



# 2018 Status Report on Public Defense in Washington State

May 2019

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Washington State Office of Public Defense  
2018 Status Report  
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## Introduction

The U.S. and State of Washington constitutionally and statutorily guarantee the right to public defense for all indigent criminal defendants, youth charged with crimes, and individuals facing involuntary civil commitment. It is well-established that the Sixth Amendment guarantees criminal defendants the right to counsel. In 1984, the U.S. Supreme Court defined the right to counsel to include “the right to the effective assistance of counsel.” *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 686 (1984).



Then in 2010, the Washington Supreme Court found that effective assistance requires a public defender conduct a meaningful investigation of the charges so that the client can make a well-informed decision as to whether to plead guilty. *State v. A.N.J.*, 168 Wash.2d 91,109 (2010).

The Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) is an independent judicial branch agency established by the Legislature in 1996 to help local jurisdictions implement the constitutional and statutory rights to counsel and ensure effective and efficient delivery of indigent defense services funded by the state.

Washington law requires cities and counties to provide public defense services to those determined to be indigent. Locally administered and funded public defense representation has resulted in a wide array of services throughout the State, yet all public defense representation must adhere to certain statewide requirements, including Chapter 10.101 RCW, and the Supreme Court’s Standards for Indigent Defense Services. OPD’s Public Defense Improvement Program provides technical assistance and best practice resources to local governments to assist them in developing appropriate and constitutionally effective public defense systems for their communities. OPD also supports public defense attorneys statewide by providing and funding case consultation services and training events.

This 13th annual status report highlights OPD’s collaboration with attorneys, courts, and local jurisdictions, and provides data on public defense services across Washington’s counties, and cities that received 2018 public defense improvement grants from OPD.

# Technical Assistance to Local Governments and Public Defense Counsel

## Assisting Cities and Counties with Public Defense Administration

City and county governments are responsible for administering all services associated with trial-level public defense in adult criminal and juvenile cases. The Washington State Office of Public Defense (OPD) plays a unique role in supporting local governments in carrying out this constitutionally mandated service. OPD provides technical assistance to city and county officials to assist them in planning and designing their local public defense services.

Additionally, OPD is statutorily authorized to disburse state funds to cities and counties to improve public defense.

In 2018 OPD continued to work with local governments, courts, and attorneys to address administrative questions and challenges in public defense service delivery. OPD support included:

- Compiling and analyzing local trial-level public defense data, including compensation and appointment rates.
- Reviewing and commenting on draft public defense contracts, local standards, case weighting policies, indigency screening forms, and other administrative components to ensure consistency with current statutes, industry standards, and guidelines.
- Advising attorneys, public defense agencies, and local governments on implementation of the [Supreme Court Standards for Indigent Defense](#), and the [Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Public Defense Services](#).
- Maintaining an online [FAQ](#) with detailed information on implementing standards, [web tutorials](#) on counting cases, and [online calculators](#) for measuring caseloads comprised of mixed case types.
- Providing a [model case weighting policy](#) for misdemeanors.
- Responding to formal and informal requests for information about public defense in Washington.



Consistent with [RCW 10.101.050-080](#), in 2018 OPD continued to administer approximately \$6.9 million in state grant funds for making and sustaining improvements to public defense services in felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile offender cases. Per statutory requirements, 90 percent of most state funds are allocated to eligible counties, and 10 percent to eligible cities. A legislative budget proviso directed that \$900,000 of the funding appropriated in the state budget be shared 50-50 between counties and cities. County and city recipients use state funds for local improvements such as increased attorney compensation, caseload reduction, attorney training,

representation at preliminary appearance calendars, public defense coordinator positions, and increased use of investigators, experts, interpreters, and social workers.

**County Funds:** All counties must submit applications to be eligible for a percentage of appropriated funds based on a formula in [RCW 10.101.070](#). Applications must include the number of cases assigned to counsel, public defense expense totals, copies of current contracts, and other information pertaining to local public defense services. For each fiscal year a county receives state funds, it must document that it is meeting the Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Indigent Defense Services, and that funds are being used to make appreciable demonstrable improvements to public defense services. RCW 10.101 grant funds may only be used towards improvements, not to supplant existing public defense spending.

**City Funds:** Chapter 10.101 RCW authorizes OPD to administer a competitive grant program to cities. OPD, in consultation with the Association of Washington Cities (AWC), selects the city grant recipients and the grant amounts. The selection process is based on factors including a city's poverty level, compliance with statutory and court rule public defense requirements, and previous performance with grant funds. In 2018 OPD awarded grant funding to 30 individual cities, including two cities with a joint application. Traditionally cities have used grant funds for increased attorney compensation, decreased attorney caseloads, investigative services, and other fundamental aspects to public defense representation. By 2018, however, an increasing number of cities have used grant funds to integrate social services into the scope of public defense representation. The cities of Tukwila, Olympia, Lakewood, Lake Stevens, and Arlington now fund social workers to assist attorneys by helping clients connect with needed mental health, chemical dependency, and poverty-related resources and services.

**How have state grant funds impacted local public defense services?**

"It has helped more public defenders be able to help all the inmates in a timelier manner. The funds have helped the court to run more effectively and efficiently."

City of Airway Heights

"The first year of the OPD grant has been tremendously impactful on our little operation. The grant has allowed us to expand our level of client support and really become a full service public defense team."

City of Lakewood

"It has increased the compensation for the underpaid and underappreciated conflict public defenders to provide outstanding services to all individuals."

City of Port Orchard

**Fund Monitoring:** To monitor the use of state grant funds and provide individualized technical assistance on public defense management, each year OPD conducts site visits to a number of city and county grant recipients. In 2017 OPD conducted 18 site visits to 16 cities, and eight site visits to seven counties, observing courtroom proceedings and meeting directly with judges, court administrators, public defense agency directors and coordinators, public defense attorneys, city/county officials and their staff. As the Washington State Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) found in its 2008 review of OPD,<sup>1</sup> OPD's visits and ongoing

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.opd.wa.gov/documents/0015-2008\\_JLARC\\_Report.pdf](http://www.opd.wa.gov/documents/0015-2008_JLARC_Report.pdf)

practical assistance provide a direct and positive impact on local efforts to improve public defense,

## Case Consultation for Public Defense Attorneys

### Felony and Misdemeanor Assistance

Washington's counties and cities have varied public defense structures. In some jurisdictions attorneys work in structured settings with supervision and on-sight training. In others, particularly rural and small jurisdictions, attorneys often work in isolation and have fewer available resources for representing clients. Yet attorneys in all settings routinely face new issues and evolving legal standards and benefit from consulting with legal experts. To that end, OPD allocates funds so that public defense attorneys statewide have access to free specialized case consultation.

OPD continues to provide funds to the Washington Defender Association (WDA) for felony and misdemeanor case consultation. In 2018, the two specialized criminal defense attorneys at WDA responded to 1,344 technical assistance requests. The assistance provided included:

- Helping spot issues that may benefit clients at all stages of their cases;
- Shaping arguments for pre-trial motions and evidentiary issues;
- Researching substantive and procedural issues;
- Brainstorming trial and sentencing strategies;
- Providing sample motions, forms, and practical advisories; and
- Researching and analyzing ethical questions.



WDA receives additional funds to support the Death Penalty Assistance Project, a resource for attorneys and defense team members who represent clients in aggravated murder cases eligible for the death penalty. The felony technical assistance attorney responded to 48 technical assistance requests in cases where clients had been charged with aggravated murder and were potentially eligible for the death penalty.

Pursuant to *Padilla v. Kentucky*, 559 U.S. 356 (2010), criminal defense attorneys must advise their non-citizen clients of the potential immigration consequences of their pending criminal cases. This requires an advanced and ever-evolving understanding of immigration statutes, regulations, case law, and emerging trends. WDA employs experts in the immigration field to provide case-specific consultation to defense attorneys statewide. In 2018 the Immigration Project responded to 3,088 technical assistance requests.





OPD's Public Defense Improvement Program provides one-on-one technical assistance to attorneys representing children and youth in juvenile offender and status offender cases. The unique aspects of juvenile defense and the frequently changing procedures result in numerous requests for assistance. In 2018, an OPD Managing Attorney responded to more than 150 requests for assistance from defenders in 29 counties and distributed updates and checklists on juvenile issues through the

WDA juvenile listserv. Assistance can range from a quick email response, to helping prepare briefs, or to in-person consultations.

OPD led the effort in 2018 to insure that juveniles wishing to appeal their fact finding or sentence can maintain their anonymity by requiring appellate courts to only identify juveniles by initials in case captions and throughout the legal opinions. OPD's effort led to the Washington Supreme Court unanimously adopting the [Rule on Appeal 3.4](#). The Washington State Bar Association along with many appellate and trial attorneys endorsed this rule.

The program also consults with county juvenile court staff and judicial officers to resolve issues that arise in the representation of indigent youth. During the 2018 legislative session, OPD participated in a work group examining the distribution of sealed juvenile records by law enforcement. While the issue is not resolved, the workgroup continues working on crafting a solution that balances the privacy rights of juveniles with the need to keep law enforcement officers informed.

## Public Defense Trainings

Representing indigent clients in adult and juvenile cases requires a broad range of knowledge, skills and abilities. Because the law is ever changing, attorneys must annually attend trainings relevant to their practice area(s).<sup>2</sup> Each year OPD sponsors regional CLEs for attorneys, ensuring the availability of training programs to public defense attorneys throughout Washington State.

### Regional CLEs

OPD delivers annual trainings at no costs to public defense attorneys in underserved areas throughout the state. Lawyers attending these Regional CLEs work in public defense agencies, law firms, and solo practices, spanning a wide array of city and county jurisdictions. The 2018 Regional CLEs took place in Mount Vernon, Wenatchee, Lacey, and Walla Walla. Each year the training sessions include a variety of current topics that are relevant to public defense practice in both Superior Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. This year's presentations addressed:

- **Legal Financial Obligations** – Reviewing recent statutory changes and demonstrating how to use the new LFO Calculator developed by the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission and Judge Linda Coburn;
- **Working with Experts** - How to locate relevant experts and effectively work with them in and outside the courtroom;
- **Preliminary Appearance Advocacy** – Educating attorneys on why and how to effectively represent clients at this pivotal stage in every criminal case;
- **Immigration Consequences of Criminal Court Involvement** – Addressing what are an attorney's ethical obligations in representing non-citizen clients and what tools are available to shield non-citizen clients from adverse immigration consequences;
- **Adolescent Brain Development and Strategies for Representing Young Adults** – Understanding existing case law related to adolescent brain develop and how to apply it in young adult criminal cases; and



*Sonja Hardenbrook presents on working with Experts at the Mount Vernon Regional Training.*

<sup>2</sup> [RCW 10.101.050](#) requires that “attorneys providing public defense services attend training approved by the Office of Public Defense at least once per calendar year.” Standard Nine of the WSBA Standards for Indigent Defense Services requires that attorneys providing public defense services should “participate in regular training programs on criminal defense law, including a minimum of seven hours of continuing legal education annually in areas relating to their public defense practice.”

- **Effective Communication through Interpreters** – Providing attorneys legal and practical expertise on how to effectively communicate with and advocate for non-English speaking clients.

