

HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER LANESE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
FOR THURSTON COUNTY

COLLEEN DAVISON, legal guardian for K.B.,
a minor, on behalf of themselves and others
similarly situated and GARY MURRELL,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON and
WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF PUBLIC
DEFENSE,

Defendants.

No. 17-2-01968-34

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF**

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action brought pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act (Chapter 7.24 RCW), the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and Article I, §§ 3 and 22 of the Washington State Constitution, on behalf of all juveniles charged with offenses under RCW 13.40 in the Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court who have the constitutional right to appointment of counsel for their defense.

2. Almost exactly fifty years ago, on May 15, 1967, the U.S. Supreme Court held that juveniles facing “delinquency” proceedings (now in Washington called juvenile offenses under RCW 13.40) not only possess the same right to counsel as adults, but have a greater need

1 for counsel than adults. *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1, 87 S. Ct. 1248, 18 L.Ed. 2d 527 (1967) (juvenile
2 right to counsel based on 14th Amendment due process); *see also Gideon v. Wainwright*,
3 372 U.S. 335, 83 S. Ct. 792, 9 L. Ed. 2d 799, 93 A.L.R.2d 733 (1963) (6th Amendment right to
4 counsel). “[N]either the Fourteenth Amendment nor the Bill of Rights is for adults alone”; thus,
5 children have, at a minimum, the same constitutional right to counsel and to due process as
6 adults. *Gault*, 387 U.S. at 13. The Washington State constitution contains the same fundamental
7 protections. Wash. Const. art. I, § 3 (due process); Wash. Const. art. I, § 22 (right to counsel).
8 *See also* RCW 13.40.140 (recognizing juveniles’ right to counsel); RCW 10.101.020 (same);
9 JuCR 9.2(d) (same).

10 3. If anything, the right to counsel is even more important for children than adults
11 because children generally cannot advocate for their own legal rights or make decisions about
12 what is in their best interest without guidance. *See, e.g., J.D.B. v. N. Carolina*, 564 U.S. 261,
13 272, 131 S. Ct. 2394, 180 L. Ed. 2d 310 (2011); *Vovos v. Grant*, 87 Wn.2d 697, 700-01, 555
14 P.2d 1343 (1976); *see also State v. A.N.J.*, 168 Wn.2d. 91, 225 P.3d 956 (2010).

15 4. State law explicitly requires legal representation for children “at all critical stages
16 of the proceedings,” including any proceeding in which the child faces the possibility of being
17 confined. Wash. Const. art I, §§ 3 and 22 (state constitutional right to due process and right to
18 counsel); *State v. A.N.J.*, 168 Wn.2d. 91 (discussing juvenile’s right to counsel in offender
19 proceedings); RCW 10.101.005; RCW 13.40.140; JuCR 9.2(d) and JuCR 9.2 Standards.

20 5. These clearly established constitutional rights are being violated in the state of
21 Washington. As a direct result of systemic and structural deficiencies known to Defendants,
22 juvenile public defense services in Grays Harbor County operate well below the constitutionally
23 required minimum of subjecting the prosecution’s case to “the crucible of meaningful adversarial
24 testing.” *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 656, 659, 104 S. Ct. 2039, 80 L. Ed. 2d 657
25 (1984) (unless a lawyer provides meaningful assistance, “there has been a denial of Sixth
26 Amendment rights that makes the adversary process itself presumptively unreliable”); *Wilbur v.*
27 *Cities of Mount Vernon & Burlington*, 989 F. Supp. 2d 1122, 1130 (W.D. Wash. 2013).

1 6. In the Grays Harbor County juvenile public defense system, despite a lawyer
2 having been appointed to represent a child accused of an offense, the absence of advocacy and
3 adversarial testing results in the functional equivalent of pre-*Gault* proceedings where there was
4 no right to counsel at all.

5 7. Plaintiffs seek declaratory relief against Defendants the State of Washington and
6 the Washington State Office of Public Defense (“OPD”), to remedy the persistent violation of
7 the constitutional right to counsel that children, including Plaintiff K.B. and the Class members,
8 have suffered and will continue to suffer unless the relief requested is ordered.

9 8. Serious ongoing harm is being inflicted on children as a result of the
10 constitutional violations described in this Complaint. For example, a 15-year-old was kept
11 incarcerated while serving a sentence for probation violations that was four times the length
12 allowed by statute, and an 11-year-old child has spent two months in the Grays Harbor Juvenile
13 Detention Center without a capacity hearing, also in violation of state law. In both cases, the
14 public defense system failed to recognize the clear violation of Washington’s juvenile laws until
15 Defendant OPD brought the legal violation to its attention.

16 9. Defendants are also aware that in the Grays Harbor County’s juvenile public
17 defense system, among other constitutional violations, children: (1) are routinely held in
18 detention on bail amounts that are not challenged; (2) receive inadequate and non-confidential
19 communication with their public defender; (3) receive inadequate advisement of rights, options,
20 and consequences from the public defender; (4) fail to receive adequate investigation of the facts,
21 release options, and sentencing options; (5) fail to have their rights protected through motions
22 and trials and the use of expert witnesses; (6) fail to have their rights protected when interrogated
23 by the court; and (7) plead guilty with inadequate consideration of legal defenses.

24 10. It is well-settled law that the State of Washington is ultimately responsible for
25 ensuring the provision of constitutionally adequate public defense services throughout the state.
26 *Gideon*, 372 U.S. at 342-43.

1 11. Courts across the country have recognized that states cannot avoid their
2 constitutional responsibilities by delegating such responsibilities to localities. *See, e.g., Duncan*
3 *v. Michigan*, 284 Mich, App. 724, 774 N.W.2d 89, 97-98, 104—105 (2009); *Phillips v. State of*
4 *Cal.*, Fresno County Superior Court, Case No. 15CECG02201, 4/11/16; *New York Cty. Lawyers'*
5 *Ass 'n v. State of New York*, 192 Misc. 2d 724, 745 N.Y.S.2d 376, 381 (Sup. Ct. 2002), *appeal*
6 *dismissed*, 305 A.D.2d 1123, 759 N.Y.S.2d 653 (2003); *Flournoy v. State of Georgia*, Fulton
7 County, GA Superior Court, consent decree, Case No. 2009CV178947.

