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Indianapolis

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Albion
Bernice Corley
Indianapolis
Samantha DeWester
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Hon. Mary Ellen Diekhoff
Bloomington
Hon. Kelsey B. Hanlon
Spencer

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Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys



Representative Ragen Hatcher
Gary
David J. Hensel
Indianapolis
Senator Eric Koch
Bedford
Representative Ryan Lauer
Columbus
Senator Gregory G. Taylor
Indianapolis

www.in.gov/ccaa • ph 317-233-6908

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. Dave Niezgodski, RMM, Senate Appropriations Committee
Rep. Todd Huston, Speaker of the House
Rep. Phil GiaQuinta, House Minority Leader
Rep. Jeff Thompson, Chair, House Ways and Means Committee
Rep. Gregory Porter, RMM, House Ways and Means Committee
All Members of the Indiana General Assembly

FROM: Mark W. Rutherford, Chairman *MWR*

DATE: December 2024

SUBJECT: FY 2023-2024 Annual Report of the Indiana CCAA

The Indiana Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys (CCAA) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 provides an overview of the purpose and use of the Public Defense Fund. The report contains a brief history of the Commission, its responsibilities, and its reimbursements. It also discusses some of the CCAA's project successes over the prior fiscal year.

The CCAA 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 CCAA's standards for defense services. The standards are always available online at: www.in.gov/CCAA. The CCAA is prohibited via statute from reimbursing misdemeanor expenditures, although statutory authorization exists for a misdemeanor reimbursement pilot program set to begin in July 2025.

Sixty-seven (67) counties requested and received reimbursement for their non-capital public defense expenses during the fiscal year, representing over two-thirds of Indiana's population. During this time, the State of Indiana, through the Public Defense Fund, returned more than \$37 million to participating counties for these expenses, easing their budgetary burdens. The state's attorney shortage, on a per capita basis compared to the national average, is contributing to the continuing increase in county non-capital public defense expenses. The CCAA also authorized nearly \$300,000 in death penalty reimbursement during the fiscal year.

The CCAA continues to provide Title IV-E reimbursement directly to counties for DCS-related public defense expenses, regardless of whether the county receives other Commission reimbursement. Since reimbursements began in fiscal year 2022, the Commission has returned nearly \$2 million to counties.

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. A large portion of these tax dollars are spent on the defense of misdemeanor cases for which the state currently provides no assistance to counties. However, a misdemeanor reimbursement pilot was authorized in the 2024 Legislative Session and is scheduled to begin July 1, 2025.

During the upcoming 2025 Legislative Session, the Commission's primary goal is to avoid a budget cut that would necessitate cuts to county reimbursements, or which would inhibit the Commission's ability to launch its misdemeanor reimbursement pilot.

The CCAA looks forward to working with you to continue improving the quality of public defense services in Indiana. The goals of the CCAA include continued reimbursement to Indiana's counties for the public defense costs they are constitutionally obligated to incur while simultaneously ensuring effective and responsible public defense services throughout the state.

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



2023-2024

Annual Report

Introduction

Indiana has been a long-standing leader in providing attorneys to individuals who are unable to afford private legal counsel in criminal or certain family law cases. While the United States Supreme Court did not declare the right to an attorney to be a constitutional right until 1963, the Indiana Supreme Court recognized that any person whose liberty rights were in jeopardy deserved an attorney in 1854.

All states are required to provide competent attorneys to those unable to pay. In Indiana, because counties are a creation of the state, counties are required to provide that representation.

The State of Indiana created the Indiana Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys (originally known as the Indiana Public Defender Commission) to provide support to counties, if they choose to follow the Commission's standards and guidelines - requiring appropriate caseloads, experience, and compensation to attorneys who provide this legal representation.

Since the Commission was created in 1989, it has reimbursed nearly \$400 million in state funding to the counties and regions participating in the reimbursement program. Currently, 68 of Indiana's 92 counties participate, covering over two-thirds of Indiana's population.

We invite you to enjoy this Annual Report covering fiscal year 2023-24.

Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys

(317) 233-6908

www.in.gov/ccaa

information@ccaa.in.gov

*Cover photo: Blackford County Courthouse
Chris Flook, Ball State University*

Commission Members

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 Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. Members serve four-year terms.



Mark W. Rutherford,
Chairperson
Hamilton County
Appointed by the Governor
Term Expires: 10.31.25



Bernice A. N. Corley
Marion County
Appointed by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Term Expires: 12.22.27



Samantha DeWester
Marion County
Appointed by the Governor
Term Expires: 10.31.25



Judge Mary Ellen Diekhoff
Monroe County
Appointed by the Chief Justice
Term Expires: 05.17.26



Judge Kelsey Hanlon
Owen County
Appointed by the Chief Justice
Term Expires: 10.06.26



Rep. Ragen Hatcher
Lake County
Appointed by the Speaker of the House
Term Expires: 06.27.26



David Hensel
Marion County
Appointed by the Governor
Term Expires: 10.31.25



Sen. Eric Koch
Lawrence County
Appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate
Term Expires: 07.02.26



Rep. Ryan Lauer
Bartholomew County
Appointed by the Speaker of the House
Term Expires: 06.27.26



Judge Steven Meyer
Tippecanoe County
Appointed by the Chief Justice
Term Expires: 04.24.24

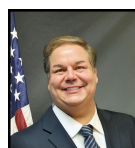


Sen. Greg Taylor
Marion County
Appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate
Term Expires: 07.02.26

Commission Staff



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Indiana's Lawyer Shortage Continues

Key Actions Taken to Address Legal Deserts

Indiana is experiencing a significant lawyer shortage that is impacting the effective functioning of Indiana's criminal justice system. The shortage is most prevalent in rural Indiana. The Commission produced a comprehensive article addressing the issue, available on our website (www.in.gov/ccqa).

