

Justice In Jeopardy

“Injustice anywhere
is a threat to
justice everywhere”

-- Martin Luther King, Jr.
April 16, 1963

2007/2009 BIENNIUM INFORMATION & ADVOCACY GUIDE

**BOARD FOR JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION**

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Justice In Jeopardy

2007/09 Biennium Information & Advocacy Guide

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Introduction

The *Justice In Jeopardy Initiative* is the most direct and cohesive effort ever undertaken to substantially alter and improve the funding of the courts in Washington State. A natural progression of the Board for Judicial Administration's 2002 Court Funding Task Force, the *Justice In Jeopardy Initiative* is focused on increasing state and local funding for:

- Trial Court Operations
- Civil Legal Aid
- Indigent Criminal Defense
- Parents Representation in Dependency Cases

This *Information & Advocacy Guide* is intended to provide information to persons interested in the *Justice In Jeopardy Initiative* and the various components adopted to date and set for action in 2007/09. This *Guide* is broken down by each of the three subject matter areas and within each one you will find information about the individual components and who to contact for more information.

The Board for Judicial Administration and the *Justice In Jeopardy* partners thank you for your interest and welcome your support as the effort continues.

The Board for Judicial Administration

Background:

The Court Funding Task Force and Justice In Jeopardy Initiative

In April, 2002 the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) created the Court Funding Task Force (CFTF) based upon the recommendation of the Superior Court Judges' Association, following their annual Long-range Planning Retreat. The stated mission of the Task Force was to:

Develop and implement a plan to achieve adequate, stable and long-term funding of Washington's trial courts to provide equal justice throughout the state.

Over the next year and a half over 100 people representing all sectors of the judicial and legal communities, government, business, labor, and public interests participated in five Work Groups – Problem Definition, Funding Alternatives, Public Education, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, and Implementation Strategies culminating in the adoption of various Task Force recommendations by the BJA in July and August of 2004 and the issuance of a final report in October 2004.

The final report is the roadmap for the *Justice In Jeopardy* effort and readers are encouraged to review the full report which can be found at:
http://www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_bja/.

In brief, three items identified by the Court Funding Task Force and subsequently adopted by the Board for Judicial Administration that continue to guide and inform the current efforts, are worth noting.

Guiding Principles

The Task Force developed a set of guiding principles which continue to define and shape the effort to improve the funding of Washington State's trial courts (see page 5).

Context of State Trial Court Functions

The Task Force developed and relied upon the "Context of State Trial Court Functions" chart to define what areas of the justice system fell within the purview of the Task Force's efforts. The CFTF determined that all areas within the "State Trial Court Functions" *and* criminal indigent defense, Parents Representation in dependency and termination cases, and civil legal aid were within the scope of the Task Force's efforts and critical to maintaining a balanced, effective judicial system. This finding was central to the emergence of the partnerships which now comprise the *Justice In Jeopardy Initiative* (see page 6).

Nexus Approach

Finally, the Task Force developed the "Nexus Continuum Profile" representing an initial list of items most appropriate for state funding with those items in the left hand column initially targeted for state funding (see page 7).

As the formal work of the Task Force concluded, the BJA, upon recommendation of the Task Force, created a standing committee of the BJA titled the "Court Funding Implementation Committee" (CFIC). The CFIC serves a dual purpose:

- The body which develops and recommends to the BJA legislative funding proposals specific to state trial court operations, and;
- The coordinating body of the primary *Justice In Jeopardy Initiative* partners for the purposes of communication, coordination, and collaboration on the overall effort.

As it has emerged, the primary partners in the Justice In Jeopardy Initiative are:

- The Board for Judicial Administration
- The Superior Court Judges' Association
- The District and Municipal Court Judges' Association
- The Washington State Bar Association
- The Office of Public Defense
- The Office of Civil Legal Aid
- The Access to Justice Board
- The Equal Justice Coalition
- Washington State CASA

The extended coalition of Initiative partners also includes:

- The Washington Association of Counties
- The Association of Washington Cities
- Washington Association of County Officials
- League of Women Voters
- Business and community leaders

Appendix A contains contact information for Justice In Jeopardy partners.

The success of the Justice In Jeopardy Initiative is rooted in the partnership that has been forged and the leadership of all involved is committed to moving forward as a unified body in the years to come.

Guiding Principles

- The judicial branch must maintain its constitutional role as a separate, equal, and independent branch of government.
- Trial courts are critical to maintaining the rule of law in a free society; they are essential to the protection of the rights and enforcement of obligations for all.
- The primary mission of the trial courts is to fairly, expeditiously, and efficiently resolve cases and serve the community, not to generate revenue for local or state government. Trial courts should be structured and function in a way that best facilitates their primary mission.
- To ensure the independence of the judiciary, all judges, including part-time judges, should be elected.
- Trial courts must operate in compliance with court rules and statutes.
- Trial courts must have adequate, stable, and long-term funding to meet their legal obligations.
- Legislative bodies, whether municipal, county, or state, have the responsibility to fund adequately the trial courts.
- Trial courts are not self-funding. The imposition of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and assessments by trial courts are for the purpose of punishment and deterrence, and must not be linked to the funding of trial courts.
- Trial court funding must be adequate to provide for the administration of justice equally across the state.
- The state has an interest in the effective operation of trial courts and the adequacy of trial court funding, and should contribute equitably to achieve a better balance of funding between local and state government.
- Courts will be accessible to the communities they serve and provide services that enable the public to navigate through the court process with a minimum of confusion.
- Trial courts are accountable and responsible for the funds appropriated for court operations.
- Courts will be administered with sound management practices that foster fairness and the efficient use of public resources, and enhance the effective delivery of court services.

