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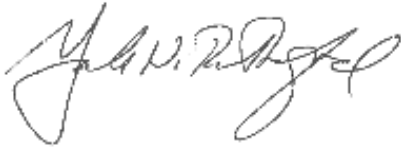
# Public Defender Commission

David J. Hensel  
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Senator Eric Koch  
Bedford  
Representative Ryan Lauer  
Columbus  
Hon. Steven P. Meyer  
Lafayette  
Senator Gregory G. Taylor  
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## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Governor Eric J. Holcomb  
Lieutenant Governor Suzanne Crouch  
Chief Justice Loretta H. Rush  
All Associate Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court  
Sen. Rodric Bray, Senate President Pro Tempore  
Sen. Greg Taylor, Senate Minority Leader  
Sen. Ryan Mishler, Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee  
Sen. Eddie Melton, Ranking Minority Member, Senate Appropriations Committee  
Rep. Todd Huston, Speaker of the House  
Rep. Phil GiaQuinta, House Minority Leader  
Rep. Timothy Brown, Chair, House Ways and Means Committee  
Rep. Gregory Porter, Ranking Minority Member, House Ways and Means Committee  
All Members of the Indiana General Assembly

**FROM:** Mark W. Rutherford, Chairman 

**DATE:** December 2021

**SUBJECT:** **FY 2020-2021 Annual Report of the Indiana Public Defender Commission**

The Indiana Public Defender Commission's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020-2021 provides an overview of the purpose and use of the Public Defense Fund. In cooperation with the General Assembly and the Indiana Supreme Court, the Commission has established and revised its standards for public defense services in both death penalty and non-death penalty cases. The report contains a brief history of the Commission, its responsibilities, and its reimbursements.

The Commission is authorized by statute to reimburse all 92 counties for 50% of their defense expenditures in capital (death penalty) cases. The Public Defense Fund's participating counties may also receive reimbursement of up to 40% of their defense expenditures in non-capital felony, juvenile delinquency, and Children in Need of Services and Termination of Parental Rights (CHINS/TPR) cases if the counties comply with the Commission's standards for defense services. The Commission's standards are always available online at: [www.in.gov/publicdefender](http://www.in.gov/publicdefender). The Commission is prohibited via statute from reimbursing misdemeanor expenditures.

The Commission is pleased to report that a record 66 counties requested and received reimbursement for their non-capital public defense expenses during the fiscal year, representing over two-thirds of Indiana's population. County non-capital public defense expenses continue to increase. During this time, the State of Indiana, through the Public Defense Fund, returned over \$29.8 million to the counties for these expenses, easing their budget burden. The Commission also authorized over \$6,000 in death penalty reimbursement.

The Commission is grateful that the Public Defense Fund's appropriation was increased in the 2021 Legislative Session to accommodate additional reimbursement obligations. This funding is the only state assistance provided to the counties for their public defense expenditures. Indiana's 92 counties are directly responsible for the majority of the more than \$100 million in tax dollars spent on public defense in Indiana each year.

During the upcoming 2022 Legislative Session, the Commission will seek statutory authorization to reimburse for misdemeanors and to reimburse for public defense services provided for counsel at first appearance/initial hearings at a rate higher than our standard 40%. We will also seek authorization to reimburse multicounty public defender offices at a higher rate. These authorizations will be optional and will be considered only if the Commission has the funding available.

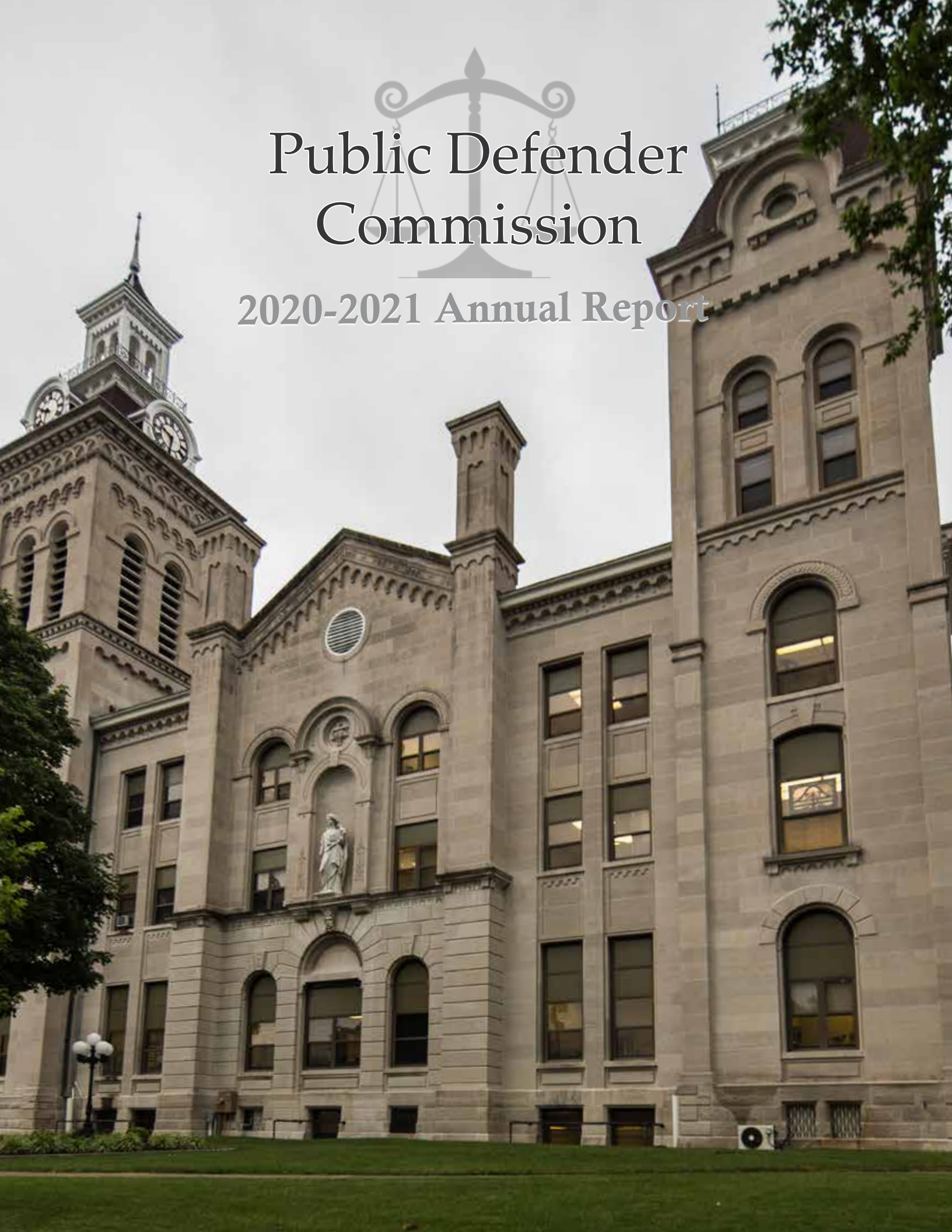
The Commission looks forward to working with you to continue improving the quality of public defense services in Indiana. The goals of the Indiana Public Defender Commission include continued reimbursement to Indiana's counties for the public defense costs upon which they have come to rely while ensuring adequate and responsible public defense services throughout the state.