8 12. Defendants have known for years that juveniles accused of offenses in Grays
9 Harbor County are systematically deprived of their constitutional right to counsel and suffer
10 great harm as a result.

11 13. Defendant OPD is a highly competent and well-run agency dedicated to
12 improving public defense in Washington. When it has been able to do so, such as in three public
13 defense pilot projects in other counties—including one in a rural juvenile court—it has achieved
14 demonstrably improved results in public defense services. But participation in these projects was
15 on a voluntary basis and OPD has taken the position that it lacks the authority to require
16 constitutional compliance through meaningful supervision and oversight of county public
17 defense systems. The result is services in counties that fall below the constitutional minimum.

18 14. As a result, Defendant OPD does not have sufficient information about attorney
19 caseloads to determine whether public defenders are above the caseload requirements, even
20 when it knows public defenders hold contracts across multiple jurisdictions, a longstanding
21 practice in Grays Harbor County. Neither does OPD require the submission of private caseload
22 numbers.

23 15. Defendants are well aware of the long-standing national and state standards that
24 provide guidance as to the hallmarks of a constitutionally adequate system, and the ways these
25 standards are being violated by the juvenile public defense system in Grays Harbor County.
26 These hallmarks include independence of the public defense function; provision of sufficient
27 time and a confidential space within which defense counsel can meet with clients; workload

1 controls for defense counsel; assurance that defense counsel's ability, training, and experience
2 match the complexity of their cases; provision of required continuing legal education; and
3 systematic review and supervision of defense counsel according to nationally and locally adopted
4 standards. *See, e.g.*, ABA Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System.

5 16. Despite this knowledge and their efforts to bring violations of the law to the
6 attention of this system, Defendants have not taken enforcement action to ensure that these
7 deficiencies are remedied and that the public defense services provided to these children is
8 constitutionally adequate.

9 17. Plaintiff K.B. and the Class members suffer and will continue to be at serious
10 imminent risk of suffering irreparable harm as a result of a widespread systemic failure wholly
11 unrelated to the identity of any particular juvenile defendant. They plead guilty even when
12 meritorious defenses or legal motions are available, with inadequate investigation, and with
13 inadequate understanding of the consequences of conviction and options available to ameliorate
14 those consequences. They spend unlawful periods of time incarcerated and receive harsher
15 sentences than the facts of their cases warrant. And taxpayer funds are being spent on an
16 unconstitutional public defense system.

17 18. Plaintiffs will continue to suffer these injuries as long as Defendants fail to
18 exercise appropriate supervisory and enforcement authority over the provision of public defense
19 services in parts of the State where the public defense system does not comply with
20 constitutional requirements, such as the Grays Harbor County juvenile public defense system.

21 19. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and seek a declaration that (1) the
22 services they currently receive are constitutionally inadequate and (2) Defendants have the
23 authority to take the measures necessary to ensure the provision of constitutionally adequate
24 services.

1 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 20. The Court has jurisdiction over this action for declaratory relief pursuant to
3 Article IV, Section 6 of the Washington State Constitution, RCW 2.08.010, and RCW 7.24.

4 21. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to RCW 4.92.010(5) because Defendants
5 are the State and a state agency.

6 **PARTIES**

7 **Plaintiffs**

8 Plaintiff Colleen Davison, legal guardian for K.B., a minor

9 22. Plaintiffs Davison and K.B. are and at all times pertinent herein have been
10 residents of Grays Harbor County, Washington. K.B. is an 11 year old indigent juvenile girl who
11 has been charged with an offense under RCW 13.40 in Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court and
12 her case is in pretrial status. Plaintiff K.B. was assigned a public defender by the Grays Harbor
13 County Juvenile Court.

14 23. On February 1, 2017, K.B. was taken into custody for two counts of alleged
15 second-degree assault against her grandmother, Plaintiff Davison, and against a neighbor. The
16 incident allegedly involved display of a kitchen knife and threats but no physical injury to
17 anyone. Davison is the adoptive mother and legal guardian of K.B. K.B. has been diagnosed with
18 mental health conditions for which she has received treatment for years. She has no prior
19 juvenile court history.

20 24. RCW 9A.04.050 and JuCR 7.6 require a capacity hearing for juveniles under the
21 age of 12 within 14 days of being charged with an offense. The Grays Harbor County public
22 defender appointed to represent K.B. was unaware of these legal requirements and failed to
23 challenge the lack of a capacity hearing within the statutorily mandated time period until after
24 Defendant OPD brought the violation to the public defender's attention.

25 25. Although the initial charges were dismissed, K.B. allegedly spit on a guard while
26 she was illegally detained. Two months after being taken into custody, K.B. has still not been
27

1 released, and has yet to receive a capacity hearing. She is currently being held on a \$5,000 bail
2 that went unchallenged by her public defender.

3 Plaintiff Gary Murrell

4 26. Plaintiff Gary Murrell is a longtime resident of Grays Harbor County and pays
5 taxes to both the County and the State of Washington. Gary Murrell is interested in ensuring that
6 constitutionally adequate public defense is provided to indigent juveniles in Grays Harbor
7 County and that public defense funds are expended consistent with the requirements of the
8 federal and state Constitutions.

9 Defendants

10 27. Defendant State of Washington has a duty to adhere to the U.S. Constitution, and
11 must protect and enforce the constitution of the State of Washington. A declaratory judgment is
12 sought against Defendant State of Washington based on violation of its duty to comply with the
13 federal and state Constitutions.

14 28. Defendant OPD is a state agency assigned the responsibility “to implement the
15 constitutional and statutory guarantees of counsel and to ensure the effective and efficient
16 delivery of indigent defense services funded by the state.” RCW 2.70.005. Defendant OPD
17 maintains its principal office in Thurston County, at 711 Capitol Way South, Suite 106, Olympia,
18 WA 98501.

19 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

20 29. Plaintiff Davison, on behalf of the minor K.B., brings this action pursuant to CR
21 23(a) and (b)(2) on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated (collectively, the “Class
22 Members”) as members of the following proposed plaintiff class (the “Class”):

23 All indigent persons who have or will have juvenile offender cases
24 pending in pretrial status in Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court,
and who have the constitutional right to appointment of counsel.

25 The Class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all members is impracticable. The class is
26 both fluid and inherently transitory, with new charges being filed and some cases reaching
27

1 disposition every week. Over 100 children each year are charged with one or more juvenile
2 offenses in the Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court, are appointed a public defender, and rely on
3 that public defender for legal representation. Although the number of cases pending in pretrial
4 status varies week to week, it is estimated that approximately 20 cases are in pretrial status at any
5 given time.

