



Annual Report

Indiana Public Defender Commission

2013-2014



Non-Capital Reimbursements

Fiscal Year 2013-2014

County	Reimbursement
Adams	\$98,319
Allen	\$1,163,678
Benton	\$20,990
Blackford	\$66,487
Brown	\$39,839
Carroll	\$60,290
Cass	\$97,406
Clark	\$261,942
Decatur	\$64,373
Delaware	\$456,167
Fayette	\$102,598
Floyd	\$631,167
Fountain	\$29,750
Fulton	\$84,908
Grant	\$343,942
Greene	\$125,195
Hancock	\$144,757
Howard	\$464,820
Jasper	\$68,197
Jay	\$107,376
Jennings	\$65,469
Knox	\$234,041
Kosciusko	\$159,183
LaGrange	\$57,615
Lake	\$1,403,478
LaPorte	\$212,883
Lawrence	\$220,852

County	Reimbursement
Madison	\$647,289
Marion	\$6,285,559
Martin	\$49,791
Monroe	\$633,404
Montgomery	\$18,035
Noble	\$183,961
Ohio	\$25,773
Orange	\$60,110
Parke	\$39,362
Perry	\$110,615
Pike	\$80,026
Pulaski	\$38,938
Rush	\$85,320
St. Joseph	\$727,916
Shelby	\$171,769
Spencer	\$62,856
Steuben	\$114,956
Sullivan	\$29,740
Switzerland	\$58,315
Tippecanoe	\$627,036
Union	\$26,382
Vanderburgh	\$851,847
Vermillion	\$43,763
Vigo	\$681,711
Wabash	\$95,168
Warren	\$7,576
Washington	\$150,894
Total	\$18,693,834



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2013-2014

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Annual Report

Indiana Public Defender Commission

2013-2014

I. Statutory Duties

The Indiana Public Defender Commission was created by the General Assembly in 1989 by P.L. 284-1989. The Commission's primary purposes are to: (1) make recommendations concerning standards for indigent defense services provided for defendants against whom the State has sought the death sentence under I.C. 35-50-2-9; (2) adopt guidelines and salary and fee schedules pursuant to which Indiana counties are eligible for reimbursement under I.C. 33-40-6; and (3) review and

approve requests from county auditors for state reimbursement from the Public Defense Fund in capital cases.

In 1993, the General Assembly amended the Commission's statute in P.L. 283-1993 and authorized reimbursement from the Public Defense Fund of 25% of a county's net expenditures in non-capital cases.

Effective July 1, 1997, the reimbursement level in non-capital cases was amended to provide 40% reimbursement of defense services in non-capital cases, except misdemeanors.

Under IC 33-40-5-4, the Commission is currently mandated to do the following:

(1) Make recommendations to the Indiana Supreme Court concerning standards for indigent defense services provided for defendants against whom the State has sought the death sentence under IC 35-50-2-9, including the following subjects:

- (A) Determining indigency and eligibility for legal representation.
- (B) Selection and qualifications of attorneys to represent indigent 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 indigent defense services under which counties are eligible for reimbursement under IC 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 IC 33-40-3.

(C) The use and expenditure of funds in the county supplemental public defender services fund established by IC 33-40-3-1.

(D) Qualifications of attorneys to represent indigent defendants at public expense.

(E) Minimum and maximum caseloads of public defender offices and contract attorneys.

(3) Make recommendations concerning the delivery of indigent 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.

The report to the General Assembly under subsection (4) must be in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.

II. Commission Members

Under its original enabling legislation, the commission had seven members: three appointed by the Governor; three appointed by the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court; and one appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

In P.L. 283-1993, the General Assembly added four legislators to the Commission. The following is a list of the Commission members as of the date of this report and their cities of residence:

Name	City	Appointed by
Mark W. Rutherford, Chairman	Indianapolis	Governor
David J. Hensel	Indianapolis	Governor
Andrew S. Roesener	Franklin	Governor
Hon. James R. Ahler	Rensselaer	Chief Justice
Hon. Diane Ross Boswell	Crown Point	Chief Justice
Hon. Mary Ellen Diekhoff	Bloomington	Chief Justice
Larry Landis	Indianapolis	Criminal Justice Institute
Rep. Ryan Dvorak	South Bend	Speaker of the House
Rep. Jud McMillin	Brookville	Speaker of the House
Sen. Gregory G. Taylor	Indianapolis	Senate President Pro Tempore
Sen. Brent Steele	Bedford	Senate President Pro Tempore