Key take-aways include:

- Indiana only has about one-third of the number of lawyers it needs.
- While pay for public defenders in Commission counties have increased in recent years (from a median pay of \$67,750 in 2020, to \$69,896 in 2021, \$74,338 in 2022, and \$77,304 in 2023), pay still falls well below comparable pay in the private sector. In 2022, the median pay for Indiana lawyers was \$104,562, and the average was \$142,599.
- After the recent closure of the Valparaiso Law School, there are three remaining law schools in Indiana—IU-Maurer (Bloomington), IU-McKinney (Indianapolis), and Notre Dame.
 - Many graduates (as many as 94% for one school) leave the state, and less than a third of students graduating from these schools enter public interest law.

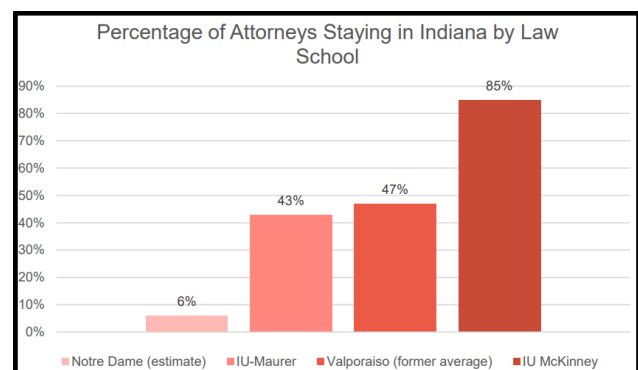
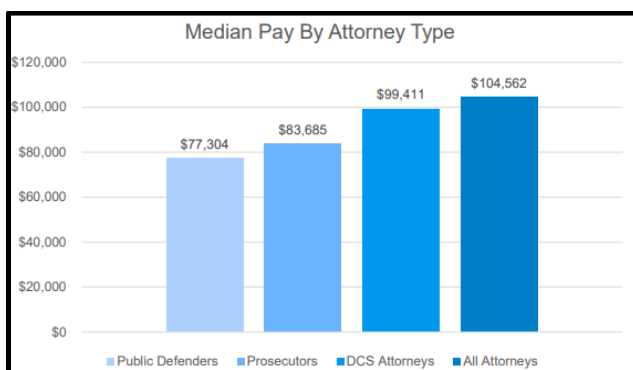
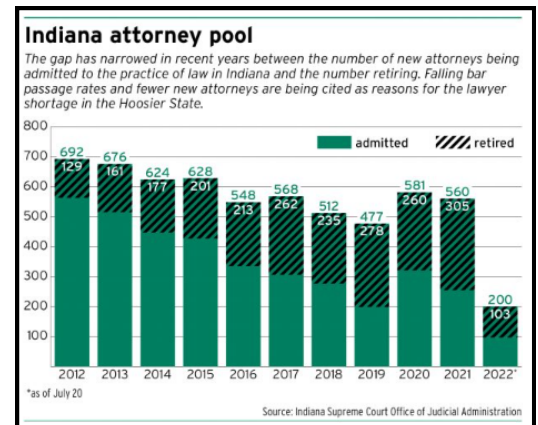


Commission on Indiana's Legal Future

Background

On April 4, 2024, following a convening of stakeholders from across the legal profession, the Indiana Supreme Court created [the Commission on Indiana's Legal Future](#) and charged it with exploring options for addressing Indiana's attorney shortage and presenting findings and recommendations to the Court for future actions. Within the Commission, the Court also created five work groups, each with a specific focus:

- **Business & Licensure Models.** Recommending improvements to the current law firm business model and professional regulations to meet the needs of modern and future practice.
- **Pathways to Admission & Education.** Recommending models for alternative pathways to legal practice in Indiana and streamlining connections between secondary, undergraduate, and law school institutions.
- **Incentivizing Rural Practice.** Recommending ways to connect law students, practitioners, and other legal professionals to opportunities in rural communities.
- **Incentivizing Public Service.** Recommending ways to promote interest in public service legal work such as criminal justice, family services, civil legal aid, and government.
- **Technology Applications.** Recommending ways to safely and ethically utilize emerging technologies to fill gaps in legal representation.



Misdemeanor Pilot Approved by Legislature

CCAA Granted Authority to Reimburse 12 Counties for 4 Years

February 27, 2024

ENGROSSED
SENATE BILL No. 179

DIGEST OF SB 179 (Updated February 27, 2024 3:17 pm - DI 134)

Citations Affected: IC 33-24; IC 33-32; IC 33-38; IC 33-40; IC 35-33.