Context of State Trial Court Functions

Executive Branch and Private Sector Services and Initiatives

- Private dispute resolution
- Neighborhood dispute resolution centers
- Foster care
- DV shelters
- ADASTA/TASK treatment alternatives
- Health services

Justice Systems

- Prosecution
- Public safety
- Warrant enforcement
- Criminal-justice training
- Jails/jail transport
- Building security
- Crime labs
- Tribal courts

Judicial Branch

- Supreme Court/Court of Appeals
- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Regulation of the practice of law
- Office of Civil Legal Aid
- Civil Legal Aid Oversight Comm.
- OPD - Juvenile dependency parent representation
- OPD - Coordinate trial court criminal public defense
- OPD - Indigent appellate representation
- State and local law libraries
- Judicial Information System

Essential to Trial Court Operations but Not Administered by Them

- Criminal indigent defense
- Juvenile dependency prosecution
- Mental-health commitment representation
- Facilities

Trial Court Functions

Court Management/Administration

Court Administration

- Non-courtroom administrative staff
- Budgeting and purchasing
- Research/workload forecasting
- Public relations and public information
- Courtroom security
- Policy and procedure development, review and revision
- Judicial and staff training
- Juvenile detention

Adequate Facilities

Financial Management/Accounting

- Trust accounts
- Cash handling
- Collection and distribution

Case Management

- Timely disposition of cases
- Accessibility to public – counter, telephone including assistance to *pro se* litigants
- Interpreter availability and use
- Timely notices and reporting, e.g., hearings, FTA, summons
- Calendar management: special calendars such as DV dockets, mental health, license reinstatement
- Required reporting to other justice agencies (e.g. DOL, WSP)
- Parking enforcement

Legal Decision Making

- Judicial and judicial staff positions
- Adjudicate cases
- Criminal proceedings, judgments and sentences
- Due process/protection of rights
- Warrant issuance
- Civil proceedings, judgments
- Traffic (criminal and infraction)
- Court orders (DV, anti-harassment)
- Juror and witness management
- Court-annexed ADR and settlement programs
- Courthouse facilitators/family court services
- CASA

Enforcements of Judgment

- Collection of legal financial obligations (fines, fees, restitution, time payment program, etc.)
- Compliance monitoring – e.g. bench, probation clerk, probation department
- Juvenile probation and programs

Records Management/Record Keeping

- Evidence
- Electronic records
- Physical files
- Court reporting/electronic recording
- Data dissemination – public access to records
- Records archiving, retention, storage, destruction

Revised 08/08/06

Nexus Continuum Profile

The Nexus Between State Authority and Trial Court Costs

Authority (shall)		Authority (may)
Superior Courts Number of judges ¹ Judges' salaries and benefits ¹ Verbatim Record of Proceedings ² Mandatory Arbitration ³	Superior Courts Court Commissioners Staffing positions and salaries	Superior Courts Commissioners ¹⁶ ADR Facilitators ¹⁷ Mandatory Arbitration ³
District Courts Number of judges ¹ Judges' salaries ¹	District Courts Staffing positions and salaries ¹¹	District Courts Commissioners ¹⁸ Probation ADR Re-licensing Programs
Juvenile Courts Juvenile Dependency Representation ⁴ GAL In Dependency Cases ⁵	Juvenile Courts ¹² Detention staff and services Probation staff and services	Juvenile Courts Selective Aggressive Probation Work Crews
Municipal Courts Number of judges ⁶	Municipal Courts ¹³ Staffing positions and salaries ¹⁴ Number of judges Judges' salaries and benefits	Municipal Courts Commissioners ¹⁹ Probation Re-licensing Programs
Other Language Interpreter Costs ⁷ (all court levels) Juror Costs ⁸ (all court levels) Witness Fees ⁹ (all court levels) Criminal Indigent Defense ¹⁰ (all court levels)	County Clerks ¹⁵ Staffing positions and salaries	

¹ State sets judges salaries (Wa. State Const. Art. 4 § 1) and State sets number of judgeships (RCW 2.08.061-.065 and RCW 3.34.010).

² Superior court is a court of record and legislature may provide that inferior courts are courts of record (Wa. State Const. Art. 4 § 11, Chapter 2.32. RCW, SPRC 3, RCW 3.02.030, RCW 3.02.040, and ARLJ 13).

³ Mandatory Arbitration is required in counties of more than 150,000 and optional in counties of less than 150,000 (RCW 7.06.010). Arbitrator pay is set by statute as equal to that of a judge pro-tempore (RCW 7.06.040).

⁴ Juvenile Dependency cases are filed by State Attorney General and prosecuted in the name of the State and the provision of counsel for indigent parties is the responsibility of local government (RCW 13.34.090).

⁵ The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of a dependency action (RCW 13.34.100).

⁶ Cities with a population over 400,000 must establish a municipal court consisting of a minimum of three departments (RCW 35.20.010 and 35.20.100).

⁷ Interpreter requirements are established by statute (RCW 2.43.040 and RCW 13.04.043).

⁸ Right to a jury trial established in Constitution (Wa. State Const. Art. 1 § 21). The size of the jury and jury compensation are set in statute (RCW 2.36.150, RCW 4.44.120, RCW 4.44.310, RCW 10.01.040, and RCW 10.04.050).

⁹ Witness cost fees and mileage are set in statute (RCW 2.40.010).

¹⁰ The right to representation is established in the State Constitution and statute ((Wa. State Const. Art. 1 § 3, Wa. State Const. Art. 1 § 22, RCW 10.101.005, RCW 39.34.180).

¹¹ Compensation for District Court staff is set by the local legislative authority (RCW 3.54)

¹² Juvenile Court detention and probation are to be supervised by Superior Court (RCW 13.04.035 and 13.05.040).

¹³ Cities are responsible for the adjudication of misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses committed in their jurisdiction (RCW 39.34.180).

¹⁴ Cities that establish an independent municipal court are responsible for setting the salaries and compensating municipal court judges and staff (RCW 3.50.080).

¹⁵ County Clerks are constitutional officers whose duties are prescribed in state law. Clerk Office staff and operating costs are funded locally.

¹⁶ Article 4 § 23 confers upon the superior court the discretion to appoint three commissioners with authority to perform "like duties as a judge of the superior court."

¹⁷ Counties may create a facilitators program (RCW 26.12.240).

¹⁸ When authorized, a district court may appoint commissioners (RCW 3.42.010).

¹⁹ A Municipal court judge may appoint commissioners (RCW 3.50.075).

2ESSB 5454 Overview

The first major *Justice In Jeopardy* effort in the 2005 Legislative session yielded 2ESSB 5454 which provided a solid base of funding for the *Justice In Jeopardy* partnership. Therefore, many of the 2005 gains discussed in this *Guide* across all areas are grounded in passage of 2ESSB 5454. In summary, 2ESSB 5454 did the following:

- Memorialized the legislature's commitment to improving trial courts in the state, providing adequate representation to criminal indigent defendants, providing for civil legal aid for indigent persons, and ensuring equal justice for all citizens of the state.
- Created the Equal Justice Sub-Account within the Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA) dedicated to funding district and municipal court judges' salaries, civil legal aid for indigent persons, and adequate representation to indigent criminal defendants.
- Appropriated funds from the Equal Justice Sub-Account in support of the areas to which the account was dedicated.
- Raised a number of court filing and other fees dedicating the state portion of the increases to the Equal Justice Sub-Account and creating significant local government general fund revenues.
- Required cities and counties receiving partial reimbursement for district and municipal court judges' salaries to establish Trial Court Improvement Accounts.