6 30. In addition to the fact that the Class would consist of many members, the
7 practicalities of locating and communicating with each Class member and their parent or legal
8 guardian are virtually insurmountable, making joinder of all members of the class impracticable
9 if not impossible. Moreover, the vulnerability of the population at issue and the need for
10 protection for such a large number of juveniles warrants class treatment so that the relief sought
11 can be granted to all Class members at once.

12 31. The rights that Plaintiffs assert in this action are universally applicable to all
13 members of the proposed Class, and the constitutional, statutory, and contractual obligations
14 governing the provision of actual representation to juveniles are common to all Class members.

15 32. The questions of law and fact raised by the named Plaintiffs' claims are common
16 to, and typical of, those raised by the Class they seek to represent. Each Plaintiff relies on the
17 State for legal representation during the course of his or her juvenile offender proceedings, and is
18 harmed by the Defendants' failure to provide oversight to Washington's indigent criminal
19 defense system.

20 33. Questions of fact common to the Class include:

- 21 a. Whether Defendants have failed to ensure that juvenile public defense
22 services that put the prosecution's case to the crucible of meaningful
23 adversarial testing are provided in Grays Harbor County;
- 24 b. Whether Defendant's actions and omissions have resulted in a constitutionally
25 deficient system for indigent juvenile public defense in Grays Harbor County;
26 and
27

1 c. Whether, as a result Defendants' actions and omissions, Class Members are
2 subjected to the risk of harm by the public defense system's failure to provide
3 them with constitutionally adequate legal representation.

4 34. Questions of law common to the Class include:

5 a. Whether Defendants have an obligation under the federal and state
6 constitutions to ensure that indigent children before the juvenile court in
7 Grays Harbor County receive constitutionally adequate representation at all
8 critical stages of the proceedings;

9 b. Whether Defendants are violating their obligation under the Sixth and
10 Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution to ensure that
11 indigent juveniles accused of juvenile offenses in state court proceedings in
12 Grays Harbor County receive constitutionally adequate representation; and

13 c. Whether Defendants are violating their obligation under the Washington State
14 Constitution to ensure that indigent juveniles accused of juvenile offenses in
15 state court proceedings in Grays Harbor County receive constitutionally
16 adequate legal representation.

17 35. The violations of law and resulting harms alleged by the named Plaintiffs are
18 typical of the legal violations and harms suffered by all Class members.

19 36. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Class members because
20 they all arise from a common course of conduct—namely, Defendants' failure to exercise their
21 authority to remedy a public defense system that routinely deprives juveniles of the right to
22 assistance of counsel in violation of the United States Constitution and the Washington
23 Constitution.

24 37. Moreover, all of the claims are based on the same legal theories, and the named
25 Plaintiffs and Class members all seek the same declaratory relief.

26 38. Plaintiff Class representative will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
27 Plaintiffs.

1 39. The interests of all class members are the same with regard to the
2 unconstitutionality of the Grays Harbor County juvenile public defense system and Defendants'
3 inaction to remedy it.

4 40. Plaintiffs' counsel know of no conflicts of interest between the Class
5 representatives and absent Class members with respect to the matters at issue in this litigation;
6 the Class representative will vigorously prosecute the suit on behalf of the Class; and the Class
7 representative is represented by experienced counsel.

8 41. Plaintiffs are represented by cooperating attorneys for and attorneys employed by
9 the ACLU of Washington State, a nonprofit legal organization whose attorneys have substantial
10 experience and expertise in civil litigation, class actions, and indigent criminal defense matters.
11 Plaintiffs' attorneys have identified and thoroughly investigated all claims in this action, and
12 have committed sufficient resources to represent the Class.

13 42. The maintenance of the action as a class action will be superior to other available
14 methods of adjudication and will promote the convenient administration of justice. Moreover, the
15 prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class could result in inconsistent or
16 varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class and/or one or more of the
17 Defendants.

18 43. Class-wide declaratory relief is appropriate because as to all Class members,
19 Defendants have failed to exercise their authority to ensure that the Grays Harbor County
20 juvenile public defense system is appropriately supervised and systematically reviewed for
21 compliance with national and local standards.

22 44. Defendants have acted or failed to act on grounds generally applicable to all
23 Plaintiffs, necessitating declaratory relief for the Class. Even where—as here—Defendants know
24 that a county is taking no steps to appropriately supervise and review its juvenile public defender
25 system, it has neither engaged in such supervision and review itself nor required that the counties
26 do so themselves.

1 45. The claims asserted here are capable of repetition, yet evading review. There is a
2 continuing and substantial public interest in these matters.

3 **TAXPAYER ALLEGATIONS**

4 46. On March 23, 2017, the Taxpayer Plaintiff Gary Murrell made a demand on the
5 Washington State Attorney General to institute this action, and gave notice that the suit would be
6 filed if response was not received by March 30, 2107. On March 30, 2017, the Washington State
7 Attorney General declined to institute this action on the grounds that it represents Defendants.

8 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

9 **A. Well-Established State and National Standards Describe the Essential**
10 **Functions of a Constitutionally-Adequate Public Defense System**

11 47. There is a national consensus on the functions any system providing
12 constitutionally adequate legal representation must perform, as well as a consensus regarding the
13 requirements of a constitutionally adequate public defense system for juveniles.

14 48. In 2002, the American Bar Association published the ABA Ten Principles of a
15 Public Defense Delivery System. Among other things, these principles make clear that: (a) the
16 public defense function must be independent; (b) defense counsel must be provided sufficient
17 time and a confidential space to meet with the client; (c) defense counsel's workload must be
18 controlled to permit the rendering of quality representation; (d) defense counsel's ability,
19 training, and experience must match the complexity of the case; (e) there must be parity between
20 defense counsel and the prosecution and defense counsel must be included as an equal partner in
21 the justice system; (f) defense counsel must be provided with and required to attend continuing
22 legal education and (g) defense counsel must be supervised and systematically reviewed for
23 quality and efficiency according to nationally and locally adopted standards. 2002 Ten Principles
24 of a Public Defense Delivery System promulgated by the House of Delegates of the ABA.