III. Commission Meetings

The Commission holds quarterly meetings open to the public. During FY 2013-2014, the Commission met on the following dates:

- September 11, 2013
- December 11, 2013
- March 19, 2014
- June 18, 2014

IV. Historical Summary of Commission Activities

A. Capital Cases

The Commission held its initial meeting on January 29, 1990. The Commission's primary focus during its first year was the preparation of a proposed new court rule concerning the appointment and compensation of counsel to represent defendants in capital cases. In November 1990, the Commission submitted to the Supreme Court a proposed new court rule concerning these subjects. In June 1991, the Supreme Court issued a draft of a proposed amendment to Criminal Rule 24 regarding the appointment and compensation of counsel in capital cases, which incorporated many of the Commission's recommendations. Subsequently, the Commission submitted to the Supreme Court a written response to the Court's proposed draft rule. On October 25, 1991, the Supreme Court adopted amendments to Criminal Rule 24, effective January 1, 1992.

In 1991, the Commission adopted guidelines under which Indiana counties are eligible for reimbursement for indigent defense services in capital cases from

the Public Defense Fund under IC 33-9-14 (recodified as IC 33-40-6). These guidelines, effective January 1, 1992, require compliance with Criminal Rule 24. (The history of Criminal Rule 24 is recounted in Lefstein, *Reform of Defense Representation in Capital Cases: The Indiana Experience and Its Implications for the Nation*, 29 Ind. L. Rev. 495 (1996)).

1991

Reimbursement
available for
capital cases in
every county

In 1992, as a service to the trial courts and after consultation with Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard, the Commission began maintaining a roster of attorneys who qualify for appointment in capital cases as either lead counsel, co-counsel, or appellate counsel based on their experience

and their compliance with training requirements specified in Criminal Rule 24. The roster is intended to aid trial judges in seeking qualified counsel when a death penalty charge is filed against an indigent defendant, although trial judges may appoint attorneys who are not on the roster if they meet the qualifications specified in Criminal Rule 24. The roster was revised in the spring of 1998, with attorneys being requested to update their information. The revised roster was placed in a computer database for distribution to trial judges. In March 1999, the roster became available via the Internet, now located at <http://courts.in.gov/pdc/2368.htm>.

Also during FY 1998-1999, the Commission studied and reported to the Chief Justice regarding defense costs in several capital cases. The Commission offered to be involved, through staff, in assisting courts in budgeting for capital cases. At the request of trial court judges, the Commission also revised the form used by counties to submit claims for reimbursement in capital cases.

The Commission also amended the capital guidelines to provide for reimbursement in situations where standby counsel has been appointed for a defendant who has waived the right to counsel. The



Commission requires such counsel to meet the requirements for lead counsel under Criminal Rule 24.

1995

First time participating counties receive non-capital reimbursement

In FY 1999-2000, the Commission began studying the use of salaried public defenders as counsel in death penalty cases. The Marion County Public Defender Agency proposed using a full-time salaried public defender rather than an hourly paid attorney to handle death penalty cases. Subsequently, a full-time salaried public defender provision was added to Criminal Rule 24 by the Supreme Court effective January 1, 2001.

During FY 2000-2001, the Commission amended its Guidelines in capital cases to provide that requests for reimbursement be submitted within 120 days of the date the

county paid the underlying invoice. This amendment resulted in timelier filing of claims and more accurate budgeting.

In FY 2012-13, the Commission sought an amendment to Criminal Rule 24 which would consider a chief public defender's administrative duties in addition to caseload in determining whether sufficient attention would be directed to the defense of a capital case if a capital-qualified chief public defender is appointed counsel in a capital case. The Indiana Supreme Court issued an order amending Indiana Rules of Criminal Procedure, specifically Criminal Rule 24, on May 29, 2013 that added to section (3) *Workload of Appointed and Salaried Capital Counsel* the language including the administrative duties of a chief or managing public defender.