Trial Court Operations

2005 -- Judges' Salary and Trial Court Improvement Accounts

The judges' salary payments and Trial Court Improvement Accounts (TCIAs) were linked in 2ESSB 5454: local jurisdictions receiving salary payments must, in turn, create local Trial Court Improvement Accounts funded in an amount equal to that received from the state for judges' salaries.

For the 2005/07 biennium local jurisdictions will receive approximately \$10,000 annually per full-time district or qualifying municipal court judge as partial reimbursement for judges' salaries (thus funding Trial Court Improvement Accounts).

Beginning in 2007/09 and subsequent biennia, the bill dedicates 50 percent of the Equal Justice Sub-Account to judges' salaries. It is estimated that beginning in the 2007/2009 biennium the amount will increase to approximately \$25,000 per full-time district or qualifying municipal court judge.

For more information regarding funding and establishing TCIAs, contact:

Ramsey Radwan, Management Services Director
Administrative Office of the Courts
(360) 357-2406
ramsey.radwan@courts.wa.gov

For more information about how TCIA funds are being used across the state go to www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_bja or contact:

Jeff Hall, BJA Executive Director
Administrative Office of the Courts
(360) 357-2131
jeff.hall@courts.wa.gov

2005 -- Local General Fund Revenues

Significant local general fund revenues will accrue as a result of the filing and other fee increases contained in 2ESSB 5454. County general funds are expected to gain approximately \$8 million per year, approximately \$800,000 per year will accrue to local law library accounts, and initial estimates projected \$1 million in annual general fund revenue to cities.

Appendix B shows the estimated general fund revenue gains for each county in the state. Actual local general fund revenues will vary from the estimates.

The potential city revenue results from only a single fee – the criminal conviction fee, so actual local revenues will vary dependent upon local assessment and collection practices.

For more information regarding local general fund revenue, contact:

Ramsey Radwan, Management Services Director
Administrative Office of the Courts
(360) 357-2406
ramsey.radwan@courts.wa.gov

2006 -- Juror Pay Research Project

In the 2006 supplemental budget, funding was obtained to study the effects of an increase in juror fees on juror response rates. The research is presently getting underway in three courts (Des Moines Municipal Court, Franklin County Superior and District Courts, and Clark County Superior and District Courts) with results expected in the fall of 2008. Pre and post jury fee increase surveys will be conducted in each pilot site to measure juror knowledge and attitudes about many aspects of jury service including factors which may influence their ability and decision to respond to a jury summons. Actual juror response rates will be tracked prior to and during the fee increase period, which will last for approximately 12 months. For purposes of the research project, juror fees will be increased to the equivalent of the Washington State minimum wage, or around \$61 per day.

Because the project will extend across two biennia, two appropriation requests are necessary to fully fund the total project cost of \$894,000. The initial supplemental appropriation in 2006 was for \$569,000. Therefore, a second request for \$325,000 will be submitted in 2007 to fund the final portion of the project which is expected to continue into the 2007/2009 biennium.

For more information about the juror fee research project, contact:

Jenni Christopher, Research Principal
Administrative Office of the Courts
(360) 705-5263
jenni.christopher@courts.wa.gov

2007 -- Court Interpreters

A \$7.8 million funding proposal will be submitted in 2007 to seek state participation in funding language interpreters, the translation of pattern forms and the development and implementation of local Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plans.

The centerpiece of the proposal establishes a payment rate of \$50 per hour for certified and registered interpreters with the state reimbursing counties and cities for 50 percent of the cost.

The expected results from the interpreter pay proposal are:

- The quality and equality of LEP services across the state will improve, providing all citizens with meaningful access to the courts and justice.
- The use of certified and registered interpreters will increase because courts will have a financial incentive to find and retain certified interpreters.
- As courts express a preference for certified and registered interpreters in the market place, practicing non-certified and non-registered interpreters will take the steps necessary to become certified or registered.
- The \$50 hourly rate will improve the financial viability of pursuing interpreting as a career choice, increasing the available labor pool.
- The reimbursement and reporting process will create a database on interpreter need and use encompassing the entire state and provide the information needed to continue to assess and improve the provision of interpreter services in the courts.

The proposal contains several other elements which are summarized in Appendix C.

For more information regarding the court interpreter funding proposal, contact:

Jeff Hall, BJA Executive Director
Administrative Office of the Courts
(360) 357-2131
jeff.hall@courts.wa.gov

2007 -- CASA Program Expansion

State and federal laws mandate the appointment of a guardian ad litem (GAL) for all abused and neglected children in dependency cases. In 33 counties in Washington, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA volunteers) serve as volunteer guardians ad litem to represent the best interests of these children. Statewide, only about half of the 13,000 children in the dependency system currently have a CASA volunteer to represent their best interests. In 2005, 2,188 CASA volunteers served 7,072 children. Of the remaining 6,000 children in dependency, approximately half were represented by a staff GAL, typically with a dangerously high caseload in excess of 100 children per FTE; the other half had no GAL representation at all. Because of prioritization of GAL representation for younger children, most adolescents in dependency do not currently have GAL representation. Despite years of recruitment efforts to grow the number of CASA volunteers to meet the need, the number of CASA volunteers has remained steady for several years due to the limited capacity of local programs to provide volunteer supervision. As a result, each year CASA programs lose as many volunteers as they train.

A request of \$13.6 million in state funding for the 2007-2009 biennium has been proposed by Washington State CASA (WaCASA) to develop the capacity of the 31 dependency CASA programs and for expansion to serve the six remaining counties without CASA programs. This plan leverages state, county, and private funds with the services of local community volunteers to fulfill the statutory mandate of a GAL for every child in dependency in an efficient, effective manner. By funding CASA volunteer supervisor positions with state funding, while maintaining the current level of local county funding for CASA, the CASA network will dramatically **increase the number of children represented and decrease caseloads, ensuring high quality representation**. Each local CASA program has developed an implementation plan to address local needs. This request is endorsed by the Superior Court Judges' Association, Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators, and the Board for Judicial Administration, and is supported by the Washington Association of Counties.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES:

- **Serve a minimum of 10,000 children statewide with a CASA volunteer** using the National CASA standard of one volunteer coordinator to 30 volunteers – who average three children each.
- **Establish CASA programs in the six remaining counties** not currently utilizing volunteers.