Thank you for your continued commitment to guarantee the constitutional rights of Indiana's residents. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide any additional information.



# Public Defender Commission

2020-2021 Annual Report



# Introduction

Long before the United States Supreme Court's historic right to counsel case of *Gideon v. Wainwright* in 1963, Indiana recognized the right to counsel in the case of *Webb v. Baird*. In 1854, the Supreme Court of Indiana recognized the right to a publicly paid attorney for persons facing incarceration who could not otherwise afford an attorney. This made Indiana the first state in the Union to recognize such a right.

The burden of providing representation in Indiana has historically fallen upon each individual county. At the same time, the right to counsel is much more than just a technical requirement—it is the right to have a competent attorney who can protect the rights of each individual citizen to the fullest extent of the law. In order to assist counties with the financial burden of providing quality representation, the Indiana General Assembly created the Indiana Public Defender Commission.

## Statutory Duties

In response to serious concerns regarding the quality of publicly appointed defense attorneys in death penalty cases, the legislature created the Indiana Public Defender Commission in 1989 (P.L. 284-1989). In 1993, the legislature realized that the funding and quality of representation in non-death penalty cases was also a concern. Accordingly, it amended the Commission's duties (P.L. 283-1993). The Commission is now authorized to reimburse counties for 50% of their public defense services in death penalty cases and up to 40% in non-death penalty cases, excluding misdemeanors.

These changes resulted in the current version of I.C. § 33-40-5-4, where the Commission is mandated to:

1. Make recommendations to the Indiana Supreme Court concerning standards for public defense services provided for defendants against whom the State has sought the death sentence under I.C. § 35-50-2-9, including the following subjects:
  - a. Determining indigency and eligibility for legal representation.
  - b. Selection and qualifications of attorneys to represent public defendants at public expense.
  - c. Determining conflicts of interest.
  - d. Investigative, clerical, and other support services necessary to provide adequate legal representation.
2. Adopt guidelines and standards for public defense services under which counties are eligible for reimbursement under I.C. § 33-40-6, including the following:
  - a. Determining indigency and the eligibility for legal representation.
  - b. The issuance and enforcement of orders requiring defendants to pay for the costs of court appointed legal representation under I.C. § 33-40-3.
  - c. The use and expenditure of funds in the county supplemental public defender services fund established by I.C. § 33-40-3-1.
  - d. Qualifications of attorneys to represent public defendants at public expense.
  - e. Minimum and maximum caseloads of public defender offices and contract attorneys.
3. Make recommendations concerning the delivery of public defense services in Indiana.
4. Make an annual report to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Supreme Court on the operation of the Public Defense Fund.

Cover photo: Knox County Courthouse, by Chris Flook, Ball State University

The Commission is an eleven-member, independent, judicial branch state governing board. The membership is set by state statute and is composed of 3 members appointed by the Governor, 3 members appointed by the Chief Justice, 2 members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House, and 1 member appointed by the Criminal Justice Institute. Members serve 4-year terms.



**Mark Rutherford, *Chair***

Hamilton County  
Appointed by the Governor,  
Term Expires: 10.31.21



**Richard Bray**

Morgan County  
Appointed by the Governor  
Term Expires: 10.31.21



**Bernice A. N. Corley**

Marion County  
Appointed by the Indiana Criminal  
Justice Institute, Term Expires: 09.06.23



**Honorable Mary Ellen Diekhoff**

Monroe County  
Appointed by the Chief Justice  
Term Expires: 05.17.22



**Honorable Kelsey Hanlon**

Owen County  
Appointed by the Chief Justice  
Term Expires: 10.06.22



**Representative Ragen Hatcher**

Lake County  
Appointed by the Speaker of the House  
Term Expires: 06.01.24

**David Hensel**

Marion County  
Appointed by the Governor  
Term Expires: 10.31.21



**Senator Eric Koch**

Lawrence County  
Appointed by the President Pro Tem of  
the Senate, Term Expires: 07.01.24