25 49. There is also a strong national consensus that juveniles are especially vulnerable
26 to violation of their rights and compliance with standards beyond those applicable to adult public
27 defense is necessary to have a constitutionally adequate juvenile public defense system.

1 50. In 2009, the National Juvenile Defender Center (NJDC) published the Role of
2 Juvenile Defense Counsel in Delinquency Court, stressing a juvenile defense attorney's
3 obligations to: (a) provide competent, prompt, and diligent representation; (b) investigate cases
4 to find witnesses, examine forensic evidence, locate and inspect tangible objects and other
5 evidence that might tend to exculpate the client, lead to the exclusion of inculpatory evidence, or
6 buttress the client's potential defenses; (c) obtain discovery, file motions, and make arguments to
7 protect the client's rights; (d) prepare for and engage in dispositional advocacy; (e) research and
8 understand the client's legal rights and options; (f) pursue diversion and other means of case
9 dismissal; (g) negotiate reasonable plea offers and ensure clients make well-considered decisions
10 about whether to plead or go to trial; and (h) and communicate in a safe, confidential
11 environment the case's legal progression in frequent discussions using age-appropriate language,
12 so that the client is a fully informed and proactive participant at all stages of the proceedings.

13 51. Washington has also promulgated clear standards for public defense, including
14 standards specifically applicable to juvenile public defense systems. In 2012, the Washington
15 Supreme Court promulgated its Standards for Indigent Defense ("Standards"), which largely
16 codified the Washington State Bar Association ("WSBA") standards of the same name. CrR 3.1
17 Standards; JuCR 9.2 Standards. The Standards applicable to juvenile offender cases, JuCR 9.2
18 Standards, state that caseloads must "allow each lawyer to give each client the time and effort
19 necessary to ensure effective representation."

20 52. The Standards set caseload limits, adjusted if a public defender is not providing
21 public defense services in one jurisdiction full-time, has a private practice, or has a mix of
22 juvenile offender cases and other types of cases. They require careful evaluation of the evidence
23 and the law, as well as thorough communication with clients, before a guilty plea can be entered.

24 53. The Standards require use of investigative services as appropriate, familiarity
25 "with the statutes, court rules, constitutional provisions, and case law relevant to their practice
26 area," and familiarity "with mental health issues and be able to identify the need to obtain expert
27 services."

1 54. The 2011 WSBA Standards for Indigent Defense, available at
2 [http://wsba.org/~media/Files/Legal%20Community/Committees_Boards_Panels/Council%20on](http://wsba.org/~media/Files/Legal%20Community/Committees_Boards_Panels/Council%20on%20Public%20Defense/Standards%20for%20Indigent%20Defense%20Services%20(2011).ashx)
3 [%20Public%20Defense/Standards%20for%20Indigent%20Defense%20Services%20\(2011\).ashx](http://wsba.org/~media/Files/Legal%20Community/Committees_Boards_Panels/Council%20on%20Public%20Defense/Standards%20for%20Indigent%20Defense%20Services%20(2011).ashx)
4 , additionally require maintaining “a case-reporting and management information system which
5 includes number and type of cases, attorney hours and disposition,” and “systematic monitoring
6 and evaluation of attorney performance based upon publicized criteria. Supervision and
7 evaluation efforts should include review of time and caseload records, review and inspection of
8 transcripts, in-court observations, and periodic conferences.”

9 **B. Defendants Know That the Grays Harbor County Juvenile Public Defense**
10 **System Fails to Comply with Standards Essential to the Provision of**
11 **Constitutionally-Adequate Public Defense Services But Fail to Exercise**
12 **Appropriate Supervision and Oversight**

13 55. Defendants have known for years that the provision of juvenile public defense
14 services in Grays Harbor County is constitutionally deficient and fails to meet well-established
15 national and state standards for constitutionally adequate public defense systems.

16 **a. Independence of the Public Defense Function**

17 56. Defendant OPD knows the importance of independence of the public defense
18 function, and that the public defense function should in particular not operate under the oversight
19 of the judiciary in order to ensure independence from undue political pressures.

20 57. Defendant OPD knows that this standard has long been violated in the Grays
21 Harbor County juvenile public defense system. It knows, for example, that the juvenile court
22 judge in Grays Harbor County is intimately involved with the selection process for juvenile
23 public defenders, and that the judge and prosecutor regularly meet to decide outcomes of
24 juvenile court cases and then inform the public defender of what will happen to her clients.

25 58. Defendants are also aware that both in juvenile offender and in juvenile status
26 offender cases, where the same public defender and judges handled the cases, there was great
27 pressure on the public defender to not raise certain issues, not advocate for the clients, and to
28 limit the hearing on each case to a few minutes. For example, public defenders rarely if ever

1 object to the onerous and overbroad conditions of probation imposed by the court, or to the
2 prolonged court jurisdiction for probation supervision routinely imposed, despite their knowing
3 this virtually guarantees that the juvenile will be alleged in violation and will face repeated and
4 extended time in detention for the alleged violations. Additionally, juveniles are held on
5 excessive amounts of bail instead of being released back to their families in the community when
6 they present no flight risk, and bail is routinely set at \$5,000, without any meaningful assessment
7 of danger to the community or ability to pay. Because the public defender never challenges the
8 standardized bail determination, juveniles spend prolonged and unnecessary amounts of time
9 incarcerated.

10 59. Defendant OPD knows, from public defense contract documents submitted to it
11 by Grays Harbor County in applying for OPD grants, that the County repeatedly renewed the
12 contract for the former public defense provider despite serious concerns with the independence
13 of the public defense function.

14 60. Defendant OPD knows that the County issues the juvenile public defense
15 contracts “based upon the lowest and best bid.” In deciding who to award the contract to,
16 County Commissioners have repeatedly accepted, with virtually no discussion, the
17 recommendations of the Judge overseeing the Court where the attorney will be obligated to
18 challenge the Court’s actions in the course of defending the clients. In December 2016, the
19 County awarded the new contract for lead juvenile public defense to the person who previously
20 held the conflict contract and was most likely to carry on the lack of independence of the public
21 defense function, rather than to bidders with the same or better qualifications.

22 61. Defendants also know that the only form of public defender supervision,
23 monitoring, or oversight in Grays Harbor County is “Presiding Judge monitoring,” and the judge
24 provides no performance reviews. The county has informed Defendant OPD that the Presiding
25 Judge is in charge of receiving any complaints about public defense as well.