- **Increase quality and reduce the risk of poor outcomes for children** through reduction of staff GAL caseloads by adding volunteer supervisor positions.
- **Significantly increase CASA representation of adolescents** - CASA programs will have increased capacity to serve children 12 and over.
- **Increase retention of experienced volunteers** - a 2005 statewide survey of CASA volunteers in Washington indicated that they need increased access to staff for support and increased performance evaluation and feedback.
- Increase program capacity to **recruit and support a more diverse volunteer pool.**
- **Improve program stability in rural jurisdictions** by establishing at least one sustainable, full-time position dedicated solely to volunteer recruitment and supervision.

Allocated funds will be distributed to local CASA programs in accordance with a plan approved by the Superior Court Judges' Association and the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. State funds allocated for local CASA programs shall be used to supplement, not supplant, other local funds used to recruit, train, supervise, and/or support volunteer CASA/GAL representation of children in dependency. A detailed listing of the funding needs of each local CASA program is included in Appendix D.

For more information regarding the CASA program expansion funding proposal, contact:

Kelly Stockman Reid, Executive Director
 Washington State CASA
 (206) 667-9716
 kreid@wacasa.org

Indigent Criminal Defense

2005 -- Local Indigent Defense Budget Structures

The State Auditor maintains a database (Local Government Financial Reporting System or LGFRS) on local government expenditures which has historically co-mingled indigent defense expenditures with court expenditures. Upon the recommendation of the Court Funding Task Force, the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) initiated discussions with the State Auditor's Local Government Financial Reporting System (LGFRS) Work Group to segregate indigent criminal defense and trial court expenditure information. Upon accepting the BJA's recommendation, a set of Budgeting Accounting and Reporting System (BARS) codes for indigent defense was developed in consultation with local government, court, and indigent defense representatives which was then formally approved by the LGFRS Work Group.

This change means that accurate statewide expenditure data for indigent criminal defense and trial courts will be available to describe current funding levels and support future funding requests.

For more information regarding indigent defense budgeting, contact:

George Yeannakis, Public Defense Services Manager
Office of Public Defense
(360) 586-3164, ext. 102
george.yeannakis@opd.wa.gov

2005 -- 2ESSB 5454 Indigent Criminal Defense Funding

In passing 2ESSB 5454, the 2005 Legislature for the first time recognized “the state’s obligation to provide adequate representation to criminal indigent defendants.” The Office of Public Defense (OPD) was designated to manage several new public defense programs statewide and funds were appropriated to support the programs. More information about these programs is available at www.opd.wa.gov. They include:

- **Public Defense Services.** The Office of Public Defense hired two highly experienced public defense attorney managers to assist Washington jurisdictions in managing and improving their public defense programs, upon request. These attorneys are available without charge to assist local government and courts in addressing problems and developing strategies to meet public defense representation requirements.
- **Pilot Programs in three courts.** The Office of Public Defense has implemented pilot programs in three courts, adding state funding to existing local funds to increase the number of public defense attorneys, lower caseloads, and provide oversight of the attorney representation. The overall purpose of these pilots is to gather data on fully implementing the Washington State Bar Association’s public defense standards.
- **Regional Trainings.** The Office of Public Defense provides free regional trainings for public defenders across the state. In 2006 trainings were scheduled in Vancouver, Poulsbo, the Tri-Cities, and Spokane during the spring and summer and for Wenatchee and Ocean Shores in the fall. The Office of Public Defense expects to conduct additional public defense trainings in 2007.

For more information regarding the three programs above, contact:

The Office of Public Defense
(360) 586-3164
www.opd.wa.gov

2005/2006 -- HB 1542: State Responsibility for Criminal Indigent Defense

The 2005 Legislature adopted HB 1542 to create a mechanism for distributing state funding to assist counties in providing trial level indigent defense services. The provisions of HB 1542 are now contained in RCW 10.101.050 – 10.101.080. The statute allows counties to apply for their pro rata share of appropriated funds to improve the quality of public defense services for both juveniles and adults accused of crimes, and provides that 10 percent of the appropriated funds will go to up to five cities in the form of grants.

Funds received by local jurisdictions must be used to make appreciable and demonstrable improvements in the delivery of public defense services. It is anticipated that jurisdictions will ordinarily determine the best way to use these funds in consultation with the county courts and public defense attorneys.

The 2006 Legislature appropriated \$3 million in annual funds for HB 1542. Three percent of this amount will support the OPD application process; 10 percent will support the city grant program, and the remaining approximately \$2.6 million is available to the counties. OPD will make the first disbursement of these funds in the fall of 2006 for use by local jurisdictions through the end of the 2007 calendar year.

In order to be eligible for continuing funding under HB 1542 in *future* years, counties are required to continue to improve public defense, and must:

- Adopt a local ordinance setting forth public defense standards.
- Require that county contracts provide dedicated funding for investigator and court-ordered expert costs and provide for compensation as ordered by the court for extraordinary cases.
- Ensure that the costs of providing conflict counsel are not borne by the attorneys contracting to provide public defense services, and that well-qualified attorneys handle the most serious cases.
- Require private attorneys who also provide public defense services to report the number and types of their private cases along with the number of hours billed therein.

Estimated distribution amounts available for individual counties can be found in Appendix E.

For more information regarding application for indigent defense funding, contact:

George Yeannakis
Public Defense Services Manager
(360) 586-3164, ext. 102
george.yeannakis@opd.wa.gov

Terry Mulligan
Public Defense Services Manager
(360) 586-3164, ext. 110
terry.mulligan@opd.wa.gov

2007 -- Full Funding of HB 1542 Targeted

The \$3 million currently appropriated for the implementation of HB 1542 establishes county eligibility for estimated annual amounts of state funding ranging from \$4,741 for Garfield County to \$618,603 for King County. With the currently available funds, some counties will be able to make dramatic improvements in their public defense delivery systems while some of the neediest will not. Therefore, OPD will be requesting that in 2007 the Legislature increase its annual appropriation for HB 1542 by \$9.5 million.

For more information regarding the 2007/09 funding request for indigent criminal defense, contact:

Joanne Moore, Director
Office of Public Defense
(360) 586-3164, ext. 112
joanne.moore@opd.wa.gov

Parents Representation in Dependency Cases

2005 – 2007/09 -- Full State Assumption of Parents Representation

The Office of Public Defense (OPD) Parents Representation program provides enhanced defense representation of parents in dependency and termination cases, with state funding. Initiated in 2000 as a pilot project in Benton-Franklin and Pierce counties juvenile courts, program results include: higher-quality information and evidence in the legal proceedings, higher family reunification rates and lower re-entry into care rates, improved parents case participation and access to services, and reduced court continuances, in addition to enhanced parents representation.