**Representative Ryan Lauer**

Bartholomew County  
Appointed by the Speaker of the House  
Term Expires: 07.10.23



**Honorable Steven Meyer**

Tippecanoe County  
Appointed by the Chief Justice  
Term Expires: 04.24.24



**Senator Greg Taylor**

Marion County  
Appointed by the President Pro Tem of  
the Senate, Term Expires: 07.01.23



# Commission Staff and Contact Information



Derrick Mason

*Director and Chief Counsel*



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*Communications and Policy Specialist*



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*Staff Attorney*



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*Research and Statistics Analyst*



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*Staff Attorney*

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*Administrative Assistant*



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*Fiscal Analyst*



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*Senior Fiscal Analyst*



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## Commission Benefits

### LOWER JAIL POPULATIONS:

Based on data from the past 7 years, Commission Counties have a 12% lower per-capita county jail population.

### MORE APPROPRIATE SENTENCES:

Commission counties have a 20% lower rate of low-recidivism-risk individuals\* in DOC facilities.

One potential explanation for this difference is that higher quality public defense can more effectively procure alternative sentences for low-risk offenders, keeping them out of prison.

### CHILDREN REUNITED WITH FAMILIES:

Out-of-home placements by DCS in Commission Counties are 20 days shorter than in Non-Commission counties, a potential \$5.8 million in cost savings per year. \*\*

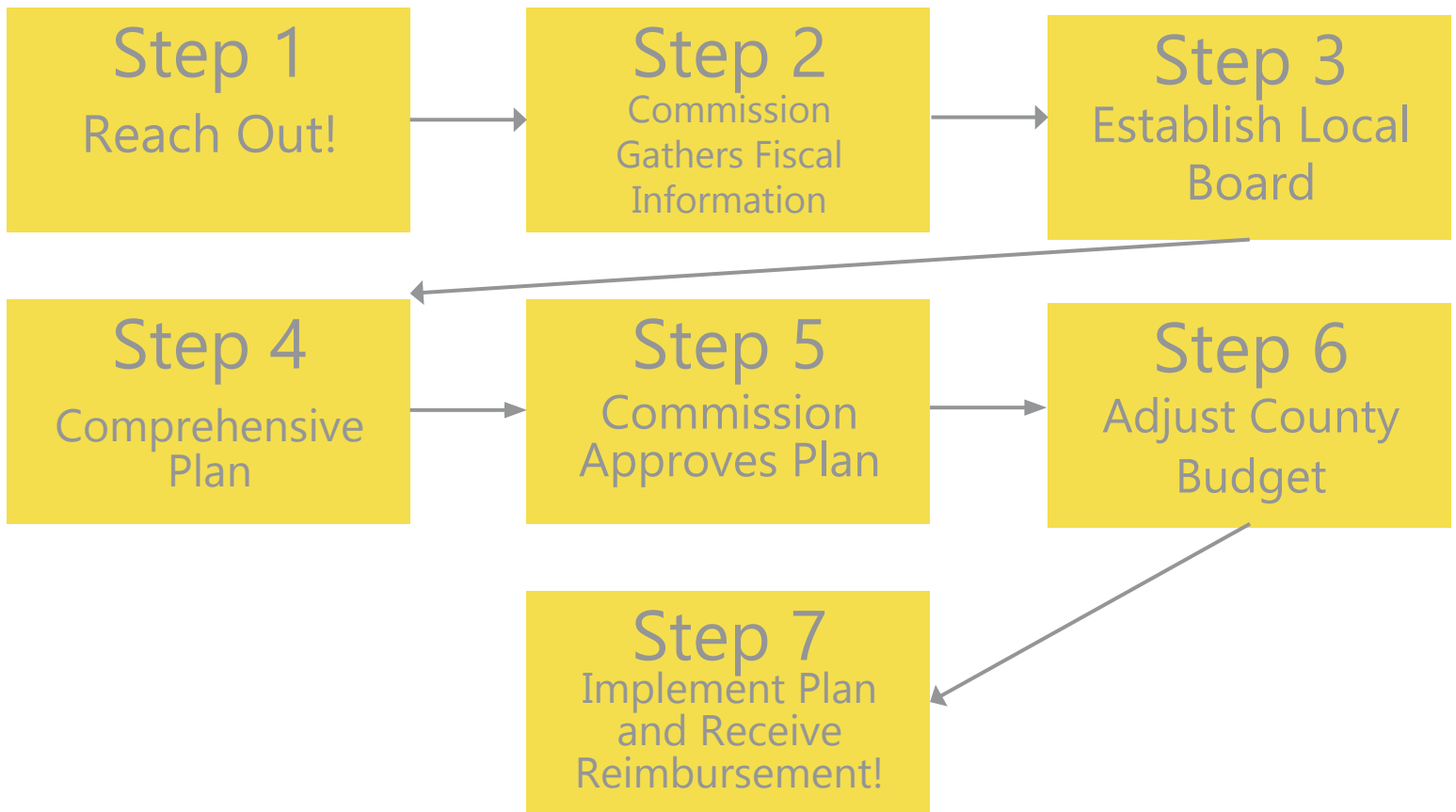
### LESS CORRECTION EXPENSES:

Individuals in Commission counties receive on average 64-day shorter sentences in Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities, a potential \$30.8 million in savings per year. \*\*\*

#### FOOTNOTES:

\* "Low recidivism risk" is a category assigned via the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) indicating that the individual is less likely than other prisoners to recidivate. Correspondingly, a greater proportion of individuals in DOC facilities are in higher recidivism risk categories in Commission Counties. \*\* There were 12,656 children in out-of-home care in Indiana as of July 2020. If each of these children had their time in foster care cut by 20 days, this represents \$5.8 million in cost savings. \*\*\* In 2019 the DOC admitted 8,613 prisoners, with a reported per diem of \$55.92. If the savings above were realized for each of these prisoners, this is a potential \$30.8 million in savings.

