

**Public Defense Services Commission
Service Delivery Plan for Malheur County
(November 20, 2008)**

Introduction

Since developing its first Strategic Plan in December 2003, the Public Defense Services Commission (PDSC) has focused on strategies to accomplish its mission to deliver quality, cost-efficient public defense services in Oregon. Recognizing that increasing the quality of legal services also increases their cost-efficiency by reducing risks of error and the delay and expense associated with remedying errors, the Commission has developed strategies designed to improve the quality of public defense services and the systems across the state for delivering those services.

Foremost among those strategies is PDSC's service delivery planning process, which is designed to evaluate and improve the operation of local public defense delivery systems. From 2004 through 2007, the Commission completed investigations of the local public defense systems in Benton, Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Klamath, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill, Hood River, Wasco, Wheeler, Gilliam and Sherman Counties. It also developed Service Delivery Plans in each of those counties to improve the operation of their public defense systems and the quality of the legal services provided by those systems.

This document includes the results of the Office of Public Defense Services' (OPDS) preliminary investigation into the conditions of the public defense system in Malheur County, a summary of the testimony received at PDSC's public meeting in Baker City on August 14, 2008, a summary of PDSC's discussion at its September 11, 2008 meeting, and a service delivery plan for the county.

PDSC's service delivery planning process

There are four steps to PDSC's service delivery planning process. First, the Commission has identified regions in the state for the purposes of reviewing local public defense delivery systems and services, and addressing significant issues of quality and cost-efficiency in those systems and services.

Second, starting with preliminary investigations by OPDS and the preliminary draft of a report, the Commission reviews the condition and operation of local public defense delivery systems and services in each county or region by holding one or more public meetings in that region to provide opportunities for interested parties to present their perspectives and concerns to the Commission.

Third, after considering OPDS's preliminary draft report and public comments

during the Commission's meetings in a county or region, PDSC develops a "service delivery plan," which is set forth in the final version of OPDS's report. That plan may confirm the quality and cost-efficiency of the public defense delivery system and services in that region or propose changes to improve the delivery of the region's public defense services. In either event, the Commission's service delivery plans (a) take into account the local conditions, practices and resources unique to the region, (b) outline the structure and objectives of the region's delivery system and the roles and responsibilities of public defense contractors in the region, and (c) when appropriate, propose revisions in the terms and conditions of the region's public defense contracts.

Finally, under the direction of PDSC, contractors subject to the Commission's service delivery plans are urged to implement the strategies or changes proposed in the plans. Periodically, these contractors report back to PDSC on their progress in implementing the Commission's plans and in establishing other best practices in public defense management.

Any service delivery plan that PDSC develops will not be the last word on a local service delivery system, or on the quality and cost-efficiency of the county's public defense services. The limitations of PDSC's budget, the existing personnel, level of resources and unique conditions in each county, the current contractual relationships between PDSC and its contractors, and the wisdom of not trying to do everything at once, place constraints on the Commission's initial planning process in any region. PDSC's service delivery planning process is an ongoing one, calling for the Commission to return to each region of the state over time in order to develop new service delivery plans or revise old ones. The Commission may also return to some counties in the state on an expedited basis in order to address pressing problems in those counties.

Background and context to the service delivery planning process

The 2001 legislation establishing PDSC was based upon an approach to public defense management, widely supported by the state's judges and public defense attorneys, which separates Oregon's public defense function from the state's judicial function. Considered by most commentators and authorities across the country as a "best practice," this approach avoids the inherent conflict in roles when judges serve as neutral arbiters of legal disputes and also select and evaluate the advocates in those disputes. As a result, while judges remain responsible for appointing attorneys to represent eligible clients, the Commission is now responsible for the provision of competent public defense attorneys.

PDSC is committed to undertaking strategies and initiatives to ensure the competency of those attorneys. In the Commission's view, however, ensuring the minimum competency of public defense attorneys is not enough. As stated in its mission statement, PDSC is also dedicated to ensuring the delivery of quality public defense services in the most cost-efficient manner possible. The

Commission has undertaken a range of strategies to accomplish this mission.

Service delivery planning is one of the most important strategies PDSC has undertaken to promote quality and cost-efficiency in the delivery of public defense services. However, it is not the only one.

In December 2003, the Commission directed OPDS to form a Contractor Advisory Group, made up of experienced public defense contractors from across the state. That group advises OPDS on the development of standards and methods to ensure the quality and cost-efficiency of the services and operations of public defense contractors, including the establishment of a peer review process and technical assistance projects for contractors and new standards to qualify individual attorneys across the state to provide public defense services.

OPDS has also formed a Quality Assurance Task Force of contractors to develop an evaluation or assessment process for all public defense contractors. Beginning with the largest contractors in the state, this process is aimed at improving the internal operations and management practices of those offices and the quality of the legal services they provide. Since 2004 site teams of volunteer public defense managers and lawyers have visited contractors in Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Multnomah, Umatilla and Washington Counties and prepared reports assessing the quality of their operations and services and recommending changes and improvements. Although a report has not yet been prepared, a site team recently visited contractors in Crook and Jefferson Counties.

In accordance with its Strategic Plan, PDSC has also developed a systematic process to address complaints about the behavior and performance of public defense contractors and individual attorneys.

Numerous Oregon State Bar task forces on public defense have highlighted the unacceptable variations in the quality of public defense services in juvenile cases across the state. Therefore, PDSC undertook a statewide initiative to improve juvenile law practice in collaboration with the state courts, including a new Juvenile Law Training Academy for public defense lawyers. In 2006, the Commission devoted two of its meetings to investigating the condition of juvenile law practice across the state and to develop a statewide Service Delivery Plan for representation in juvenile dependency cases.

In 2007 PDSC undertook to review the delivery of public defense services in death penalty cases. A final plan for providing services in those cases was approved by the Commission in June of 2007.

The Commission is also concerned about the “graying” of the public defense bar in Oregon and the potential shortage of new attorneys to replace retiring attorneys in the years ahead. More and more lawyers are spending their entire

careers in public defense law practice and many are now approaching retirement. In most areas of the state, no formal process or strategy is in place to ensure that new attorneys will be available to replace retiring attorneys. The Commission has also found that the impact of such shortages is greatest in less populous areas of the state, where fewer lawyers reside and practice, but where the demands for public safety and functional justice systems with the requisite supply of criminal defense and juvenile attorneys are as pressing as in urban areas of the state. As a result, PDSC is exploring ways to attract and train younger lawyers in public defense practice across the state.