Criminal Rule 24(C)(1), of the Indiana Rules of Court, provides that the Executive Director of State Court Administration review and adjust the hourly rate for public defense counsel in death penalty cases biennially. As of January 1, 2013, the hourly rate is \$113.00 and as of January 1, 2015 that rate will rise to \$117.00.

B. Non-Capital Cases

This section recounts some of the more important developments concerning the Commission's history pertaining to non-capital indigent defense representation.

The Commission began its work on the adoption of standards for non-capital cases immediately after the enactment of P.L. 283-1993 (codified now as IC 33-40-5-4). Thus, on June 29, 1994, the Commission approved a draft of standards and authorized their distribution for comment to county auditors, commissioners, council members, judges, and public defenders. On September 1, 1994, the Commission reviewed the comments, made revisions, and adopted standards for non-capital cases, effective January 1, 1995.

On December 2, 1994, the Commission adopted a policy authorizing counties to phase in compliance with the non-capital standards on a court-by-court basis so long as the County committed itself to bringing all indigent defense services into full compliance with the standards within a reasonable period of time.

Effective July 1, 1997, the Legislature enacted P.L. 202-1997, which increased reimbursements in non-capital cases from

25% to 40% of a county's indigent defense expenses in all non-capital cases, except misdemeanors.

In February 1998, the Commission added a full time staff attorney through the Supreme Court's Division of State Court Administration. Since then at least one staff attorney has assisted the Commission in a pro-active approach to reimbursements in non-capital cases and has otherwise aided the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

1999

A record 23 counties joined the reimbursement program in one year

On September 1, 1999, the Commission adopted a revision to Commission Standard E (4) regarding qualifications of counsel in juvenile delinquency matters. This revision gave consideration to juvenile court experience in qualifying counsel to handle juvenile delinquency matters. Previously, only adult felony experience was considered. The qualifications of

counsel in juvenile cases were further defined by amendment to Standard E in December of 2008.

In FY 2003-2004, the Commission amended its Standards for Indigent Defense Services in Non-Capital Cases, Standard J, providing new juvenile caseload standards. This was done to reflect more realistically the different demands in time and resources necessary to provide diligent representation in the various types of juvenile cases in which lawyers provide representation.

During FY 2005-2006, the Commission determined that it needed to improve its information gathering for reimbursement requests and to monitor attorney caseloads more effectively. Accordingly, standardized forms were developed for counties to use when requesting quarterly reimbursements and certifying caseload compliance.

The Commission also adopted a guideline for the submission of non-capital claims pursuant to which financial penalties were established for claims that are filed late. The new guideline requires counties to submit non-capital claims not later than forty-five days after the end of the calendar quarter in which they were incurred. This change has provided a more orderly and predictable reporting schedule.

On July 13, 2006, the Commission approved a guideline that authorizes counties to explain and justify their accounting for non-reimbursable expenses in lieu of the Commission computing such expenses pursuant to a static mathematical formula. Non-reimbursable expenses include, for example, those incurred by a county for the appointment of a defense attorney for misdemeanor offenses and contempt charges in civil cases. Use of the prior formula penalized some counties by weighing more heavily their non-reimbursable cases than would be justified based upon examination of their actual non-reimbursable expenditures; and, conversely, the formula awarded some counties additional funds to which they would not be entitled if only actual non-reimbursable expenses were considered.

In 2008, the Marion County Public Defender Agency performed a study on its Class D felony attorneys regarding caseloads and quality of representation. The results of the study were presented at the December meeting, wherein the Indiana Public Defender Commission amended Standard J to allow a higher maximum caseload for counties with Class D felony only courts. The Standard was raised from 150 cases for full-time and 75 cases for part-time inadequately staffed attorneys to 225 cases for full-time and 110 cases for part-time.

The Standard J change affected only Marion County, however, the Commission invited other counties to perform time and quality studies to see if they also qualified for higher maximum caseloads.

In September 2012, the Commission changed the minimum hourly rate for appointed counsel from \$60 to \$70 per hour beginning January 1, 2013.