26 62. As a result of the lack of independence, Defendants know that juveniles in Grays
27 Harbor suffer harm. For example, in Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court Case No. 15-8-27-4,

1 when the violation of the 30-day limit on detention was brought to the public defender's
2 attention, the public defender refused to file a motion challenging the sentence and stated that he
3 feared losing the public defense contract if he took action.

4 63. Defendant OPD knows that in Plaintiff K.B.'s case, while she was being illegally
5 detained because a capacity hearing had not been scheduled, the prosecutor, public defender, and
6 juvenile court were actively supporting a guilty plea to felony assault by the 11-year-old child
7 who had not been found to have capacity.

8 64. Despite this knowledge, Defendants have failed to exercise appropriate
9 supervision and monitoring to ensure that the public defense function in Grays Harbor County
10 function independently of the judiciary and prosecution.

11 **b. Confidentiality and Client Communications**

12 65. Defendant OPD knows that the juvenile public defender in Grays Harbor County
13 spends little to no time communicating in a confidential setting with clients, advising them of
14 their rights and options in an age appropriate manner, and preparing them to answer the court's
15 questions or testify at hearings.

16 66. The public defender either does not meet with indigent juvenile clients and other
17 witnesses in advance of court hearings, or when the public defender does discuss cases with
18 clients, it is often on the day of the hearing, the afternoon before, or when court is in session for
19 other clients, and may take place in the detention center, in the courtroom, or in the hallway just
20 outside the courtroom where confidentiality is compromised.

21 67. Despite this knowledge, Defendants have taken no steps to ensure that the
22 juvenile public defender in Grays Harbor County ensures confidential communications and
23 communicates regularly with her clients.

24 68. As a direct result of Defendants' inactions, juvenile public defense clients in
25 Grays Harbor suffer serious injury. Because client communication, if any, takes place just prior
26 to court hearings and for a short amount of time, juvenile clients—particularly those with mental
27 health or other disabilities—are unable to grasp the legal complexities facing them and are forced

1 to make life-altering decisions without adequately understanding their rights and options. They
2 are often unaware of their right to remain silent, and routinely in court hearings make
3 incriminating statements or statements directly contrary to their interests, reflecting inadequate
4 communication with their public defender.

5 69. As a result of the Defendants' inactions as to inadequate client communication,
6 indigent juvenile defendants are being deprived of adequate consultation and communication
7 with attorneys; indigent juvenile defendants must make decisions about their rights and whether
8 to contest issues without adequate factual or legal investigation by their public defender; indigent
9 juvenile defendants are being deprived of meaningful opportunities to present a defense; indigent
10 juvenile defendants are waiving their rights without proper consultation with or advice from
11 attorneys; at court hearings where the public defender said the juvenile client was ready to enter
12 a guilty plea, the juvenile expressed confusion and lack of understanding about the plea; indigent
13 juvenile defendants are not receiving accurate information regarding detention alternatives, plea
14 alternatives, dispositional alternatives, plea consequences and consequences associated with
15 immigration status; and indigent juveniles are spending excessive amounts of time incarcerated
16 pretrial, for contempt, and for probation violations.

17 **c. Workload**

18 70. Defendant OPD is well aware of the critical importance of limiting juvenile
19 defender workloads so that defenders can provide constitutionally adequate representation, but it
20 has failed to ensure that workloads in the Grays Harbor County juvenile public defense system
21 do not exceed constitutional standards.

22 71. Although JuCR 9.2 requires public defenders to certify that they are in
23 compliance with caseload limits, Defendants require only that those certifications be filed with
24 each individual jurisdiction.

25 72. Defendants collect information as part of Defendant OPD's statutory authority to
26 disburse grants to counties under RCW 10.101.050, including to Grays Harbor County.
27 Defendant OPD awarded Grays Harbor County \$77,934 for 2016. From that grant application,

1 Defendants know that in 2015 the juvenile defender handled 109 offender cases, 46 probation
2 violation cases, and 266 status offense cases.

3 73. However, Defendant OPD does not itself receive public defender caseload
4 certifications, even when public defenders are known to hold multiple contracts across various
5 jurisdictions. As a result, certifications are meaningless when a public defender carries contracts
6 in multiple jurisdictions and/or engages in paid private representation or other legal work. There
7 are no structural barriers to ensure that public defenders in Grays Harbor do not also exceed their
8 caseload limits. The county's court administrator states that the county possesses no caseload
9 records; records submitted to the state Administrative Office of the Courts are the only caseload
10 records that exist, demonstrating that the state does not monitor caseloads.

11 74. The county also has stated that no time records exist to show the amount of time
12 the juvenile public defender spends on cases, further demonstrating the deficiency of
13 Defendants' monitoring/oversight systems.

14 75. Defendants have conducted multiple site visits to Grays Harbor County, including
15 one specifically regarding juvenile court public defense in connection with an application for an
16 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program Grant. At one of those visits, Defendants
17 were informed by the presiding juvenile court judge that the court did not plan to oversee
18 compliance with caseload limits and would instead rely only on the filing of certification
19 statements.

20 76. Defendants are aware that Grays Harbor County has long contracted with a single
21 attorney for all juvenile offender and all juvenile status offender cases where there is a right to
22 counsel, except where there is a conflict. Defendants are also aware that these public defenders
23 often have additional private cases, have simultaneously served as judges, and have public
24 defense contracts with other courts.

25 77. Upon information and belief, Defendants know that there is inadequate conflicts
26 screening and case tracking, despite the fact that public defenders routinely hold multiple
27 contracts across many jurisdictions.

1 78. Despite knowing about the lack of documentation necessary to enforce caseload
2 limits, Defendants have taken no action to monitor or enforce caseload limits in the Grays
3 Harbor juvenile court.

4 79. As a result of Defendants' inaction, juveniles entitled to representation suffer
5 harm. They receive representation from public defenders who spend little to no time
6 investigating, litigating, or communicating with them about their cases, much less putting the
7 prosecution's case to the "crucible of adversarial testing."

8 **d. Ability, Training, and Experience Must Match the Complexity of the**
9 **Case**

10 80. Defendants are well aware that Grays Harbor County makes no attempt to match
11 the ability, training, and experience of its public defenders with the complexity of their clients'
12 cases. One public defender receives all cases unless there is a conflict, regardless of the cases'
13 complexity or her ability to handle a particular type of case.