Presenters at the OPD 2018 Regional CLEs:

**Edwin Aralica**, King County Department of Public Defense  
**Simmie Baer**, Cowlitz County Office of Public Defense  
**Kenneth Chang**, Hart Jarvis Murray Chang PLLC  
**The Honorable Linda Coburn**, Edmonds Municipal Court  
**Sonja Hardenbrook**, Snohomish County Public Defender Association  
**The Honorable Cecily Hazelrigg-Hernandez**, Court of Appeals – Division I  
**Katrin Johnson**, Washington State Office of Public Defense  
**Joshua Kellemen**, King County Department of Public Defense  
**Marla Polin**, Polin Law Office, P.S.  
**The Honorable Laura Riquelme**, Skagit County Superior Court  
**Sara Sluszk**a, Washington Defender Association  
**George Yeannakis**, Washington State Office of Public Defense

## Juvenile Defense Training Academy

In 2018, OPD held the second Juvenile Defense Training Academy (JDTA) – a four-day rigorous educational program designed to expand and improve all aspects of representation in juvenile cases. During the first two years, 25-plus attorneys completed the Academy and received Certificates of Completion.

The appellate courts have repeatedly held that juveniles are different. In 2017, the Washington Supreme Court found “an offender’s age is relevant to the Eighth



*Small group practice at the Juvenile Defense Training Academy held at Green Hill School.*

Amendment, and criminal procedure laws that fail to take defendants’ youthfulness into account at all would be flawed.”<sup>3</sup> Increasingly, the legal community views juvenile public defense as a specialized area of the law. Attorneys’ representing juveniles must master the use of numerous statutes, court rules, and case law unique to juvenile cases. This includes counseling clients on collateral

<sup>3</sup> State v. Houston Sconiers, 188 Wn.2d 1, 8 (2017) citing Graham v. Florida, 560 U.S. 48, 76 (2010).

OPD Juvenile Defense Training Academy  
Presenters:

- **Kimberly Ambrose**, UW School of Law
- **Simmie Baer**, Attorney
- **Robert Boruchowitz**, SU School of Law
- **Clarence Henderson**, Pierce County Court Commissioner
- **Katherine Hurley**, King County Department of Public Defense
- **Jennifer McGowan**, Youth, Rights & Justice, Attorneys at Law
- **Nicole McGrath**, Attorney
- **Ji Seon Song**, Stanford Law School
- **Katy Wallace**, King County Department of Public Defense
- **Justice Mary Yu**, Washington Supreme Court
- **George Yeannakis**, OPD

consequences of juvenile adjudications that impact access to education, employment, military service, housing, and immigration consequences. Further, because young clients' cognitive abilities are still developing and they have little to no understanding of the criminal justice system, attorneys must develop specialized skills to effectively engage a youth in their representation.

The 2018 JDTA provided a concentrated program designed to improve the quality of representation at every stage of a case. Interested attorneys applied, and a select number of participants agreed to attend four days of instruction (24 hours in total). The Academy has attracted a dozen defenders practicing in rural counties seeking to strengthen their quality of juvenile representation.

OPD based the training curriculum on the Juvenile Training Immersion Program (JTIP), a highly specialized, comprehensive, trial advocacy program developed by the National Juvenile Defender Center and Georgetown University School of Law. The JTIP curriculum provides a substantive overview of juvenile and criminal law integrated with advocacy skills development for juvenile defenders. JTIP uses a hands-on approach, and lessons are designed to encourage interactive and dynamic learning through a combination of facilitated discussions, interactive exercises, hypothetical case scenarios, skill-building exercises, and other training tools. JDTA topics include:



*An attorney practices interviewing techniques with a resident at Juvenile Defense Training Academy session at the Green Hill School.*

- The Role of the Public Defender
- Motions Practice
- Dispositions
- Raising Race Equity Issues
- Adolescent Development
- Competence to Stand Trial
- Educational Issues
- Negotiating Cases
- Juveniles Tried as Adults
- The Effect of Trauma on Youth
- Miranda Warnings
- Developmentally Appropriate Language
- Challenging Probable Cause
- Guided Tour of Green Hill School
- A Justice's inside view of the Supreme Court

OPD 2018 Juvenile Defense Training Academy Partnering Organizations:

- Washington Defender Association
- Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice
- National Juvenile Defender Center
- Seattle University School of Law
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Rehabilitation Administration
- The Green Hill School

OPD divided the four-day training into three events across the state— a one-day program in Winthrop in conjunction with the Washington Defender Association’s Annual Defender Conference, a two-day program at the Seattle University School of Law in Seattle, and a one-day program at the Green Hill School, a juvenile facility in Chehalis operated by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. The Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice provided grant funding to offset travel costs for Academy participants and faculty.

Sixteen attorneys graduated from the 2017 Academy and eight from the 2018 Academy. Graduates are listed on the OPD web site. Participants travelled from multiple counties including Clark, Mason, San Juan, Spokane, King, Cowlitz, Skagit, Pierce, Grays Harbor, Grant, Benton, Franklin, Thurston, Snohomish, Kittitas, Asotin and Whatcom.

## Washington Defender Association Trainings

OPD receives funding from the Washington State Legislature to pass through to the Washington Defender Association (WDA) to support a variety of services, including numerous training programs.<sup>4</sup> Training programs in 2018 included recurring annual CLEs such as the day-long ethics program, the two-day statewide conference, and a day-long program on complex crimes. Many more topic-specific trainings were held in-person and online. While WDA designed some sessions for jurisdiction-specific defense communities, most were available statewide.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2018, WDA provided 24 programs which included 135 training hours, with over 1,600 participants in attendance.

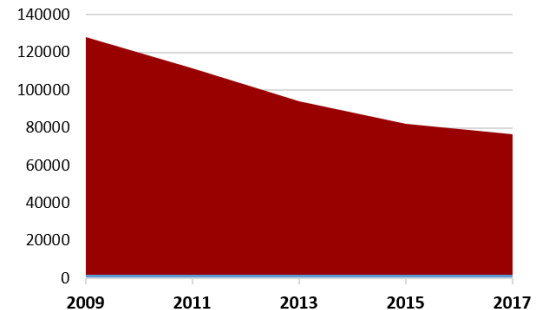
## County Public Defense Services

With the exception of several case types,<sup>5</sup> local governments predominantly fund and manage public defense in Washington State. Counties provide public defense services to eligible defendants in case types such as felonies, misdemeanors, juvenile offender cases, juvenile diversion, Truancies, At Risk Youth (ARY) and Child in Need of Services (CHINS), involuntary commitment for mental health or substances abuse, and appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction.

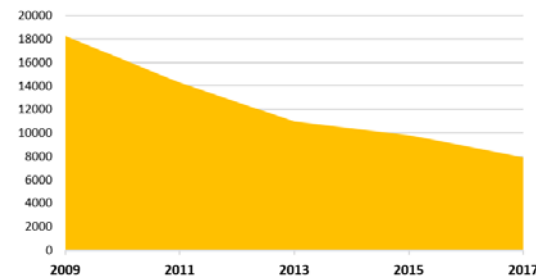
In recent years, filings in county courts have shifted. While filings have significantly decreased in misdemeanors and juvenile offender cases, they have increased in felonies.<sup>6</sup> It is estimated that courts appoint public defense attorneys to represent approximately 90% of felony defendants, 60% of misdemeanor defendants, and almost 100% of the juveniles.<sup>7</sup>

During this time frame county expenses for public defense services continued to rise. This can be attributable to various factors such as increased felony filings, implementation of mandatory caseload limits, and improved public defense

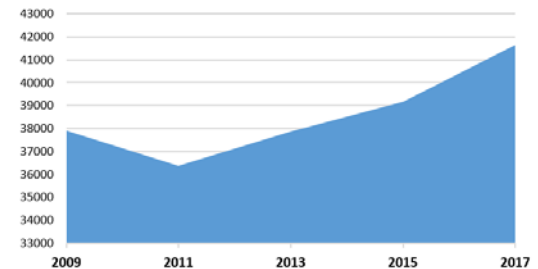
County Misdemeanor Filings Statewide



Juvenile Filings Statewide



Felony Filings Statewide

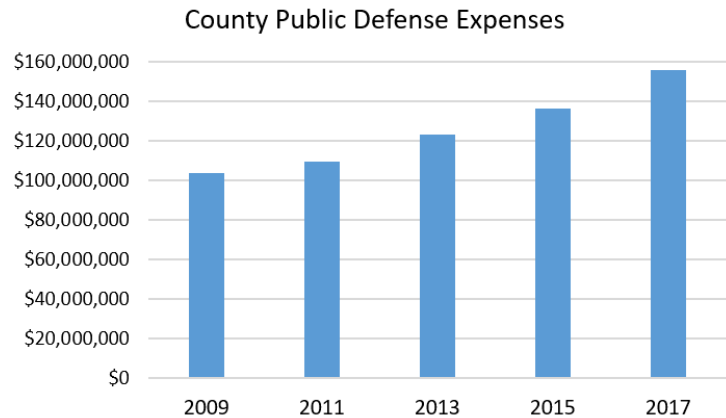


<sup>5</sup> In addition to providing improvement funds to counties and cities to improve their locally administered public defense programs per Chapter 10.101 RCW, Washington State OPD fully funds and exclusively administers public defense services in three case types: (1) parent representation in dependency and termination cases, (2) representation of respondents in civil commitment actions under Chapter 71.09 RCW, and (3) representation of indigent appellants in the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

<sup>6</sup> Filing data obtained by the Caseloads of the Courts of Washington, published by the Administrative Office of the Courts. <http://www.courts.wa.gov/caseload/> The juvenile and felony filings do not include “non charges.” The misdemeanor filings do not include municipal cases.

<sup>7</sup> Public defense appointment rates are calculated by comparing the number of annual filings as reported by the Administrative Office of the courts, against the number of public defense case assignments as reported by counties in their applications for Chapter 10.101 RCW funds.

services. This has coincided with the case law<sup>8</sup> and civil litigation outcomes<sup>9</sup> finding that constitutionally effective public defense services necessitate a sophisticated level of representation by a qualified attorney. Today's standards of practice require, among other factors, reasonable caseloads, relevant training, support staff, access to investigative and expert services, and appropriate levels of experience commensurate with the severity level of the criminal charges.



Data reported by counties to OPD show that in 2017 they spent approximately \$156 million on public defense services. This was an increase of \$46 million since 2011. In 2017 counties provided public defense representation in approximately 41,000 felony cases, 44,000 misdemeanor cases, and 7,500 juvenile offender cases.

The administrative structure of local public defense services falls into four categories, and each county employs some combination of these categories:

- 1. County Agencies:** Twelve counties have government department public defense agencies. These agencies employ attorneys, support staff, and supervisors, and in some counties, additional staff for investigation and/or social work. In most of these counties, the majority of public defense cases are assigned to agency attorneys, while conflict and overflow cases are assigned to contract and/or assigned counsel attorneys.
- 2. Non-Profit Agencies:** Four counties contract with non-profit agencies exclusively dedicated to public defense. Like county agencies, non-profit organizations provide structured oversight for their attorneys, supervisors, and support staff. These counties also contract with private attorneys to handle conflict and overflow cases.
- 3. Specialized Oversight:** Three counties employ or contract with an experienced public defense attorney to provide some degree of specialized oversight for contract and assigned counsel public defense services. The roles vary by location. In one county the role is limited to indigency screening and handling client complaints. In others, the county involvement expands to include attorney recruitment and selection, contract monitoring, and approval of expert and investigator funding requests.

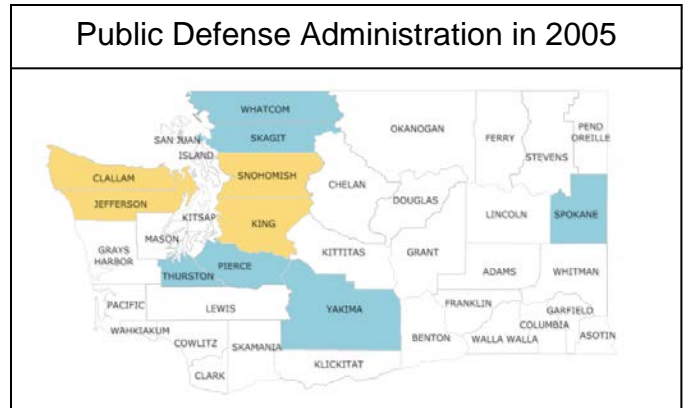
<sup>8</sup> State v. A.N.J., 168 Wash2d 91 (2010).