2005: Declaring in 2ESSB 5454 that "(t)he legislature recognizes the state's obligation to provide adequate representation to. . . parents in dependency and termination cases," the 2005 Legislature provided 2ESSB 5454 expansion funds of about \$2.5 million annually and about \$350,000 in general fund monies annually to bring the program to additional counties.

2006: The Legislature appropriated an *additional* \$4.5 million in annual general fund monies for the program's expansion in the 2006 supplemental budget.

The Office of Public Defense works with the court, dependency attorneys, and all parties in each county to ensure successful implementation of the program in each new court. As reported in the June, 2005 Washington Court Reassessment conducted by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, in the courts where the program was previously implemented, "parents attorneys were described as *'excellent'* overall, and stakeholders were unanimous in their praise of the improvements made to parents representation as a result of the (OPD) 'pilot program.'" (NCJFCJ report at 71.)

2007/09: The Office of Public Defense is requesting that the 2007 Legislature appropriate approximately \$8 million in additional annual funds to complete expansion of the Parents Representation Program with full state funding to all counties during the 2007-2009 biennium.

See Appendix F for a county-by-county list of previous, current and planned 2007/09 implementations.

For more information regarding the Parents Representation Program in general and the 2007/09 funding request, contact:

Joanne Moore, Director
Office of Public Defense
(360) 586-3164, ext. 112
joanne.moore@opd.wa.gov

Civil Legal Aid

2005 -- Expanded Funding to Meet the Needs Identified in the Civil Legal Needs Study

The Civil Legal Needs Study (CLNS) published by the Supreme Court's Task Force on Civil Equal Justice Funding documented that more than three quarters of all low income households experience at least one important civil legal problem each year and that, of these, nearly nine in ten do not get the legal help they need to solve that problem. The CLNS further documented that civil legal needs often relate to fundamental issues such as personal and family safety, shelter, security, and access to essential services. Women and children disproportionately experience civil legal needs, with domestic violence survivors having the highest number of needs of any demographic group surveyed. According to the Task Force, it would take an additional \$36 million each biennium to address the unmet needs in state authorized areas of legal assistance identified in the Civil Legal Needs Study.

The findings of the Civil Legal Needs Study and the Task Force on Civil Equal Justice Funding were incorporated into the Court Funding Task Force's findings and recommendations. As part of the initial Justice In Jeopardy effort in 2005, E2SSB 5454 established civil legal aid as one of the areas to be funded by the Equal Justice Sub-Account and appropriated \$3.0 million from Equal Justice Sub-Account for civil legal aid in the 2005/06 biennium. With these new funds, the state funded legal aid system was able to open a new field service office in Walla Walla and make modest gains in legal aid delivery capacity in other parts of the state.

2005 -- Creation of the Office of Civil Legal Aid

Recognizing civil legal aid as essential to the effective operation of the justice system, the Task Force on Civil Equal Justice Funding recommended the establishment of an independent Office of Civil Legal Aid. At the request of the Board for Judicial Administration, the Legislature passed SHB 1747 establishing the Office of Civil Legal Aid as an independent agency within the judicial branch of state government.

For more information regarding the Office of Civil Legal Aid, contact:

Jim Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
(360) 704-4135
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov
www.ocla.wa.gov

2006 -- Funding for Statewide DV Representation

In 2005 the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy reprogrammed federal funding that had previously been used to support emergency civil legal aid services to domestic violence (DV) survivors. The Office of Civil Legal Aid worked with the DV victim advocates and the civil legal aid community to develop a plan to provide continuity of services in areas affected by the reprogramming and to ensure that such services were equitably available on a statewide basis. The Legislature responded by appropriating an additional \$600,000 for FY 2005/07 to help implement this plan. As a result, specialized intake, advice and emergency assistance is available through components of the Northwest Justice Project's CLEAR system that is specifically dedicated to respond to calls from DV survivors and victim advocates (CLEAR*DV). In addition, funding has been provided to ensure continuity of emergency client services in a number of the counties directly affected by the loss of federal pass-through dollars.

For more information regarding civil legal aid representation in Domestic Violence cases, contact:

Jim Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
(360) 704-4135
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

Joan Kleinberg, Director of CLEAR Services
Northwest Justice Project
(206) 464-1519
joank@nwjustice.org

2007 -- Continue to Expand Legal Aid Capacity

1. Rural Legal Aid Presence

The Supreme Court's Access to Justice Board's (ATJ Board) newly revised State Plan (May 2006) calls for the establishment of "minimum levels of legal aid presence" in every part of the state.

Eight of 19 legal aid delivery regions in the state do not have the minimum level of two resident legal aid attorneys called for by the State Plan. These regions are:

Region (Counties)	Currently Served By:
Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille	Spokane
Whitman, Asotin, Garfield	Local Contracted Attorneys
Clallam, Jefferson	Local Contracted Attorneys
Grays Harbor, Pacific	Olympia
Okanogan	Omak satellite (.8 FTE), Wenatchee
Grant, Adams	Wenatchee
Cowlitz, Wahkiakum	Vancouver
Benton, Franklin	Pasco (part-time satellite), Walla Walla

To address the lack of meaningful access to legal aid for low income residents in these rural areas (which experience disproportionately high rates of poverty and unemployment), the Office of Civil Legal Aid will ask the Legislature for \$3.66 million in additional funding to establish minimum levels of local legal aid presence in the following locations:

Location	Service Area (Counties):	Frees Capacity For:
Colville	Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille	Spokane, Lincoln
Pullman	Whitman, Asotin, Garfield	
Port Angeles	Clallam, Jefferson	
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor, Pacific	Thurston, Lewis, Mason
Omak ¹	Okanogan	Chelan, Douglas
Moses Lake	Grant, Adams	Chelan, Douglas
Longview	Cowlitz, Wahkiakum	Clark
Pasco ¹	Benton Franklin	Walla Walla

¹ Upgrade Omak and Pasco Satellite offices to 2.0 FTE attorneys.

The ATJ Board's State Plan also calls upon legal aid providers in every region to work with bench, bar and other justice system leaders and stakeholders to develop coordinate legal aid delivery plans that ensure that legal aid resources are targeted to the most critical legal needs of low income clients and communities.

Upgrading legal aid presence in rural Washington and ensuring effective coordination of legal aid delivery at the local level will not only help clients in rural Washington, but will also free up time spent by urban-based lawyers who now travel hundreds of miles just to meet with clients or attend court hearings in far away communities. It will also result in expanded justice services for many low-income individuals and families who currently represent themselves in court or who simply accept the inevitability of living with injustice because there is no help available.