“Structure” versus “performance” in the delivery of public defense services

Distinguishing between structure and performance in the delivery of public defense services is important in determining the appropriate roles for PDSC and OPDS in the Commission’s service delivery planning process. That process is aimed primarily at reviewing and improving the “structure” for delivering public defense services in Oregon by selecting the most effective kinds and combinations of organizations to provide those services. Experienced public defense managers and practitioners, as well as research into “best practices,” recognize that careful attention to the structure of service delivery systems contributes significantly to the ultimate quality and effectiveness of public defense services.¹ A public agency like PDSC, whose volunteer members are chosen for their variety and depth of experience and judgment, is best able to address systemic, overarching policy issues such as the appropriate structure for public defense delivery systems in Oregon.

Most of PDSC’s other strategies to promote quality and cost-efficiency in the delivery of public defense services described above focus on the “performance” of public defense contractors and attorneys in the course of delivering their services. Performance issues will also arise from time to time in the course of the Commission’s service delivery planning process. These issues usually involve individual lawyers and contractors and present specific operational and management problems that need to be addressed on an ongoing basis, as opposed to the broad policy issues that can be more effectively addressed through the Commission’s deliberative processes. OPDS, with advice and assistance from its Contractor Advisory Group and others, is usually in the best position to address performance issues.

In light of the distinction between structure and performance in the delivery of public defense services and the relative capacities of PDSC and OPDS to address these issues, this report will generally recommend that, in the course of

¹ Debates over the relative effectiveness of the structure of public defender offices versus the structure of private appointment processes have persisted in this country for decades. See, e.g., Spangenberg and Beeman, “Indigent Defense Systems in the United States,” 58 Law and Contemporary Problems 31-49 (1995).

this service delivery planning process, PDSC should reserve to itself the responsibility of addressing structural issues with policy implications and assign to OPDS the tasks of addressing performance issues with operational implications.

Organizations currently operating within the structure of Oregon's public defense delivery systems

The choice of organizations to deliver public defense services most effectively has been the subject of a decades-old debate between the advocates for "public" defenders and the advocates for "private" defenders. PDSC has repeatedly declared its lack of interest in joining this debate. Instead, the Commission intends to concentrate on a search for the most effective kinds and combinations of organizations in each region of the state from among those types of organizations that have already been established and tested over decades in Oregon.

The Commission also has no interest in developing a one-size-fits-all model or template for organizing the delivery of public defense services in the state. The Commission recognizes that the local organizations currently delivering services in Oregon's counties have emerged out of a unique set of local conditions, resources, policies and practices, and that a viable balance has frequently been achieved among the available options for delivering public defense services.

On the other hand, PDSC is responsible for the wise expenditure of taxpayer dollars available for public defense services in Oregon. Accordingly, the Commission believes that it must engage in meaningful planning, rather than simply issuing requests for proposals (RFPs) and responding to those proposals. As the largest purchaser and administrator of legal services in the state, the Commission is committed to ensuring that both PDSC and the state's taxpayers are getting quality legal services at a fair price. Therefore, the Commission does not see its role as simply continuing to invest public funds in whatever local public defense delivery system happens to exist in a region but, instead, to seek the most cost-efficient means to provide quality services in each region of the state.

PDSC intends, first, to review the service delivery system in each county and develop service delivery plans with local conditions, resources and practices in mind. Second, in conducting reviews and developing plans that might change a local delivery system, the Commission is prepared to recognize the efficacy of the local organizations that have previously emerged to deliver public defense services in a county and leave that county's organizational structure unchanged. Third, PDSC understands that the quality and cost-efficiency of public defense services depends primarily on the skills and commitment of the attorneys and staff who deliver those services, no matter what the size and shape of their organizations. The organizations that currently deliver public defense services in

Oregon include: (a) not-for-profit public defender offices, (b) consortia of individual lawyers or law firms, (c) law firms that are not part of a consortium, (d) individual attorneys under contract, (e) individual attorneys on court-appointment lists and (f) some combination of the above. Finally, in the event PDSC concludes that a change in the structure of a county's or region's delivery system is called for, it will weigh the advantages and disadvantages and the strengths and weaknesses of each of the foregoing organizations in the course of considering any changes.

The following discussion outlines the prominent features of each type of public defense organization in Oregon, along with some of their relative advantages and disadvantages. This discussion is by no means exhaustive. It is intended to highlight the kinds of considerations the Commission is likely to make in reviewing the structure of any local service delivery system.

Over the past two decades, Oregon has increasingly delivered public defense services through a state-funded and state-administered contracting system. As a result, most of the state's public defense attorneys and the offices in which they work operate under contracts with PDSC and have organized themselves in the following ways:

1. Not-for-profit public defender offices. Not-for-profit public defender offices operate in eleven counties of the state and provide approximately 35 percent of the state's public defense services. These offices share many of the attributes one normally thinks of as a government-run "public defender office," most notably, an employment relationship between the attorneys and the office.² Attorneys in the not-for-profit public defender offices are full-time specialists in public defense law, who are restricted to practicing in this specialty to the exclusion of any other type of law practice. Although these offices are not government agencies staffed by public employees, they are organized as non-profit corporations overseen by boards of directors with representatives of the community and managed by administrators who serve at the pleasure of their boards.

While some of Oregon's public defender offices operate in the most populous counties of the state, others are located in less populated regions. In either case, PDSC expects the administrator or executive director of these offices to manage their operations and personnel in a professional manner, administer specialized internal training and supervision programs for attorneys and staff, and ensure the delivery of effective legal representation, including representation in specialized justice programs such as Drug Courts and Early Disposition Programs. As a result of the Commission's expectations, as well as the fact that they usually handle the largest caseloads in their counties, public defender offices tend to have more office "infrastructure" than other public defense

² Spangenberg and Beeman, *supra* note 2, at 36.

organizations, including paralegals, investigators, automated office systems and formal personnel, recruitment and management processes.

Because of the professional management structure and staff in most public defender offices, PDSC looks to the administrators of these offices, in particular, to advise and assist the Commission and OPDS. Boards of directors of public defender offices, with management responsibilities and fiduciary duties required by Oregon law, also offer PDSC an effective means to (a) communicate with local communities, (b) enhance the Commission's policy development and administrative processes through the expertise on the boards and (c) ensure the professional quality and cost-efficiency of the services provided by their offices.