14 81. As a result, children in Grays Harbor are routinely represented by public
15 defenders who do not have the necessary ability, training, or experience. They suffer great harm
16 as a result.

17 82. As an example, on October 15, 2015, in Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court
18 Case No. 15-8-27-4, a juvenile was sentenced to 120 days in detention for probation violations
19 being considered in a single hearing. RCW 13.40.200(3) limits the detention time for violations
20 considered in a single hearing to 30 days. Yet the public defender appointed to represent the
21 juvenile failed to take any action showing knowledge of this legal violation or attempting to
22 remedy it, even after Defendant OPD brought it to his attention.

23 83. As another example, on February 1, 2017, Plaintiff K.B., an 11-year-old girl, was
24 taken into custody. Because she is eleven, she is presumed incapable of committing a crime
25 under RCW 9A.04.050, and the court has no authority to act without conducting a capacity
26 hearing within 14 days. JuCR 7.6; *State v. Golden*, 112 Wn.App. 68, 47 P.3d 587 (2002), *review*
27 *denied*, 148 Wn.2d 1005 (2003). The Grays Harbor County public defender appointed to

1 represent K.B. failed to request a capacity hearing until Defendant OPD brought the violation to
2 the public defender's attention.

3 84. Other examples include that juveniles are denied access to alternative sentences
4 even when they qualify. During a revocation of SSODA hearing, in which the judge on the
5 record raised a question of law about whether one of the public defender's clients could be sent
6 to a residential treatment facility in another state as an alternative to being sent to the state
7 juvenile prison system, the public defender made no investigation into the law that would allow
8 the Court to enter such an order nor did he investigate the prior treatment contract the Court
9 entered into. The public defender also made no investigation into alternative placements in
10 Washington, despite the judge's remarks on the record that he would not send the client back to
11 another state.

12 85. Meritorious legal defenses such as self-defense are not raised and juveniles
13 inappropriately plead guilty and/or receive harsher sentences than the facts of their cases warrant.
14 For example, one child was ready to enter a guilty plea to assault even though he had been
15 threatened with a knife. When these facts emerged upon colloquy with the judge, the plea could
16 not be entered and the child ended up being detained another two weeks.

17 86. Despite knowledge of these specific injuries, Defendants have failed to take any
18 actions to ensure that the systemic changes needed to ensure compliance with this standard are
19 made so that future children do not suffer similar harm.

20 **e. Parity Between Prosecution and Defense Counsel Functions**

21 87. Defendants have long known that the defense and prosecutorial functions in the
22 Grays Harbor County juvenile system are not remotely treated as an equal partner in the justice
23 system.

24 88. Indeed, Defendant OPD knows that the juvenile court judge regularly meets with
25 the prosecutor to pre-determine the outcome of juvenile court cases and that the public defender
26 is later informed of what those outcomes will be and expected to acquiesce.

1 89. Upon information and belief, Defendant OPD also knows that the although the
2 prosecutor is a full time county employee, the juvenile public defender is only a part time
3 contract employee of the county—with additional jobs elsewhere to help cover expenses like
4 office overhead.

5 90. Defendants know that the public defender only requests experts and investigators
6 one or two times a year in Grays Harbor juvenile cases and that social workers are seldom
7 utilized. In contrast, the Prosecutor has experts readily available and frequently uses them,
8 because she can call the probation officers, detention officers, school officials, treatment
9 providers, and others as witnesses. Because the public defender regularly fails to present
10 witnesses aside from the Defendant and family members, the Prosecutor's witnesses are treated
11 like experts.

12 91. As a result of these systemic deficiencies, children in the Grays Harbor juvenile
13 justice system suffer serious harm. Their cases receive inadequate time and attention from their
14 public defenders and they are expected to plead guilty or otherwise go along with the results
15 predetermined by the juvenile court judge and prosecutor.

16 92. Despite knowledge of these specific injuries, Defendants have failed to take any
17 actions to ensure parity for juvenile public defenders in the Grays Harbor system or to ensure
18 that the public defenders there are treated as equal partners.

19 **f. Continuing Legal Education**

20 93. Defendants are well aware of the importance of continuing legal education for
21 public defenders and, indeed, provide a number of high quality trainings every year. However,
22 even where—as here—Defendants know a particular public defender is in dire need of specific
23 continuing legal education, Defendants do not ensure that those public defenders actually attend
24 the necessary trainings and have no supervisory plan in place to ensure that future juvenile
25 defenders in Grays Harbor County attend similar such trainings.

26 94. Defendants have not taken enforcement action to ensure that juvenile public
27 defenders in Grays Harbor County are actually equipped with the training and expertise needed

1 to represent these vulnerable clients. Defendants do not, for example, review juvenile defender
2 qualifications, experience levels, or continuing legal education certifications. Neither do they
3 require that Grays Harbor County do so. As noted above, national and local standards make clear
4 that children in particular have challenging legal needs, demonstrating the importance of
5 adequate training specific to developments in the law and science regarding juveniles. Failure to
6 comply with these standards contributes to the constitutional violations occurring in the Grays
7 Harbor County juvenile public defense system.

8 95. As a result of Defendants' failure to ensure compliance with this standard,
9 juvenile public defenders in Grays Harbor County can simply choose not to attend essential
10 trainings and consequently lack the substantive knowledge and ability required to provide
11 constitutionally adequate representation. Available defenses go unraised, inappropriate guilty
12 pleas are entered, and children are denied beneficial services to which they would otherwise be
13 entitled.

14 96. Their clients suffer grave harm as a result. In dozens of cases spanning several
15 years, children charged with offenses in Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court are ordered
16 detained while awaiting trial, with bail routinely set at \$5,000, in violation of applicable
17 constitutional, statutory, and court rule requirements, with no challenge to the bail amounts filed
18 by the public defender.

19 97. In one case, the Grays Harbor County juvenile court public defender was
20 observed informing the court that the juvenile client wanted to plead guilty as charged to an
21 assault, but when the juvenile was asked what they did, it was clear that there was a self-defense
22 issue. The public defender failed to raise the defense and the juvenile eventually entered a guilty
23 plea.