2. Unifying Client Intake, Advice and Referral in King County

The ATJ Board's State Plan (May 2006) calls for the establishment of a unified client intake, access and referral system for King County. King County is home to the most populous and diverse low income communities and hosts the largest number of separate and independent legal aid programs. Because King County is not currently served by the Northwest Justice Project's *Coordinated Legal Education, Advice and Referral* (CLEAR) system (which provides one-stop client access for low income people in the other 38 counties of the state), clients do not have a single point of entry into the legal aid system. They are effectively forced to "program hop" in search of critically needed legal help.

King County providers are working to develop a system that will achieve many of the client access and service efficiencies that CLEAR offers but which is also responsive to the unique client demographic and program coordination challenges that exist in urban and rural King County. The Office of Civil Legal Aid (OCLA) will be asking the Legislature for \$1.1 million in additional funding to establish and operate this system.

For more information regarding the OCLA budget request, contact:

Jim Bamberger, Director
Office of Civil Legal Aid
(360) 704-4135
jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

Appendix A – Justice In Jeopardy Partners

Partner	Contact
Board for Judicial Administration	Jeff Hall Executive Director, BJA Administrative Office of the Courts PO Box 41174 Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 357-2131 jeff.hall@courts.wa.gov
Superior Court Judges' Association	Judge Michael Cooper President, SCJA Kittitas County Superior Court 205 W 5 th Ave. Ste 207 Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7533 scooper@co.kittitas.wa.us
District and Municipal Court Judges' Association	Judge Richard Fitterer President, DMCJA Grant County District Court 35 C St. NE, PO Box 37 Ephrata, WA 98823 (509) 754-2011 ext. 628 fitterer@co.grant.wa.us
Washington State Bar Association	M. Janice Michels Executive Director Washington State Bar Association 2101 Fourth Ave. – Fourth Floor Seattle, WA 98121 (206) 727-8244 janm@wsba.org
Office of Public Defense	Joanne Moore Director Office of Public Defense Evergreen Plaza Building PO Box 40957 Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 586-3164 joanne.moore@opd.wa.gov
Office of Civil Legal Aid	Jim Bamberger Executive Director Office of Civil Legal Aid PO Box 41183 Olympia, WA 98504 (360) 704-4135 jim.bamberger@ocla.wa.gov

Access to Justice Board	Judge Gregory Tripp Member Spokane County District Court 1100 W Mallon Ave. Spokane, WA 99260 (509) 477-2965 gtripp@spokanecounty.org
Equal Justice Coalition	Sara Zier Education Director Equal Justice Coalition 1325 Fourth Ave. Ste 1335 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 447-8168 szier@ejc.org
Washington State CASA	Kelly Stockman Reid Executive Director Washington State CASA 603 Stewart St. Ste 206 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 667-9716 k Reid@washingtonstateCASA.org
Washington State Association of Counties	Sophia Byrd McSherry Policy Director Washington State Association of Counties 206 10 th Ave. SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 586-4219 ext. 102
Association of Washington Cities	Tammy Fellin Municipal Policy Associate Association of Washington Cities 1076 Franklin St. SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 753-4137 tammyf@awcnet.org
Washington Association of County Officials	Deborah D. Wilke Executive Director Washington Association of County Officials 206 10 th Ave. SE Olympia, WA 98501 (360) 753-7319 dwilke@wacounties.org
League of Women Voters	Cheryl Bleakney Representative League of Women Voters 1819 N 51 st Seattle, WA 98103 (206) 547-4450 readycb@hotmail.com

Appendix B – 2ESSB 5454 Local General Fund Revenues

County	Annual Local General Fund Fee Increase Revenue
Adams	\$23,573
Asotin	\$25,630
Benton	\$225,697
Chelan	\$113,344
Clallam	\$84,864
Clark	\$482,379
Columbia	\$6,459
Cowlitz	\$151,448
Douglas	\$37,165
Ferry	\$6,263
Franklin	\$87,662
Garfield	\$3,851
Grant	\$142,441
Grays Harbor	\$132,411
Island	\$78,643
Jefferson	\$38,390
King	\$2,190,191
Kitsap	\$326,517
Kittitas	\$66,836
Klickitat	\$28,786
Lewis	\$113,477
Lincoln	\$259,496
Mason	\$80,035
Okanogan	\$55,409
Pacific	\$31,581
Pend Oreille	\$15,409
Pierce	\$961,490
San Juan	\$15,578
Skagit	\$167,579
Skamania	\$16,675
Snohomish	\$844,968
Spokane	\$632,490
Stevens	\$46,867
Thurston	\$293,680
Wahkiakum	\$7,692
Walla Walla	\$96,111
Whatcom	\$215,998
Whitman	\$40,090
Yakima	\$312,168

Estimated annual county general fund revenue from fee increases under E2SSB 5454.

Appendix C – Court Interpreter Proposal Summary

Description	FY 2008	FY 2009	Total
Certified Interpreters -- State payment of 50% of the cost of interpreter fees and mileage at an established \$50/hour rate.	\$2,135,347	\$2,260,956	\$4,396,303
Registered Interpreters -- State payment of 50% of the cost of interpreter fees and mileage at an established \$50/hour rate.	\$381,642	\$1,272,177	\$1,653,819
Certified/Registered Interpreters by Telephone -- State payment of 50% of the cost of telephone interpreter services at an established state contract rate for in-court interpreting.	\$70,300	\$91,950	\$162,250
Language Line Telephone Interpreter Services -- State payment of 50% of the cost of telephone interpreter services at an established state contract rate for out-of-court interpreting (i.e., public service counter).	\$337,417	\$337,417	\$674,834
Qualified Visual Language Interpreters -- State payment of 50% of the cost of interpreter fees and mileage for sign language interpreters referred by the Office of Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ODHH) at the rate set by ODHH pursuant to Chapter 2.42 RCW.	\$239,680	\$239,680	\$479,360
Court Program Analyst -- A two year 0.5 FTE project position to assist courts in developing local LEP plans and to aid in the administration of all areas funded in the proposal.	\$35,748	\$35,748	\$71,496
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan Implementation -- Available for distribution as cash assistance grants to local courts to implement services under LEP plans.	\$67,500	\$67,500	\$135,000
Forms Translation and Maintenance -- Cost of translating and on-going maintenance of pattern forms into seven languages.	\$49,581	\$62,562	\$112,143
Website Content Translation -- Translation of AOC public website content into seven languages providing basic court functional information and links to language specific resources.	\$8,318	\$2,773	\$11,090
Fiscal Analyst -- 1.0 FTE fiscal staff for processing reimbursements to local courts for certified and registered interpreters.	\$47,355	\$47,355	\$94,710
TOTAL	\$3,372,888	\$4,418,118	\$7,791,006