Due to the frequency of cases in which public defender offices have conflicts of interest due primarily to cases involving multiple defendants or former clients, no county can operate with a public defender office alone.³ As a result, PDSC expects public defender offices to share their management and law practice expertise and appropriate internal resources, like training and office management systems, with other contractors in their counties.

2. Consortia. A "consortium" refers to a group of attorneys or law firms formed for the purposes of submitting a proposal to OPDS in response to PDSC's RFP and collectively handling a public defense caseload specified by PDSC. The size of consortia in the state varies from a few lawyers or law firms to 50 or more members. The organizational structure of consortia also varies. Some are relatively unstructured groups of professional peers who seek the advantages of back-up and coverage of cases associated with a group practice, without the disadvantages of interdependencies and conflicts of interest associated with membership in a law firm. Others, usually larger consortia, are more structured organizations with (a) objective entrance requirements for members, (b) a formal administrator who manages the business operations of the consortium and oversees the performance of its lawyers and legal programs, (c) internal training and quality assurance programs, and (d) plans for "succession" in the event that some of the consortium's lawyers retire or change law practices, such as probationary membership and apprenticeship programs for new attorneys.

Consortia offer the advantage of access to experienced attorneys, who prefer the independence and flexibility associated with practicing law in a consortium and who still wish to continue practicing law under contract with PDSC. Many of these attorneys received their training and gained their experience in public defender or district attorney offices and larger law firms, but in which they no longer wish to practice law.

³ Id.

In addition to the access to experienced public defense lawyers they offer, consortia offer several administrative advantages to PDSC. If the consortium is reasonably well-organized and managed, PDSC has fewer contractors or attorneys to deal with and, therefore, OPDS can more efficiently administer the many tasks associated with negotiating and administering contracts. Furthermore, because a consortium is not considered a law firm for the purpose of determining conflicts of interest under the State Bar's "firm unit" rule, conflict cases can be cost-efficiently distributed internally among consortium members by the consortium's administrator. Otherwise, OPDS is required to conduct a search for individual attorneys to handle such cases and, frequently, to pay both the original attorney with the conflict and the subsequent attorney for duplicative work on the same case. Finally, if a consortium has a board of directors, particularly with members who possess the same degree of independence and expertise as directors of not-for-profit public defenders, then PDSC can benefit from the same opportunities to communicate with local communities and gain access to additional management expertise.

Some consortia are made up of law firms, as well as individual attorneys. Participation of law firms in a consortium may make it more difficult for the consortium's administrator to manage and OPDS to monitor the assignment and handling of individual cases and the performance of lawyers in the consortium. These potential difficulties stem from the fact that internal assignments of a law firm's portion of the consortium's workload among attorneys in a law firm may not be evident to the consortium's administrator and OPDS or within their ability to track and influence.

Finally, to the extent that a consortium lacks an internal management structure or programs to monitor and support the performance of its attorneys, PDSC must depend upon other methods to ensure the quality and cost-efficiency of the legal services the consortium delivers. These methods would include (i) external training programs, (ii) professional standards, (iii) support and disciplinary programs of the State Bar and (iv) a special qualification process to receive court appointments.

3. Law firms. Law firms also handle public defense caseloads across the state directly under contract with PDSC. In contrast to public defender offices and consortia, PDSC may be foreclosed from influencing the internal structure and organization of a law firm, since firms are usually well-established, ongoing operations at the time they submit their proposals in response to RFPs. Furthermore, law firms generally lack features of accountability like a board of directors or the more arms-length relationships that exist among independent consortium members. Thus, PDSC may have to rely on its assessment of the skills and experience of

individual law firm members to ensure the delivery of quality, cost-efficient legal services, along with the external methods of training, standards and certification outlined above.

The foregoing observations are not meant to suggest that law firms cannot provide quality, cost-efficient public defense services under contract with PDSC. Those observations simply suggest that PDSC may have less influence on the organization and structure of this type of contractor and, therefore, on the quality and cost-efficiency of its services in comparison with public defender offices or well-organized consortia.

Finally, due to the Oregon State Bar's "firm unit" rule, when one attorney in a law firm has a conflict of interest, all of the attorneys in that firm have a conflict. Thus, unlike consortia, law firms offer no administrative efficiencies to OPDS in handling conflicts of interest.

4. Individual attorneys under contract. Individual attorneys provide a variety of public defense services under contract with PDSC, including in specialty areas of practice like the defense in aggravated murder cases and in geographic areas of the state with a limited supply of qualified attorneys. In light of PDSC's ability to select and evaluate individual attorneys and the one-on-one relationship and direct lines of communications inherent in such an arrangement, the Commission can ensure meaningful administrative oversight, training and quality control through contracts with individual attorneys. Those advantages obviously diminish as the number of attorneys under contract with PDSC and the associated administrative burdens on OPDS increase.

This type of contractor offers an important though limited capacity to handle certain kinds of public defense caseloads or deliver services in particular areas of the state. It offers none of the administrative advantages of economies of scale, centralized administration or ability to handle conflicts of interest associated with other types of organizations.

5. Individual attorneys on court-appointment lists. Individual court-appointed attorneys offer PDSC perhaps the greatest administrative flexibility to cover cases on an emergency basis, or as "overflow" from other types of providers. This organizational structure does not involve a contractual relationship between the attorneys and PDSC. Therefore, the only meaningful assurance of quality and cost-efficiency, albeit a potentially significant one, is a rigorous, carefully administered qualification process for court appointments to verify attorneys' eligibility for such appointments, including requirements for relevant training and experience.

OPDS's Preliminary Investigation in Malheur County

The primary objectives of OPDS's investigations of local public defense delivery systems throughout the state are to (1) provide PDSC with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of those systems for the purpose of assisting the Commission in its determination of the need to change a system's structure or operation and (2) identify the kinds of changes that may be needed and the challenges the Commission might confront in implementing those changes. PDSC's assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of a local public defense system begins with a review of an OPDS report like this.

PDSC's investigations of local delivery systems in counties or judicial districts across the state serve two other important functions. First, they provide useful information to public officials and other stakeholders in a local justice system about the condition and effectiveness of that system. The Commission has discovered that "holding a mirror up" to local justice systems for all the community to see can, without any further action by the Commission, create momentum for local reassessments and improvements. Second, the history, past practices and rumors in local justice systems can distort perceptions of current realities. PDSC's investigations of public defense delivery systems can correct some of these local misperceptions.