# How to Join the Commission



If your county is not one of the 67 counties currently receiving reimbursement for non-capital public defense services, this quick guide will explain the process for joining.

**Step 1:** Reach out to us! The first step is to let us know you're interested in learning more. This contact could come from a local public defender, a commissioner or member of the county council, a judge or magistrate, a county auditor, a county clerk, or just an interested citizen.

**Step 2:** The Commission gathers information about your county's current public defense services and makes projections about what joining the Commission would mean.

**Step 3:** Once you see the fiscal impact, it's up to your county commissioners to pass an ordinance to establish a County Public Defender Board. We'll work directly with the County Attorney on those details.

**Step 4:** After the county commissioners establish the PD Board, the members are appointed. It's a three-member board with one appointment by the commissioners, one appointment by the judges, and one appointment by us here at the state PD Commission. We will then work with the board to create a comprehensive plan. Don't worry, we have lots of models, and we'll walk you through it.

**Step 5:** The PD Commission will officially approve the plan. We'll have been working hand-in-hand with the County Public Defender Board throughout the process, so this step is usually a formality.

**Step 6:** Now the process switches to the county council, which must make any changes to the county budget necessary to implement the changes required by the newly-approved comprehensive plan. Staff from the PD Commission is always willing to testify at budget hearings or chat individually with any member of the county council.

**Step 7:** Now your county is ready to seek reimbursements. Not only will you have a stronger, fairer, and more just criminal justice system, but you'll also be reaping the rewards of charging the state for part of it!

# Commission Participation and Reimburse

County	Capital	Non-Capital	Total Reimbursement	Non-Capital Participation
ADAMS	\$24,093.55	\$1,818,131.57	\$1,842,225.12	2000-Present
ALLEN	\$392,175.95	\$22,367,624.26	\$22,759,800.21	2000-Present
BENTON	\$0.00	\$426,835.26	\$426,835.26	1998-Present
BLACKFORD	\$0.00	\$901,516.16	\$901,516.16	2000-Present
Boone	\$458,377.16	\$0.00	\$458,377.16	
BROWN	\$0.00	\$418,824.17	\$418,824.17	2012-2017, 2019-Present
CARROLL	\$43,090.70	\$893,488.84	\$936,579.54	2001-Present
CASS	\$0.00	\$1,579,127.91	\$1,579,127.91	2013-Present
CLARK	\$539,030.42	\$5,673,981.86	\$6,213,012.28	1995-Present
CLINTON	\$0.00	\$372,661.31	\$372,661.31	2018-Present
DAVISS	\$6,150.00	\$0.00	\$6,150.00	
DECATUR	\$0.00	\$1,189,968.32	\$1,189,968.32	1999-Present
DEKALB	\$0.00	\$1,240,797.45	\$1,240,797.45	2016-Present
DELAWARE	\$307,403.49	\$5,174,729.78	\$5,482,133.27	2011-Present
ELKHART	\$99,831.80	\$1,215,110.16	\$1,314,941.96	2020-Present
FAYETTE	\$0.00	\$2,255,532.89	\$2,255,532.89	1999-Present
FLOYD	\$404,055.07	\$4,896,493.67	\$5,300,548.74	1997-Present
FOUNTAIN	\$59,553.05	\$696,205.11	\$755,758.16	1999-Present
FULTON	\$167,001.92	\$1,397,150.36	\$1,564,152.28	1998-Present
GIBSON	\$40,865.05	\$213,412.19	\$254,277.24	2020-Present
GRANT	\$0.00	\$5,569,969.88	\$5,569,969.88	2003-Present
GREENE	\$28,435.81	\$2,461,701.79	\$2,490,137.60	2000-Present
HAMILTON	\$230,965.24	\$0.00	\$230,965.24	
HANCOCK	\$2,064.00	\$3,065,174.06	\$3,067,238.06	1999-Present
HARRISON	\$823,472.27	\$59,342.95	\$882,815.22	2020-Present
HENDRICKS	\$0.00	\$2,092,661.23	\$2,092,661.23	2017-Present
HENRY	\$76,311.74	\$773,998.32	\$850,310.06	1999-2008
HOWARD	\$0.00	\$7,549,065.39	\$7,549,065.39	2004-Present
JACKSON	\$0.00	\$1,548,558.74	\$1,548,558.74	2015-Present
JASPER	\$47,240.91	\$1,470,793.37	\$1,518,034.28	1999-Present
JAY	\$0.00	\$1,876,299.59	\$1,876,299.59	2000-Present
JEFFERSON	\$87,054.05	\$1,002,230.53	\$1,089,284.58	2017-Present
JENNINGS	\$0.00	\$1,533,035.96	\$1,533,035.96	1999-Present
JOHNSON	\$217,557.21	\$0.00	\$217,557.21	
KNOX	\$54,275.54	\$3,935,216.51	\$3,989,492.05	1999-Present
KOSCIUSKO	\$0.00	\$3,362,580.51	\$3,362,580.51	2000-Present
LaGRANGE	\$0.00	\$750,895.09	\$750,895.09	2010-Present
LAKE	\$2,142,552.82	\$28,458,283.88	\$30,600,836.70	1999-Present
LaPORTE	\$59,311.47	\$4,834,470.57	\$4,893,782.04	1995-Present