Synopsis: Commission on court appointed attorneys. Requires the office of judicial administration to create and make available a uniform form to assist a court in making an indigency determination. Changes the name of the Indiana public defender commission to the Indiana (Continued next page)

Effective: Upon passage; July 1, 2024; July 1, 2025.

Koch, Brown L, Glick, Pol Jr.,
Randolph Lonnie M
(HOUSE SPONSORS — MCNAMARA, STEUERWALD, NEGELE, HATCHER)

January 9, 2024, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
January 18, 2024, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass; reassigned to Committee on Appropriations.
January 25, 2024, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.
January 29, 2024, read second time, ordered engrossed. Engrossed.
January 30, 2024, read third time, passed. Yeas 49, nays 0.
HOUSE ACTION
February 6, 2024, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.
February 15, 2024, amended, reported — Do Pass. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means pursuant to Rule 127.
February 27, 2024, amended, reported — Do Pass.

During the 2024 Session of the Indiana General Assembly, the Commission received approval to launch a pilot program offering misdemeanor reimbursement for up to 12 counties for four years. For selected counties, misdemeanor reimbursement of up to 40% of misdemeanor costs can begin as early as July 1, 2025, and continue until the pilot concludes on June 30, 2029.

This pilot program will enable the Commission to evaluate the impact of misdemeanor reimbursement. This includes the impact of CCAA standards on misdemeanor case outcomes. Because of a mandatory report to the legislature upon the conclusion of the pilot program, there is a strong emphasis on data collection for any county that participates in the pilot.

Restoration of misdemeanor funding authority has been a major goal of the Commission since the authority was removed in 1989.

Comprehensive Indigency Study Launched

Legislature Charges JRAC With Policy Recommendation

As part of HEA 179, the legislature has charged the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) with conducting a statewide survey of all courts that make indigency determinations.

The purpose of the survey is to gather data so that JRAC can make a recommendation on a statewide, consistent policy for courts to use when making indigency determinations.

The survey will be conducted during fiscal years ‘24-25 with a final report being due to the Legislative Council no later than July 1, 2025.



State and Federal Reimbursement History

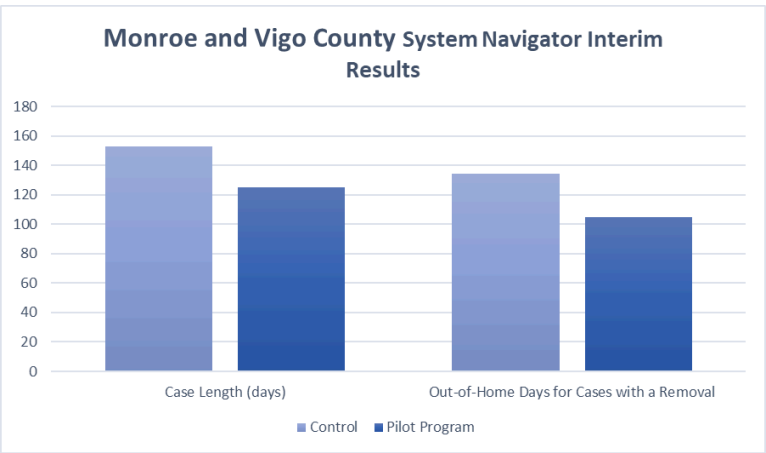
| County | Capital | Non-Capital | Federal Title IV-E | Total Reimbursement | Non-Capital Participation |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ADAMS | \$24,094 | \$2,325,465 | \$13,819 | \$2,363,378 | 2000-Present |
