

Appendix B: Issue-Focused and Private Judicial Education Programs

Below is a summary of several notable issue-focused and/or privately-run JEPs:

Program Name	Description
<p>Arizona Supreme Court Program on Forensics Science</p>	<p>In 2016, the Arizona Supreme Court formed a workgroup consisting of judges, scientists, and attorneys to construct and deliver a JEP on the subject of forensic science.¹ The program was built on the work of the Arizona Forensic Science Academy, a successful forensic science education program for attorneys, and educated judges on forensic science topics, including DNA, autopsy, controlled substances, digital information, and more.² To develop the program, the team first circulated a survey to Arizona judges as a way to identify areas of need for the program. Using this data, the team designed a statewide judicial conference. Conference attendee feedback informed continued development and refinement of the program. The workgroup then implemented a forensic science education program as part of the required orientation for new judges. Participants attended subject-matter presentations, toured a crime lab, and viewed hands-on demonstrations of investigative equipment and technology. Instead of a bench book, the program workgroup created a webpage (not available to the general public) that judges can refer to for up-to-date forensic science literature, including articles, websites, legal opinions, and reports.</p>
<p>Bryson Program for Judicial Science Education</p>	<p>In 2017, the Program emerged from University of North Carolina’s Bryson Program in Human Genetics with the goal “to capacitate judges throughout the U.S.” to rule on cases that “hinge on scientific issues.”³ The program includes workshops and seminars on an array of topics in genetic engineering and biotechnology, such as developmental neurobiology, molecular and comparative forensics, evaluation of scientific research, and more. Members of the team include several judges and faculty from various departments of UNC.⁴ The Bryson Program collaborates with the National Courts & Sciences Institute (NCSI), an organization that provides educational certification for judges who complete NCSI-partnered JEPs.⁵ The NCSI also ensures the judicial relevance of the Bryson Program’s</p>

¹ Samuel A Thumma & Jennifer Wildeman, *How Arizona Developed and Used a Needs Assessment to Guide Judicial Forensic Science Training*, 56 THE JUDGES’ J. at 29, 29-32 (2017).

² *Judicial Forensic Science Conference*, US DEPT. OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/ncfs/page/file/959696/download> (last visited June 1, 2020).

³ *Timeline of Activities to Date*, UNC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: BRYSON PROGRAM FOR JUDICIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION, <https://www.med.unc.edu/genetics/brysonprogram/timeline-of-activities-to-date/> (last visited June 1, 2020).

⁴ *Bryson Program for Judicial Science Education*, UNC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, <https://www.med.unc.edu/genetics/brysonprogram/> (last visited June 1, 2020).

⁵ See pamphlet, *National Courts and Sciences Institute* (2019), https://www.med.unc.edu/genetics/brysonprogram/files/2019/03/NCSI_Brochure.pdf.

	work. The program has conducted several technical on-site workshops as well as a national judicial seminar titled Science in the Courtroom at the D.C. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, a 2.5 day program in which 46 judges along with 20 advisors from both scientific and legal fields participated. The program receives funding from its namesake donors, Vaughn and Nancy Bryson. ⁶
The Domestic Violence Judicial Training	The Training was developed by law school faculty and community volunteers in Ohio who conceived of the program and obtained the support of the Ohio Judicial College. ⁷
Environmental Law Institute (ELI)	ELI established its Judicial Education Program in 1991 in response to a challenge by Judge James L. Oakes, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, to close a gap in judges’ knowledge by educating them about environmental law. The ELI recognizes the “urgent need to strengthen the capacity of judges, prosecutors, legislators and all persons who play a critical role at national level in the process of implementation, development and enforcement of environmental law.” ELI has developed, presented, and participated in educational workshops on critical topics in environmental law for more than 2500 judges from 28 countries, with funding from the EPA, Walton Family Foundation, and more.
Massachusetts General Hospital: The Center for Law, Brain & Behavior (CLLB)	Part of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Center was founded in 2009 and is designed to “provide ethical and scientifically sound translation of neuroscience into the legal arena,” “[monitor] relevant brain discoveries,” and “[discourage] premature or inappropriate use of scientific findings.” ⁸ The CLLB hosts public seminars and panels with professionals and academics from medicine, neuroscience, law, and more. Recorded seminars are posted on the CLLB website. ⁹ Less frequently, conferences are held in which judges and others are educated on and discuss topics in neuroscience and the law. ¹⁰
National Judicial	For thirty years, Legal Momentum’s National Judicial Education Program (NJEP) has educated “judges, attorneys, and justice system professionals

⁶ UNC Health Care, *Bryson Center for Judicial Science Education established*, VITAL SIGNS (April 11, 2019), <http://news.unchealthcare.org/som-vital-signs/2019/april-11/bryson-center-for-judicial-science-education-established>.

⁷ See Kristin Kalsem, *Judicial Education, Private Violence, and Community Action*, 22 J. GENDER RACE & JUST. 41, 41-76 (2019).

⁸ *About the Center*, MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL: CENTER FOR LAW, BRAIN AND BEHAVIOR, <http://clbb.mgh.harvard.edu/about-us/> (last visited June 1, 2020).

⁹ *New and Events*, Massachusetts General Hospital: Center for Law Brain, and Behavior, <http://clbb.mgh.harvard.edu/category/events/> (last visited June 8, 2020).