No Commission Reimbursement: Bartholomew, Clay, Crawford, Dearborn, Dubois, Franklin, Huntington, Marshall, No



# ment History by County

County	Capital	Non-Capital	Total Reimbursement	Non-Capital Participation
LAWRENCE	\$0.00	\$2,776,450.33	\$2,776,450.33	2011-Present
MADISON	\$559,893.41	\$12,935,465.92	\$13,495,359.33	1998-Present
MARION	\$4,173,801.31	\$111,481,766.74	\$115,655,568.05	1995-Present
MARTIN	\$0.00	\$860,103.00	\$860,103.00	1999-Present
MIAMI	\$17,918.79	\$1,460,070.54	\$1,477,989.33	1995-2007,2018-Present
MONROE	\$0.00	\$10,304,234.36	\$10,304,234.36	2000-Present
MONTGOMERY	\$0.00	\$1,080,445.33	\$1,080,445.33	1995-2013
MORGAN	\$511,283.37	\$0.00	\$511,283.37	
NOBLE	\$0.00	\$3,223,093.25	\$3,223,093.25	2001-Present
OHIO	\$0.00	\$439,368.91	\$439,368.91	1999-Present
ORANGE	\$0.00	\$1,860,429.55	\$1,860,429.55	1995-Present
OWEN	\$0.00	\$584,735.98	\$584,735.98	2015-Present
PARKE	\$405,587.58	\$879,150.82	\$1,284,738.40	1996-Present
PERRY	\$0.00	\$1,312,559.74	\$1,312,559.74	2004-Present
PIKE	\$16,890.76	\$1,274,788.64	\$1,291,679.40	2001-Present
PORTER	\$83,653.84	\$0.00	\$83,653.84	
POSEY	\$75,447.10	\$0.00	\$75,447.10	
PULASKI	\$0.00	\$1,357,683.60	\$1,357,683.60	1999-Present
PUTNAM	\$128,306.40	\$0.00	\$128,306.40	
RANDOLPH	\$25,308.56	\$0.00	\$25,308.56	
RIPLEY	\$0.00	\$592,002.68	\$592,002.68	2014-Present
RUSH	\$0.00	\$1,539,327.47	\$1,539,327.47	2001-Present
ST. JOSEPH	\$85,691.69	\$10,696,447.93	\$10,782,139.62	2007-Present
SCOTT	\$0.00	\$1,084,185.13	\$1,084,185.13	2000-2009,2018-Present
SHELBY	\$40,347.59	\$2,867,108.23	\$2,907,455.82	1999-Present
SPENCER	\$348,321.01	\$1,139,025.53	\$1,487,346.54	1999-Present
STEUBEN	\$117,935.92	\$1,887,283.05	\$2,005,218.97	2001-Present
SULLIVAN	\$70,575.60	\$836,794.86	\$907,370.46	1999-Present
SWITZERLAND	\$0.00	\$1,096,689.87	\$1,096,689.87	1999-Present
TIPPECANOE	\$85,663.35	\$12,140,610.50	\$12,226,273.85	2004-Present
UNION	\$0.00	\$396,755.39	\$396,755.39	1999-Present
VANDEBURGH	\$852,201.82	\$15,524,924.60	\$16,377,126.42	2000-Present
VERMILLION	\$0.00	\$1,021,882.34	\$1,021,882.34	1997-Present
VIGO	\$153,767.89	\$11,586,567.37	\$11,740,335.26	1999-Present
WABASH	\$0.00	\$1,343,165.91	\$1,343,165.91	2007-Present
WARREN	\$0.00	\$280,272.01	\$280,272.01	1996-Present
WARRICK	\$481,596.53	\$91,561.80	\$573,158.33	2020-Present
WASHINGTON	\$3,877.66	\$2,799,446.07	\$2,803,323.73	2000-Present
WHITE	\$0.00	\$32,777.70	\$32,777.70	2001-2002
WHITLEY	\$0.00	\$213,243.89	\$213,243.89	1999-2008

# Counsel at First Appearance

The Indiana Public Defender Commission reached out to all counties in Indiana to ascertain the status of each county's counsel at first appearance (CAFA) program, as well as costs associated with that program. Counties were contacted via e-mail and phone, and we were able to receive at least some response from 90 of the state's 92 counties. Results presented here are limited to these 90 counties. The survey was qualitative, with responses coded after collection to fit a set of pre-defined categories for data analysis purposes. Cost information was supplemented with data provided by the Office of Court Services related to portions of the pre-trial program grants designated for public defense.

## Current Counsel at First Appearance Programs

We categorized county CAFA program into three categories: no CAFA for adult defendants, some CAFA for adult defendants, and CAFA for all incarcerated adults. The "Some CAFA" category is very diverse, including counties that only have CAFA in specific courts, only for specific charge types (e.g., only high-level felonies, only low-level felonies, only misdemeanors), or only for some cases but primarily based on convenience and availability. The "CAFA for incarcerated adults" category includes all CAFA programs that meet the minimum standard of representing every adult currently being held in jail, but many of these programs are not limited to incarcerated adults. The "None" category means that barring very rare exceptions, no adult charged with a crime is provided with CAFA (these results do not consider representation for juveniles or other non-criminal matters). Under this definition, there are 48 counties with no CAFA, 17 counties with some, and 26 that meet the incarcerated adults standard.

## Costs

We are primarily interested in estimating costs for programs that meet the incarcerated adults standard.