<sup>9</sup> Wilbur, et al., v. City of Mount Vernon, et al., No. C11-1100RSL (W.D. Wash 2013); Best v. Grant County, No. 04-2-00189-1 (2005).

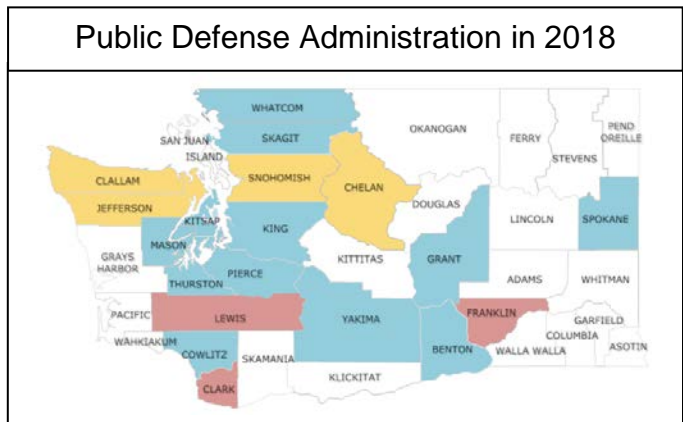
4. **Contract and Assigned Counsel Attorneys:**

The remaining counties exclusively provide public defense representation through contract attorney and/or assigned counsel models. Unlike the previous group, public defense oversight is typically managed by county government representatives such as the Board of Commissioners, county administrators, court administrators, or judges. Most of these counties contract with local attorneys or firms. In list-appointment systems, local attorneys are not under contract but agree to accept cases on a rotational or as-needed basis, with compensation set on a published fee schedule.

	Public defender agencies
	Nonprofit agencies
	Public Defense contract managers
	Contract and assigned counsel systems



In 2005 the far majority of Washington's counties administered public defense services through a contract or assigned counsel system. Since then counties have moved towards the use of county agencies, non-profits, or specialized county oversight.



[RCW 10.101.030](#) requires all local governments to adopt standards for public defense services, and identifies the specific areas to be addressed:

- Compensation of counsel
- Duties and responsibilities of counsel
- Caseload limits and types of cases
- Expert witness fees and other costs
- Administrative expenses
- Support services
- Attorney activity reports
- Training
- Supervision
- Monitoring and evaluation of attorneys
- Substitution of attorneys
- Limitations on private practice
- Attorney qualifications
- Disposition of client complaints
- Contract termination
- Nondiscrimination policies

The Washington State Bar Association (WSBA) has published guidance designed for local governments on designing and administering public defense systems,<sup>10</sup> and [RCW 10.101.030](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Washington State Bar Association Standards for Indigent Defense Services, September 22, 2011.](#)



states that local governments should use this document as a guideline when adopting local standards.

Many counties require their contracted public defense attorneys to submit monthly or quarterly reports detailing current caseloads. Counties use these reports to track whether attorneys are approaching or exceeding the caseload limits established by the Washington Supreme Court. Attorneys with full-time caseloads should have no more than 150 new felonies per year, 400 misdemeanors (or 300 in counties that have adopted a case weighting system), or 250 juvenile offender cases. In 2013 OPD developed a [model misdemeanor case weighting policy](#) as a template for jurisdictions that case weight misdemeanors. In addition to reporting public defense assignments, all counties receiving state funds under [RCW 10.101.050](#) must require their public defense attorneys to report non-public defense legal services, including the number and types of private cases. This is to ensure that contract attorneys spend the time necessary to represent indigent clients.

The following pages provide summaries of county public defense expenditures and appointments, general descriptions of their public defense services, and steps taken in compliance with the requirements set forth in [Chapter 10.101 RCW](#).<sup>11</sup> [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) provide details on the data sources, terminology, and methodology used for the County Reports.

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<sup>11</sup> For an explanation of the methodology and data reporting procedures utilized for this report, see Appendix A. For a complete glossary of terms, see Appendix B.

## Adams County

2017 Population	19,870
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	23.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$48,131
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$27,403

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Adams County delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The county contracts with four firms to handle indigent defense cases in Superior Court and District Court. Each firm provides counsel to handle up to one full time equivalent caseload.

Adams County has adopted local public defense standards (Ordinance No. 0-02-09). The public defense contractors are required by local ordinance to attend at least seven hours of criminal defense training per year, and to report on their non-public defense attorney workload on a quarterly basis.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$460,000
Amount spent per capita	\$23.15

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	194
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	9.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	178

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including Ritzville and Othello

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,146
Number of cases assigned to counsel	602

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	31
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	36

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Adams County spent its state funding to continue supporting public defense services with investigator, expert, and interpreter services, and provide public defense services at preliminary appearance calendars in Superior Court. The county plans to use its funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Asotin County

2017 Population	22,290
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,483
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$31,845

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Asotin County delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The county contracts with four attorneys for the majority of all indigent cases in Superior and District Court. The court appoints counsel in conflict and overflow cases from a list of private attorneys.

Asotin County has adopted local public defense standards (Ordinance No. 09-04). The ordinance requires each contract attorney to attend criminal defense training once per year, and the contracts require attorneys to report hours billed for non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$303,797
Amount spent per capita	\$13.63

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	217
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	9.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	246

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	606
Number of cases assigned to counsel	321

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	64
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	59

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Asotin County spent its state funding to maintain increased investigator, expert, and interpreter services for the public defense attorneys. In addition, state funds were used to maintain previous increases to public defense attorney compensation, and reductions to public defense caseloads. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Benton County

2017 Population	193,500
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$63,001
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$171,431

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Benton County provides services through a hybrid model of both county-employed staff attorneys and contract attorneys. The Public Defense Manager oversees all public defense operations including contract compliance, management for contracted defenders, and supervision of staff defenders. Benton County delivers a data-driven indigent defense program which includes, among other components, a 2017 Strategic Plan, a Supervision and Quality Control Plan, and robust attorney training opportunities.

Web Link to Program Information: [www.BentonCountyDefense.org](http://www.BentonCountyDefense.org)

Benton County has adopted local public defense standards under Resolution No. 09-435 and Ordinance No. 470. In addition, Benton County has adopted a case weighting policy for Superior Court and District Court cases. Staff and contract attorneys are required by ordinance to attend a minimum of seven hours of training annually on topics relating to public defense practice.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$3,239,185
Amount spent per capita	\$16.74

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,261
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,500

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including Richland, West Richland, Kennewick and Prosser

County misdemeanor cases filed	6,872
Number of cases assigned to counsel	4,297

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	319
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	265

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Benton County used state funds to maintain the Public Defense Manager position, and to continue providing representation at all preliminary appearance calendars. The county plans to use its 2019 funds to continue these activities.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Chelan County

2017 Population	76,830
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	12.8%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$54,975
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$92,910

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Chelan County contracts with Counsel for Defense, a private nonprofit agency, for public defense services in Superior and District Court cases. Counsel for Defense provides direct supervision of attorneys, in-house investigation services, and resolution of client complaints. The court appoints conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Chelan County has adopted local public defense standards (Resolution No. 2012-126) which incorporate by reference the Standards for Indigent Defense adopted by the Washington Supreme Court.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$2,363,854
Amount spent per capita	\$30.77

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	646
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	672

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including Leavenworth, Cashmere and Entiat

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,372
Number of cases assigned to counsel	800

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	182
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	200

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Chelan County used its state funding to maintain increased investigator and expert services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these prior improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Clallam County

2017 Population	74,240
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	17.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$48,002
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$74,353

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** In 2018 Clallam County contracted with the Clallam Public Defender, a private nonprofit corporation, for representation of indigent individuals in felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile cases. The Clallam Public Defender provides direct supervision of attorneys, in-house investigation services, and resolution of client complaints. The Clallam County courts appoint supplemental private investigators on a case-by-case basis. The Courts appoint conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Clallam County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance, Clallam County Code, [Chapter 3.38](#), which incorporates the Washington Supreme Court Standards for Indigent Defense by reference. The ordinance includes a system for weighting adult and juvenile cases in Superior Court.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$1,762,161
Amount spent per capita	\$23.74

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	428
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	517

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including Port Angeles and Sequim

County misdemeanor cases filed	2,261
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,399

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	134
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	127

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Clallam County spent its state funding to maintain staffing compensation increases, attorney caseloads, and provide representation at preliminary appearance calendars. The county anticipates using its state funds in 2019 for the same purposes

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Clark County

2017 Population	471,000
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	10.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$67,832
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$361,396

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Clark County's Indigent Defense Office contracts with private counsel. The county's Indigent Defense Coordinator oversees the contracting system, reviews motions for non-attorney services in all criminal cases, and provides training and assistance to the contractors to improve the level of public defense representation. The county has worked with the state OPD to implement best practices in the state's largest county that contracts with private counsel to provide public defense services.

Web link to program information: [www.clark.wa.gov/general-services/indigent-defense](http://www.clark.wa.gov/general-services/indigent-defense)

Clark County has adopted local public defense standards (Ordinance 2007-07-11) and a case counting and case weighting policy. In addition, the Clark County public defense contracts require approved annual attorney training and reporting of non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$6,130,109
Amount spent per capita	\$13.02

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	2,409
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,240

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	4,552
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,212

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	546
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	470

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Clark County used its state funding to continue the indigent defense coordinator position and one office staff position, fund one-half of the indigent defense Manager position, maintain a seventh full-time attorney position for District Court, and sustain previous increases to investigator services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2018 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Columbia County

2017 Population	4,100
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$46,250
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$13,285

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Columbia County contracts with two private attorneys for public defense services. Each contract specifies that the law firm or private attorney is responsible for approximately one-half of all case types assigned, paid on a monthly basis. The court appoints conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Columbia County has local public defense standards (Ordinance 09-03). The attorney contracts require and reimburse the cost of tuition and materials for annual participation in seven hours of continued legal education relating to public defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$155,438
Amount spent per capita	\$37.91

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	56
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	13.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	60

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including City of Dayton

County misdemeanor cases filed	146
Number of cases assigned to counsel	57

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	8
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	9

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Columbia County spent its state funding to maintain previous increases to attorney compensation. However, since the last increase occurred four years ago, the county intends to use its state funds in 2019 to further increase attorney compensation.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## Cowlitz County

2017 Population	105,900
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$49,804
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$156,539

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Cowlitz County operates a public defender agency that uses a mixed system of county-employed public defense attorneys and contract counsel. The Cowlitz County Office of Public Defense provides representation to indigent clients in felony, misdemeanor and juvenile matters.

