

Annual Report of the Commission on Indigent Defense Services

July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023

**Submitted to the North Carolina General Assembly
Pursuant to G.S. 7A-498.9**

March 15, 2024

IDS OFFICE OF INDIGENT
DEFENSE SERVICES
SAFEGUARDING JUSTICE



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Commission on Indigent Defense Services

**The Honorable Dorothy
Hairston Mitchell,
Chair**

District 14
District Court Judge, Durham
Appointed by the IDS Commission

Mr. Bryan Jones, Vice-Chair

Attorney at Law, Morganton
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the
Senate

Ms. Tonya Davis Barber

Barber Webster Law, PLLC, Goldsboro
NC Association of Women Attorneys

Mr. Art F. Beeler

Assistant Clinical Professor, Criminal Justice,
NC Central University
Appointed by the Governor

Mr. Brian S. Cromwell

Parker Poe, Charlotte
Appointed by NC Association of Black Lawyers

The Honorable

Joseph N. Crosswhite

District 22A
Senior Resident
Superior Court Judge, Statesville
Appointed by the Chief Justice of the
North Carolina Supreme Court

Mr. George P. Doyle

Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill
Appointed by the NC Bar Association

Mr. Marshall Ellis

Attorney at Law, LLP
Appointed by the NC Speaker of the House

Ms. Caitlin Fenhagen

Criminal Justice Resource Department,
Hillsborough
Appointed by the IDS Commission

Ms. Karen Franco

Appointed by the IDS Commission

Ms. Miriam M. Thompson

Attorney at Law, PLLC, Wilmington
Appointed by NC Advocates for Justice

Mr. Staples Hughes

Attorney at Law, Chapel Hill
Appointed by NC Public Defender Association

Ms. Stacey Rubain

Quander Rubain, Winston-Salem
Appointed by the North Carolina State Bar

Our Statutory Charge

The Office of Indigent Defense Services is required to:

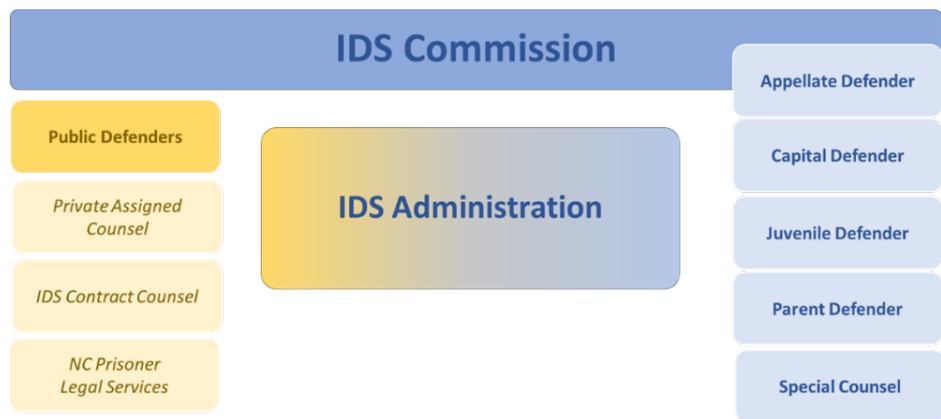
- *enhance oversight of the delivery of counsel and related services provided at State expense;*
- *improve the quality of representation and ensure the independence of counsel;*
- *establish uniform policies and procedures for the delivery of services;*
- *generate reliable statistical information to evaluate the services provided and funds expended; and*
- *deliver services in the most cost-effective manner without sacrificing quality representation.*

IDS Administration meets its statutory mission with a remarkably lean staff. Working closely with the IDS Commission, the IDS Executive Director and Staff continuously evaluate cost and effectiveness of existing policies to ensure that quality representation is provided in a fiscally responsible manner.

In addition to oversight and policy work, IDS provides direct support to public defense attorneys through regional defenders, forensic resource counsel, and contract consulting attorneys.