On June 24, 2008 Commissioner John Potter and OPDS Executive Director Ingrid Swenson visited with stakeholders in Malheur County. In addition to talking to two of PDSC's contractors in the county they met with Judge Patricia Sullivan. Telephone interviews were conducted after the visit with the District Attorney Dan Norris, with the Juvenile Department Director, the CASA director, the Citizen Review Board coordinator and the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the area.

An initial version of this report set forth the information received in those interviews and in testimony provided to the Commission about the public defense system in Malheur County, and recommended a plan for the continued delivery of services in the county.

In the final analysis, the level of engagement and the quality of the input from all of the stakeholders in a county's justice system is usually the single most important factor contributing to the quality of the final version of OPDS's report to the Commission and its Service Delivery Plan for the county.

OPDS's Findings in Malheur County

Malheur County is the second largest county in Oregon with 9,926 square miles. The total population of the county in 2005 was 31,800. It has three principal cities: Vale which is the county seat, Ontario which is the population center, and Nyssa. The principal industries are agriculture and ranching. The county has a large Hispanic population. In 2004 it was one of four counties in the state in which the Hispanic population exceeded 20% of the total population.⁴

The Circuit Court

There are two circuit court judges in Malheur County, Presiding Judge Burdette Pratt and Judge Patricia Sullivan. There is a justice court in the county but it handles only violations. The county also has a mental health court (located in the justice court) and a drug court. There are actually three drug courts – a small one for juveniles (three or four youth), a men's drug court and a women's drug court. Women's drug court clients often have open dependency cases as well. Clients in all of the drug courts are represented by counsel. There is also a deferred sentencing program in domestic violence cases. Clients in this program report monthly unless excused. They are not represented by counsel since no sanctions are imposed. A show cause order is issued if sanctions for non-compliance are being considered.

According to court staff approximately half of the persons who come before the court are Hispanic. Most of them are citizens and fluent in English but some are migrant workers who do not speak English and who may be undocumented. Only about 10% of the criminal cases require interpreters. There is a high percentage of court staff, of local agency staff and attorneys and their staffs who provide linguistically and culturally competent services to Hispanic clients. When Judge Sullivan was the district attorney for the county she obtained a grant to staff a diversion program for Spanish speaking defendants. The program significantly increased the success rate for Spanish speakers before the funding expired.

District Attorneys Office

Dan Norris is the District Attorney of Malheur County. Mr. Norris has four deputies. One deputy handles only juvenile dependency and delinquency cases. He does not have a retention problem because the county is able to provide adequate compensation. The starting salary is \$53,000 plus benefits. Mr. Norris indicated he can recruit defense attorneys to a position in his office "at will."

⁴ "Demographic and Economic Profile, Oregon," updated May 2006, Rural Policy Resource Institute.

PDSC contractors

The Rader, Stoddard and Perez firm contracts for 1,476 criminal and juvenile cases per year.⁵ There are currently four attorneys handling cases under this contract. Mark Rader is also a PDSC death penalty contractor. Manuel Perez is Spanish speaking and Steve Stoddard speaks some Spanish. The firm also has a Spanish speaking investigator.

Mr. Rader indicates that prison cases take more time than other cases and that a special rate of compensation might be in order. He also noted that passage of either of the ballot measures on the November ballot relating to property offenses would significantly increase the number of women in prison and might result in a corresponding increase in dependency cases.⁶

The firm is pleased to have found two new associates recently but is still seeking a third. It is difficult to compete with the district attorney and the State of Idaho for attorneys.

David Carlson is an attorney in private practice who contracts to handle 501 criminal and juvenile public defense cases a year in Baker and Malheur Counties. His office is in Vale.

Coughlin Leuenberger & Moon is a Baker City law firm that contracts for 196 criminal and juvenile cases per year in Baker and Malheur Counties. The principal attorney assigned to public defense cases in Malheur County is Doug Rock.

Mike Mahoney is an attorney in private practice who contracts with PDSC to handle 78 cases per year, 18 of which are juvenile cases and 60 post conviction relief cases.

Gary Kiyuna is a member of the Baker County Consortium but also handles cases on an hourly basis in Malheur County. His office employs a Spanish speaking investigator. He reported that cases arising in the prison consume a lot more resources than other criminal matters. He explained that everything takes

⁵ The contract also includes post conviction and habeas corpus cases in Umatilla County.

⁶ Ballot Measure No. 61 would provide mandatory minimum prison sentences for certain theft, identity theft, forgery, drug and burglary cases. Ballot Measure No. 57, referred by the legislature as an alternative to Ballot Measure No. 61, would provide for enhanced sentences for drug trafficking, theft from the elderly and specified repeat property and identity theft crimes and would require addiction treatment for certain offenders. While the statewide prison population would grow substantially under either measure (but far more dramatically under Measure 61) it would not be likely to have a significant impact on the Snake River Correctional facility since it is currently at capacity and according to the district attorney not under consideration for expansion.

longer, including just getting into the prison to see the client.⁷ Travel between Eastern Oregon communities also takes a significant amount of time. He put 25,000 primarily business-related miles on his vehicle last year. He has ceased taking cases in Harney County because of the distance.

Criminal cases

Attorneys are required to be present for arraignment in criminal cases in Malheur County but may appear by telephone. Plea hearings are held 21 days after arraignment for persons in custody and 35 days for those who are not. If a not guilty plea is entered, further negotiations are prohibited except in complex cases. Continuances are permitted, if needed, before a plea is entered.

According to Mr. Norris, although there has been a slight drop in the number of law enforcement referrals recently, the number of cases filed by his office has remained relatively constant because of the fixed population at the Snake River Correctional Facility. The 3000 inmates in the institution generate a significant percentage of the felony caseload. Most of the prison cases go to trial. Mr. Norris estimated that 90% of the non-prison criminal cases settle but only about 10% of the prison cases do. The prison cases are all felonies since the prison handles misdemeanors through administrative procedures within the institution.

Juvenile cases

Delinquencies:

Thursdays are delinquency days in Malheur County. The police cite youth to appear in court on this day. By the time of the first appearance, the juvenile department and district attorney will have decided whether they intend to proceed formally or not. The court will not proceed if the youth's parents are not present. The judge questions the youth and her parents before allowing them to waive counsel for the youth and strongly encourages them to accept appointed counsel in felony cases. Nevertheless many parents waive counsel because of the cost. If an attorney is appointed the case is set for a pre trial conference at which the youth and her parents, the juvenile court counselor and the attorney are present. Most cases in which a plea is entered at the pre trial conference can proceed immediately to disposition because juvenile department staff are assigned to the schools and are there every day so they generally know all of the students and are familiar with their circumstances.