| ALLEN | \$392,176 | \$28,070,689 | \$112,888 | \$28,575,754 | 2000-Present |
| BENTON | \$0 | \$523,309 | \$0 | \$523,309 | 1998-Present |
| BLACKFORD | \$0 | \$1,099,683 | \$5,158 | \$1,104,841 | 2000-Present |
| BOONE | \$458,378 | \$0 | \$0 | \$458,378 | |
| BROWN | \$0 | \$642,987 | \$3,565 | \$646,552 | 2012-2017, 2019-Present |
| CARROLL | \$43,091 | \$1,271,847 | \$7,328 | \$1,322,267 | 2001-Present |
| CASS | \$0 | \$2,357,595 | \$13,224 | \$2,370,819 | 2013-Present |
| CLARK | \$539,031 | \$7,654,639 | \$22,038 | \$8,215,709 | 1995-Present |
| CLINTON | \$295,386 | \$701,917 | \$4,050 | \$1,001,353 | 2018-Present |
| CRAWFORD | \$0 | \$184,713 | \$3,291 | \$188,004 | 2021-Present |
| DAVISS | \$6,150 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,150 | |
| DEARBORN | \$0 | \$0 | \$16,254 | \$16,254 | |
| DECATUR | \$0 | \$1,640,985 | \$2,718 | \$1,643,702 | 1999-Present |
| DEKALB | \$0 | \$2,261,648 | \$14,123 | \$2,275,771 | 2016-Present |
| DELAWARE | \$307,403 | \$7,120,802 | \$40,717 | \$7,468,922 | 2011-Present |
| ELKHART | \$99,832 | \$4,818,683 | \$38,178 | \$4,956,694 | 2020-Present |
| FAYETTE | \$0 | \$2,662,670 | \$6,998 | \$2,669,667 | 1999-Present |
| FLOYD | \$404,056 | \$6,102,844 | \$35,260 | \$6,542,160 | 1997-Present |
| FOUNTAIN* (SEE ALSO WCIPDO) | \$59,553 | \$763,120 | \$1,101 | \$823,774 | 1999-Present |
| FULTON | \$167,002 | \$1,703,477 | \$7,701 | \$1,878,180 | 1998-Present |
| GIBSON | \$40,865 | \$1,012,031 | \$19,422 | \$1,072,318 | 2020-Present |
| GRANT | \$0 | \$6,908,725 | \$18,105 | \$6,926,830 | 2003-Present |
| GREENE | \$28,436 | \$3,173,595 | \$15,209 | \$3,217,240 | 2000-Present |
| HAMILTON | \$230,966 | \$0 | \$0 | \$230,966 | |
| HANCOCK | \$2,064 | \$4,197,239 | \$26,882 | \$4,226,185 | 1999-Present |
| HARRISON | \$823,472 | \$820,460 | \$11,329 | \$1,655,262 | |
| HENDRICKS | \$0 | \$4,123,836 | \$13,592 | \$4,137,428 | 2017-Present |
| HENRY | \$76,311 | \$773,998 | \$0 | \$850,309 | 1999-2008 |
| HOWARD | \$0 | \$9,690,261 | \$33,751 | \$9,724,013 | 2004-Present |
| JACKSON | \$0 | \$2,653,613 | \$23,574 | \$2,677,187 | 2015-Present |
| JASPER | \$47,242 | \$1,813,185 | \$8,296 | \$1,868,722 | 1999-Present |
| JAY | \$0 | \$2,460,612 | \$18,256 | \$2,478,868 | 2000-Present |
| JEFFERSON | \$87,054 | \$1,861,574 | \$14,064 | \$1,962,692 | 2017-Present |
| JENNINGS | \$0 | \$2,061,925 | \$12,418 | \$2,074,342 | 1999-Present |
| JOHNSON | \$217,558 | \$0 | \$0 | \$217,558 | |
| KNOX | \$54,276 | \$4,850,262 | \$21,538 | \$4,926,076 | 1999-Present |
| KOSCIUSKO | \$0 | \$4,210,712 | \$9,646 | \$4,220,358 | 2000-Present |
| LaGRANGE | \$0 | \$1,115,369 | \$4,458 | \$1,119,827 | 2010-Present |
| LAKE | \$2,142,553 | \$35,797,650 | \$0 | \$37,940,202 | 1999-Present |
| LaPORTE | \$59,311 | \$6,091,472 | \$18,635 | \$6,169,418 | 1995-Present |
| LAWRENCE | \$0 | \$3,975,737 | \$31,471 | \$4,007,208 | 2011-Present |