Thus, for current costs, we have data for 25 counties. In addition to this, we asked counties to provide an estimate of costs for a fully implemented CAFA program in their county, though most were unable to do so. Finally, we received data from the Office of Court Services regarding grants provided to counties for providing public defense services at first appearance. Combining these three sources we have

cost estimates for 33 counties. Of these, the most common cost (9 out of 33 programs) associated with the CAFA program is \$0; the CAFA program is just an added duty to already existing public defenders. Costs outside of this group are variable, with the lowest cost being \$3,000 and the highest being \$190,000. The average overall cost of a CAFA program is \$38,474.94. If the \$0 programs are excluded, the average overall cost is \$55,203.17.

## Important Conclusions

- A minority (47%) of counties provide any counsel at first appearance to adults charged with a crime.
- An even smaller percentage (28%) provide counsel at first appearance to all incarcerated adults.
- Counsel at first appearance in many counties is provided in a haphazard manner, including counties where access to CAFA is dependent on charge category, dependent on Court, or has no standard rule.
- Barriers to implementing counsel at first appearance frequently identified by respondents include problems with local access to attorneys, problems with funding to pay those attorneys, and problems with scheduling initial hearings to accommodate the presence of defense attorneys.
- Programs that provide counsel for all incarcerated adults often do not provide additional compensation to attorneys for doing so.
- The average cost estimate for a CAFA program that provides CAFA for all incarcerated adults in a county and includes either additional compensation for attorneys or the hiring of dedicated CAFA attorneys is \$55,203.17.

## Barriers to CAFA Programs

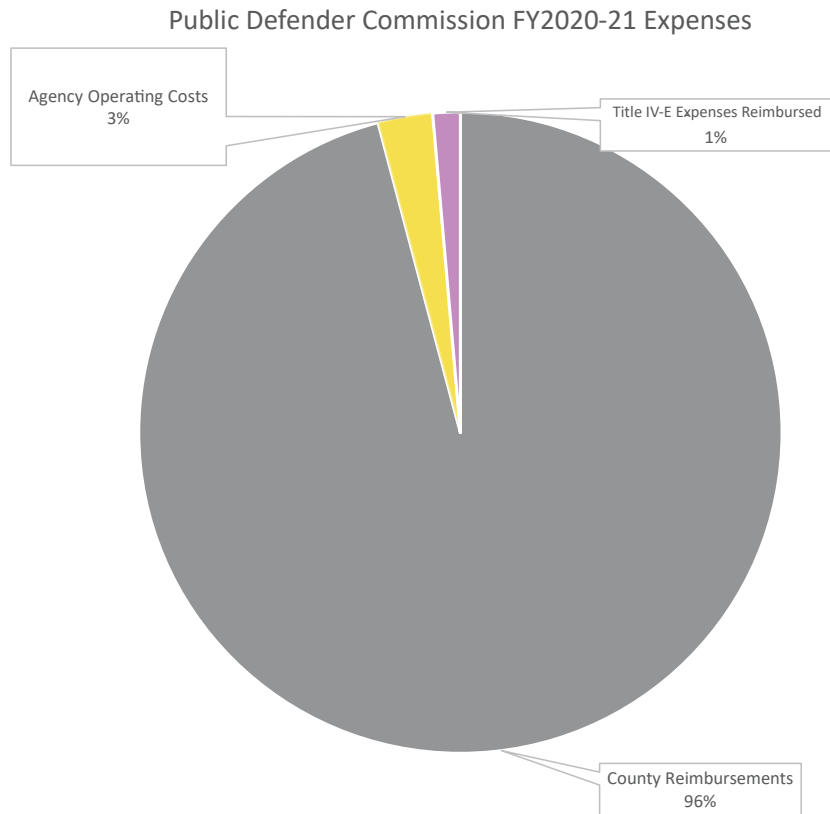
While this was not the primary goal of the survey, several respondents with no active CAFA program volunteered information about the barriers they saw to implementing CAFA in their county. Many

of these explanations fell into one of three categories: problems with local access to attorneys (29% of responses), problems with funding to pay attorneys (21% of responses), and problems with scheduling initial hearings to accommodate the presence of counsel (25% of responses). Note that several respondents identified multiple factors as barriers, so these are not mutually exclusive. Additionally, many respondents did not provide any additional information regarding implementing a CAFA program, so it is likely that these barriers are present in other counties.

# Commission Secures Additional Funding

At approximately three percent of the overall budget, the Commission's operating costs remain one of the lowest across state government. In order to continue maximum reimbursement to participating counties, the Commission sought out additional funding under Title IV-E.