Web link to program information: <http://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/Index.aspx?NID=2498>

Cowlitz County has local public defense standards ([Cowlitz County Code Chapter 2.44](#)) which incorporate by reference the Standards for Indigent Defense adopted by the Washington Supreme Court. The Cowlitz County Office of Public Defense has a case weighting policy and procedure for adult and juvenile offender cases filed in Superior Court.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$2,413,901
Amount spent per capita	\$22.80

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,413
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	13.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,485

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,498
Number of cases assigned to counsel	806

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	253
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	224

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Cowlitz County used its state funding to maintain and expand its Office of Public Defense, increase public defense attorney compensation, provide counsel at preliminary appearance calendars, fund expert, investigator, and interpreter services for attorney-client communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain these improvements, as well as support the costs of an additional felony staff attorney.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Douglas County

2017 Population	41,420
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$55,805
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$0

### Administration of Public Defense Services:

Douglas County has not participated in the Chapter 10.101 RCW funding program since the application process began in 2006. Accordingly, public defense caseload data and information relating to the amount spent for public defense services are not available. The number of new cases filed is derived from the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts Caseload Reports.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	Unknown
Amount spent per capita	Unknown

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	155
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	3.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	Unknown

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,501
Number of cases assigned to counsel	Unknown

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	74
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	Unknown

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Ferry County

2017 Population	7,740
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	21.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$41,081
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$15,191

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Ferry County contracts with two law firms to provide primary public defense representation. For conflict cases the court appoints counsel from a list of private attorneys and pays them on an hourly basis.

Ferry County has adopted local public defense standards (Resolution 2016-22) which incorporate a case weighting policy. The resolution requires all contract public defense attorneys to participate in annual training relating to indigent defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$186,898
Amount spent per capita	\$24.15

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	55
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	7.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	41

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	223
Number of cases assigned to counsel	173

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	18
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	14

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Ferry County spent its state funding on representation at preliminary appearance calendars. The county intends to use its state funds in 2019 to continue this improvement.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Franklin County

2017 Population	90,330
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	15.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$60,275
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$85,218

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** In 2016 Franklin County established the Office of Public Defense (OPD), a county office to manage public defense services. OPD’s Administrator oversees the attorney contracts, reviews motions for non-attorney services in all criminal cases, and provides training and assistance to the contractors to improve the level of public defense representation.

Web link to program information: [www.franklinopd.org/](http://www.franklinopd.org/)

Franklin County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 13.04](#)) and uses a case weighting policy for cases in Superior Court. The county requires contract public defense attorneys to annually participate in criminal defense training, and report on their non-public defense workload.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$1,076,783
Amount spent per capita	\$11.92

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	637
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	7.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	617

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including City of Connell

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,037
Number of cases assigned to counsel	368

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	144
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	146

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Franklin County primarily used grant funds for costs relating to investigators and expert witnesses. In 2019 Franklin County plans to continue using funds for these purposes, as well as interpreter services and sustaining increases to attorney compensation.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Garfield County

2017 Population	2,200
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	11.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$51,399
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$11,306

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Garfield County contracts with one private attorney to provide primary public defense representation. The court appoints conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Garfield County has adopted local public defense standards (Ordinance Number 13850). The Garfield County public defense contractor is required to attend approved annual attorney training and report non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$36,541
Amount spent per capita	\$16.61

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	18
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	14

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	144
Number of cases assigned to counsel	10

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	0
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	0

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Garfield County spent its state funding to sustain increases in attorney compensation and interpreters for attorney-client communications. In 2019 the county plans to continuing using grant funds for these purposes, as well as funding investigator and expert services for public defense representation.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Grant County

2017 Population	95,630
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	15.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$52,382
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$95,753

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Grant County operates a public defender agency that uses a mixed system of county-employed public defense attorneys and contract counsel. Grant County Public Defense provides direct supervision of attorneys, in-house investigation services, and resolution of client complaints.

Grant County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.30](#)) which incorporates the Supreme Court Standards by reference. All attorneys are required to attend annual training,

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$3,126,705
Amount spent per capita	\$32.70

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	773
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	719

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including municipal cases

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,556
Number of cases assigned to counsel	3,106

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	147
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	135

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Grant County spent its state funding on maintaining additional attorneys to lower caseloads; sustaining increases to attorney compensation; representation at preliminary appearance calendars; and investigative and interpreter services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue the improvements already implemented.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Grays Harbor County

2017 Population	72,970
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$45,483
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$75,334

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Grays Harbor County delivers public defense services through a contract system. The county contracts with a variety of private attorneys who represent indigent clients in Superior Court and District Court.

Grays Harbor County adopted local public defense standards per Resolution #2008-160, which was amended by #2014-112 to also include a case weighting system for District Court. In addition, the Superior Court adopted a case weighting system for juvenile offender cases. The Grays Harbor contract public defense attorneys are required to attend approved training on an annual basis.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$978,748
Amount spent per capita	\$13.41

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	645
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	686

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	2,032
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,690

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	140
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	144

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Grays Harbor County used its state funding to sustain increased attorney contracts which reduced public defense caseloads, representation at preliminary appearance calendars, investigator and expert services, and interpreter services for attorney-client communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Island County

2017 Population	82,790
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	9.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$61,516
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$60,457

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Island County delivers public defense representation through a contract system. One private law firm provides 4 attorney FTEs and in-house investigative services for most criminal defense services. The court appoints conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Island County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance (Ordinance No. 100-09). The Island County Standards for Public Defense Services require attorneys to attend training on an annual basis, and to report non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$941,710
Amount spent per capita	\$11.37

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	300
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	3.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	127

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	918
Number of cases assigned to counsel	158

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	71
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	33

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Island County spent its state funding to continue providing defense counsel at preliminary appearance calendars and investigator services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to sustain these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## Jefferson County

2017 Population	31,360
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	12.8%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$51,842
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$32,792

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Jefferson County contracts with Jefferson Associated Counsel, a private nonprofit corporation, for primary public defense representation. The office director provides direct supervision of attorneys and is responsible for handling client complaints. Some investigative services are provided by support staff, and the balance is provided by private investigators appointed by the court on a case-by-case basis. The court appoints conflict counsel from a list of private attorneys.

Web link to program information: [www.jacdefender.org/6414.html](http://www.jacdefender.org/6414.html)

Jefferson County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.20](#)). Attorneys are required to participate in annual training relating to public defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$562,231
Amount spent per capita	\$17.93

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	207
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	149

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including City of Port Townsend

County misdemeanor cases filed	823
Number of cases assigned to counsel	528

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	43
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	44

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Jefferson County spent its state funding to maintain attorney levels that had been established to reduce caseloads, provide an attorney coordinator, and to sustain increases to investigator services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to sustain attorney levels and provide an attorney coordinator.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## King County

2017 Population	2,153,700
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	10.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$83,571
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$1,243,350

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** King County has a county government-based public defense agency with four separate units. Approximately 10 percent of public defense services are provided through an assigned counsel panel composed of private attorneys accepting assignments and compensated on an hourly basis.

Web link to program information: [www.kingcounty.gov/courts/public-defense.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/public-defense.aspx)

The King County Council has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.60](#)). Both contract and staff attorneys are required to attend annual training related to public defense services, and contract attorneys are required to submit annual reports on the size and nature of their private workloads.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$69,814,122
Amount spent per capita	\$32.42

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	6,403
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	3.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	5,974

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,637
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,348

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	1,258
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,392

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 King County used state funds to increase the hourly compensation rate for conflict panel attorneys. In 2019 the county plans to use state funds to hire additional attorneys and mitigation specialists to focus on reducing and mitigating collateral consequences of criminal charges and convictions.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Kitsap County

2017 Population	264,300
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	9.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$68,336
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$214,421

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Kitsap County operates a public defender agency that uses a mixed system of county-employed public defense attorneys and contract counsel. Staff attorneys handle the majority of county felony cases, and contracted counsel are assigned to represent clients on felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, and civil commitment cases.

Web link to program information: [www.kitsapgov.com/pubdef/](http://www.kitsapgov.com/pubdef/)

Kitsap County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.23](#)). The compensation section establishes salary parity benefits between public defense attorneys and county prosecuting attorneys. Kitsap County requires attorneys to attend approved annual training and report non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$3,675,544
Amount spent per capita	\$13.91

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,957
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	7.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,801

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,468
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,891

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	259
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	233

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Kitsap County continued using state funds to partially pay for the Kitsap County public defense supervisor, administrator, and one staff member hired after the creation of the public defense office, and to provide legal research tools. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these enhancements and increase attorney compensation.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Kittitas County

2017 Population	44,730
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	19.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$53,163
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$46,521

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** In 2018 Kittitas County Superior Court transitioned its public defense services from a case-by-case list appointment process to contracting with primary attorneys. Lower Kittitas District Court continues to contract with one firm for all indigent defense cases, and conflicts or cases exceeding the firm’s caseload limit are assigned to associated counsel. Upper Kittitas District Court contracts with one attorney for all non-conflict public defense cases. Conflicts are assigned among a group of conflict attorneys.

Kittitas County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.09](#)) which requires public defense training for attorneys.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$625,546
Amount spent per capita	\$13.98

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	317
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	7.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	300

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including the Cities of Cle Elum, Roslyn, Ellensburg, and Kittitas

County misdemeanor cases filed	2,106
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,286

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	43
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	56

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Kittitas County spent its state funding for representation at preliminary appearance and arraignment calendars, and sustaining increases to attorney compensation. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Klickitat County

2017 Population	21,660
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$51,258
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$25,663

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Klickitat County administers public defense representation under a contract signed by two private attorneys for all Superior Court matters. Conflict attorneys are appointed from a list. The county administers two District Court sites, and defense services in each court are handled through list appointment by the court.

Klickitat County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 1.45](#)). The county requires all attorneys to attend annual training on criminal defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$307,414
Amount spent per capita	\$14.19

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	144
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	176

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	450
Number of cases assigned to counsel	322

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	22
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	24

**Use of State Funds:** Klickitat County used its state funds in 2018 to pay for investigator and expert services, and to provide interpreters for attorney-client communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain these improvements, as well as increase attorney compensation and add attorneys to reduce caseloads.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Lewis County

2017 Population	77,440
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$46,387
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$87,440

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Lewis County administers public defense services through a contract system. The county contracts with numerous private attorneys for specific case types, with some attorneys accepting more than one case type. The county also contracts with one attorney to represent clients at in-custody first appearances, screen defendants for indigence, and investigate complaints about public defense services.

Lewis County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.40](#)). Lewis County public defense contracts require approved annual attorney training and reporting of non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$1,728,596
Amount spent per capita	\$22.32

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	888
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	11.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	779

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,634
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,109

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	207
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	227

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Lewis County spent its state funding on a contract attorney to provide representation at preliminary appearances and respond to complaints about public defense counsel. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue funding this contract positions.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Lincoln County

2017 Population	10,700
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$49,460
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$19,621

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Lincoln County administers public defense representation using a system of contracts and list appointments. The county contracts with one attorney for representation on misdemeanor cases in District Court. For all Superior Court cases and District Court conflict cases, the court appoints counsel from a list of attorneys who are paid on an hourly basis.

Lincoln County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance (07-02). All attorneys providing public defense services are required to participate in regular trainings on criminal defense law, including a minimum of seven hours annually.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$210,629
Amount spent per capita	\$19.68

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	69
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	112

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including the Cities of Reardan and Odessa

County misdemeanor cases filed	437
Number of cases assigned to counsel	259

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	4
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	5

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Lincoln County used state funds to reduce attorney workloads by increasing attorneys and compensation. In addition, grant funds supported public defense investigative and expert services, and representation at preliminary appearance calendars. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Mason County

2017 Population	63,190
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$53,087
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$69,978

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Mason County operates a public defender agency that uses a mixed system of county-employed public defense attorneys and contract counsel. The Director provides supervision of staff attorneys, administers and monitors contracts, and addresses client complaints.

Web link to program information: [www.co.mason.wa.us/public-defender/index.php](http://www.co.mason.wa.us/public-defender/index.php)

Mason County has adopted local public defense standards (Ordinance No. 139-08). Attorneys providing indigent defense services are required to participate in annual training on criminal defense law.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$987,260
Amount spent per capita	\$15.62

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	343
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	244

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,465
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,081

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	35
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	24

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 state funds were used to increase compensation to contract attorneys and access to investigative services. In 2019 the County will continue to use funds for these purposes as well as increasing access to expert witness services.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## Okanogan County

2017 Population	42,110
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	21.8%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$42,598
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$60,058

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Okanogan County contracts with one law firm for all public defense services. The contracted firm provides representation on a portion of the cases, and subcontracts with and assigns remaining cases to local private attorneys.