Appendix D – CASA Program Expansion

Following is a listing of local CASA program staffing needs based on expansion planning meetings between Washington State CASA and each local CASA program in April – June 2006.*

Dependency CASA Program	Program Contacts (Juvenile Crt Admin)	Judicial Contacts	FTE Request	Total Request
Asotin Garfield	Caren Adams	Judge Lutes	1.0	\$40,000
Benton Franklin	Donna Lund (Sharon Paradis)	Judge Yule Comm. Malone Comm. Schneider	4.0	\$232,000
Chelan Douglas	Sue Baker (Phil Jans)	Comm. Vandegrift	2.5	\$100,000
Clallam	Valerie Brooks (Pete Peterson)	Comm. Knebes	2.7	\$144,180
Clark	Jo Waddell		8.0	\$336,000
Cowlitz	Corie Dow (Chad Connors)	Judge Johanson	4.0	\$160,000
Ferry	Valerie Brooks (Paula Holter-Mehren)	Judge Baker	1.0	\$40,000
Grant*	Terry Cullen	Judge Antosz Judge Jorgensen Comm. Ressa	2.0	\$94,000
Grays Harbor	Carla Stanfill (Bill Trivson)		3.5	\$140,000
Island	Carla Grau-Egerton (Mike Merringer)		1.0	\$40,000
Jefferson	Mike Beers (Barbara Carr)	Judge Verser	1.0	\$40,000
King	Linda Katz	Judge Fleck Judge Doerty	20.0	\$1,316,980
Kitsap	Saeed Saber (Ned Delmore)	Judge Costello Comm. Lowans	4.0	\$340,000
Kittitas	Carol Pidduck	Judge Sparks	1.0	\$40,000
Klickitat	Gale Gorrod	Judge Reynolds	1.0	\$40,000
Lewis	Signora Armstrong (Holli Spanski)	Comm. Mitchell	2.0	\$131,000
Mason	Anita McIntosh (Harris Hartel)	Comm. Adamson	1.0	\$43,000
Okanogan	Peggy Sullivan (Bruce Moran)	Comm. Wallace	1.0	\$60,000
Pend Oreille	Moira Hemphill (Paula Holter-Mehren)	Judge Baker	1.0	\$40,000

Dependency CASA Program	Program Contacts (Juvenile Crt Admin)	Judicial Contacts	FTE Request	Total Request
Pierce	Julie Lowry (Shelly Malou)	Judge Orlando Judge McCarthy	9.0	\$675,000
San Juan	(Tom Kearny)		1.0	\$40,000
Skamania	LizBeth Hermansen	Judge Reynolds	1.0	\$40,000
Snohomish	Jessica Gurley	Judge Krese	11.0	\$814,000
Spokane	Scott Stevens (Bonnie Bush)	Comm. Aronow Judge Sypolt	7.0	\$417,984
Spokane Tribal	Jennifer Phillips	Judge Pascal	1.0	\$40,000
Stevens	Patty Markel (Paula Holter-Mehren)	Judge Baker	1.5	\$60,000
Thurston	Wendy Mayo (Gary Carlyle)	Comm. Nielson	3.5	\$175,000
Walla Walla Columbia	Nancy DeLaRosa (Michael Bates)		2.0	\$80,000
Whitman	Windy Tevlin		1.0	\$40,000
Yakima	Lisa Wallace (Ken Trull)	Comm. Inoyue	8.0	\$352,000
Yakama Nation		Judge Gonzalez	1.0	\$40,000
<i>New Programs</i>				
Whatcom			2.0	\$100,000
Skagit			2.0	\$80,000
Adams Lincoln			1.0	\$40,000
Pacific Wahkiakum			1.0	\$55,000
<i>Subtotal</i>				\$6,426,144
AOC Admin Cost		6% of Subtotal		\$385,569
Total per year				\$6,811,713

*All FTE's listed are for CASA program volunteer supervisor positions. The salary level for each position is based on current program salaries. Differences in FTE salary levels between counties are due to variations in current local salaries.

Appendix E – HB 1542 Criminal Indigent Defense Funding Distribution (RCW 10.01.060)

County	2005 Population	2004 Filings	Total Distribution
Adams	17,000	211	\$12,723
Asotin	20,900	220	\$13,717
Benton	158,100	1,683	\$77,882
Chelan	69,200	779	\$37,425
Clallam	66,800	564	\$31,478
Clark	391,500	2,574	\$146,339
Columbia	4,100	40	\$5,838
Cowlitz	95,900	1,748	\$67,342
Douglas	34,700	261	\$17,467
Ferry	7,400	68	\$7,198
Franklin	60,500	454	\$27,441
Garfield	2,400	10	\$4,741
Grant	79,100	848	\$41,124
Grays Harbor	69,800	677	\$34,945
Island	76,000	263	\$25,616
Jefferson	27,600	146	\$13,146
King	1,808,300	10,209	\$618,603
Kitsap	240,400	2,025	\$102,729
Kittitas	36,600	359	\$20,336
Klickitat	19,500	213	\$13,264
Lewis	71,600	1,008	\$43,729
Lincoln	10,100	39	\$6,989
Mason	51,900	531	\$27,716
Okanogan	39,600	363	\$21,026
Pacific	21,300	248	\$14,508
Pend Oreille	12,200	78	\$8,394
Pierce	755,900	6,067	\$306,757
San Juan	15,500	50	\$8,328
Skagit	110,900	977	\$50,645
Skamania	10,300	110	\$8,837
Snohomish	655,800	3,101	\$211,584
Spokane	436,300	4,139	\$194,985
Stevens	41,200	293	\$19,556
Thurston	224,100	2,385	\$108,703
Wahkiakum	3,900	34	\$5,646
Walla Walla	57,500	612	\$30,878
Whatcom	180,800	1,765	\$84,421
Whitman	42,400	224	\$18,034
Yakima	229,300	2,785	\$119,911
Total	6,256,400	48,161	\$2,610,000

Appendix F – Parents Representation Program Implementations

2005 Parents Representation Program Implementations		
Juvenile Court	Annual Amount of State Funding	Annual County General Fund Savings
Cowlitz	\$543,717	County savings are created in the amount previously allocated for parents representation in dependency and termination cases.
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	\$235,453	
Grant	\$174,592	
Grays Harbor	\$396,808	
Kittitas	\$113,073	
Pacific	\$203,874	
Skagit	\$574,013	
Yakima	\$614,152	