IDS Organizational Structure



About Us¹

The 13-member volunteer **Commission on Indigent Defense Services** (The Commission) was established by the General Assembly in 2000. Since that time, it has offered oversight and guidance to the Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) and the North Carolina public defense community through periods of both growth and austerity. The Commission and its various committees develop and improve programs by which IDS provides legal representation to indigent persons.

Indigent Defense Services administers the North Carolina public defense system, provides administrative support to the local Public Defender and Statewide Defender Offices; administers the PAC fund; and administers individually negotiated and large-scale contracts for services.

Before January 2024, **Public Defender Offices** in 19 Defender Districts (20 Judicial Districts) provided criminal and non-criminal trial level defense to eligible people. The 2023 Appropriations Act established eight new defender districts to further expand the reach of public

defense across the state. Chief Public Defenders for each district are appointed through a statutory process by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge to serve four-year terms. Chief PDs and Assistant PDs are state-employed defenders.

Five **Statewide Defender Offices** provide oversight and supervision in specialized areas of the law. The Chiefs of each office are appointed by the Commission to serve four-year terms. They administer rosters of specialized attorneys; supervise in-house attorneys; and work with legislators, court actors, and other stakeholder groups on court improvement initiatives. The Chief and their Assistants are state-employed defenders.

North Carolina Prisoner Legal Services is a non-profit, public service law firm that provides legal advice and assistance to people incarcerated in the state in response to the United States Supreme Court decision in *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977). IDS contracts with NCPLS to fulfill North Carolina's constitutional obligation to provide inmates with

access to court.

Private Assigned Counsel, often referred to as "PAC," are private attorneys who agree to accept appointment for eligible clients for an hourly rate or other arrangement. They are independent contractors. In districts/counties without a public defender, IDS must rely on local volunteer bar committees to enforce the standards for performance and qualifications set forth in IDS's Uniform Appointment Plans.

IDS employs two **Regional Defenders** who provide guidance, consultations, training and additional support to attorneys who are part of the Managed Assigned Counsel (MAC), also referred to as IDS Contract Counsel.

IDS Contract Counsel refers to a subset of PAC who contract with IDS to cover specified case types with payment at a set rate. IDS administers both a contract system for criminal defense cases in 18 counties and some individually negotiated contracts statewide for criminal and parent defense cases. IDS Contract Counsel are also referred to as Managed Assigned Counsel (MAC).

¹This section describes what public defense in North Carolina looks like as of March 15, 2024.



New District	Counties Covered
5	Duplin, Jone, Sampson
7	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
15	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
17	Alamance
30	Union
32	Alexander, Iredell
43	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

Legislative Requests

The Commission and IDS Office are committed to developing a statewide system of public defense that provides quality representation in the most cost-efficient manner possible. To further these goals, the Commission and IDS Office respectfully request the General Assembly make public defense a priority in the 2024 legislative short session and appropriate necessary funding for its support. As seen in Appendix A, the IDS legislative requests are listed below:

Private Assigned Counsel Funds (Up to \$12,000,000 NR in FY 2024-25)

When the 2023 Appropriations Act created 7 new public defender offices that were effective in January 2024, the North Carolina General Assembly (NCGA) was able to accomplish this by cutting funds from the Private Assigned Counsel (PAC) Fund to cover the costs for new public defender offices. When the offices are fully operational, these funds represent the demand that will, over time, shift from the PAC Fund to the new offices. However, it takes 12-18 months to fully implement an office. And during that time that it takes for the new offices to be implemented, they will not be able to take on that demand right

away. This creates a shortfall in the PAC Fund. In addition to this anticipated shortfall, demand on the PAC fund was significantly greater in FY2023 than in previous fiscal years, and IDS expects that demand will continue to grow. Therefore, our first request is for the NCGA to appropriate up to \$12 million NR funds to cover the gap in the PAC Fund and so IDS can continue to pay attorneys who do court appointed work, while the new offices are building their caseloads.

Central Staff Positions (\$480,676 R and \$10,050 NR in FY 2024-25)

IDS Administration is requesting 5 new appropriations positions to manage the increased workload from the implementation

of Enterprise Justice (Odyssey), hereinafter “eCourts,” and the new North Carolina Financial System, hereinafter “NCFS.” These positions are 2 accounting specialists, 1 legal associate, 1 contracts administrator, and 1 Assistant General Counsel. The contracts administrator and the assistant general counsel are existing, receipt-supported positions. IDS is requesting to move these two positions to appropriations-supported positions. This will free some receipt funds and reduce the stress on the PAC Fund.