2013

Reimbursement
begins for CHINS/
TPR cases

In December 2012, two more guidelines were added: (1) Appeals of probation violation cases should be counted on the New Case Assignment Worksheet under the category for guilty plea appeals and (2) Indianapolis Bar Association's continuing legal education seminar titled Primer on Indiana State Criminal Appeals was approved by the Indiana Public Defender Commission for 6 CLE hours required for appellate practice compliance under Standard F.

In June 2013, the Commission amended its Standards for Indigent Defense Services in Non-Capital Cases by changing the wording in Standard G, "Compensation of Salaried or Contractual Public Defenders," to say that full-time salaried public defenders shall have equal salaries and compensation to that of full-time deputy prosecutors, effective January 1, 2014.

Due to a \$2 million dollar additional appropriation provided by the General Assembly for the Public Defense Fund for fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, the Indiana Public Defender Commission voted to reimburse eligible counties for expenses incurred in Children in Need of Services ("CHINS") and Termination of Parental Rights ("TPR") cases. At the quarterly meeting in June, the Commission adopted attorney qualifications for CHINS and TPR cases and added them to Standard E and also announced that CHINS and TPR cases assigned qualified public defense counsel would be eligible for reimbursement after July 1, 2013. The Commission subsequently granted counties an extension until January 1, 2015 to request reimbursement for CHINS and TPR cases in order to provide counties additional time to come into caseload compliance.

V. County Participation

From 1999 to 2014, the General Assembly has approved increases in the general fund appropriation for the Public Defense Fund from \$2.4 million per year to \$14.85 million. As the funding for reimbursements increased, so did the number of counties participating in the reimbursement program.

In 1995, five counties joined the program and promised to abide by the Commission's Standards when the legislature allowed for reimbursement on felony public defense cases. Today, there are 61 counties that have created comprehensive plans for delivering public defense services. (See Appendix B.)

Due to rapid growth in the number of participating counties, by 2001 the total dollar amount of claims began to exceed the amount available in the Fund to pay them. This lowered the reimbursements returned to the counties. By 2009, lower returns and economic conditions forced several counties to cut their defense budgets making them unable to meet the Standards set by the Commission and ineligible to participate in the reimbursements. At FY 13-14 closing, 54 counties were eligible for reimbursement of up to 40% of their felony public defense costs. These 54 counties comprise over 68% of the state's population.

County	Year Approved for Reimbursement
Adams	2000
Allen	2004
Benton	1998
Blackford	1999
Brown	2012
Carroll	2001
Cass	2013
Clark	1995
Crawford*	1999
Decatur	1999
Fayette	1999
Floyd	1997
Fountain	1999
Fulton	1998
Grant	2003
Greene	2000
Hancock	1999
Henry*	1999
Howard	2006
Howard	2004
Jasper	1999
Jay	2000
Jennings	1999
Knox	1999
Kosciusko	2000
LaGrange	2010
Lake	1999
LaPorte	1995
Lawrence	2011
Madison	1998
Marion	1995
Martin	1999

County	Year Approved for Reimbursement
Miami*	1995
Monroe	2000
Montgomery*	1995
Newton*	1999
Noble	2001
Ohio	1999
Orange	1995
Parke	1996
Perry	2004
Pike	2001
Pulaski	1999
Ripley	2014
Rush	2001
Scott*	1999
Shelby	1999
Spencer	1999
St. Joseph	2007
Steuben	2001
Sullivan	1999
Switzerland	1999
Tippecanoe	2004
Union	1999
Vanderburgh	2000
Vermillion	1997
Vigo	1999
Wabash	2007
Warren	1996
Washington	2000
Wells*	2003
White*	2000
Whitley*	1999

*Denotes a county that is presently not requesting or ineligible for reimbursement.

VI. Public Defense Fund (IC 33-40-6)

State reimbursement to the counties is paid from the Public Defense Fund, which is a dedicated, non-reverting state fund created in 1989 pursuant to I.C. 33-9-14. There are two sources of money for the Public Defense Fund: The State Auditor distributes yearly to the Fund from court fees, under IC 33-37-7-9(c), and appropriated money from the state general fund. The Legislature appropriated \$14.85 million for FY13-14, and the Auditor distributed \$7.4 million to the Fund. Combining the two sources of money, the Public Defense Fund received \$22.25 million to distribute to the counties for a portion of their public defense costs.

