism is known to plague the criminal justice system. These assessment tools are new to judges. More courts may be utilizing these tools, but MJC advises there needs to be guidelines and recommendations for best practice.
 - Co-Sponsoring: Cosponsored the Implicit Bias training that was mandatory for all administrative law justices in 2018.
- MJC is interested in CAAA policy forums and participating in future listening sessions if applicable.

1:50 PM –Youth Development Program Presentation Office of Homeless Youth, Department of Commerce – Regina McDougall

Created in 2015, the Office of Homeless Youth is a new office - recognizing the state can do more for adolescents outside of families. Youth become homeless for reasons other than just family conflict. Other factors include dysfunctional rejection, economic instability and exiting public systems of care. Uses partnerships to go into the community and advocate for services.

OHY adopts the definition of homeless youth set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – youth who may be experience homelessness or housing instability expressed by “couchsurfing” between the ages of 12 and 24. OHY also includes unaccompanied minors living in the absence of a guardian or parent in the definition. Every county in the state has a problem with youth homelessness. Data collected by the office does include demographics such as race and ethnicity.

OHY is limited in the amount of advocacy, they work for policy enhancements and work with community partners to address youth homelessness. CAAA is a part of the Interagency Workgroup on Youth Homelessness.

OHY has programs for youth under 18 years of age that were previously managed by DSHS.

- Including crisis residential centers that provide short term facilities for runaways that are in conflict with their family. They have both secure and semi-secure facilities. These programs are in heavily used by youth on the run or families experiencing conflict that could foresee a youth running away. A youth can be in one of these facilities up to 15 days by statute. The goal is for reunification of the family. Hope Centers are usually co-located with a crisis center, but can stay longer, ultimately up to 60 days and are targeted for unaccompanied youth on the streets.
- Street Services is an outreach program where workers go to where youth may be and encourage them to use services.
- OHY has noticed through their data that savvy youth are moving from one shelter to another.
- Stable housing, family reconciliation, build relationships with their community, education and employment and social/emotional well-being.
- Suite of programs that serve kids 18-24 years of age.
 - Independent Youth Rental program providing rental assistance for youth who have aged out of foster care. A similar program exists for youth who have not been in foster care.

- Young adult shelter program provides both overnight shelter care and longer-term shelter care.
- Funds their programs through a competitive bid process. Has worked to expand capacity across the state due to additional funds from the Legislature. OHY is making a shift towards performance-based contracting. Equity is a part of their view.
- OHY outreach programs work with school counselors in the McKinney-Vento liaisons. When the liaisons identify a homeless student, the outreach workers are employed to provide case management.
- OHY is creating a criminal justice curriculum to assist officers identify best practices for engaging young people on the street and referring them to services.

Suggestion by CAAA: Correlate the incidence of youth homeless to the incarceration of parents

3:30 pm – Public Comment

Open discussion from audience

4:00 pm – Motion Carried/Adjournment