Public Defender Positions. (\$1,857,730 R and \$52,682 NR in FY 2024-25; 14 FTE)

IDS is requesting 14 FTE for statewide and district PD offices. These are 1 legal assistant and 2 special counsel positions for the Office of Special Counsel; 2 legal assistants for the Office of Appellate Defender; 1 legal assistant, 1 paralegal, and 5 Assistant Capital Defenders for the Offices of Capital Defender; and 2 legal assistants for the newly opened district public defender offices. Note: While IDS needs additional FTE positions in most public defender offices and in some agency departments, this request is limited to the offices with the most acute current need. The IDS Commission has convened a committee to develop an North Carolina specific workload, as discussed

later in this report, which IDS expects to use as a roadmap for future appropriation requests.

Equipment Costs from eCourts Rollout (\$971,890 NR)

IDS is requesting non-recurring funds to cover additional costs related to the eCourts rollout. Currently 14 of the 60 counties covered by district public defender offices are in eCourts counties. If the eCourts rollout continues as planned, the remainder of the state should be covered by the end of FY2025. New and or additional equipment needed includes NAS drives for public defender offices, scanners for each person in an office of an eCourts county, and the technology peripherals—such as portable monitors, monitor screens, scanners, printers, etc.—for the defense bar in eCourts courtrooms. IDS has come to bear this cost in eCourts districts that are covered by a public defender office.



Actions to Improve Cost-Effectiveness and Quality of Indigent Defense Services

IDS's efforts to improve quality of services are focused on (1) preventing the spread of attorney deserts; (2) continuous monitoring and selective expansion of the Managed Assigned Counsel and other compensation models; and (3) providing resources for private attorneys to allow effective participation in the judicial system including securing additional funding when available and securing additional resources. IDS accomplished several projects during FY2023.

Reducing the Growth of Attorney Deserts.

Between 2010 and 2020, IDS saw a 25% decline in the number of PAC attorneys. While rate increases have appeared to slow the decline in PAC attorneys, there still are fewer PAC attorneys today than there were ten years ago. The Commission maintains that a statewide network of local public defender offices, in addition to a healthy PAC roster, is the most sensible approach to a looming constitutional crisis.

In January of 2023, North Carolina Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (NC IOLTA) awarded IDS a grant to fund a Recruiting and Training Coordinator (Recruiting Coordinator). The Recruiting Coordinator works closely with the Regional Defenders and Chief Public Defenders on efforts to recruit additional qualified attorneys to serve as PAC and to join local public defender programs in underserved communities.

Completed Activities:

- Worked with local public defenders to increase recruitment penetration efforts by expanding the reach into law schools, by networking and attending virtual and in-person career fairs targeted toward new graduates; and
- Coordinated with law school representatives in North Carolina to focus recruitment efforts on student internships.
- Provided trauma-informed lawyer trainings to attorneys and law school students.

Planned Activities:

- Work with NC IOLTA to expand Student Internship grant funding for use by private attorneys providing indigent defense work; and
- Continue work with the public defender offices to expand use of internships as a recruitment tool.
- Planned: Expand training opportunities to improve quality and effectiveness of counsel.

Contract Services Overhaul

In December 2022, IDS officially retired the unit-based RFP system, which we developed in response to a 2013 legislative mandate, after conducting a thorough assessment of the system and determining it was not cost-effective. The new contract system, Managed Assigned Counsel (MAC), has been in operation in the 18 original RFP contract system for around fifteen months. While it is still too early in the project to provide detailed statistical data on the MAC program, IDS predicts that the program will lead to increased recoupment receipts because returning to hourly-based payments (versus a fixed monthly rate) will incentivize accurate, timely reporting.

As of March 1, 2023, IDS had executed MAC contracts with approximately 135 unique attorneys. In contrast, at the end of FY2022, approximately 108 unique attorneys were participating in the RFP contract system.