Okanogan County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.78](#)). The attorney contract and subcontracts require counsel to attend annual training on criminal defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$993,211
Amount spent per capita	\$23.59

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	404
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	9.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	369

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including the Cities of Brewster, Coulee Dam, Elmer City, Okanogan, Omak, Oroville, Tanasket, Twisp, and Winthrop

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,505
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,291

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	111
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	110

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Okanogan County spent its state funding to sustain previous increases to investigative and expert services. State funds were also used to sustain additions to contract attorneys, compensation, interpretation, and ensure representation at preliminary appearance calendars. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to sustain these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Pacific County

2017 Population	21,250
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	18.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$39,895
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$33,888

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Pacific County provides indigent defense representation through a contract system. Private attorneys contract for a maximum number of cases at each court level.

Pacific County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Ordinance No. 159](#)). Contracted attorneys are required to attend a minimum of seven hours per year on training related to public defense practice.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$459,449
Amount spent per capita	\$21.62

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	269
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	12.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	270

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	605
Number of cases assigned to counsel	285

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	31
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	44

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Pacific County spent its state funding to sustain additions made to attorney levels to reduce public defense caseloads, and additional investigator and expert services. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Pend Oreille County

2017 Population	13,370
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$49,184
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$21,335

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Pend Oreille County provides public defense representation through contracts with four private attorneys. Conflict cases are assigned to list-appointed attorneys who are paid at an hourly rate.

Pend Oreille County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance (Ordinance No. 2008-4). The county public defense attorneys are required to attend approved annual attorney training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$347,562
Amount spent per capita	\$26.00

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	58
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	4.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	76

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including the Cities of Metaline, Metaline Falls, Lone, Cusick, and Newport

County misdemeanor cases filed	316
Number of cases assigned to counsel	243

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	22
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	13

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Pend Oreille County spent its state funding to provide public defense representation at arraignment calendars. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Pierce County

2017 Population	859,400
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	12.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$63,881
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$660,966

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Pierce County provides public defense representation through a county government-based agency, the Department of Assigned Counsel (DAC). DAC employees receive salary and benefits at parity with the Pierce County Prosecuting Attorney Office employees. DAC maintains felony, misdemeanor and juvenile divisions, each supervised by a senior attorney. These supervisors, along with DAC's director and chief deputy, oversee staff attorneys and are responsible for resolving client complaints. The agency contracts with outside attorneys for conflict counsel and provides investigative services through a panel of pre-approved investigators.

Web link to program information: <http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/index.aspx?NID=92>

Pierce County has adopted a public defense standards by ordinance (Ordinance No. 95-148). In addition, Pierce County DAC requires approved annual attorney training, and public defense conflict contracts require approved training and reporting of non-public defense hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$16,170,890
Amount spent per capita	\$18.82

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	4,875
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	4,595

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	9,076
Number of cases assigned to counsel	3,834

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	953
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	901

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Pierce County used its state funding to sustain increases to attorney compensation and maintain positions created in 2007 and 2008. The County plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain these positions.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## San Juan County

2017 Population	16,510
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	10.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$60,271
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$17,604

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** San Juan County delivers public defense through a contract system with two primary attorneys. The contracts use a case-point system. Conflict attorneys are appointed from a list and paid according to a published fee schedule.

San Juan County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.128](#)). The San Juan County public defense attorneys are required to attend annual training on criminal defense and report non-public defense attorney hours.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$252,148
Amount spent per capita	\$15.27

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	36
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	2.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	49

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	178
Number of cases assigned to counsel	168

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	8
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	8

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 San Juan County spent its state funding to continue previous increases to compensation, expert, interpreter, and investigative services, attorney training, and representation at preliminary appearance calendars. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Skagit County

2017 Population	124,100
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$59,263
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$138,116

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Skagit County delivers most public defense representation through the Skagit County Public Defender, a county government-based agency. The agency's director and chief deputy are responsible for the supervision of staff attorneys and resolution of client complaints. Investigative services are provided on a contract basis. Skagit County also contracts with private law firms for conflict cases and a portion of its involuntary commitment cases.

Web link to program information:

[www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PublicDefender/main.htm](http://www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PublicDefender/main.htm)

Skagit County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.36](#)). In addition, the Skagit County Public Defender agency requires approved annual attorney training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$4,370,052
Amount spent per capita	\$35.21

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,320
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	10.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,538

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,361
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,713

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	167
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	240

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Skagit County spent its state funding to continue the employment of an additional attorney and support staff. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these positions.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Skamania County

2017 Population	11,690
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$53,606
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$19,188

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Skamania County delivers Superior Court public defense representation through contracts with two law firms. The District Court cases are assigned to one contract attorney. When a conflict is identified, counsel is appointed from a list and paid on an hourly basis.

Skamania County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.90](#)). The ordinance requires public defense attorneys to attend approved annual attorney training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$153,574
Amount spent per capita	\$13.14

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	70
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	58

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court including the Cities of Stevenson and North Bonneville

County misdemeanor cases filed	281
Number of cases assigned to counsel	120

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	11
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	7

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Skamania County spent its state funding on investigator services, expert services, and interpreter services for attorney-client communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to sustain these services.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Snohomish County

2017 Population	789,400
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	8.8%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$78,020
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$478,122

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Snohomish County provides representation in most adult criminal and juvenile offender cases through a contract with the Snohomish County Public Defender Association (PDA), a private nonprofit corporation. PDA is managed by a director, an assistant director and supervisors who are responsible for attorney supervision and resolution of client complaints. PDA provides investigative services in-house. The county assigns conflict cases to a variety of contract attorneys.

Web link to county information: [snohomishcountywa.gov/199/Office-of-Public-Defense](http://snohomishcountywa.gov/199/Office-of-Public-Defense)

Snohomish County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Title 2 Chapter 2.09](#)) which incorporates, by reference, the Standards for Public Defense Services adopted in 1989 by the Washington Defender Association.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$9,763,314
Amount spent per capita	\$12.37

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	3,302
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	4.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,778

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	7,411
Number of cases assigned to counsel	3,044

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	638
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	684

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 state funds were used to add a felony supervisor position to PDA. In 2019 the County will use the funds to add an additional investigator and additional attorney resources to reduce public defense caseloads.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## Spokane County

2017 Population	499,800
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	15.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$52,159
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$519,537

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Public defense services are provided through two county agencies: the Spokane County Public Defender handles most Superior and District court cases, and Counsel for Defense handles the majority of felony conflict cases and juvenile offender cases. Employees are compensated at parity with county prosecutors and staff. Each agency director is responsible for attorney supervision and resolution of client complaints. The Spokane County Public Defender contracts with private attorneys to handle felony cases conflicted from both agencies. Misdemeanor conflicts are handled through an inter-local agreement with the City of Spokane Public Defender.

Web link to program information: [wa-spokanecounty.civicplus.com/459/Public-Defender](http://wa-spokanecounty.civicplus.com/459/Public-Defender)

Spokane County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 1.17A](#)). The Spokane County public defense agencies require approved annual attorney training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$9,588,952
Amount spent per capita	\$19.19

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	4,653
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	9.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	4,211

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	4,370
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,431

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	670
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	868

**Use of State Funds:** State funds are used to assist in keeping staff attorneys' caseloads within the limits established by the Supreme Court. Specifically, grant funds provide for four full-time attorneys in the felony unit of the Spokane County Public Defender. The state funds will continue to support these positions in 2019.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Stevens County

2017 Population	44,510
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	15.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,272
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$45,145

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Stevens County provides public defense representation through numerous contracts with private attorneys to represent indigent clients in District, Superior and Juvenile Courts. Conflict cases at all court levels are handled through list appointments. The county uses a case weighting policy adopted in 2018 for purposes of measuring caseloads.

Stevens County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance (Ordinance No. 2008-02). The Stevens County public defense contractors are required to attend approved annual attorney training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$641,114
Amount spent per capita	\$14.40

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	371
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.3
Number of cases assigned to counsel	314

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	891
Number of cases assigned to counsel	432

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	52
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	46

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Stevens County spent its state funding on public defense services at preliminary appearance calendars. The county intends to use its state funds in 2019 to continue preliminary appearance services.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Thurston County

2017 Population	276,900
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	11.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$66,113
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$260,605

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Thurston County provides public defense representation through a county government-based agency – Thurston County Public Defense (TCPD). TCPD staff are compensated at parity with the county prosecutor’s office. Conflict cases are assigned to contract attorneys. TCPD employs a director, two Senior Defense Attorneys, and one Defense Attorney III to assist in the supervision of staff and resolution of client complaints.

Web link to program information: [www.thurstoncountywa.gov/pd](http://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/pd)

Thurston County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 10.100](#)), and requires all public defense attorneys to comply with required annual training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$5,782,283
Amount spent per capita	\$20.88

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,880
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	6.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,938

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed (excluding City of Tumwater cases)	2,778
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,568

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	504
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	428

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Thurston County spent its state funding to maintain caseload reductions and to increase the availability of investigative and other expert services to public defenders. The county intends to continue using state funds in 2019 to ensure compliance with the Supreme Court Standards for Indigent Defense Services, to support attorneys’ requests for experts and investigators, represent indigent clients at all critical stages of a criminal case, and fund interpreter services for attorney-client communications.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Wahkiakum County

2017 Population	4,030
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.9%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$49,508
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$12,503

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Wahkiakum County delivers public defense representation for all felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile offender cases through list appointment. Private attorneys on the court’s list are not under contract although they have agreed to accept appointments and are compensated at an established hourly rate.

Wahkiakum County has adopted a public defense ordinance (Chapter 2.144). All public defense attorneys are required to attend annual training relating to criminal defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$63,062
Amount spent per capita	\$15.65

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	21
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	19

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	172
Number of cases assigned to counsel	91

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	8
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	2.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	10

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Wahkiakum County used state funds to maintain reductions to attorney caseloads, provide representation at some preliminary appearance calendars and pay for interpreter services for attorney-client communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 for the same purposes.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Walla Walla County

2017 Population	61,400
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$52,630
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$60,601

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Walla Walla County delivers public defense representation through a contract system. Private attorneys contract with the county to provide representation to indigent clients in felony, misdemeanor, and/or juvenile cases.

Walla Walla County has adopted local public defense standards (Resolution No. 04335). All public defense attorneys are required to attend annual training relating to criminal defense.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$867,686
Amount spent per capita	\$14.13

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	363
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	5.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	317

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed (including cities of College Place and Walla Walla)	1,604
Number of cases assigned to counsel (county cases only)	282

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	112
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	119

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Walla Walla County spent its state funding to sustain increases to public defense attorney compensation, provide public defense services at most preliminary appearance calendars, utilize investigator and expert services, and procure interpreter services for attorney-client interviews and other necessary communications. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Whatcom County

2017 Population	216,300
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	15.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$56,419
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$194,550

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Whatcom County provides public defense representation through the Whatcom County Public Defender, a county agency. Public Defender employees are compensated at parity with the Whatcom County Prosecuting Attorney Office employees. The agency director is responsible for supervision and the resolution of client complaints. The agency employs in-house investigative staff. The County also contracts with private attorneys, and conflict attorneys are appointed from a list.