24 98. At a revocation of Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative hearing, the court
25 raised a question of law about whether a juvenile defendant could be sent to a residential
26 treatment facility in another state as an alternative to being sent to the state juvenile prison
27 system. The public defender made no investigation into the law that would allow the court to

1 enter such an order, resulting in denial to the juvenile of potentially beneficial and rehabilitative
2 services.

3 **g. Supervision and Review**

4 99. Defendants are well aware that there is no meaningful supervision or review of
5 juvenile public defense counsel in Grays Harbor County.

6 100. Defendants know that as a result of the failure to provide meaningful supervision
7 or oversight, the contracts of public defenders are routinely renewed even in the face of stark
8 evidence of their failure to provide even the most minimally adequate defense services. For
9 example, the County renewed the contract of former public defender Imler from at least 2008 to
10 2016 without any intervention by Defendants despite grave concerns held by OPD staff about
11 Imler's ability and/or willingness to provide adequate representation to his juvenile clients.

12 101. Despite this knowledge, Defendants have failed to ensure that defense counsel in
13 the Grays Harbor juvenile system are appropriately supervised and systematically reviewed to
14 ensure compliance with national and local standards, have failed to require Grays Harbor to
15 engage in such supervision and review, and have not engaged in any direct supervision or review
16 themselves.

17 102. As a direct result, juvenile defendants in Grays Harbor suffer serious harm. They
18 are routinely pressured by their public defenders to plead guilty, and they receive representation
19 from defenders who have not conducted even the most basic investigation into the facts of their
20 cases and who do not perform even the most basic aspects of motion practice or litigation.

21 103. Defendant OPD has long known that the Grays Harbor County juvenile public
22 defense system routinely subjects juveniles to a "meet and plead" system. The documents
23 Defendant OPD receives in connection with grant applications, as well as court files and
24 proceedings in court, demonstrate that the regular practice in Grays Harbor County juvenile court
25 is for children to plead guilty, often to the same offense charged, within a few weeks of
26 arraignment.

1 104. Given the short amount of time between charge and plea, there is no opportunity
2 for the public defender to investigate exonerating or mitigating facts of the case, or facts about
3 the child's background, which are relevant to legal defenses and the appropriate disposition of
4 the case. Nor are there any documents such as time records, motions, requests for investigative or
5 expert services, or dispositional memoranda showing compliance with the standards.

6 105. Motions and trials are infrequent and the public defender rarely makes objections
7 or presents evidence or testimony on behalf of the defense. Juveniles are routinely subjected to
8 lengthy pretrial and post-sentencing incarceration. Defenders routinely agree to deferred
9 dispositions or regular sentences that require lengthy court supervision and compliance with a
10 long list of onerous conditions that are near-impossible for most juveniles to meet, resulting in
11 years of a repeated cycle of further incarceration, disrupting their education, family life, and
12 future.

13 **C. Defendants are Well-Equipped and Capable of Enforcing Compliance with**
14 **the Standards**

15 106. The state agency officially charged with the duty to "implement the constitutional
16 and statutory guarantees of counsel and to ensure effective and efficient delivery of indigent
17 defense services funded by the state of Washington" is Defendant OPD. RCW 2.70.005.

18 107. OPD was established "[i]n order to implement the constitutional and statutory
19 guarantees of counsel and to ensure effective and efficient delivery of indigent defense services
20 funded by the state of Washington." RCW 2.70.005.

21 108. Defendant OPD is required to "[a]dminister all state-funded services in . . . trial
22 court criminal indigent defense, as provided in chapter 10.101 RCW." This includes the
23 provision of public defense services to accused juvenile offenders. *See, e.g.*, RCW 13.50.010.

24 109. In carrying out its duty to implement the constitutional right to counsel,
25 Defendant OPD operates state-wide programs and provides funding to cities and counties to
26 improve the delivery of public defense services. The funding and oversight provided by
27 Defendant OPD extends to juvenile defendants and proceedings in juvenile courts. RCW

1 10.101.050 (OPD “shall disburse appropriated funds to counties and cities . . . [to] improve the
2 quality of services for both juveniles and adults.”). Additionally, all juvenile courts are required
3 to provide Defendant OPD with records needed to implement the agency’s oversight, technical
4 assistance, and other functions. RCW 2.70.020, 13.50.010(13).

5 110. Defendant OPD is authorized to designate funds to eligible counties that meet
6 minimal standards, and counties receiving funds must document to Defendant OPD that they are
7 “meeting the standards for provision of indigent defense services as endorsed by the Washington
8 state bar association or that the funds . . . have been used to make appreciable demonstrable
9 improvements in the delivery of public defense services.” RCW 10.101.050; RCW 10.101.060.

10 111. Defendant OPD is the entity responsible for determining eligibility of counties to
11 receive state funds for public defense, and “[i]f a determination is made that a county or city
12 receiving state funds . . . did not substantially comply with this section, the office of public
13 defense shall notify the county or city of the failure to comply and unless the county or city
14 contacts the office of public defense and substantially corrects the deficiencies within [a
15 specified period of time], the county’s . . . eligibility to continue receiving funds under this
16 chapter is terminated.”

17 112. Public defenders must attend yearly trainings in order for the county to receive
18 Defendant OPD funding, and the county must report expenditures for all public defense services,
19 attorney caseloads, and copies of each current public defense services. Individuals that contract
20 to perform public defense services must report to the county hours billed for nonpublic defense
21 legal services as well.

22 113. Defendant OPD has been active for years in working to adopt public defense
23 standards in Washington and support local governments in complying with those standards. It is
24 also currently involved in the WSBA Council on Public Defense (“CPD”)’s effort to adopt
25 updated juvenile public defender standards.

26 114. Defendant OPD regularly administers pilot programs, offers CLEs and technical
27 assistance to public defenders, and has staff with the expertise necessary to enforce the standards.