Completed Activities:

- Selectively expanded MAC contracts into case

types and geographical areas experiencing the greatest need.

- Procured a customizable, off-the-shelf contract management software system that will provide contract attorneys with a one-stop application to track and report hours as well as other case related expenses.

Planned Activities:

- Continuing work with the contract management software developer. IDS and the developer expect to beta and alpha test the product late in the current fiscal year.

Adapting to New Technology

IDS continues to make technological adaptations as the planned expansion of eCourts moves forward and as adjustments continue in the wake of migrating to the new statewide accounting system. IDS staff worked closely with staff at the Office of the State Controller (OSC) on beta testing and training for the state's new accounting system. The new system—the North Carolina Financial System, or NCFs—replaced the antiquated North Carolina Accounting System on October 9, 2023.



IDS continues to monitor how the transition to NCFs and eCourts is affecting both operations and revenues. IDS has historically relied on data generated by the legacy court systems to fulfill its statutory mandate to deliver services in an effective and cost-efficient manner. At the time of this report, eCourts continues to complicate IDS's ability to collect data, making it difficult for IDS to effectively monitor operations and revenues. Certain statutory changes may be required to ensure that NCAOC is authorized to share the data IDS needs for qualitative and quantitative analysis of the indigent defense system.

In conjunction with NCFs, eCourts has substantially increased the amount of time it takes staff to audit and process individual fee applications for payment. Changes in workflow have also affected employee reimbursements, vendor payments, and payments to

experts and investigators.

As can be expected with any major technological shift, there are both anticipated and unanticipated costs; currently, IDS is working to identify and alleviate those unanticipated costs associated with eCourts and NCFs.

Completed Activities:

- Engaged in conversations with the NCAOC and OSC concerning eCourts and NCFs and anticipated impacts on IDS workflows, including the impacts upon set-off debt procedures, fee application receipt and review, and attorney appointments.
- Monitored receipts through the clerks of court and set-off debt from pilot counties.

Planned Activities:

- Develop and implement Online Attorney State Invoice System, or "OASIS," a stand-alone invoice system for PAC in eCourts counties. The system will allow fiscal staff to process direct invoicing from vendors, drastically reducing the time it takes for IDS to pay PAC. The system will also provide an opportunity for IDS to conduct pre-audits of invoices, before payment is issued, by matching fee apps entered into eCourts with payment requests submitted through OASIS.**

Expanded Grant Funding

Beginning in FY2021, IDS Fiscal Staff and the Office of the Parent Defender (OPD) worked with NC Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on a Memorandum of Understanding to allow OPD to draw down limited federal funding for case related services—e.g., increased use of social workers—in child welfare cases.

Completed Activities:

- The MOU with DHHS was signed on July 1, 2021, and the first disbursement was in January of 2022.
- FY23 receipts of \$2,069,680.
- OPD implemented the "Interdisciplinary Parent Representation" (IPR) Program which pairs contract social workers with parent attorneys to enhance legal representation for parents with a child welfare case.
- Four (4) counties participated in FY 2023 (Buncombe, Cleveland, Mecklenburg and New Ha-

nover)

- The number of IPR Program attorney contracts executed was 11.
- The number of IPR Program social worker contracts executed was 15.
- The number of IPR Program dispositions was 1,331.

Cost Control Measures

To ensure the effective use of IDS's limited appropriations, IDS has implemented measures meant to encourage efficiency while continuing to promote quality representation. As reported last year, IDS has increased oversight of expensive capital post-conviction cases, including pre-budgeting procedure and second level review of requests for expert authorizations.

IDS expects that OASIS will enhance the Research Department's ability to prevent duplicate PAC payments, further reducing the chances of clerical errors.

****NOTE:**

OASIS is a cost-free solution.

Created solely by IDS staff, OASIS is a product developed IDS Research

Director Christopher A. Sadler and IDS Assistant General Counsel Chadwick E. Boykin. The program does not require funding from the NCGA.