Linda Cummings is the Director of the juvenile department. There is also an assistant director who oversees the court process, five probation officers and one

⁷ Mr. Kiyuna did note that access greatly improved when Jean Hill became the superintendent and has remained good under succeeding administrators. Nevertheless, it simply takes more time to see clients, investigate crime scenes, and interview witnesses within the institution. In addition, as indicated below, more of these cases go to trial.

diversion specialist. The assistant director and the deputy district attorney assigned to the juvenile department share an office and jointly review new referrals. As of July 1, 2008, the court, rather than the juvenile department, assumed responsibility for docketing juvenile matters and contacting counsel.

The county has a short term juvenile holding facility. It is the former county jail. The county received a federal grant to remodel the facility into offices and a short term holding facility. It has five beds. Youth are generally held there for only a couple of hours. If the county wishes to detain a youth (or hold a 15 year old accused of a Measure 11 offense) it must transport him to Umatilla County (3 hours one way) or to Ada County, Idaho (an hour away). Depending on a youth's age and delinquency history, Measure 11 charges may be resolved with a juvenile court disposition. The county uses formal accountability agreements, rather than formal adjudication, in most misdemeanor cases.

The District Attorney anticipates that delinquency cases will become more difficult as the percentage of gang-related offenses, which generally involve serious firearms violations, increases. According to the court there is an increasing number of youth involved with the three local gangs.

Dependencies:

Attorneys are present at shelter hearings in Malheur County. A pretrial conference is set for 30 days after the shelter hearing. An "admit/deny" hearing is set a couple of days later. Contested hearings are generally scheduled within a couple of months after the admit/deny hearing.

Attorneys noted that review hearings are sometimes set without notice to them and may conflict with other scheduled court hearings.

Tammy Burt is the CASA supervisor for Malheur County. Her program has been able to provide a CASA for every child who is the subject of a dependency case. CASAs see the children at least once a month.

DHS was reported to have experienced a lot of staff turnover in Malheur County, with all of the current supervisors being new to supervisory work.

The local Juvenile Court Improvement Project team is instituting a number of procedural changes in the way juvenile dependency cases are handled.

Comments regarding the structure of the public defense system
and the need for more attorneys

Judge Sullivan said that there is a need for more attorneys, particularly in juvenile dependency cases. On one recent occasion it was necessary to draft a private attorney to represent a party in a juvenile case. OPDS can always identify an

attorney from another county but out-of-town attorneys are not as available. Attorneys try to be physically present in court but are forced to rely on telephone and video appearances in many cases. She believes that ordinarily the attorney should be in the same place as the client. In addition, the court's telephone and video systems don't have the capacity to permit confidential communication between attorneys and their clients. In order to permit a client to confer with counsel in private it is necessary to use cell phones or to have everyone else leave the courtroom.

It is difficult to attract more attorneys to public defense work in Malheur County because of the proximity to Idaho where attorneys and even investigators receive a higher hourly rate than attorneys do in Oregon.

Comments regarding the quality of representation in criminal cases

Malheur County public defense attorneys were described as being very good at what they do, very professional and hard working. It was reported that "past problems" have been completely resolved. It was also reported, however, that workload interferes with their ability to be prepared. In-custody clients are not seen in a timely way. Inmates report at their arraignments on grand jury indictments that they still have not met with their attorneys. Plea discussions are not occurring as promptly as they should.

Comments regarding representation in juvenile cases

Delinquency cases:

Although some of the attorneys meet with their delinquency clients well in advance of court hearings, others do not see them until minutes before the court hearing. One attorney uses investigators more often than others but the use of investigators in delinquency cases lags significantly behind their use in criminal cases. Some attorneys have challenged a youth's capacity to proceed but there is otherwise not a lot of motion practice in these cases. It was reported that attorneys do their best work in sex abuse cases. In some cases the court has allowed youth to admit to a non-registrable offense while acknowledging behavior which would constitute a registrable offense. Should the youth fail to engage in appropriate treatment, the court can then amend the petition to adjudicate the youth on the registrable offense. The county generally uses the services of a local psycho-sexual evaluator to assess a youth's risk level but some attorneys are obtaining independent evaluations which allows them to review the results before deciding whether to provide the evaluation to the state.

Dependency cases:

It was reported that attorneys appear to be in good contact with their dependency clients, including at least older child clients. They work cooperatively with the CASA volunteers and respond promptly to telephone and email communications with other parties to the juvenile case. Attorneys frequently contest changes in the permanent plan. A recent permanency hearing was litigated for a day and a half. Although there are not a lot of termination trials the lawyers do good work in these cases. Lawyers for children are very engaged and often participate in a team effort with DHS and the CASA. Lawyers for children sometimes file petitions to terminate. Two attorneys were identified as providing particularly strong advocacy. Nevertheless many appearances are handled by telephone and from at least one participant's point of view actual presence is always more effective. The same observer noted, however, that the judges in Malheur County do an especially good job of handling telephone appearances and don't "forget" the phone participants. The same person said that there is a need for additional training and resources for some of the attorneys in this county. She was pleased to see a senior member of one firm accompanying a newer member to his court hearings. One contractor expressed particular pride in the representation his office provides in juvenile dependency cases.

Responses to OPDS's 2007 statewide quality survey

Respondents to OPDS's 2007 statewide quality of representation survey rated the quality of services provided by contractors in both criminal and juvenile cases in Malheur County as good to very good, noting that contract attorneys possess the legal knowledge, skill and training necessary for effective representation in most cases, although due to heavy caseloads they sometimes are not able to devote appropriate time and resources to each of their clients. Specific comments noted that at least one contractor was having difficulty keeping up with the caseload, and was failing to maintain contact with clients and prepare in advance for some hearings, especially in cases arising in the prison. The principal barrier to improvement identified in the survey responses was that lawyers were forced to take more cases than they could handle in order to receive adequate compensation. Attorneys were said to be especially "unprepared or overwhelmed" in dependency cases."⁸

⁸ In interviews conducted in June of 2008 the degree of concern about preparation in dependency cases appears to have declined substantially. Additional resources allocated under the 2008-2009 contracts may have helped address some of this need.

OPDS's Recommendations for Further Inquiry at PDSC's August 14, 2007 Meeting in Baker City

Based on the information provided to OPDS during its visit to Malheur County in June 2008, OPDS recommended that the commission consider the following in developing a service delivery plan for Malheur County.