Web link to program information: [www.co.whatcom.wa.us/311/Public-Defender](http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/311/Public-Defender)

Whatcom County has adopted local public defense standards ([Chapter 2.09](#)). The county public defense agency requires attorneys to annually attend training relating to public defense. All attorneys are required to adhere to standards of conduct established by the Washington State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$4,230,965
Amount spent per capita	\$19.56

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	1,651
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	7.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,574

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,178
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,590

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	192
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	233

**Use of State Funds:** Since inception of the state funding program, Whatcom County has spent its allocation on two deputy public defense attorney positions, and plans to continue doing so in 2019.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Whitman County

2017 Population	48,640
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	27.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$41,574
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$41,915

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Whitman County delivers public defense representation through a contract system with three private law firms.

Whitman County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.07](#)).

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$334,895
Amount spent per capita	\$6.89

#### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	217
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	4.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	186

#### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	1,186
Number of cases assigned to counsel	371

#### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	19
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	0.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	35

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Whitman County spent its state funding to sustain increases to public defense attorney compensation. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to maintain this improvement.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Yakima County

2017 Population	253,000
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	19.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,470
RCW 10.101 distribution for use in 2018	\$245,332

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Yakima County delivers public defense representation through the Yakima County Department of Assigned Counsel (DAC), a county government-based agency. The agency's director and senior staff attorneys are responsible for attorney supervision and resolution of client complaints. DAC also administers attorney contracts and panels of private attorneys who provide both overflow and conflict coverage. DAC handles investigative services through in-house and contract investigators, who are also available to contract counsel. Interpreter services are available through an approved list of providers managed by DAC.

Web link to program information: [www.yakimacounty.us/1662/Assigned-Counsel](http://www.yakimacounty.us/1662/Assigned-Counsel)

Yakima County has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Ordinance 10-2007](#)). The Yakima County DAC requires attorneys to annually attend public defense training.

### 2017 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$5,030,370
Amount spent per capita	\$19.88

### Adult Felony

Adult Superior Court criminal cases filed	2,206
Adult Superior Court criminal cases per 1,000 population	8.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,933

### Adult Misdemeanor – County District Court

County misdemeanor cases filed	3,501
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,591

### Juvenile Offender

Juvenile offender cases filed	441
Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population	1.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	462

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 like previous years, Yakima County used state funds to maintain reductions to caseloads. This has included adding an attorney to juvenile cases, increasing contract compensation, and appearing at preliminary appearances in Juvenile Court. The county plans to use its state funds in 2019 to continue these improvements.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## Municipal Public Defense Services

Municipalities are responsible for ensuring that all indigent persons charged by the city receive constitutionally sufficient representation. Many cities contract with counties to provide this service, capitalizing on already-existing public defense systems. One major city has an in-house public defense agency, staffed with attorneys, investigators, and supervisors. In most other locations private attorneys and law firms bid for public defense contracts, which are frequently overseen by city administrators or their designees.

In recent years Washington cities have taken steps to increase oversight of public defense services to ensure that indigent defendants receive quality representation. In response to the 2013 decision issued in [Wilbur, et. al., v. City of Mounty Vernon, et. al, No. C11-1100RSL \(W.D. Wash.\)](#), cities often require contract public defense attorneys to submit monthly or quarterly reports reflecting various case-related activities and case outcomes. Case-related activities include but are not limited to motion practice, trials, use of experts and investigators, case outcomes, and amount of time spent on various tasks. These reports help to identify whether attorneys are taking active steps to investigate and challenge cases, and develop representational relationships with their clients.

Attorneys also frequently submit reports to their contracting jurisdictions detailing current caseloads. These reports assist in tracking whether attorneys are approaching or exceeding the caseload limits established by the Washington Supreme Court. Fully-supported attorneys with full-time misdemeanor caseloads should have no more than 400 new case assignments per year. Alternatively, in jurisdictions that have adopted a case weighting system, the annual limit is 300 case weights. In 2013 OPD developed a [model misdemeanor case weighting policy](#) to serve as a template for jurisdictions that choose to case weight.

CASES APPOINTED			
New Filings			
Post Conviction			
Special			
CLIENT CONTACT			
Out of Court Meetings/Phone Calls/Emails			
Jail Visits			
MOTIONS PRACTICE			
Motions			
DISPOSITIONS			
Deferred Prosecution			
SOC/Pre-Trial Diversion Agreements			
Compromise of Misdemeanors			
Plead as Amended (reduction of charges and/or dismissing counts)			
Plead as Charged/Stipulated Facts Trial			
Dismissals			
FTA's			
TRIALS		SET	TRIED
Bench Trial			
Jury Trial			
FTA's			
RESOURCES UTILIZED			
Expert Consulted			
Immigration Case Assistance (WDA)			
Interpreter (out of court)			
Investigator			
Referred for Mental Health/Competency Evaluation			
Social Worker			
COMPLAINTS			
Complaint Forms Received from Clients			
Complaints Filed with the WSBA			
TRAINING (in hours)			
WDA			
WACDL			
Other			

OPD manages a competitive grant program pursuant to [RCW 10.101.080](#) whereby cities may receive state funding for implementing improvements. State funds can be used for public defense expenses associated with, but not limited to:

- Additional expert services such as investigators, social workers, interpreters, or expert witnesses;
- Creating a public defense office;
- Quality-control monitoring;
- Increased attorney compensation;
- Provision of public defense representation at first appearance calendars;
- Additional attorneys;
- Evaluation of defendants for sentencing options; and/or
- Training.

State funds may not be used to supplant pre-existing public defense expenses, indigency screening, or local government expenses incurred by persons other than public defense service providers.

In 2018 OPD provided public defense improvement grants exceeding \$1 million to 30 cities, including a two-city collaboration. The following pages provide summaries of public defense data in those cities such as expenditures and appointments, general descriptions of their public defense services, and steps taken in compliance with the funding requirements set forth in [Chapter 10.101 RCW](#). Given that the cities submitted their applications for 2018 funds during calendar year 2017, their annual data reflects costs and cases in the preceding year, 2016. [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) provide details on the data sources, terminology, and methodology used for the City Reports.

## City of Aberdeen

2016 Population	16,335
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	23.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$40,702
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$25,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$200,000
Amount spent per capita	\$12.24
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,483
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	90.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	903

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Aberdeen delivers public defense services through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary firm which provides representation on all non-conflict public defense cases. The remaining cases are assigned to local private attorneys who are paid on a per-case basis. The city has adopted local public defense standards (Resolution No. 2015-02), and has adopted a case weighting policy for purposes of calculating attorney caseloads.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Aberdeen received its first public defense improvement grant in 2017, and since then funds have been used to provide defense counsel for indigent defendants at noncustodial preliminary appearance calendars.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Airway Heights

2016 Population	6,523
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$49,884
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$24,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$64,961
Amount spent per capita	\$9.96
City misdemeanor cases filed	684
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	104.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	361

### Administration of Public Defense Services:

The City of Airway Heights delivers public defense services through a contract system. Two primary firms represent the majority of indigent defendants. The city also has an interlocal agreement with the Spokane County Public Defender's office to provide services for defendants who appear in-custody in the county District Court on non-city court days.

The City of Airways Heights adopted a public defense ordinance in 2016, [Chapter 2.33](#). The contract for public defense services requires the attorneys to attend seven hours of public defense training annually.

### Use of State Funds:

The city used its state grant funds in 2018 for adding an attorney to reduce caseloads and increase attorney compensation. In addition, funds ensured that defendants were represented by counsel at preliminary appearances.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Battle Ground

2016 Population	18,987
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	10.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$64,888
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$15,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$76,944
Amount spent per capita	\$4.05
City misdemeanor cases filed	701
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	36.9
Number of cases assigned to counsel	530

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Public defense representation in the City of Battle Ground is provided through contracts with six attorneys. The city has adopted public defense standards by resolution (Resolution No. 12-06) which incorporates by reference the Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Indigent Defense Services.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the City of Battle Ground used state funds to sustain increases to contract attorney compensation. This increase has helped the city compete for quality attorneys in light of caseload limits and higher compensation rates payed by nearby jurisdictions. In addition, the city used grant funds to support defense investigatory services, fund interpreter services for attorney-client communications, and to reimburse the cost of training for public defense attorneys.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Bellingham

2016 Population	84,462
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	21.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,886
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$40,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$802,667
Amount spent per capita	\$9.50
City misdemeanor cases filed	2,909
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	34.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,036

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Bellingham delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary law firm, Bellingham Assigned Counsel (BAC), to handle the cases in Bellingham Municipal Court. BAC and the Whatcom County Public Defender have a contract to exchange representation for conflict cases.

The City of Bellingham has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.16.090](#)) which incorporates by reference the Washington State Bar Association’s Standards for Public Defense Services.

**Use of State Funds:** The city used its 2018 grant funding to sustain previous grant-funded improvements of providing attorneys at the in-custody preliminary appearance calendar and the out-of-custody arraignment calendar, and interpreter services to attorney-client interviews and communications.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Black Diamond

2016 Population	4,321
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	8.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$75,880
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$4,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$31,500
Amount spent per capita	\$7.29
City misdemeanor cases filed	143
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	33.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	60

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Black Diamond delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary law firm, and conflict cases are assigned to additional attorneys who are compensated on a per-case basis. The City of Black Diamond has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 9.09](#)).

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Black Diamond received its first public defense grant in 2018. Funds were used for additional investigator and expert services, increasing public defense compensation, and funding interpreters for attorney-client communications.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Bremerton

2016 Population	39,388
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	18.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$48,757
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$17,062

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$312,734
Amount spent per capita	\$7.94
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,289
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	32.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	987

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Bremerton delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary law firm to handle the eligible cases in Bremerton Municipal Court. Conflict attorneys are appointed from a list and are paid a flat fee for each case. The court provides office space within its facility for attorneys to meet confidentially with clients.

The city has adopted public defense standards by resolution (Resolution No. 3221). Attorneys are required to participate in annual training relating to public defense and report non-public defense attorney hours.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 Bremerton continued to use state funds to sustain a variety of improvements to public defense services. Attorneys are present at all arraignment hearings, increased compensation has helped to reduce attorney turnover, and the city used state funds to fund investigators and interpreters for attorney-client communications. In addition, the city reimbursed a public defense attorney's expenses for training.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## City of Cheney

2016 Population	11,479
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	38.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$34,103
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$15,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$49,200
Amount spent per capita	\$4.29
City misdemeanor cases filed	455
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	39.6
Number of cases assigned to counsel	208

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Cheney delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary attorney to handle the cases in Cheney Municipal Court. Conflict attorneys are appointed from a list and are paid a flat fee for each case.

The city has adopted an ordinance with local public defense standards ([Chapter 2.33](#)). The city has also adopted OPD's Model Public Defense Case Weighting Policy for purposes of weighting public defense caseloads.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the city used State funds to continue providing a public defender at preliminary appearance calendars. The public defender also visits in-custody defendants at the jail prior to their court date and arrives early for hearings to meet with defendants to prepare paperwork and speak to the prosecutor before court begins. Funds were also used for increased attorney compensation, investigator and expert services, and interpreters for attorney-client communications.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Granger

2016 Population	3,489
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	29.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,232
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$19,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$20,200
Amount spent per capita	\$5.79
City misdemeanor cases filed	93
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	26.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	90

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Granger delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary attorney, and assigns conflict cases to additional attorneys on a flat fee basis.