A request for state reimbursement in capital cases is initiated by a written request from the county auditor to the Commission for reimbursement for the certified expenditures paid by the county for indigent defense services. Upon determination by the Commission that the county auditor's capital defense request is in compliance with Commission Standards, the state court administrator certifies to the state auditor that the county should receive 50% of its approved expenditures

for indigent defense services in the capital case. The state auditor then issues a warrant to the state treasurer for payment from the Public Defense Fund to the county for the amount certified. This same procedure is used for reimbursing eligible counties up to 40% of their expenditures in non-capital cases.

The state reimbursement to the counties from the Public Defense Fund is the only state assistance given to the counties for their expenditures in providing indigent defense services.

To assist the counties with state funds in FY 13-14 to cover the costs of death penalty cases, the Commission approved reimbursements totaling \$421,935 for public defense expenditures in capital cases. (See *Appendix A* for amount reimbursed by county.)

Also in FY 13-14, the Commission returned \$18,693,834 to the counties in the public defense program for expenditures in non-capital cases. (See *inside front cover* for amount reimbursed by county.)

Funding and Reimbursement History

Fiscal Year	# of Counties Eligible for Reimbursement	Annual Appropriation to PD 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	\$40,795		\$27,277		
1991-92		\$650,000	\$320,697		\$316,297		
1992-93		\$650,000	\$480,716		\$435,752		
1993-94		\$650,000	\$333,020		\$382,328		
1994-95		\$650,000	\$288,450		\$261,945		
1995-96	5	\$650,000	\$529,472	\$668,747	\$1,173,912		
1996-97	7	\$650,000	\$370,959	\$628,841	\$999,888		
1997-98	9	\$3,000,000	\$799,449	\$1,031,467	\$1,830,917		
1998-99	17	\$3,000,000	\$526,525	\$2,188,699	\$2,715,211		
1999-00	30	\$2,400,000	\$378,209	\$3,302,471	\$3,680,680		
2000-01	38	\$2,400,000	\$712,054	\$3,669,318	\$4,381,373		
2001-02	50	\$6,000,000	\$473,317	\$4,869,314	\$5,342,631	\$2,036,380	28.2%
2002-03	50	\$7,000,000	\$413,805	\$5,371,364	\$5,785,169	\$1,619,285	30.7%
2003-04	52	\$7,000,000	\$478,222	\$6,030,992	\$6,601,465	\$1,403,053	25.1%
2004-05	53	\$8,000,000	\$672,381	\$8,524,652	\$9,096,150	\$771,538	36.9%
2005-06	53	\$9,000,000	\$386,288	\$7,305,318	\$7,938,766	\$895,476	35.6%
2006-07	54	\$10,000,000	\$844,769	\$10,175,448	\$10,838,759	\$2,674,834	30.9%
2007-08	53	\$14,500,000	\$753,772	\$13,586,669	\$14,005,880	\$825,367	38.4%
2008-09	48	\$15,250,000	\$742,251	\$14,411,615	\$15,074,416	\$1,262,700	37.0%
2009-10	50	\$18,250,000	\$618,252	\$15,376,845	\$15,995,098	\$0	40.0%
2010-11	52	\$18,250,000	\$370,709	\$15,707,861	\$16,078,570	\$0	40.0%
2011-12	53	\$20,250,000	\$532,706	\$20,722,547	\$21,255,253	\$0	40.0%
2012-13*	53	\$20,250,000	\$381,459	\$17,546,818	\$17,928,277	\$0	40.0%
2013-14*	54	\$22,250,000	\$421,935	\$18,693,834	\$19,115,769	\$0	40.0%
TOTALS		\$192,000,000	\$11,870,212	\$169,812,820	\$181,683,032	\$11,488,633	

* Denotes that totals reflect reimbursements approved for payment by the Commission during the particular fiscal year; totals in other years reflect actual amount reimbursed during the fiscal year.