The structure

The structure of the current system which includes three independent law offices appears to be working satisfactorily for the court and for OPDS although the court points to a need for additional attorneys. Although the Rader firm may be seeking an additional associate, the principal area of need is in juvenile dependency cases and, for purposes of avoiding conflicts a fourth local contractor might be needed. If another independent contractor were added, OPDS might wish to explore the creation of a consortium including all of these providers. Since they represent a scarce resource in this part of the state, however, the provider's individual needs must be understood and addressed in order to ensure their continued ability to handle public defense cases.

While there is no public defender office to serve as the principal trainer of new attorneys in the area, Rader Stoddard and Perez is the largest contractor and is currently training two new associates. OPDS's General Counsel is also available to assist new attorneys in all parts of the state to access the training that is currently available and to help plan new approaches to local and regional training.

Need for Additional Attorneys

Judge Sullivan and others noted a need for additional attorneys to handle public defense cases in the county. While the need may be somewhat less urgent in Malheur County than in Judicial District 24 (Grant and Harney Counties), it is a region-wide problem and not a new one.

In January of 2001 the Oregon State Bar Indigent Defense Task Force III report identified a number of problems in the delivery of public defense services in Oregon. It noted that in some districts it has been difficult to attract satisfactory candidates to handle indigent defense caseloads and that "[a] few districts have reached a crisis point in recent years, finding no attorneys available to accept appointments for the compensation offered."

The greatest concerns about adequate criminal defense representation are reported to arise with isolated sole practitioners or small offices where there is little or no direct peer interaction or oversight. In more remote geographic areas, where there are fewer experienced attorneys with whom newer

attorneys can consult, and firms providing indigent defense services often have small offices spread across vast multi-county judicial districts, the problem is exacerbated. In these situations, the combination of inadequate office funding and geographic remoteness limits training opportunities and makes peer review difficult to obtain. In turn, when problems with a particular provider do develop, replacements can be difficult to locate.

At its September 2003 retreat, the Commission identified a number of possible strategies for addressing the problem: offering longer contracts to providers who are willing to locate in or serve remote areas; supplementing insufficient trial-level caseloads with appellate work; law school recruitment and specialized apprenticeship training for new lawyers interested in relocating; and assisting with access to office space and initial capital needs.

The commission may want to review these recommendations and determine whether there are other strategies available to address the need for additional attorneys in the area. The Commission could consider, for example, whether it should issue an RFP for attorneys willing to relocate to the area for a specified period of time with a guaranteed income as an added incentive.

Compensation in prison cases

PDSC may want to consider whether, locally or statewide, cases arising in prisons require more resources than other cases and, if so, may want to direct OPDS to apply an increased rate to such cases in 2010-11 contracts.

Expanded use of video and audio communication

Since many judicial districts, including all of the eastern Oregon ones, make extensive use of video and audio systems, OPDS and affected contractors should request a meeting with Oregon Judicial Department staff and other affected agencies such as the Department of Corrections, the county sheriffs and others to discuss (1) existing systems and their limitations, and (2) currently available technology which could enhance the quality of participation in court hearings and expand the use of such technology for attorney-client contacts. The group could then explore the feasibility of upgrading the technology as a means of making more efficient use of court and attorney time and of improving the quality of interaction between the court and the parties and between the attorneys and their clients.

Summary of Testimony at August 14, 2008 Meeting of the Public Defense Services Commission in Baker City, Oregon

At its August 14, 2008 meeting in Baker City the Commission received testimony relating to the delivery of public defense services in Grant and Harney Counties

(Judicial District 24), Baker County and Malheur County. Although each judicial district is unique, many of the public defense providers serve more than one county and the comments of the witnesses tended to relate to practice in the entire region rather than in individual districts.

Chair Ellis opened the meeting by noting that the needs of each geographic region of the state are different and that the Commission welcomed comments and recommendations that would assist it in identifying a service delivery plan that met the needs of the local justice systems.

Circuit Court Judge William Cramer (Judicial District 24) provided written testimony. He said that the circumstances faced by public defense providers in Eastern Oregon are unique. Currently he believes that although public defense attorneys are overworked and stretched thin, indigent clients are receiving adequate representation in Grant and Harney Counties. Having only one primary contractor and one conflict contractor in each county creates scheduling issues for the court. Also the court is unable to use the pro temp time to which it is entitled because there are not enough attorneys to appear in two courtrooms at the same time. Both counties would be better served if there were more local attorneys available to handle conflicts and to take over when the current providers retire, in approximately five years. There is no current pool from which to draw additional attorneys. He recommended that PDSC work with current contractors to allow them to hire associate attorneys who would be able to take cases now and be in a position to replace retiring attorneys in the future. He agreed that there would be a benefit to having an additional local office to handle conflict cases. Attorneys now have to travel a hundred miles or more to cover conflicts in the district. The court has been trying to get attorneys appointed for both parents and children at shelter hearings. That would be possible in more cases if there were more local attorneys. Attorneys are willing to come to Eastern Oregon to practice. The district attorney's office has been able to attract them because it provides better compensation than the defense does. In order to attract attorneys to defense practice in eastern Oregon adequate compensation would be necessary. If a law firm could count on a reliable income over an extended period of time it would be in a better position to hire one or more associates. Payment to contractors based solely on caseload causes a significant fluctuation in income from month to month. Of the possible approaches identified by the Commission in 2003, subsidizing firms that are willing to bring in additional attorneys appears to be the best.

Commissioner Welch inquired whether technological solutions are being evaluated. Judge Cramer noted that video appearances are sometimes possible. They can be used effectively only when the attorney and client have been able to meet and confer before the hearing.

Gary Kiyuna, a member and the administrator of the Baker County Consortium, said video equipment could be installed in a law office for the cost of

approximately \$3,000 that would allow the attorney to appear in court or confer with clients in prison by means of an in-office video system. The circumstances in some cases require that the attorney be in the same location as the client.

He said there are four members of the consortium, all of whom are sole practitioners. Many new attorneys have significant educational loans but are ineligible, as consortium members, to benefit from many of the existing loan repayment, loan forgiveness provisions.