The city has adopted an ordinance establishing standards for public defense services (Ordinance No. 1228). The contract attorneys are required to attend annual training on public defense, and to report hours billed for non-public defense attorney hours.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the city used state funds for the improvement of public defense services. Funds were used to increase public defender compensation, assist with costs of conflict counsel, and to pay interpreter costs for attorney-client communications. These improvements have helped the city to contract with and retain qualified counsel.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Hoquiam

2016 Population	8,434
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	19.6%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$40,301
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$25,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$86,989
Amount spent per capita	\$10.31
City misdemeanor cases filed	679
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	80.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	317

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Hoquiam delivers public defense services through a contract system. The city contracts with two primary attorneys for public defense cases, and one attorney for representation at preliminary appearances. The city has adopted local public defense standards (Resolution No. 2013 - 24)

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Hoquiam received its first public defense improvement grant in 2017, and since then funds have been used to provide defense counsel for indigent defendants at preliminary appearance calendars, provide interpreter services for attorney-client communications, and reimburse some training costs for defense counsel.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Kelso

2016 Population	11,871
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	28.7%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$35,680
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$60,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$141,052
Amount spent per capita	\$11.88
City misdemeanor cases filed	671
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	56.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	562

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Kelso delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary law firm to represent indigent defendants. Conflict cases are assigned to attorneys who are paid on an hourly basis.

The city has adopted local standards for public defense services (Resolution No. 14-1123) which incorporate by reference the Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Indigent Defense Services. The contract with the primary public defense firm requires attorneys to attend at least seven hours of public defense training annually, and attorneys must report hours billed annually for nonpublic defense legal services. The attorneys are also required to maintain records detailing their caseloads, dispositions, motion practices, and use of investigation services.

**Use of State Funds:** State funds were used in 2018 to sustain previous increases to the number of attorneys representing indigent defendants, thereby keeping attorneys' caseloads within the limits established by the Washington Supreme Court. In addition, the City of Kelso used grant funds to begin providing public defense representation at all in- and out-of-custody preliminary appearance calendars. Public defense attorneys were also reimbursed for some expenses relating to criminal defense training.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Lake Stevens and City of Arlington Partnership

2016 Combined Population	49,101
Average percent below poverty level 2013-2017	9.2%
Average 2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$76,645
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$25,000

### 2016 Statistics

Combined amount spent on public defense	\$322,263
Combined amount spent per capita	\$6.56
Combined city misdemeanor cases filed	1,145
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 of combined population	23.3
Combined number of cases assigned to counsel	877

**Administration of Public Defense Services, and Use of State Funds:** The Cities of Lake Stevens and Arlington have adopted local standards for public defense services (Arlington Resolution No. 2014-017, and Lake Stevens Resolution No. 2014-14). They contract with the same law firm to handle all non-conflict public defense cases, and both cities' cases are heard in Marysville Municipal Court. The firm employs staff attorneys, supervisors, an investigator, and beginning in 2017 with an award of state funds, a social worker. The cities jointly applied for state funds to expand public defense services by adding a social work component to the defense team. The social worker assists clients by securing mental, alcohol and drug evaluations, obtaining treatment beds, helping to find housing or safe shelter, and following up with clients to ensure compliance with court-ordered requirements. Grant funds were used in 2018 to continue funding this position.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Lakewood

2016 Population	59,489
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	19.3%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$47,636
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$40,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$554,654
Amount spent per capita	\$5.21*
City misdemeanor cases filed	2,622
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	40.6*
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,081

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Lakewood delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with one primary law firm to represent indigent defendants, and with additional law firms to handle conflict cases.

The city has adopted a resolution establishing standards for public defense services ([Resolution No. 2014-20](#)) which incorporates by reference the Washington Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense per Rule 3.1 of the Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Lakewood used state funds in 2018 to allow the primary public defense attorney team to attend a statewide public defense conference and to expand access to investigative services. Grant funds also supported a part-time social worker who collaborated with the public defense team to connect clients with local services, treatment, and resources.

\* The City of Lakewood provides municipal court and public defense services for the Cities of University Place and DuPont, and the Town of Steilacoom. The per capita data is based on a combination of those jurisdictions and the City of Lakewood.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Longview

2016 Population	36,720
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	23.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$38,689
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$81,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$621,344
Amount spent per capita	\$16.92
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,841
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	50.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,584

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Longview contracts with a private, five-attorney law firm to provide most public defense representation. Conflict cases are assigned to a panel of additional attorneys who are compensated on an hourly basis.

The city has adopted an ordinance establishing standards for public defense services ([Chapter 2.19](#)). All attorneys providing public defense services are required to attend at least seven hours of public defense training annually.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 state grant funds were spent in a variety of ways to enhance public defense services. Attorneys received reimbursement for costs related to attending public defense conferences and obtaining training materials, attorneys had increased access to investigators, funds covered costs for obtaining medical records, and attorney compensation was increased to aid in attorney retention.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Medical Lake

2016 Population	4,931
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.8%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$50,441
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$2,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$12,000
Amount spent per capita	\$2.43
City misdemeanor cases filed	Unknown
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	Unknown
Number of cases assigned to counsel	37

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Medical Lake contracts with one attorney to handle its primary public defense services, and conflicts are assigned to additional attorneys who are paid on a per-case basis. All Medical Lake cases are heard in Cheney Municipal Court. The City of Medical Lake has adopted Ordinance No. 1054 relating to public defense caseloads

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 state grant funds were used to increase compensation for defense counsel. Due to this increase, counsel is present at all preliminary appearance hearings, arraignments, and subsequent hearings. The public defender comes early to meet with clients who are provisionally appointed, meets with incarcerated clients at the jail prior to transport, and meets with clients at Eastern State Hospital prior to hearings and during RCW 10.77 competency and capacity evaluations.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## City of Olympia

2016 Population	49,608
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	18.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$55,539
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$69,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$374,975
Amount spent per capita	\$7.56
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,132
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	22.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	732
Number of case credits, which also includes representation at arraignment and community court	1,290

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Olympia employs a Public Defense Coordinator to oversee the quality of public defense services. The coordinator recruits and contracts with private defense attorneys to represent indigent defendants, monitors attorneys' compliance with state standards and performance guidelines, reviews motions for non-attorney services in criminal cases, and responds to client complaints.

The City of Olympia has adopted a resolution to establish standards for public defense (Resolution No. M-1809). Contracted attorneys are required to annually attend training related to public defense practice. In addition, they must provide the city with detailed reports on matters such as case dispositions, time spent on cases, and private practice caseloads.

**Use of State Funds:** The city used its state grant funds in 2018 in a variety of ways to improve public defense. Similar to previous years, grant funds helped the city increase compensation for contract attorneys, cover costs associated with attending public defense-related trainings, and increase access to investigators. Additionally in 2018 the City of Olympia began using grant funds to expand public defense representation to include a social services component. The city began employing a part-time social worker who works jointly with the contract public defense attorneys to connect clients to services, treatment, and resources.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Pasco

2016 Population	68,567
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	16.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$59,969
Grant funds used by the City in 2018	\$4,533

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$204,941
Amount spent per capita	\$2.99
City misdemeanor cases filed	2,504
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	36.5
Number of cases assigned to counsel	914

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Pasco contracts with one attorney to coordinate and oversee local public defense services. The city also contracts with three additional attorneys who work almost full-time representing indigent defendants. Conflict cases are assigned to additional attorneys who are paid on a per-case basis.

The City of Pasco has adopted local public defense standards ([Resolution No. 3616](#)). The public defense attorneys are required to attend approved training and report hours billed for non-public defense legal services.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Pasco used grant funds in 2018 to pay for costs associated with registration and travel for public defense attorney training.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Port Orchard

2016 Population	13,265
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$67,750
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$14,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$126,108
Amount spent per capita	\$9.51
City misdemeanor cases filed	775
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	58.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	482

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Port Orchard contracts with one multi-attorney firm to provide primary public defense services. Conflict of interest cases are assigned to additional attorneys who are compensated on an hourly basis. The City of Port Orchard has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 9.09](#)).

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the City of Port Orchard used state grant funds to sustain previous grant-funded improvements: additional attorneys to reduce caseloads, and increased compensation. The firm that provides primary public defense representation previously increased attorneys designated for Port Orchard Municipal Court from one to two, including additional coverage at preliminary hearings and in-custody hearings. In addition, attorneys who handle conflict cases continue to be paid at a higher hourly rate. This rate increase has helped the city recruit and retain quality attorneys.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Shelton

2016 Population	9,832
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	24.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$39,072
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$54,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$87,849
Amount spent per capita	\$8.94
City misdemeanor cases filed	611
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	62.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	524

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Shelton delivers public defense representation by contracting with a multi-attorney law firm. When a case presents a conflict for the firm, the court assigns it to one of several attorneys who are compensated at an hourly rate.

The City of Shelton has adopted a Public Defense Standards Ordinance ([Chapter 2.96](#)). The city's public defense attorneys are required to attend approved annual training.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Shelton has received state grant funds since 2012. During that time, the city has contracted with a sufficient number of attorneys and increased compensation to ensure that they maintain caseloads consistent with the Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense. In addition, the city compensates attorneys to represent defendants at all in-custody preliminary hearings and arraignments.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Spokane

2016 Population	212,078
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	19.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$44,768
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$92,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$2,888,783
Amount spent per capita	\$13.62
City misdemeanor cases filed	5,326
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	25.1
Number of cases assigned to counsel	3,595

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Spokane delivers public defense representation through a city public defender agency. The City of Spokane Public Defender Office has a director, 19 attorneys, and an investigator. The city and the Spokane County Public Defender's Office have an inter-local agreement to provide representation for each other's conflict cases.

The City of Spokane has adopted a public defense ordinance ([Chapter 03.11.010](#)). The City of Spokane Public Defender Office pays for and requires attorneys to attend at least seven hours of public defense training annually.

**Use of State Funds:** The city has continued to use state grant funds to provide a public defender at daily inmate first appearance hearings and weekly arraignment and bench warrant recall dockets. The city has also used state grant funds to increase investigator services, and reimburse some training costs for staff attorneys. New to 2018, state grant funds have also been spent on a Rule 9 legal intern to specifically assist clients on reducing legal financial obligations.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Spokane Valley

2016 Population	93,322
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.1%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$48,015
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$20,300

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$649,831
Amount spent per capita	\$6.96
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,682
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	18.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,702

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Spokane Valley contracts for public defense services exclusively with the Spokane County Public Defender's Office, which employs full-time staff attorneys, investigators, and support staff. Employees are compensated at parity with Spokane County Prosecuting Attorney Office employees.

The city has adopted local public defense standards by resolution (Resolution No. 15-006), and requires that all attorneys assigned to represent defendants in municipal cases attend at least seven hours of public defense training annually.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 state grant funds were used to help offset the increased costs for two additional misdemeanor attorneys, which were hired to help comply with caseload limits required by the Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Sunnyside

2016 Population	16,217
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	25.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$40,058
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$50,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$281,950
Amount spent per capita	\$17.39
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,252
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	77.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	785

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Sunnyside contracts with four attorneys to represent indigent defendants. Counsel is also provided at all in- and out-of-custody first appearance hearings. The city has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 2.42](#)), which requires attorneys to meet training, supervision, monitoring and evaluation standards set by the Washington State Bar Association and the Washington State Defender Association.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Sunnyside used state funds to sustain the increase to the number of attorneys representing public defense clients, in order to ensure compliance with mandatory caseload limits. Funds were also used to provide interpreter services for attorney-client communications.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Tacoma

2016 Population	205,602
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	17.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$55,506
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$48,700

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$1,869,460
Amount spent per capita	\$9.09
City misdemeanor cases filed	3,645
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	17.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel	2,618

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Tacoma delivers public defense representation through an interlocal agreement with the Pierce County Department of Assigned Counsel (DAC), the county government-based public defender agency. DAC employees receive salary and benefits in parity with the Pierce County Prosecuting Attorney Office employees. The agency contracts with outside attorneys for conflict counsel and provides investigative services through a panel of pre-approved investigators.

