

Contest Timeline

- January 2, 2018 Official rules, judging criteria, and resources available at <http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>
- February 1, 2018 Contest officially opens—entries accepted
- April 1, 2018 Contest officially closes—entries no longer accepted
- May 2018 District winners announced
- June 2018 Circuit winners announced*

*1st place finishers to be recognized on July 23, 2018 at the Ninth Circuit Conference

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington will conduct preliminary judging for the contest. The top three finishers in the essay and video competitions at the district level will go on to compete in the Ninth Circuit contest. To be eligible to compete in the local contest, students must reside in one of these counties: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima. For more information about the district contest, please contact: Laura Barragan at (509) 458-3426, or by email at civicscontest@waed.uscourts.gov.

The 2018 Ninth Circuit Civics Contest is open to high school students in nine western states and two Pacific island jurisdictions. Students from public, private, parochial and charter schools and home-schooled students of equivalent grade status may enter. Sponsored by the U.S. Federal Courts for the Ninth Circuit.

Contest rules and instructions will be available on January 2, 2018 at:

<http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>

Previous winners can be viewed at:

<http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>



2018 NINTH CIRCUIT CIVICS CONTEST

The 14th Amendment
- 150 Years after Ratification -
What Does
Equal Protection
Mean to
Students?

CASH PRIZES
For Circuit and
District
Contests!

For more information visit:
<http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/civicscontest>

Entries will be accepted from February 1, 2018 to April 1, 2018.

Winners of the District contest will move forward to the Ninth Circuit Contest.

Eastern District of Washington

CASH PRIZES for Winners of the Essay and Video Competitions

1st place: \$200 2nd place: \$100 3rd place: \$50

Ninth Circuit

CASH PRIZES for Winners of the Essay and Video Competitions

1st place: \$2,000* 2nd place: \$1,000 3rd place: \$500

*Plus! Travel and accommodations to attend the 2018 Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in Anaheim, California

150 Years after Ratification of the 14th Amendment: What Does Equal Protection Mean to Students?

Ratified on July 9, 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution provides, in part, that no state can "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Over the past 150 years, Congress and the courts have applied this "Equal Protection Clause" to our right to equal educational opportunities. Noteworthy court decisions include:

- Mendez v. Westminster School District, decided in 1947, in which the placement of Mexican-American students into separate "Mexican schools" was found to violate their rights under the Equal Protection Clause;
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, decided in 1954, in which the placement of white and African-American students in different public schools on the basis of race was also found to violate the Equal Protection Clause;
- Lau v. Nichols, decided in 1974, in which the lack of supplemental language instruction in public school for students with limited English proficiency was found to have violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, decided in 1978, and Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger, decided in 2003, in which certain affirmative action policies used by two universities to increase minority enrollment were upheld while others were struck down; and
- Andrew F. v. Douglas County School District, decided in 2017, in which public schools were required, under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, to provide disabled students with opportunities to make meaningful, "appropriately ambitious" progress, such as grade-level advancement.

Congress applied the Equal Protection Clause to education by enacting laws governing state school programs or activities:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits exclusion of a student based solely on race, color or national origin;
- Title IX of the Civil Rights Act, enacted in 1972, which prohibits exclusion of a student solely on the basis of sex;
- The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits exclusion of a student based solely on the basis of a disability; and
- The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1990, which provides protections and educational opportunities for students with disabilities.

The prompt for the 2018 Ninth Circuit Civics Contest is "What does equal protection mean to students?"

Students should consider how the Equal Protection Clause applies in high schools, colleges and graduate schools, whether in admissions, classrooms or on athletic fields. Individual students can express their thoughts and ideas in an essay of between 500 and 1,000 words. Individuals and teams of up to three students can produce a 3-5 minute video on the theme. A student may submit both an essay and video. A student may submit only one essay and be involved in the production of only one video.

The essay or video should:

- 1) Demonstrate an understanding of the historical background of the Equal Protection Clause;
- 2) Explain the constitutional powers and rights relevant to the court cases and laws mentioned in this brochure; and
- 3) Discuss the important role of the Judicial Branch in preserving the rights of Americans to equal education.



RULING GIVES MEXICAN CHILDREN EQUAL RIGHTS

Representatives of Mexican school children from across the state... The school district argued that the children were not of the same race as the children of the majority of the district... The court ruled that the children were of the same race as the children of the majority of the district... The court ruled that the children were of the same race as the children of the majority of the district...



Federal court decisions ended the practice of having segregated schools for Mexican-American and African-American students.