The Federal Title IV-E reimbursement began in 2022, with most counties receiving reimbursement by 2024. No Commission reimbursements to: Bartholomew, Clay, Dubois, Franklin, Huntington, Marshall, Newton, Starke, Tipton and Wells Counties.

| County | Capital | Non-Capital | Federal Title IV-E | Total Reimbursement | Non-Capital Participation |
|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| MADISON | \$626,698 | \$15,537,807 | \$70,890 | \$16,235,394 | 1998-Present |
| MARION | \$4,216,985 | \$140,302,567 | \$597,616 | \$145,117,169 | 1995-Present |
| MARTIN | \$0 | \$1,116,738 | \$5,159 | \$1,121,897 | 1999-Present |
| MIAMI | \$17,919 | \$2,220,819 | \$11,937 | \$2,250,675 | 1995-2007,2018-Present |
| MONROE | \$0 | \$13,103,414 | \$57,360 | \$13,160,774 | 2000-Present |
| MONTGOMERY | \$0 | \$1,080,445 | \$5,040 | \$1,085,485 | 1995-2013 |
| MORGAN | \$511,285 | \$0 | \$25,530 | \$536,815 | |
| NOBLE | \$0 | \$4,433,934 | \$11,198 | \$4,445,132 | 2001-Present |
| OHIO | \$0 | \$552,406 | \$1,312 | \$553,718 | 1999-Present |
| ORANGE | \$0 | \$2,329,003 | \$9,455 | \$2,338,459 | 1995-Present |
| OWEN | \$0 | \$929,249 | \$10,724 | \$939,973 | 2015-Present |
| PARKE * (SEE ALSO WCIPDO) | \$405,588 | \$967,650 | \$587 | \$1,373,826 | 1996-Present |
| PERRY | \$0 | \$1,698,550 | \$11,231 | \$1,709,781 | 2004-Present |
| PIKE | \$16,890 | \$1,422,499 | \$4,843 | \$1,444,232 | 2001-Present |
| PORTER | \$83,654 | \$0 | \$0 | \$83,654 | |
| POSEY | \$75,447 | \$0 | \$0 | \$75,447 | |
| PULASKI | \$0 | \$1,713,464 | \$6,507 | \$1,719,970 | 1999-Present |
| PUTNAM | \$128,307 | \$0 | \$9,192 | \$137,498 | |
| RANDOLPH | \$25,309 | \$0 | \$0 | \$25,309 | |
| RIPLEY | \$0 | \$827,780 | \$5,891 | \$833,671 | 2014-Present |
| RUSH | \$0 | \$2,007,343 | \$7,286 | \$2,014,629 | 2001-Present |
| ST. JOSEPH | \$85,692 | \$13,677,798 | \$65,940 | \$13,829,430 | 2007-Present |
| SCOTT | \$0 | \$1,724,310 | \$20,240 | \$1,744,550 | 2000-2009,2018-Present |
| SHELBY | \$40,348 | \$3,624,191 | \$8,368 | \$3,672,906 | 1999-Present |
| SPENCER | \$348,322 | \$1,626,093 | \$19,429 | \$1,993,844 | 1999-Present |
| STEUBEN | \$117,936 | \$2,305,563 | \$8,568 | \$2,432,067 | 2001-Present |
| SULLIVAN | \$70,576 | \$1,163,590 | \$8,980 | \$1,243,145 | 1999-Present |
| SWITZERLAND | \$0 | \$1,330,757 | \$6,776 | \$1,337,533 | 1999-Present |
| TIPPECANOE | \$85,662 | \$16,572,718 | \$57,826 | \$16,716,206 | 2004-Present |
| UNION | \$0 | \$485,224 | \$436 | \$485,660 | 1999-Present |
| VANDEBURGH | \$852,202 | \$19,543,122 | \$76,633 | \$20,471,957 | 2000-Present |
| VERMILLION * (SEE ALSO WCIPDO) | \$0 | \$1,152,356 | \$2,105 | \$1,154,460 | 1997-Present |
| VIGO | \$153,767 | \$15,118,493 | \$74,200 | \$15,346,460 | 1999-Present |
| WABASH | \$0 | \$1,854,992 | \$11,334 | \$1,866,326 | 2007-Present |
| WARREN | \$0 | \$337,437 | \$751 | \$338,188 | 1996-Present |
| WARRICK | \$481,596 | \$795,351 | \$13,086 | \$1,290,034 | |
| WASHINGTON | \$3,878 | \$3,528,169 | \$8,898 | \$3,540,944 | 2000-Present |
| Wayne | \$175,226 | \$0 | \$0 | \$175,226 | |
| WCIPDO - FOUNTAIN, PARKE, VERMILLION* | \$0 | \$386,827 | \$7,915 | \$394,742 | 2022-Present |
| WHITE | \$0 | \$32,778 | \$10,467 | \$43,244 | 2001-2002 |
| WHITLEY | \$0 | \$213,244 | \$11,698 | \$224,942 | 1999-2008 |
| TOTAL | \$15,129,544 | \$445,216,010 | \$1,914,464 | \$462,260,018 | |

At Risk Youth and Family Projects

In fiscal years 2022 and 2023, \$2M was appropriated each year for At Risk Youth and Family projects. Continued funding of these projects was rolled into the general appropriation in fiscal years 2024 and 2025. The Commission has partnered with four counties and Child Advocates to implement pilot projects.



System Navigators: Vigo, Monroe and Washington Counties

Goal: Help parents in CHINS and TPR cases navigate and understand the complex DCS system

Services: Provide social workers, case workers, or other DCS system experts to parents and their public defenders in CHINS and TPR cases

Timeline: Monroe and Vigo began around the same time in early 2022, and have been extended for continued data collection; both programs are now partially county funded through 2025
Washington started in 2023 with a 2-year grant, and expands system navigators to juvenile cases

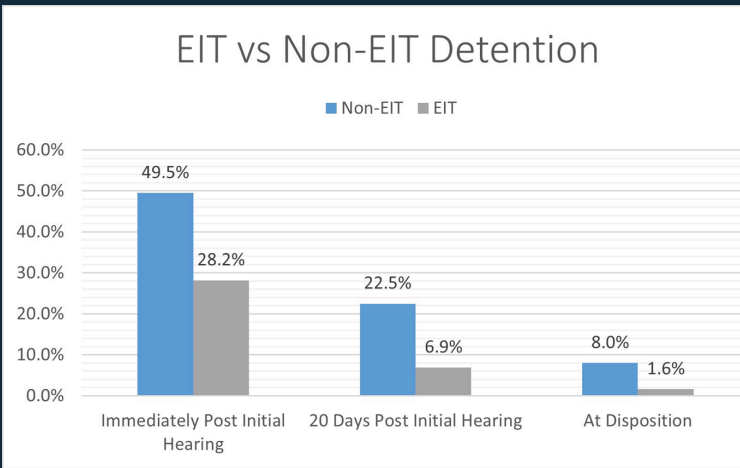
Marion County Early Intervention Team

Goal: Reduce the number of juveniles in secure detention and the number of juvenile delinquencies approved for filing

Services: Provides a multidisciplinary team to clients in juvenile delinquency cases as early as possible, before the initial hearing