Pierce County has adopted public defense standards by resolution ([Resolution No. 39076](#)) that is followed in DAC's public defense representation in Tacoma Municipal Court. The public defense attorneys are required to attend seven hours of OPD-approved training annually.

**Use of State Funds:** During 2018 the city used its state grant funds to help fund staff salaries and benefits for providing indigent defense representation at preliminary appearance calendars in Tacoma Municipal Court.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.



## City of Tukwila

2016 Population	19,878
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	21.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$51,318
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$37,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$462,135
Amount spent per capita	\$23.25
City misdemeanor cases filed	1,539
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	77.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	1,140

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Tukwila delivers public defense representation through a contract system with one primary law firm with multiple attorneys. Conflict cases are assigned by the court to additional attorneys who are paid on a per-case basis.

The City of Tukwila has adopted public defense standards by ordinance ([Chapter 2.70.050](#)). The public defense attorneys are required to attend approved training annually, and report hours billed for non-public defense legal services.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the city used its state grant funds for investigation services, interpreters for attorney-client communications, increased compensation for conflict counsel, and case management services to assist defendants in connecting with social services resources and treatment.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Union Gap

2016 Population	6,125
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	29.2%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$38,667
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$40,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$143,450
Amount spent per capita	\$23.42
City misdemeanor cases filed	854
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	139.4
Number of cases assigned to counsel	720

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Union Gap delivers primary public defense representation services through one full-time contract attorney and several part-time contract attorneys. The City of Union Gap has adopted public defense standards by resolution (Resolution No. 14-37) which incorporates by reference the Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Indigent Defense Services, and the decision of *Wilbur v. Mt. Vernon*.

**Use of State Funds:** Union Gap used state funds in 2018 to sustain increases to the number of contract public defense attorneys and to increase attorney compensation, both of which have contributed to lowering attorneys' caseloads.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Vancouver

2016 Population	169,982
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	14.0%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$55,593
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$57,166

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$1,243,763
Amount spent per capita	\$7.32
City misdemeanor cases filed	3,861
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	22.7
Number of cases assigned to counsel (includes probation violations)	4,249

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** Public defense representation for the City of Vancouver is provided through a contract system. The city has one primary defense contract with a multi-attorney law firm, as well as contracts with additional firms to provide representation in conflict cases. The city also contracts with Clark County for representation in a limited number of Mental Health Court cases.

The City of Vancouver has adopted a public defense standards ordinance (M-3927). The city requires attorneys to attend approved annual training and report their non-public defense attorney hours.

**Use of State Funds:** The City of Vancouver increased its public defense budget in 2015 by 79.4% to ensure that public defense attorney caseloads are within the limits set by the Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense, and that public defense attorneys are compensated at levels closer to the prosecuting attorneys. In 2018 the city used its state grant funds for .5 of an FTE at the primary public defense firm, and to offset some costs relating to attorney training.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Westport

2016 Population	2,124
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	23.5%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$37,600
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$5,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$15,000
Amount spent per capita	\$7.06
City misdemeanor cases filed	280
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	131.8
Number of cases assigned to counsel	120

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Westport delivers public defense services through a contract system. One attorney is on contract to represent all non-conflict indigent defendants. The city has a public defense services resolution which incorporates, by reference, the Washington State Bar Association's Standards for Indigent Defense Services, and the decision in *Wilbur, et al v. Mt. Vernon* (Resolution No. 850).

**Use of State Funds:** State grant funds were used in 2018 to sustain previous increases to attorney compensation and fund interpreter services for attorney-client meetings.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Yakima

2016 Population	93,338
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	20.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$42,092
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$93,500

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$953,550
Amount spent per capita	\$10.22
City misdemeanor cases filed	3,178
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	34.0
Number of cases assigned to counsel (includes probation violations)	5,128

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Yakima delivers public defense representation through a contract system. The city contracts with two multi-attorney law firms to represent the majority of public defense clients. An additional law firm provides representation at an hourly rate for conflict cases. The City of Yakima has adopted a public defense standards ordinance ([Chapter 1.64](#)). Contracted attorneys are required to attend approved annual training and report their non-public defense attorney hours.

**Use of State Funds:** In 2018 the city maintained previous increases to public defense staffing, to ensure that attorneys' caseloads comply with the limits established by the Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense. State grant funds contributed to costs associated with increased public defense attorneys, representation at arraignment, interpreter and investigative services.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.  
See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## City of Yelm

2016 Population	8,066
Percent below poverty level 2013-2017	13.4%
2013-2017 estimated median household income	\$57,901
Competitive Grant awarded for use in 2018	\$25,000

### 2016 Statistics

Amount spent on public defense	\$16,000
Amount spent per capita	\$1.98
City misdemeanor cases filed	703
Total misdemeanors per 1,000 population	87.2
Number of cases assigned to counsel	228

**Administration of Public Defense Services:** The City of Yelm delivers public defense services through a contract system. One attorney is on contract to represent all non-conflict indigent defendants, and a second attorney handles conflict cases. The city has adopted public defense standards (Ordinance No. 985).

**Use of State Funds:** State grant funds were used in 2018 to increase attorney compensation.

See [Appendix A](#) for the data sources and calculation methodologies.

See [Appendix B](#) for glossary of terms.

## Appendix A: Methodology and Data Reporting for County and City Reports

In preparing the county and city data reports, OPD used information submitted as part of each jurisdiction's application for grant funding as well as data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) [Caseload Reports](#). OPD contacted the counties and cities to clarify and augment data where necessary. County and city staff were gracious and generous with their time during this process, and the reports would not have been possible without their help.

Because of the individualized nature of Washington's local public defense systems, making comparisons is challenging. However, county and city defense contracts along with other data included in the funding applications submitted pursuant to Chapter 10.101 RCW yield important information about actual public defense practice in Washington.

**2017 Data in the County Reports:** The County Reports present data on funding and caseload levels in each of the thirty-eight counties that participate in the Chapter 10.101 RCW funding program. The data contained in these County Reports reflect the figures reported in the 2018 applications for 2019 funding. Because these applications were submitted in August 2018, the data reflects public defense assignments and expenses in 2017.

**2016 Data in the City Reports:** The City Reports, on the other hand, reflect public defense data from 2016. The Cities profiled on these pages applied for Chapter 10.101 RCW funds in 2017 in order to receive funds in 2018. They submitted applications to OPD in July 2017, which reported 2016 data on public defense assignments and expenses.

**Counting Cases and Expenses:** The processes used for calculating public defense caseloads vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. There is no standard method; systems differ, sometimes even within individual jurisdictions. Some are based on "points" or "credits" based on compensation rates rather than cases, while others assign differing values to certain case types based on case weighting policies.

**Discrepancies in Data:** In comparing case filings with public defense appointments, it is important to keep in mind that these figures are reported from different sources, and may have limitations for purposes of identifying public defense appointment rates. All case filings are based on data contained in the Caseload Reports and reflect cases filed in courts in the stated year. However, public defense attorneys may be appointed to cases that were filed in previous years. Public defense appointments may also apply to situations that do not necessarily reflect new case filings, such as representation of a witness, or representing a client who had been on warrant status for an extended period.

The number of filings in District and Municipal Courts may be overrepresentations of the number of actual cases stemming from the same factual basis due to the courts' case management system. In that system, charges are organized by three categories: DUI, other traffic offenses, and non-traffic offenses. Therefore, cases containing charges from more than one category may be counted as multiple filings.

## Appendix B: Glossary for County/City Reports

### COUNTY PROFILE

2017 population: Total county population as reported in the Washington State Office of Financial Management April 1, 2017--[Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties publication](#).

Percent below poverty level: Percent of individuals in the county population below the federal poverty level as reported by the [U.S. Census Bureau – American FactFinder](#).

Median household income: Median household income as reported by the [U.S. Census Bureau – American FactFinder](#).

2018 Chapter 10.101 RCW distribution: The county's allocation of the Chapter 10.101 RCW funds appropriation as determined by the distribution formula contained in [RCW 10.101.070](#).

#### I. 2017 Statistics

1. Amount spent for public defense: The county-reported total dollar amount spent for public defense representation during 2017 in annual applications submitted to OPD for state funds. In jurisdictions where counties also provide public defense services for municipal cases, municipal costs were subtracted (if municipal amounts were reported to OPD).
2. Amount spent per capita: The county-reported total dollar amount spent for public defense representation divided by the total county population. **Caution:** The amount spent per capita is not directly comparable county to county. This per capita amount is influenced by a number of variables including geography, the number of cases filed, the number of major cases filed, local attorney availability, the county's poverty rate, and case filing rates.

#### II. Adult Felony

1. Adult Superior Court cases filed: The number of new adult Superior Court cases filed during 2017 as reported in the [Superior Court 2017 Annual Caseload Report](#). The number of filings does not include appeals from lower courts and non-charges.
2. Adult Superior Court cases per 1,000 population: The number of new adult Superior Court cases filed divided by the county population as expressed in thousands.
3. Number of new cases assigned to counsel: The county-reported number of new adult Superior Court cases assigned to public defense counsel during 2017 as reported by counties in their Chapter 10.101 RCW grant applications.



### III. Adult Misdemeanor

1. County misdemeanor cases filed: The number of new (non-probation violation) District Court cases filed during 2017 as reported in the [Courts of Limited Jurisdiction 2016 Annual Caseload Report](#). The total listed is the sum of DUI, Other Traffic, and Non-Traffic misdemeanor filings. In some jurisdictions, this figure is a combination of both county and municipal court filings.
2. Number of cases assigned to counsel by county: The county-reported number of new adult District Court cases assigned to public defense counsel during 2016 as reported by counties in their Chapter 10.101 RCW grant applications. In some jurisdictions, this includes a combination of county and municipal cases.

### IV. Juvenile Offender

1. Juvenile offender cases filed: The number of new (non-probation violation) juvenile offender cases filed during 2017 as reported in the [Superior Court 2016 Annual Caseload Report](#). The number of filings does not include non-charges.
2. Juvenile offender cases per 1,000 population: The total number of new juvenile offender cases filed during 2017 divided by the county population as expressed in thousands.
3. Number of cases assigned to counsel: The county-reported number of new juvenile offender cases assigned to public defense counsel during 2017.

## CITY PROFILE

2016 population: Total city population as reported in the Washington State Office of Financial Management April 1, 2016 - [Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties publication](#).

Percent below poverty level: Percent of city population below the federal poverty level as reported by the [U.S. Census Bureau – American FactFinder](#).

Median household income: Median household income as reported by the [U.S. Census Bureau – American FactFinder](#).

2018 Competitive Grant Award: The city's grant funding from the state as determined through a competitive application process pursuant to [RCW 10.101.080](#). The cities received distributions in January 2018, and were used during calendar year 2018.

### I. 2016 Statistics

1. Amount spent for public defense: The city-reported total dollar amount spent for public defense representation during 2016, including any Chapter 10.101 RCW grant funds.
2. Amount spent per capita: The city-reported total dollar amount spent for public defense representation divided by the total city population. **Caution**: The amount spent per

capita is not directly comparable city to city. This per capita amount is influenced by a number of variables, including geography, the number of cases filed, the number of major cases filed, local attorney availability, the number of attorneys practicing in the city, the city's poverty rate and case filing rates.

3. City misdemeanor cases filed: The number of new (non-probation violation) Municipal Court cases filed during 2016 as reported in [Courts of Limited Jurisdiction 2016 Annual Caseload Report](#).
4. Total city misdemeanor cases per 1,000 population: The total number of new misdemeanor cases filed during 2016 divided by the city population as expressed in thousands.
5. Number of cases assigned to counsel by city: The city-reported number of new Municipal Court cases assigned to public defense counsel during 2016.