¹⁰ See e.g., *Workshop on Pretrial Justice: What Works and Why*, THE PETRI-FLOM CENTER <https://petrieflom.law.harvard.edu/events/details/pretrial-justice-workshop-2016>.

<p>Education Program (NJEP)</p>	<p>about the ways in which gender bias can undermine fairness in criminal, civil, family, and juvenile law.”¹¹ NJEP helped to inform over 50 high-level state and federal task forces on gender bias in the courts nationwide. NJEP provides education on topics including intimate partner sexual abuse, victim access to the justice system, teen dating violence, medical forensic sexual assault examinations, the neurobiology of trauma, and more. In 2015, NJEP was granted \$600,000 by the Office on Violence Against Women to develop a curriculum to train sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers.¹²</p>
<p>National Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking</p>	<p>Created in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Rights4Girls in 2014, the NJDCST provides judges with interactive training opportunities to strengthen judges’ courtroom and community roles in preventing and ending domestic child sex trafficking. The Institute’s programs help judges “to expand their knowledge of trafficking risk factors, victim identification, effective intervention strategies, cultural considerations, and much more.”¹³</p>
<p>National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence</p>	<p>For over twenty years, in partnership with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Future Without Violence, the [NJJDV] has offered nationwide education programs for judges handling a wide range of criminal and civil cases, including domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse, and stalking. In 2018, the budget was reported to be approximately \$65,000 for the training of 50 judges. Funding, in part, is from DOJ’s Office on Violence Against Women (VAWA) grants. The program offers three or four workshops in different locations across the U.S. each year. The program fosters interactive learning through small-group discussions that center on cases presented via video or role-playing scenarios. The faculty is led by senior judges and includes experts in relevant legal and social science research. Judges can obtain the funds needed to attend the workshops through VAWA grants, state and local funding, or scholarships from the National Council of Family Court Judges.</p>
<p>North Carolina Judicial College: Basic Substance Abuse for Judges</p>	<p>The Basic Substance Abuse for Judges course is an introduction to substance abuse in the courts and has been offered since 2008. The course covers the importance of judicial education about substance abuse, basic pharmacology, substance abuse assessments, testing, treatment alternatives, and confidentiality laws, as well as how substance abuse can come up in delinquency and parenting cases. The course is tailored for participants who</p>

¹¹ *National Judicial Education Program*, LEGAL MOMENTUM, <https://www.legalmomentum.org/programming/national-judicial-education-program> (last visited August 29, 2020).

¹² *History of the National Judicial Education Program*, LEGAL MOMENTUM, <https://www.legalmomentum.org/programming/national-judicial-education-program/history-national-judicial-education-program> (last visited August 29, 2020).

¹³ *National Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking*, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/child-welfare-and-juvenile-law/domestic-child-sex-trafficking/national-judicial-institute-on-domestic-child-sex-trafficking/> (last visited August 28, 2020).

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	have little to no background in the areas of alcohol- or drug abuse-related illnesses and treatments. ¹⁴
Mason Law & Economics Center	Established in 1976, the LEC’s Judicial Education Program has “trained the nation’s judges and justices in basic economics, accounting, statistics, regulatory analysis, and other related disciplines.” The LEC has been supported by a variety of donors, e.g. Searle Freedom Trust, Charles Koch Foundation, US Chamber of Commerce, and Civil Justice Reform Group. ¹⁵
Preparedness Law and Policy Program	Established in 2003 by the University of Pittsburgh’s Center for Public Health Preparedness, the Program collaborated with federal, state and local public health leaders and Pennsylvania judicial officials to produce a “variety of educational and practice-based legal preparedness resources.” ¹⁶ In addition to developing a toolkit and bench book, the program offered a three-day seminar for judges.
The Williams Institute	Based at the UCLA School of Law, the Institute “provides international, state, and federal judges and court personnel with substantive training on legal issues impacting LGBTQI people.” The Institute offers a variety of educational formats, including live training sessions as part of conferences, live stand-alone trainings around the country, web-based programs, and curriculum development. The courses are free of charge, and the Institute pays for the travel costs of speakers.
The Vermont Defendant Accommodation Project	Founded with the goal of informing judges about the special problems of defendants with mental retardation, ¹⁷ VDAP uses facilitators to provide “practical information” to judges, attorneys, police and correctional workers in Vermont. The program was launched with funds from a \$150,000 two-year grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

¹⁴ *Basic Substance Abuse for Judges*, UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, <https://www.sog.unc.edu/courses/basic-substance-abuse-judges> (last visited August 29, 2020).

¹⁵ *Mason Judicial Education Program*, ANTONIN SCALIA LAW SCHOOL: LAW AND ECONOMICS CENTER, <https://masonlec.org/divisions/mason-judicial-education-program/> (last visited August 28, 2020).

¹⁶ Patricia M. Sweeney et al., *State Courts and Public Health: Building Partnerships to Enhance Preparedness*, 125 PUB. HEALTH RPTS. 87, 87-91 (Supp. 5 2010) (describing University of Pittsburgh CPHP establishment of Preparedness Law and Policy Program).

¹⁷ Phillip Kinsler et al., *The Vermont Defendant Accommodation Project*, 10 PSCYHOL. PUB. POL’Y & L. 134, 134 (2004).