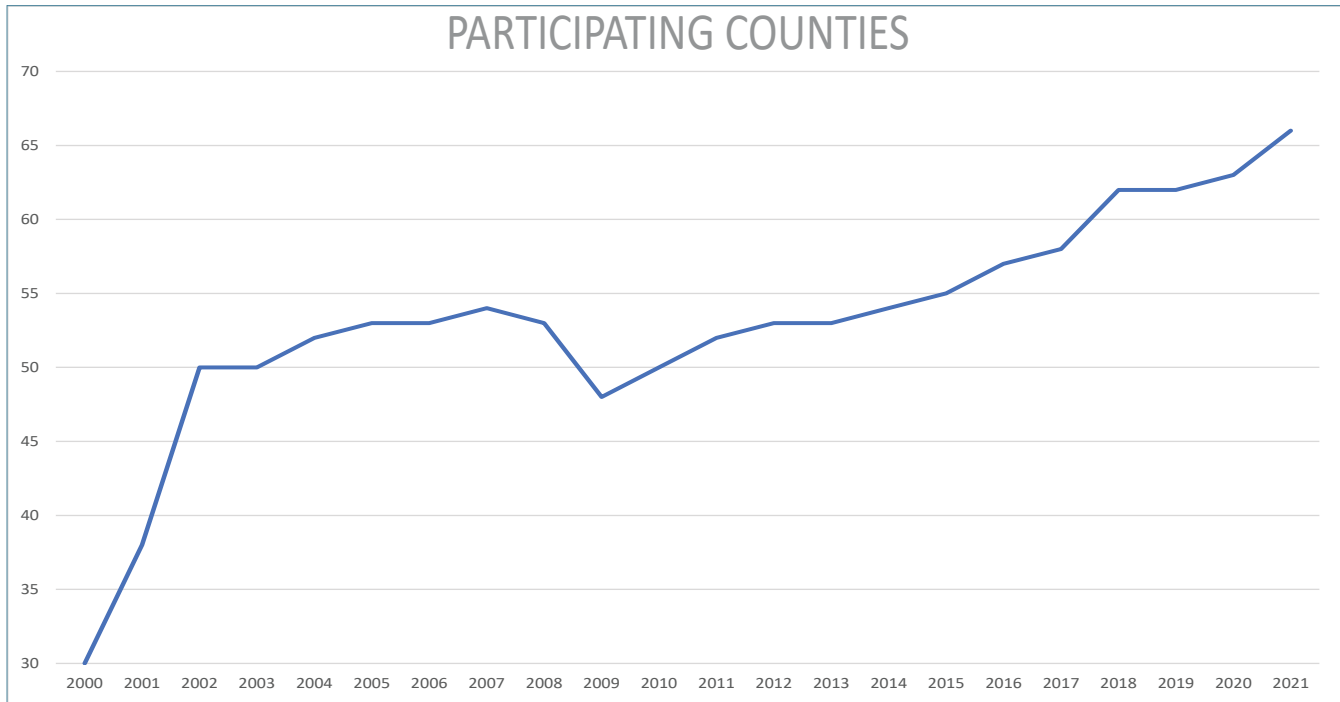
Federal Title IV-E entitlement funding recently expanded to include legal representation for parents of Children in Need of Services (CHINS) and Termination of Parental Right (TPR) proceedings. The IV-E program allows for up to fifty percent reimbursement for eligible expenses paid by the Commission. PDCom received reimbursement for eligible expenses for three quarters in 2021 totaling \$423,857.23. These reimbursement funds, along with a conservative operating budget, allowed the Commission to continue to reimburse counties at the maximum rates even though overall spending exceeded the annual appropriation to the agency.



## Key Accomplishments 2020-2021

- ◆ Full budget request included, for the first time, in the Governor's Introduced Budget; ultimately passed by the General Assembly.
- ◆ Brought attention to the serious contractor compensation issues via our overhead survey report and the associated press coverage.
- ◆ Successfully began receiving Federal Title IV-E reimbursement through the Department of Child Services for CHINS/TPR Representation.
- ◆ Using existing data and American Bar Association recommendations, developed a caseload change plan and impact analysis framework for proposed caseload standards changes.
- ◆ Developed program to automatically generate rolling-four-quarter-annual reports of caseloads and expenses for counties and individual attorneys from quarterly reimbursement requests.
- ◆ Completed multiple board trainings throughout the state.
- ◆ Conducted survey of all Commission counties to assess pay parity with prosecutors and deputy prosecutors.

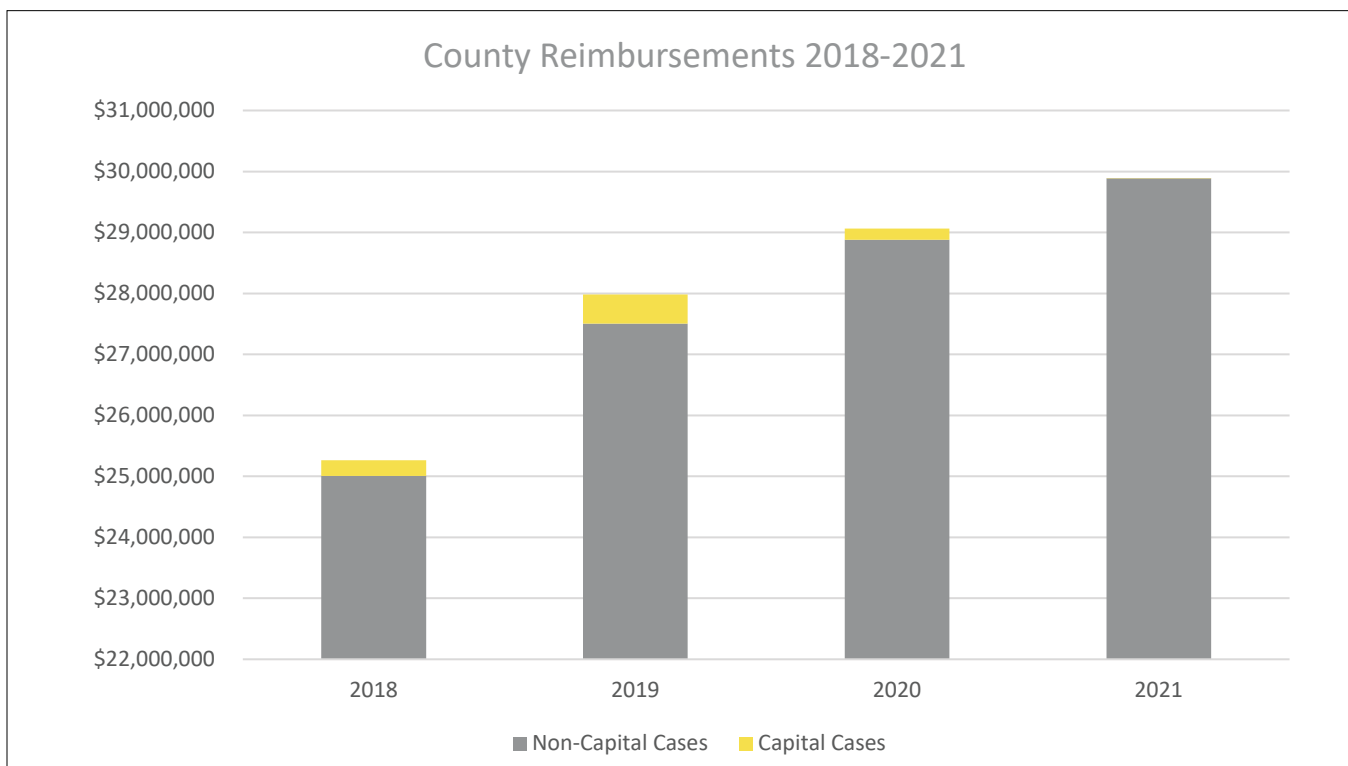
# County Participation History 2000-2021