Timeline: Began in March 2022, and has been partially extended for a third year

Interim Results: As of April 2024, 954 clients had been represented



Child Advocates: Medical/Legal Partnership

Goal: Provide multi-disciplinary support to parents that are at risk of DCS involvement in order to prevent any future involvement

Services: Provides a social worker-attorney team to referred at-risk parents
Referrals are made by an embedded social worker at Riley Children’s hospital
Problems addressed include guardianship, custody orders, social security, benefits applications, eviction and other housing issues, and more

Timeline: Pilot started in early 2024, lasting 2 years

Interim Results: 25 accepted referrals in the first 2 quarters of operation, with referral rate accelerating over time

Child Advocates: Mediation

Goal: Use mediations and facilitations to provide efficient, collaborative resolution to cases that can often take years to resolve

Services: Provides mediators in CHINS and Termination of Parental Rights cases

Timeline: Pilot starting in late 2023, lasting 2 years

Interim results:
Total Mediations/Facilitations so far: 212
Total Settlements: 111
Partial Settlements: 42

Indigent Defense Fee Increase Takes Effect

New Funding Begins July 1, 2024 for the State's Public Defense Fund



Adult Felony (OLD)

\$100; County retains 100% in the Supplemental Public Defense Fund



Adult Felony July 1

\$200; County retains first \$100; Remaining \$100 sent to CCAA.



Adult Misdemeanor (OLD)

\$50; County retains 100% in the Supplemental Public Defense Fund



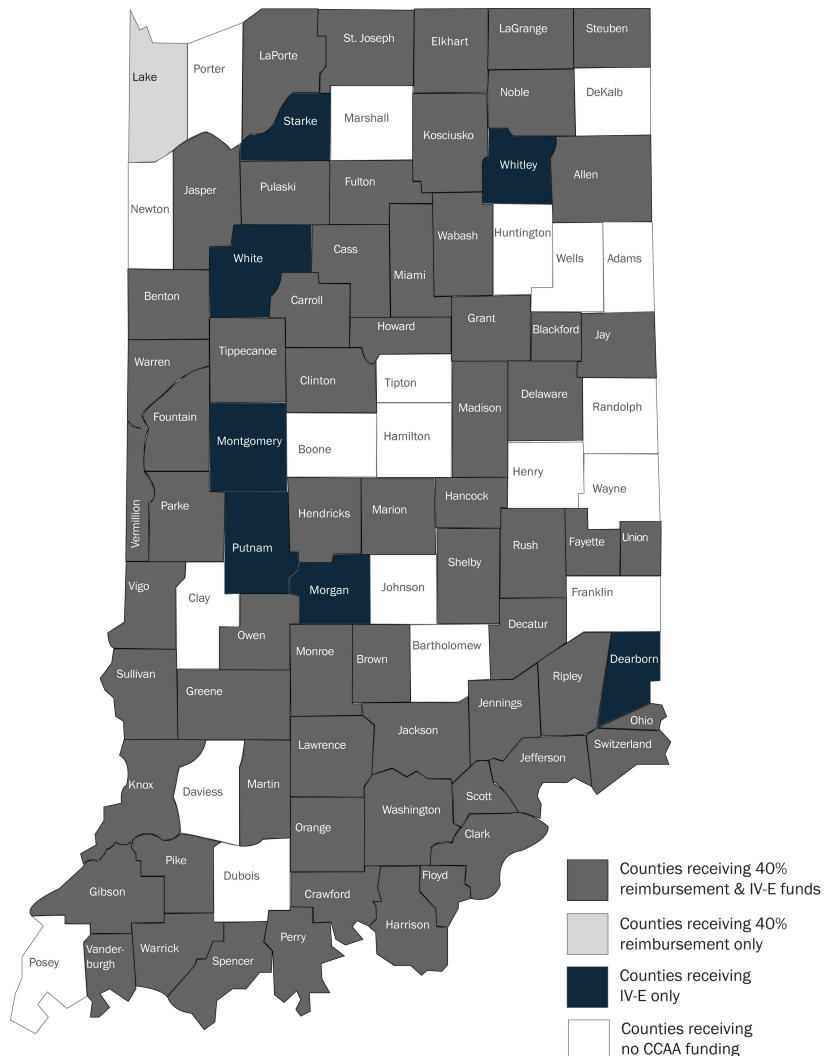
Adult Misdemeanor July 1

\$100; County retains first \$50; Remaining \$50 sent to CCAA.