Gordon Mallon testified that his firm had lost a shareholder because of inadequate income. Both he and the other remaining shareholder expect to retire in approximately six to seven years which would leave one public defense provider in Judicial District 24. It would be difficult to start a new law office in the area in view of the limited caseload and there are not a sufficient number of conflict cases to warrant an additional office. His recommendation to the Commission would be that it provide sufficient compensation to existing offices to permit them to hire an additional person or persons. In the most recent contract negotiations he proposed that PDSC pay a flat amount for public defense cases, regardless of the number of cases. Payment according to the number of cases per month makes the income vary significantly from month to month. The costs of operating an office are fixed costs and cannot be adjusted in accordance with a fluctuating caseload. A number of eastern Oregon providers have reported that case-based funding has not worked well for them either. His firm's proposal was not accepted because the Commission had not approved a flat rate system. The Mallon and Lamborn firm is not currently seeking to add any attorneys. It had sought to do so for approximately eight months but could not attract an associate with the salary it could offer.

Dan Cronin testified that he is currently a sole practitioner who handles public defense cases principally in Baker County. He has practiced law in the area for twenty-seven years. Over that period of time he has seen an erosion of the services provided to public defense clients. There should be at least three providers in each county. It would be financially impossible for him to hire another attorney in his office. Attorneys have to handle civil cases in order to be able to hire associates. That means that they cannot specialize in criminal law. Despite his deep commitment to public defense he plans to take fewer and fewer public defense cases in the future.

Matt Shirtcliff, the Baker County District Attorney, said that public defense attorneys in the area do good work. The court, the district attorney's office and the public defense attorneys all work hard and they all get along with each other. They meet together to resolve any issues relating to the operation of the criminal and juvenile court systems. His office is able to recruit new lawyers who spend a couple of years there before moving on. He would prefer to keep them longer but he and other district attorneys offices are not able to pay a high enough salary. His office has a strong relationship with the Department of Justice. He

can get help on research issues and on some types of cases. The state benefits from good representation for defendants. It would be good for defense attorneys to be able to specialize. They do better work if they handle only criminal cases and this benefits the attorneys, the clients and the system. In Baker County the district attorney's office files most misdemeanors in the county justice court, excluding domestic violence and DUI cases. He tries to use the courts efficiently. Diversion eligible cases and non-chronic offender cases are offered early disposition treatment in the justice court. Ideally, however, there would be two courts of record in the county. His office has one fewer deputy than usual and as a result they currently have a backlog of cases. In Baker County, all cases are filed, even "bad check" cases, which are not prosecuted in some jurisdictions.

Judge Burdette Pratt testified that the attorneys in Malheur County and in the other eastern Oregon counties do good work under the circumstances. Attorneys must travel significant distances and, in Malheur County, there is the added challenge of handling a significant number of cases arising within the Snake River Correctional Institution. It takes time for attorneys to get into the prison to see their clients, especially if the client is in administrative segregation. Often the witnesses are also incarcerated. Prison cases go to trial more often than other cases. Attorneys have to handle too many cases in order to make it feasible for them to take public defense cases. Attorneys are constantly scrambling from one case to another without being able to spend the time they would like, and need, to on these cases. The best solution is to increase compensation.

Dennis Byer testified that, although he has been an investigator with the Coughlin, Leuenberger & Moon firm in Baker City for ten years, he only recently investigated some public defense cases. He has found the OPDS staff to be helpful in answering his questions. He charges \$90 per hour for private cases and is paid \$28 per hour on public defense cases. Most investigators charge between \$65 and \$75 per hour in private cases.

Mark Rader, a shareholder in the Rader, Stoddard and Perez firm, testified that his firm is the primary public defense contractor in Malheur County where he has practiced since 1988. The firm has two associates who were hired directly out of law school. Both of them live in Idaho as do two of the shareholders in the firm. For each of them it is an hour's drive each way between home and the office. He worries that his associates will decide to practice in Idaho where the counties pay a higher hourly rate than PDSC does. Unlike the situation in Grant and Harney Counties, the caseload in Malheur County does not fluctuate dramatically. He suggested that the Commission consider assisting public defense providers in two ways: with the cost of health care coverage for employees and with educational loan repayment assistance for attorneys. Mr. Rader said that cases arising in the prison are significantly more time consuming than other cases. The Malheur County District Attorney prosecutes all prison felonies in the circuit court.

The prison handles only misdemeanor matters internally. The additional time it takes to represent imprisoned clients may affect the relationship with the client and result in more bar complaints and post conviction relief petitions. Responding to these allegations in turn consumes even more of the attorney's time. In order to meet with imprisoned clients it generally takes an hour to get from his office into the area where the interview occurs. It takes approximately an hour to get out of the prison and back to the office once the interview has occurred. Witnesses are often inmates as well so it requires a similar amount of time to meet with them if they are in the same institution. Very often, however witness inmates are moved to prisons in other parts of the state. Prisoners also receive a lot of advice from other prisoners which is contrary to the advice from their attorneys. More of the attorney's time is required to counter the advice received from others. Currently, Rader Stoddard and Perez is receiving a higher rate for prison cases but a much higher rate is needed.

Paul Lipscomb said that in Marion County the most serious prison cases are prosecuted in circuit court but most cases are handled within the institution. Marion County attorneys also report to him that prison cases require more time.

Krishelle Hampton, a member of the Baker County Consortium, testified that she opened her own law practice in Baker City immediately after graduating from law school. Another local attorney, Bob Whitnah, provided office space for her without charge and he and the other lawyers in town were willing to mentor her. She would like to be able to afford better legal research tools and insurance for her staff. She spends more than 50% of her time on public defense cases but receives less than 30% of her income from those cases. In juvenile cases she attends team meetings with her clients and in DUI cases she appears at DMV hearings on her client's behalf. She loves doing public defense work but may not be able to afford it in the future. If PDSC could help with employee benefits it might be more feasible. Last month her income from public defense cases was \$1,903. Insurance coverage for her employee would have cost her \$700. She knows other young attorneys who would be interested in practicing in eastern Oregon if the conditions were right. She does not believe that PDSC should have a policy against paying twice in conflict cases. It is an inappropriate incentive for lawyers to remain on cases in which they have an ethical obligation to withdraw. Mr. Cronin agreed with Ms. Hampton on this issue and said that the attorney who withdraws should at least get paid some compensation. Ken Bardizian, another member of the Baker County Consortium, said that in Baker County conflicts are not often identified early in the case because discovery is not provided until after an indictment has issued. The attorney can't wait until then to begin work on the case. In addition, in some cases the district attorney doesn't identify some witnesses until just before the trial date. Both Mr. Whitnah and Mr. Bardizian indicated that they had not been free to bargain for the contract terms they wanted because there were attorneys from another county who would have used the opportunity to contract for Baker County cases. Mr.

