



WASHINGTON
COURTS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC GUARDIANSHIP

About OPG

The Office of Public Guardianship (OPG) contracts with certified professional guardians and conservators (CPGCs) statewide to provide decision-making support to low-income individuals with diminished capacity and for whom these services may not otherwise be available. OPG offers flexible reimbursement options for contractors which consist of solo practitioners as well as small and large CPGC agencies. Contractors may carry a caseload of up to 36 clients per CPGC, which may include a mix of public guardianship, private-pay, pro bono, and/or Medicaid cases. In addition to paying a higher rate than Medicaid reimbursements, OPG offers additional staff support to its contractors to promote high quality decision-making services. Our focus is to serve individuals with the greatest needs and fewest resources.

For more information, contact:

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Contractor Rates

\$750/month for the first 3 months, \$450/month post 3 months

Reimbursement options for less restrictive alternatives (DPOAs) at \$525/month for the first 3 months, \$325/month post 3 months

Program Suitability Assessment (PSA) allows guardians to claim a higher rate on a month-to-month basis for periods of client instability

\$1800 for attorney's fees allotted for each client every 3 years and up to \$700 in pre-appointment legal fees when DSHS/AGO is not the petitioner

Reimbursement for extraordinary legal expenses on a cases-by-case basis

Reimbursement for mileage, pre-appointment case assessment, and closing cases

Reimbursement for Board approved CEUs, up to \$300/year per CPGC

Reimbursement for job training provided to CPGC students in the UW program, up to \$1000 per student

All appointments are voluntary and contingent upon contractor acceptance

Contractor Requirements

Monthly in-person visits to OPG clients

Quarterly meetings, reimbursable at \$25 per meeting

Quarterly reporting requirements

Who Qualifies for OPG Services?

Eligibility requirements:

- Are 18 years or older; and
- Have an income that does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty level (for 2025, \$31,300.00 annually or \$2,608.33 monthly); OR
- Are admitted to an acute care hospital, psychiatric hospital, or state psychiatric hospital and have an income that does not exceed 400 percent of the federal poverty level (for 2025, \$62,600.00 annually or \$5,216.67 monthly); OR
- Are receiving or are eligible to receive long-term care services through the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS); and
- There is no one else qualified, willing, and able to serve.

Priority is given to individuals who are:

- Indigent/Homeless;
- Hospitalized and medically ready for discharge, or will soon be medically ready for discharge;
- At significant risk of harm from abuse, exploitation, abandonment, neglect, or self-neglect; or
- In imminent danger of loss or significant reduction in public services that are necessary to live successfully in the most integrated and least restrictive environment that is appropriate for a specific individual.

OPG's Success Stories *(names have been changed to protect client identity)*

Case #1

John was admitted to the hospital for altered mental status. John had been homeless for over 25 years and was living in a tent. He had several diagnoses that contributed to his ability to make decisions. John could not process information or communicate except through gestures or simple yes or no questions. He had no known family, friends, income, or assets. He did not have capacity to understand or sign a DPOA and the hospital filed a petition for guardianship. The hospital submitted an initial guardian search request, but no CPGC expressed interest in the case and John was referred to the OPG.

A public guardian was appointed and John was discharged to a skilled nursing facility where he received 24-hour care, medication management, physical/speech therapy, and social engagement. The public guardian established a primary medical and dental provider and connected John to DSHS services. John continued to exhibit physical and medical stability and was making friends at the skilled nursing facility.

The guardian looked into John's finances and discovered he had been on SSD since the 1990's but the money was going to a homeless shelter in another state. Not only did the guardian reinstate his Social Security benefits, but they also recovered over \$200,000 in backpay.

John, who was once homeless for over 25 years, with no one involved in his life, without a dollar to his name, now has a support system, friends, and sufficient funds to ensure he would be taken care of for the rest of his life. John graduated from OPG after 1 year and 3 months in the program due to being over resourced. Without public guardianship, this outcome may not have been possible for John.

Case #2

Lily was a young adult when a petition was filed to place her under guardianship in 2002. She was born with a disability that impacted her capacity throughout her life. As a young adult, her ADL skills were that of a 4-year-old and her expressive language skills were comparable to a 10-year-old. Lily was not capable of executing a DPOA and her abilities continued to deteriorate. She was placed under a guardianship because of her vulnerabilities.

Lily's mother, who was her lay guardian, passed away and a successor guardian was needed. The father was not appropriate to serve and there was no one else willing or able to fill that role. Lily was approved for OPG services and a public guardian was appointed.

Lily made significant improvements in many aspects of her life while under guardianship. She resided in supportive living, received DSHS services, and demonstrated more and more independence as time went on. She was volunteering at a food bank, seeking employment, and was able to seek medical assistance by herself. Lily became very stable medically, emotionally, and physically, and was able to manage most aspects of her life with minimal assistance. The guardian was in favor of a less restrictive alternative and the court agreed.

The court issued an order terminating guardianship in favor of a DPOA, which Lily was able to execute. When the petition for guardianship was filed, it was presumed she would continue to deteriorate, and the guardianship was expected to last for the duration of her life.

Lily is now a middle-aged adult, no longer under guardianship, has a job, is able to perform all of her ADLs, and is able to safely get herself around town using public transportation. While she still has some vulnerabilities, she's able to set her own goals and the DPOA is structured to help her in specific areas she needs. The availability of public guardianship played a huge role in Lily's success.