APPENDIX A

Reimbursement Requests in Capital Cases 2013-2014 Detail

County	Defendant	2Q13 9/11/13 Mtg	3Q13 12/11/13 Mtg	4Q13 03/19/14 Mtg	1Q14 6/18/14 Mtg	Total
Clark	Hooten	\$17,595.43	\$30,669.99	\$10,709.31	\$44,272.08	\$103,246.81
Floyd	Gibson	\$16,667.19	\$22,376.07	\$72,188.54	\$18,050.55	\$128,255.65
Fulton	Bell	\$14,200.24	\$4,756.46			\$18,956.70
Harrison	Scott				\$1,763.94	\$1,763.94
Lake	Isom		\$43,143.08	\$6,052.60	\$2,806.68	\$52,002.36
Vanderburgh	Weisheit		\$87,267.42	\$23,355.65	\$7,086.96	\$117,710.03
Total		\$47,436.16	\$188,213.02	\$112,306.10	\$73,980.21	\$421,935.49

APPENDIX B

County Eligibility Status for Reimbursement in Non-capital Cases as of June 30, 2014

County	Ordinance Adopted	P.D. Board Established	Comprehensive Plan Adopted	Plan Approved by Commission	In Compliance with Standards
1 Adams	X	X	X	X	X
2 Allen	X	X	X	X	X
3 Benton	*	*	X	X	X
4 Blackford	X	X	X	X	X
5 Brown	X	X	X	X	X
6 Carroll	X	X	X	X	X
7 Cass	X	X	X	X	X
8 Clark	X	X	X	X	X
9 Crawford†	*	*	X	X	
10 Decatur	X	X	X	X	X
11 Delaware	X	X	X	X	X
12 Fayette	X	X	X	X	X
13 Floyd	X	X	X	X	X
14 Fountain	X	X	X	X	X
15 Fulton	X	X	X	X	X
16 Grant	X	X	X	X	X
17 Greene	X	X	X	X	X
18 Hancock	X	X	X	X	X
19 Henry†	X	X	X	X	
20 Howard	X	X	X	X	X
21 Jasper	X	X	X	X	X
22 Jay	X	X	X	X	X
23 Jennings	X	X	X	X	X
24 Knox	X	X	X	X	X
25 Kosciusko	X	X	X	X	X
26 Lagrange	X	X	X	X	X
27 Lake	X	X	X	X	X