Bardizian contracted with PDSC to handle Measure 11 cases on an hourly basis because he can bill for the actual number of hours each case required.

Bob Whitnah said he grew up in Baker City. He started practice at District Attorney Matt Shirtcliff's office in 2001. After four and a half years in that office he opened his own practice and began handling public defense cases. He likes doing these cases but the compensation is a significant issue. If better legal research tools were available to the defense they could be more efficient. In the district attorney's office he had approximately 150 open cases at a time. For the defense the caseload has to be a lot smaller because they don't have the same advantages and tools that the state has. The search and seizure manual prepared by Department of Justice attorneys is well organized and thorough. Defense publications are prepared by volunteers and are not as thorough as the state's material. OPDS Appellate Division attorneys provide information in response to questions forwarded to them. Mr. Whitnah would like the Commission to assist attorneys in accessing better legal research tools and in finding a way to make health insurance affordable. If compensation is not increased he may not be able to afford to do public defense cases any longer.

Commissioner Potter said that the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association had explored the possibility of insurance pooling for members in the past and at that time found that it was not feasible but that it might be appropriate to look into it again in the future.

Chris Zuercher, an associate of Coughlin, Leuenberger and Moon was a deputy district attorney in the county before going into private practice. He likes doing public defense work and finds that he spends a higher percentage of his time on these cases than on his private cases. Mr. Moon has always had a commitment to criminal defense which he sees as a kind of community service. Now would be the best time to start bringing in new lawyers to replace the older attorneys as they leave practice over the next several years.

Summary of PDSC Discussion at September 11, 2008 Meeting

The Commission's discussion at its September meeting focused on four potential strategies for supporting its eastern Oregon providers: (1) promoting the increased use of technology as a means of improving communication and facilitating participation in court hearings, (2) exploring opportunities for insurance pooling among public defense contractors, (3) creating a resource center for defense attorneys that would offer materials and support services similar to those provided to district attorneys by the Department of Justice, and (4) increasing recruitment efforts and providing financial incentives to attorneys willing to practice in the area.

Chief Justice Paul De Muniz offered to convene a meeting of interested groups, including the courts, the Department of Corrections, local sheriff's offices,

defense providers, district attorneys and others to explore improvements to and expansion of the use of video equipment for court appearances and communication with incarcerated clients.

John Potter reported that OCDLA had previously explored the possibility of insurance pooling for its members. He had not been able to locate the research previously done but was willing to discuss the issue again with his board of directors.

Rebecca Duncan described the services that are provided by the Department of Justice to district attorney offices throughout the state and noted that OPDS's Appellate Division responds to telephone and email inquiries and makes presentations at numerous seminars but is not funded to provide the same level of services as the Department of Justice. Commission members discussed some of the resources that are available to defense attorneys, including the OCDLA list serve, its Criminal Law Reporter and other publications, and Willamette University's advance sheets.

With respect to recruiting additional attorneys to practice in eastern Oregon, Commissioners discussed a number of possible approaches, including increasing recruitment efforts at the law schools. Commissioner Stevens noted that there are additional challenges involved in recruiting attorneys to practice in less populated areas of the state and that some kind of special incentive might be needed. Jack Morris commented that there also have to be retention incentives to prevent lawyers from coming to the area for training and then leaving after they have become experienced. Bert Putney concurred and said that in southern Oregon he has experienced similar losses. Proposed incentives included a scholarship fund for law students who would commit to spending a specified number of years in one of these areas, increased rates of compensation (particularly in prison counties where providers have to spend significant amounts of time getting into and out of prison facilities to visit clients and interview witnesses), a specified minimum level of compensation to cover overhead regardless of fluctuations in the caseload, a single rate for all case types, continued flexibility in carrying over caseload shortages and overages, and providing a guaranteed income for a period of years in order to persuade experienced attorneys from the more populated areas of the state to relocate their practices to less populated areas.

Of the three judicial districts discussed by the Commission, it appeared that Judicial District 24 was experiencing the most severe attorney shortage of the three and probably needed an additional attorney in the immediate future to cover the existing caseload. The service delivery systems in Baker and Malheur Counties appeared to be appropriate for these counties.

A Service Delivery Plan for Malheur County

The principle provider in Malheur County is Rader, Stoddard, Perez. Other contractors include David Carlson and Coughlin Leuenberger & Moon. In addition, a Baker County contractor, Gary Kiyuna, handles Malheur County cases on an hourly basis. The Rader firm has two associates, in addition to the three shareholders, who accept public defense cases. This combination of providers appears to be an appropriate one for the county.

Although there is no public defender office in Malheur County to provide training to new attorneys, most of the attorneys in Malheur County are well-trained veteran defenders. The newer attorneys in the county are employed by law firms that appear to be providing them with the training and supervision they need.

In this county, as in a number of counties including all of those in eastern Oregon, there is a need for additional attorneys, particularly in juvenile dependency cases where there are often multiple parties to the proceeding. Currently coverage for conflict and overflow cases has to be provided by attorneys from other counties. But their availability is limited and they often have to appear by telephone. Recruitment of new attorneys is difficult for offices in most of the lower population areas of the state but in addition, Malheur County is on the Idaho border and attorneys in Idaho are paid significantly more for similar work.

At its September 2003 retreat and at the September 11, 2008 meeting, Commissioners identified a number of possible strategies for attracting, supporting and retaining attorneys in lower population areas of the state, including Eastern Oregon. The strategies identified at the September 2008 meeting were: increased use of video technology (including technology that would permit attorneys to video conference with their clients and with witnesses who are confined in correctional facilities), insurance pooling, access to legal research tools, attorney recruitment and retention efforts.

While the overall quality of representation in Malheur County was rated as “good to very good” in the 2007 survey, heavy caseloads were reported to be a factor in the areas of representation where problems were noted – lack of timely contact with incarcerated clients and minimal use of investigation and motion practice in juvenile delinquency cases. As witnesses noted, a major proportion of the felony cases in Malheur County are prison cases and defending these cases takes a disproportionate amount of time for a number of reasons. Increased use of video conferencing might reduce the number of times attorneys have to actually travel to the institution to interview clients. If, even with the use of time saving approaches, current case rates do not provide adequate compensation for the amount of time required for the average case, contractors are encouraged to provide additional information about the factors that affect the cost of doing business in Malheur County to OPDS when they submit their contract proposals

for 2010-11 contracts. They are also encouraged to assist PDSC in establishing its funding priorities for the next biennium by informing the Commission of the extent of their needs and recommendations for funding approaches that would address those needs.