2006 Parents Representation Program Implementations		
Juvenile Court	Annual Amount of State Funding	Annual County General Fund Savings
Clallam	\$237,600	County savings are created in the amount previously allocated for parents representation in dependency and termination cases.
Kitsap	\$687,500	
Snohomish	\$1,969,375	
Spokane	\$1,584,000	

Appendix G – Principal State-Funded Local Civil Legal Aid Contacts

Region	Program and Contact Person
Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 1702 W. Broadway, Spokane, WA 99201. Tom Tremaine, Senior Attorney, (509) 324-9128</p> <p>Northeast Washington Legal Aid Program, 956 South Main, Suite A, Colville, WA 99114. (509) 684-8421</p>
Spokane, Lincoln Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 1702 W. Broadway, Spokane, WA 99201. Tom Tremaine, Senior Attorney, (509) 324-9128</p> <p>Spokane County Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Program, 1702 W. Broadway, Spokane, WA 99201. Jamie Donaldson, Program Coordinator, (509) 462-3701</p>
Whitman, Asotin, Garfield Counties	<p>Whitman County Legal Aid, 350 SE Fairmount Road, Pullman, WA 99163. (509) 334-9147</p> <p>Northwest Justice Project, Contract Attorney Program. 401 Second Ave., Suite 407, Seattle, WA 98104. Clay Wilson, Coordinator, (206) 464-1519</p>
Walla Walla, Columbia Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 38 E. Main, Suite 207, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Noah Leavitt, Senior Attorney, (509) 525-9760</p> <p>Blue Mountain Action Council, Volunteer Attorney Program, 342 Catherine St., Walla Walla, WA 99362. Cheri Cosper, Coordinator, (509) 529-4980 ext. 122</p>
Okanogan County	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 300 Okanogan Avenue, Suite 3A, Wenatchee, WA 98801. Judith Lurie, Senior Attorney, (509) 664-5101</p> <p>Okanogan County VLS Program, P.O. Box 1067, Okanogan, WA 98840. Diana Yeckel, Coordinator, (509) 422-4041</p>
Chelan, Douglas Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 300 Okanogan Avenue, Suite 3A, Wenatchee, WA 98801. Judith Lurie, Senior Attorney, (509) 664-5101</p> <p>Chelan-Douglas County VAS, 300 Okanogan Ave Suite 3-B, Wenatchee, WA 98801. John Brett, Director, (509) 663-2778</p>
Grant, Adams Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 300 Okanogan Avenue, Suite 3A, Wenatchee, WA 98801. Judith Lurie, Senior Attorney, (509) 664-5101</p> <p>North Columbia VAS, 903 West #RD, Moses Lake, WA 98837. Gricelda Ohrazda, Manager, (509) 765-9206 Ext. 223</p>

Region	Program and Contact Person
Benton, Franklin Counties	Northwest Justice Project, 38 E. Main, Suite 207, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Noah Leavitt, Senior Attorney, (509) 525-9760 Benton-Franklin Legal Aid, 418 N. Kellogg #E, Kennewick, WA 99336. Barbara Otte, (509) 734-9840
Yakima, Kittitas Counties	Northwest Justice Project, 510 Larson Building, 6 South Second Street, Yakima, WA 98901. Don Kinney, Senior Attorney, (509) 574-4234 Yakima County VAS, 6 South 2nd Street #510, Yakima, WA 98901. Nieves Negrete, Program Manager, (509) 453-4400
Clark, Skamania, Klickitat Counties	Northwest Justice Project, 500 W. 8th, Suite 275, Vancouver, WA 98660. LeeAnn Friedman, (360) 693-6130 Clark County VLP, 1409 Franklin Suite 101, Vancouver, WA 98660 Susan Arney, Program Director, (360) 823-0423
Whatcom, Skagit, Island, San Juan Counties	Northwest Justice Project, 1814 Cornwall Avenue, Bellingham, WA 98225. Stephen Gockley, Senior Attorney, (360) 734-8680 Legal Assistance by Whatcom (LAW) Advocates, P.O. Box 937, Bellingham, WA 98225. Mary Swenson, Executive Director, (360) 671-6079, Ext. 24 Skagit County Community Action Agency VLS Program, PO Box 1507, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273. Wendy Wall, Interim Director, (360) 416-7585 Volunteer Lawyer Program of Island County, 745 SE Maylor Street, Oak Harbor, WA 98277. (360) 675-4750
Snohomish County	Northwest Justice Project, 2731 Wetmore Avenue N., Suite 410, Everett, WA 98201. Yvette Hall War Bonnet, Senior Attorney, (425) 252-8515 Snohomish County Legal Services, PO Box 5675, Everett, WA 98206. Threesa Milligan, Executive Director, (425) 258-9283
King County	Northwest Justice Project, 401 Second Avenue S, Suite 407, Seattle, WA 98104. Gillian Dutton, Senior Attorney, (206) 464-1519 King County Bar Foundation Community Legal Services, 1200 5th Ave. Suite 600 Seattle, WA 98101. Val Carlson, Director, (206) 267-7018

Region	Program and Contact Person
Pierce County	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 500 W. 8th, Suite 275 Vancouver, WA 98660. John Purbaugh, Senior Attorney, (360) 693-6130</p> <p>Tacoma-Pierce County Bar Association VLS Program, 715 Tacoma Ave South, Tacoma, WA 98402. Laurie Davenport, Program Director, (253) 572-5134</p>
Thurston, Mason, Lewis Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 711 Capitol Way S., Suite 704, Olympia, WA. 98501. Leslie Owen, Senior Attorney, (360) 753-3610</p> <p>Thurston County Volunteer Legal Services Foundation, PO Box 405 Olympia, WA 98507-0405. Scott Douglas, Program Director, (360) 705-0473</p>
Kitsap County	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 711 Capitol Way S., Suite 704, Olympia, WA. 98501. Leslie Owen, Senior Attorney (360) 753-3610</p> <p>Kitsap Legal Services, P.O. Box 1446, Bremerton, WA 98337. Olivia Dennis, Executive Director, (360) 377-4678 ext.12</p>
Grays Harbor, Pacific Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, 711 Capitol Way S., Suite 704, Olympia, WA. 98501. Leslie Owen, Senior Attorney, (360) 753-3610</p>
Clallam, Jefferson Counties	<p>Northwest Justice Project, Contract Attorney Program, 401 Second Ave., Suite 407, Seattle, WA 98104. Clay Wilson, Coordinator, (206) 464-1519.</p> <p>Clallam Co. Pro Bono Lawyers, PO Box 909, Port Angeles, WA 98362. (360) 417-0818</p>