During fiscal year 2020-21, three counties joined the non-capital reimbursement program: Gibson, Harrison and Warrick.

The Commission has been able to fully fund county reimbursement requests since 2009, but that is only due to conservative fiscal projections, sound management of the Public Defense Fund, and a strong partnership with the Indiana General Assembly.

## Reimbursement Trends 2018-2021



# Funding and Reimbursement History

Fiscal Year	# of Counties Eligible for Reimbursement	Annual Appropriation to PDCOM Fund	Reimbursement Paid in Capital Cases	Reimbursement Paid in Non-Capital Cases	Total Reimbursement Paid	Loss due to prorated reimbursement	% of reimbursement received
1989-90		\$ 650,000			\$ -		
1990-91		\$ 650,000	\$ 58,550		\$ 58,550		
1991-92		\$ 650,000	\$ 286,805		\$ 286,805		
1992-93		\$ 650,000	\$ 484,501		\$ 484,501		
1993-94		\$ 650,000	\$ 337,139		\$ 337,139		
1994-95		\$ 650,000	\$ 288,465		\$ 288,465		
1995-96	5	\$ 650,000	\$ 528,641	\$ 668,747	\$ 1,197,388		
1996-97	7	\$ 650,000	\$ 371,046	\$ 628,841	\$ 999,887		
1997-98	9	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 799,450	\$ 1,022,104	\$ 1,821,554		
1998-99	17	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 526,515	\$ 2,188,701	\$ 2,715,216		
1999-00	30	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 378,209	\$ 2,990,954	\$ 3,369,163		
2000-01	38	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 712,054	\$ 3,669,319	\$ 4,381,373		
2001-02	50	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 473,317	\$ 4,869,313	\$ 5,342,630	\$ 2,036,380	28%
2002-03	50	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 413,805	\$ 5,371,364	\$ 5,785,169	\$ 1,619,285	31%
2003-04	52	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 478,222	\$ 4,553,537	\$ 5,031,759	\$ 1,403,053	25%
2004-05	53	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 672,381	\$ 11,026,803	\$ 11,699,184	\$ 771,538	37%
2005-06	53	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 386,288	\$ 5,824,921	\$ 6,211,209	\$ 895,476	36%
2006-07	54	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 844,769	\$ 12,147,454	\$ 12,992,223	\$ 2,674,834	31%
2007-08	53	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 753,772	\$ 14,162,897	\$ 14,916,669	\$ 825,367	38%
2008-09	48	\$ 15,250,000	\$ 742,251	\$ 14,325,105	\$ 15,067,356	\$ 1,262,700	37%
2009-10	50	\$ 18,250,000	\$ 618,252	\$ 15,373,384	\$ 15,991,636		40%
2010-11	52	\$ 18,250,000	\$ 370,709	\$ 15,996,714	\$ 16,367,423		40%
2011-12	53	\$ 20,250,000	\$ 532,706	\$ 16,685,482	\$ 17,218,188		40%
2012-13	53	\$ 20,250,000	\$ 381,459	\$ 17,546,818	\$ 17,928,277		40%
2013-14	54	\$ 22,250,000	\$ 421,935	\$ 18,693,834	\$ 19,115,769		40%
2014-15	55	\$ 22,250,000	\$ 268,182	\$ 19,923,237	\$ 20,191,418		40%
2015-16	57	\$ 22,257,668	\$ 590,939	\$ 20,695,801	\$ 21,286,740		40%
2016-17	58	\$ 22,250,000	\$ 896,287	\$ 22,435,660	\$ 23,331,946		40%
2017-18	62	\$ 25,750,000	\$ 256,896	\$ 25,006,493	\$ 25,263,389		40%
2018-19	62	\$ 25,750,000	\$ 481,104	\$ 27,502,636	\$ 27,983,740		40%
2019-20	63	\$ 30,220,000	\$ 188,155	\$ 28,877,630	\$ 29,065,785		40%
2020-21	66	\$ 30,220,000	\$ 6,138	\$ 29,888,538	\$ 29,894,676		40%
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>\$ 370,697,668</b>	<b>\$ 14,548,942</b>	<b>\$ 342,076,288</b>	<b>\$ 356,625,228</b>	<b>\$ 11,488,633</b>	

## 2021 Capital Case Reimbursement

COUNTY	DEFENDANT	TOTAL
Marion	Brown	\$6,137.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$6,137.50</b>