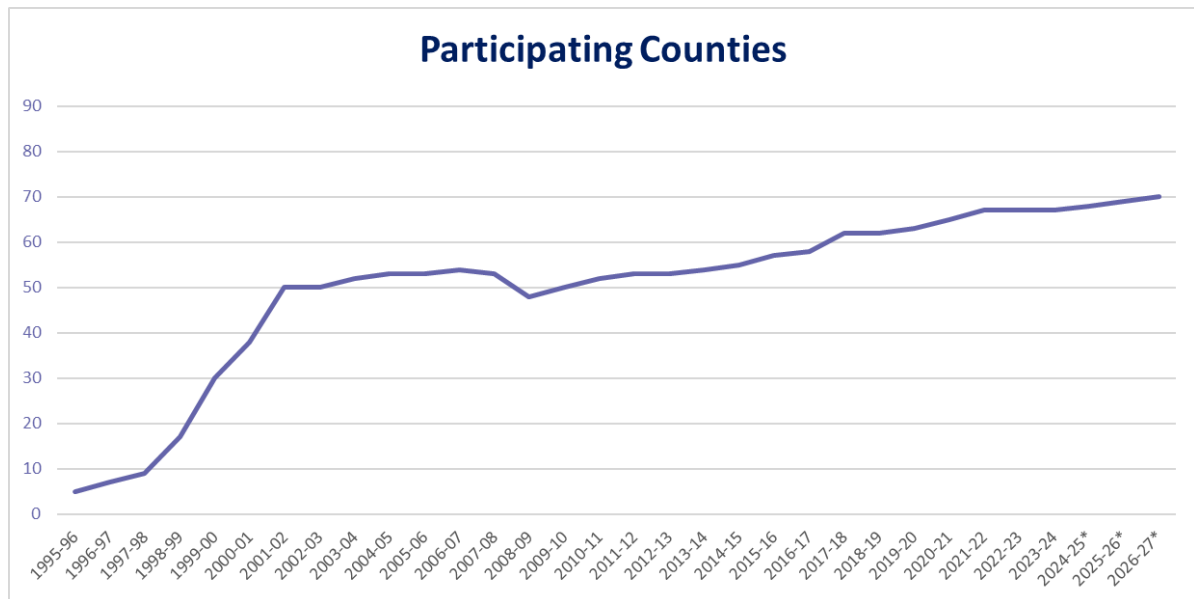
Indigent defense fees assessed under IC 35-33-7-6 increased effective July 1, 2024. The increased portion of the fees will be sent to the Commission on Court Appointed Attorneys as a new dedicated funding source.

Federal Title IV-E Reimbursements Continue

The Commission continues to leverage Federal Title IV-E Funds for reimbursement of county costs of legal representation for parents in child welfare cases. The funds also cover expenses associated with overhead, support staff, paralegals, investigators, peer partners, and social workers that support attorneys providing representation. The Commission continues to provide Title IV-E reimbursement directly to counties for DCS-related public defense expenses, regardless of whether the county receives other Commission reimbursement. On the map to the right, the counties in dark gray receive a 40% reimbursement of eligible expenses, partially offset by Title IV-E dollars and additional Title IV-E dollars for the portion of eligible public defense expenses not reimbursed. The counties in navy blue receive only Title IV-E reimbursement for eligible expenses. The county in light gray only receives a 40% reimbursement of eligible expenses. Since reimbursements began in fiscal year 2022, the Commission has returned nearly \$2 million to counties.



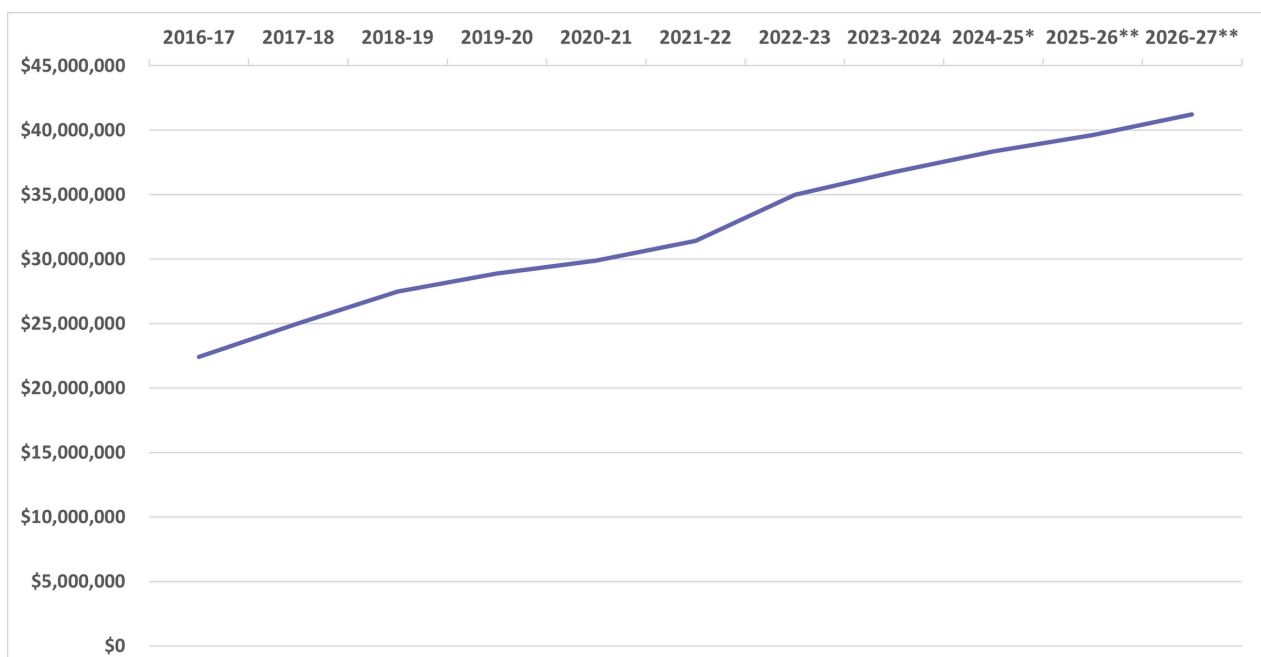
County Participation History 1996-2027*



*Projected non-capital reimbursement program participation based on current onboarding processes and expressed interest.