1 Defendant OPD is also well aware of the need for additional training and supervision of juvenile
2 public defense services in particular. For example, it recently applied for a grant from the
3 U.S. Department of Justice that would have funded the creation of voluntary pooled defense
4 services in certain counties—for which Defendant OPD would have directly administered the
5 contracts. It has received a grant from the federal OJJDP to “eliminate justice by geography” as
6 to the juvenile public defense system in Washington, and has a strategic plan for doing so.
7 http://www.opd.wa.gov/documents/0409-2016_JuvenileDefenseStrategicPlan.pdf. For example,
8 it is operating a Juvenile Defense Training Academy starting April 29, 2017.
9 http://www.opd.wa.gov/documents/00425-2017_JuvenileTrainingAcademy.pdf

10 115. Defendant OPD has general knowledge of which jurisdictions in the state—
11 including Grays Harbor County—routinely provide constitutionally inadequate services, and it
12 has the expertise to fix the problems in those jurisdictions. For example, Defendant OPD has run
13 pilot projects that were effective in bringing constitutional and high quality public defense to
14 various jurisdictions. In 2006, it ran a pilot project for the Grant County juvenile public defense
15 system, by providing additional attorneys and other support, and requiring compliance with the
16 Ten Core Principles for Providing Quality Delinquency Representation through Public Defense
17 Delivery Systems by NJDC and NLADA. Defendant OPD’s pilot project resulted in improved
18 communication with clients, improved motions, increased diversions, fewer cases and less
19 serious charges filed by the prosecutor, and a lower conviction rate, among other improvements.

20 116. But, to date, OPD has not exercised authority to compel jurisdictions to change
21 their ways—even where, as here, it has long been aware that the services being provided are
22 constitutionally deficient.

23 117. Although many counties in Washington State provide constitutionally adequate—
24 or superior—public defense services, Defendants have failed to ensure that all counties meet at
25 least the constitutional floor. Each of Washington’s 39 counties operates its own public defense
26 system. Defendants current system enables counties (like Grays Harbor) to provide woefully
27

1 deficient services to one of the most vulnerable populations in the state while other counties
2 provide stellar services.

3 118. Although there has been litigation challenging unconstitutional systems at the
4 local level in Washington, and there has been progress in adoption of statewide public defense
5 standards with help from Defendant OPD, the current regime permits systems with the worst
6 constitutional violations—like Grays Harbor County—to violate the right to counsel with
7 impunity.

8 COUNT I

9 VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL UNDER THE SIXTH AND 10 FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

11 119. The Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution require the State
12 to provide adequate legal representation to Plaintiffs in juvenile offender proceedings. Based on
13 the allegations above, Defendants know that the Grays Harbor County public defense system for
14 juveniles accused of offenses fails to comply with the Constitution and they have failed to
15 exercise their authority to remedy those violations.

16 120. Therefore, Defendants have violated and caused violations of the Class Plaintiffs'
17 rights to the assistance of counsel pursuant to the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

18 121. These constitutional violations provide Plaintiffs with the right to obtain
19 declaratory relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act (Chapter 7.24 RCW).

20 COUNT II

21 VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION

22 122. Wash. Const. Art. 1, sections 3 and 22 and RCW 13.40.140 recognize juveniles'
23 right to counsel in juvenile offender proceedings. Defendants know that the Grays Harbor
24 County juvenile public defense system has been violating these rights for years and they have
25 failed to exercise their authority to remedy those violations.

123. Therefore, Defendants have violated and caused violations of the Class Plaintiffs' rights to the assistance of counsel pursuant to the state Constitution.

124. These constitutional violations provide Plaintiffs with the right to obtain declaratory relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act (Chapter 7.24 RCW).

COUNT III

**VIOLATION OF STATE STATUTES AUTHORIZING DEFENDANTS TO TAKE
ACTION TO REMEDY COUNTY INDIGENT DEFENSE SYSTEMS**

125. Defendants know that the Grays Harbor County public defense system for juveniles accused of offenses violates the state and federal constitutions and applicable court rules and professional standards, yet they have not acted to remedy these violations despite possessing authority to do so under RCW 2.70, 10.101, and other statutes.

126. These constitutional violations provide Plaintiffs with the right to obtain declaratory relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act (Chapter 7.24 RCW).

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

- A. Assert jurisdiction over this action;
- B. Order that Plaintiffs may maintain this action as a class action pursuant to CR 23;
- C. Declare that under the state and federal constitutions, Defendants are responsible for ensuring that public defense systems in Washington State provide constitutionally adequate representation to indigent criminal defendants, including in Grays Harbor County's juvenile public defense system;
- D. Declare that Defendants possess the legal authority under the state and federal constitutions and under existing statutes to act to ensure that public defense systems in fact provide constitutionally adequate representation throughout Washington State, including in Grays Harbor County's juvenile public defense system;

1 E. Declare that Defendants possess the competence, expertise, and authority to
2 decide how to redress constitutional inadequacies in the public defense systems of the various
3 counties of Washington State;

4 F. Declare that the existing juvenile public defense system in Grays Harbor County
5 is constitutionally deficient and that Defendants must take corrective action to address the
6 deficiencies there; and

7 G. Grant such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

8
9
10 DATED: May 12, 2017

By: 

Mathew L. Harrington, WSBA No. 33276
Mathew.Harrington@stokeslaw.com
Theresa H. Wang, WSBA No. 39784
Theresa.Wang@stokeslaw.com
STOKES LAWRENCE, P.S.
1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3000
Seattle, WA 98101-2393
Telephone: 206.626.6000

Emily Chiang, WSBA No. 50517
echiang@aclu-wa.org
Nancy L. Talner, WSBA No. 11196
talner@aclu-wa.org
ACLU OF WASHINGTON
FOUNDATION
901 Fifth Avenue, Suite 630
Seattle, WA 98164
Telephone: 206.624.2184

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

1 DECLARATION OF SERVICE

2 I hereby declare that on this 12th day of May, 2017, I caused a copy of the foregoing to
3 be:

4 ☒ electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the Thurston County
E-Filing system.

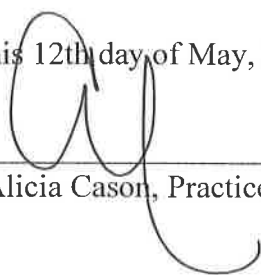
5 ☒ e-mailed and mailed via U.S. Mail to the following:

6 Eric A. Mentzer
7 Office of the Attorney General
7141 Clearwater Drive SW
8 P.O. Box 40126
Olympia, WA 98504-0126
9 EricM@ATG.WA.GOV

10 Jeffrey T. Even
11 Office of the Attorney General
7141 Clearwater Drive SW
12 P.O. Box 40100
Olympia, WA 98504-0100
JeffE@ATG.WA.GOV

13
14 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the
foregoing is true and correct.

15 EXECUTED at Seattle, Washington this 12th day of May, 2017.

16
17 
18 _____
Alicia Cason, Practice Assistant
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