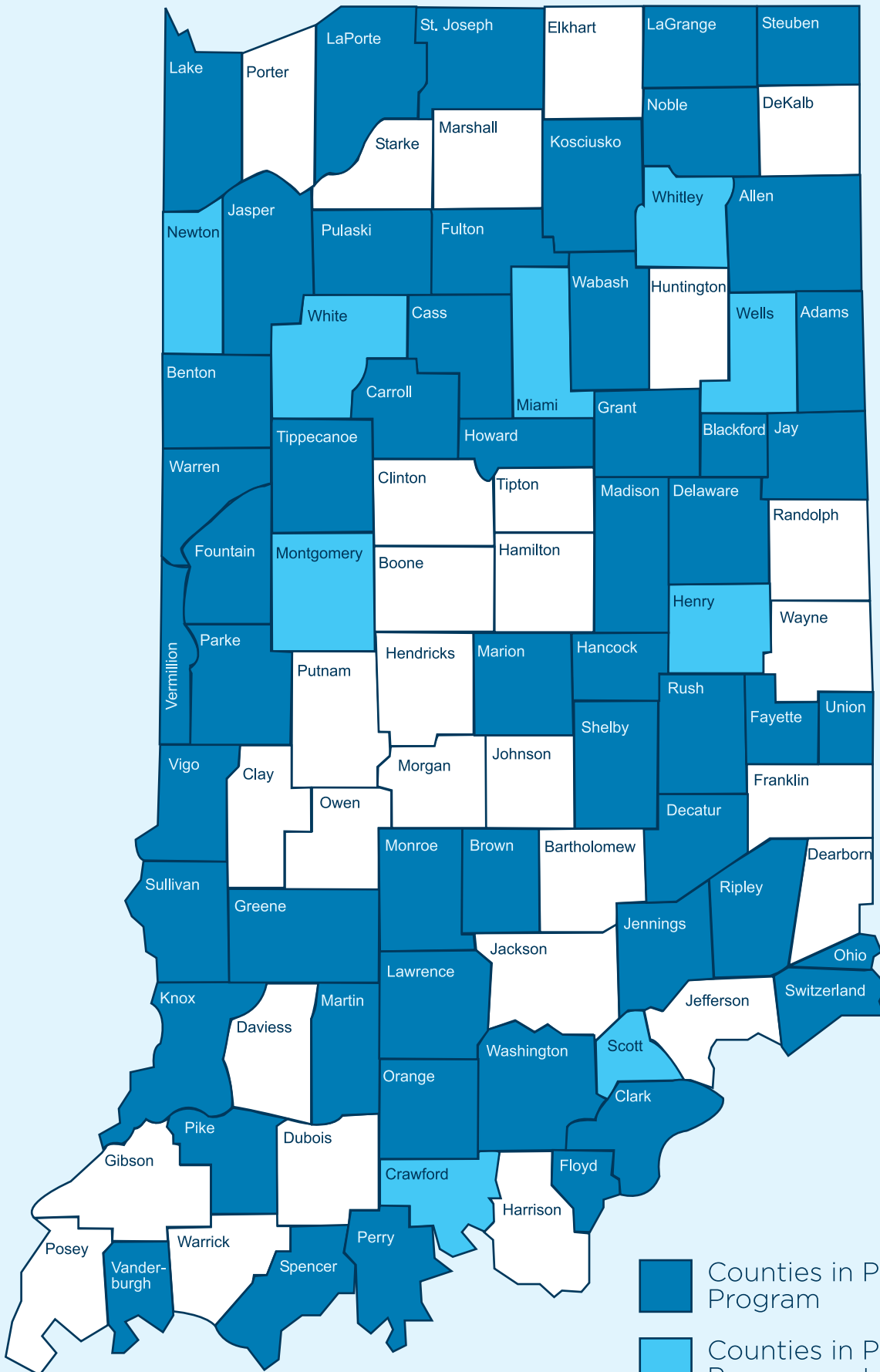
* Board not required for counties with populations fewer than 12,000

† Denotes county not requesting, or ineligible for, reimbursement as of FY end

County	Ordinance Adopted	P.D. Board Established	Comprehensive Plan Adopted	Plan Approved by Commission	In Compliance with Standards
28 Laporte	X	X	X	X	X
29 Lawrence	X	X	X	X	X
30 Madison	X	X	X	X	X
31 Marion	X	X	X	X	X
32 Martin	*	*	X	X	X
33 Miami [†]	X	X	X	X	
34 Monroe	X	X	X	X	X
35 Montgomery [†]	X	X	X	X	
36 Newton [†]	X	X	X	X	
37 Noble	X	X	X	X	X
38 Ohio	*	*	X	X	X
39 Orange	X	X	X	X	X
40 Parke	X	X	X	X	X
41 Perry	X	X	X	X	X
42 Pike	X	X	X	X	X
43 Pulaski	X	X	X	X	X
44 Ripley	X	X	X	X	X
45 Rush	X	X	X	X	X
46 St. Joseph	X	X	X	X	X
47 Scott [†]	X	X	X	X	
48 Shelby	X	X	X	X	X
49 Spencer	X	X	X	X	X
50 Steuben	X	X	X	X	X
51 Sullivan	X	X	X	X	X
52 Switzerland	*	*	X	X	X
53 Tippecanoe	X	X	X	X	X
54 Union	*	*	X	X	X
55 Vanderbrgh	X	X	X	X	X
56 Vermillion	X	X	X	X	X
57 Vigo	X	X	X	X	X
58 Wabash	X	X	X	X	X
59 Warren	*	*	X	X	X
60 Washington	X	X	X	X	X
61 Wells [†]	X				
62 White [†]	X	X	X	X	
63 Whitley [†]	X	X	X	X	

* Board not required for counties with populations fewer than 12,000

† Denotes county not requesting, or ineligible for, reimbursement as of FY end



- Counties in Public Defender Program
- Counties in Public Defender Program not currently receiving reimbursements
- Counties not in Public Defender Program