Since the non-capital reimbursement program began, the Commission has seen steady growth in participation, with the exclusion of the period when reimbursements were prorated due to insufficient funds in the Commission's budget. It is anticipated at least three counties will join the program over the next biennium, with additional counties expressing interest or exploring implementation options.

Non-capital reimbursement expenses projected through the biennium



*Estimated through the end of the year

**Estimated with current cost trends and 3 new counties joining by year 2026-27

Capital and Non-Capital Reimbursement History

| Fiscal Year | # of Counties Eligible for Reimbursement | Reimbursement Paid in Capital Cases | Reimbursement Paid in Non-Capital Cases | Total Reimbursement Paid |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1989-90 | | | | \$ - |
| 1990-91 | | \$ 58,550 | | \$ 58,550 |
| 1991-92 | | \$ 286,805 | | \$ 286,805 |
| 1992-93 | | \$ 484,501 | | \$ 484,501 |
| 1993-94 | | \$ 337,139 | | \$ 337,139 |
| 1994-95 | | \$ 288,465 | | \$ 288,465 |
| 1995-96 | 5 | \$ 528,640 | \$ 668,747 | \$ 1,197,387 |
| 1996-97 | 7 | \$ 371,048 | \$ 628,841 | \$ 999,889 |
| 1997-98 | 9 | \$ 799,450 | \$ 1,022,104 | \$ 1,821,554 |
| 1998-99 | 17 | \$ 526,513 | \$ 2,188,701 | \$ 2,715,214 |
| 1999-00 | 30 | \$ 378,210 | \$ 2,990,954 | \$ 3,369,164 |
| 2000-01 | 38 | \$ 712,056 | \$ 3,669,319 | \$ 4,381,375 |
| 2001-02 | 50 | \$ 473,317 | \$ 4,869,313 | \$ 5,342,630 |
| 2002-03 | 50 | \$ 413,806 | \$ 5,371,364 | \$ 5,785,170 |
| 2003-04 | 52 | \$ 478,223 | \$ 4,553,537 | \$ 5,031,760 |
| 2004-05 | 53 | \$ 672,381 | \$ 11,026,803 | \$ 11,699,184 |
| 2005-06 | 53 | \$ 386,288 | \$ 5,824,921 | \$ 6,211,209 |
| 2006-07 | 54 | \$ 844,769 | \$ 12,147,454 | \$ 12,992,223 |
| 2007-08 | 53 | \$ 753,772 | \$ 14,162,897 | \$ 14,916,669 |
| 2008-09 | 48 | \$ 742,251 | \$ 14,325,105 | \$ 15,067,356 |
| 2009-10 | 50 | \$ 618,252 | \$ 15,373,384 | \$ 15,991,636 |
| 2010-11 | 52 | \$ 370,709 | \$ 15,996,714 | \$ 16,367,423 |
| 2011-12 | 53 | \$ 532,706 | \$ 16,685,482 | \$ 17,218,188 |
| 2012-13 | 53 | \$ 381,459 | \$ 17,546,818 | \$ 17,928,277 |
| 2013-14 | 54 | \$ 421,935 | \$ 18,693,834 | \$ 19,115,769 |
| 2014-15 | 55 | \$ 268,182 | \$ 19,923,237 | \$ 20,191,419 |
| 2015-16 | 57 | \$ 590,939 | \$ 20,695,801 | \$ 21,286,740 |
| 2016-17 | 58 | \$ 896,287 | \$ 22,435,660 | \$ 23,331,946 |
| 2017-18 | 62 | \$ 256,896 | \$ 25,006,493 | \$ 25,263,389 |
| 2018-19 | 62 | \$ 481,104 | \$ 27,502,636 | \$ 27,983,740 |
| 2019-20 | 63 | \$ 188,155 | \$ 28,877,630 | \$ 29,065,785 |
| 2020-21 | 65 | \$ 6,138 | \$ 29,888,538 | \$ 29,894,676 |
| 2021-22 | 67 | \$ 71,547 | \$ 31,415,919 | \$ 31,487,466 |
| 2022-23 | 67 | \$ 196,765 | \$ 34,976,783 | \$ 35,173,548 |
| 2023-24 | 67 | \$ 312,512 | \$ 36,747,019 | \$ 37,059,531 |
| TOTALS | | \$ 15,129,769 | \$ 445,216,010 | \$ 460,345,779 |

2024 Capital Case Reimbursements

| COUNTY | DEFENDANT | TOTAL |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Clinton | Ferrell | \$82,320.14 |
| Madison | Boards | \$43,563.39 |
| Marion | Mitchell | \$254.75 |
| Marion | Dorsey | \$14,289.92 |
| Marion | Adams | \$221.50 |
| Wayne | Lee | \$171,861.89 |
| TOTAL | | \$312,511.59 |

2023-2024 Non-Capital Reimbursements