Volume and Cost of Cases Handled by Assigned Counsel or Public Defenders

IDS's total spending in any given year is impacted by:

- trends in court filings and dispositions
- the efficiency of court operations
- share of dispositions handled by PAC or public defenders
- changes in the number of serious felony dispositions
- legislative changes that increase complexity of indigent defense
- hourly PAC rates
- state government pay and benefit rates and
- changes in the size of the public defender and contract programs.

Projecting FY2024

The cost to provide indigent defense in North Carolina will continue to increase in FY2024.

Existing Challenges:

Indigent defense resources will continue to be strained by such issues as resolving the current backlog of cases, the increased cost of capital cases, the increase in continuances due to inadequate PAC rosters, the increased numbers of civil commitment cases, and the need to update outdated technology.

New Challenges:

As noted earlier in this report, IDS is working with the NCAOC, public defender staff, and private assigned counsel to adapt to eCourts. Reports from the field suggest that the implementation of eCourts has significantly increased the time attorneys must spend on district court casework. It remains to be seen whether this is increase in time expenditure is a permanent function of the eCourts or if it will return to pre- eCourts levels as attorneys and judicial staff adapt to the eCourts.

IDS historically has relied on data generated by the legacy court system to fulfill its statutory mandate to deliver services effectively and cost-efficiently. IDS' Debt Set-Off Program, which intercepted over \$5.6 million dollars last year, also relies on these legacy systems. As of the date of this report, the proposed eCourts replacement for the legacy set-off debt system is incomplete.

In its current iteration, the system has increased workload, especially in the IDS fiscal department. Based on reporting from attorneys working in the eCourts counties—whether due to programming changes to business procedures or time lost on the learning curve—IDS is concerned that it may also see increased time per case, related to the implementation. It is expected that any new technological initiative will have some challenges and IDS continues to work with NCAOC to resolve these issues as it moves forward with expanding eCourts statewide.

PAC Demand:

To address the increasing number of attorney deserts across the state, IDS implemented across-the-board rate increases for PAC on January 1, 2022. The rate restoration package was projected to increase PAC spending in the second half of the fiscal year, but possibly due to delays in fee applications, FY2022 did not see a significant increase in PAC demand in its second half. However, PAC spending in FY2023 increased sharply, almost certainly due to the increased rates and court activities. The PAC Fund paid \$83,338,043 in fee applications and contracts in FY2023, an increase of 12.2% over the FY2022 expenditures of \$74,278,443. IDS is currently projecting that PAC spending in FY2024 will be above \$86 million, a 3.6% increase over FY2023.

ALERT!

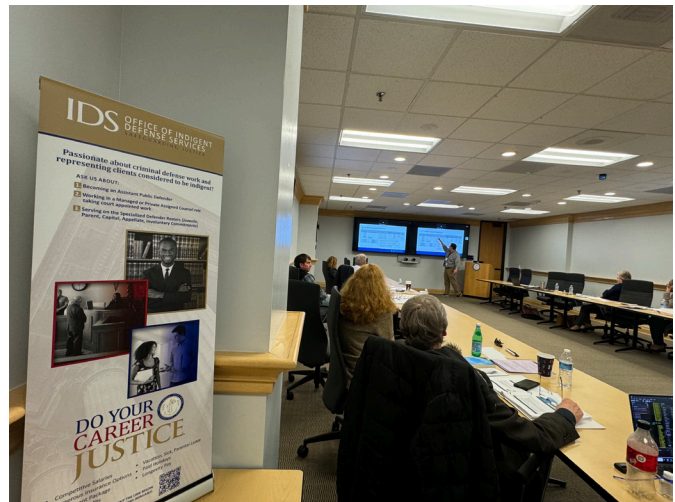
Shortly after NCFS went live in October 2023, IDS noted a concern with the functionality of NCFS, which may lead to some spending being misclassified in this new accounting system (e.g., some expenditures being charged against the PAC fund that should have been entered against the PD Fund).

IDS is currently working to identify and correct these misclassifications. IDS is also working with NCAOC fiscal staff, and several other state agencies that have been similarly impacted by this function of NCFS, to address the issue with the OSC and DOR.

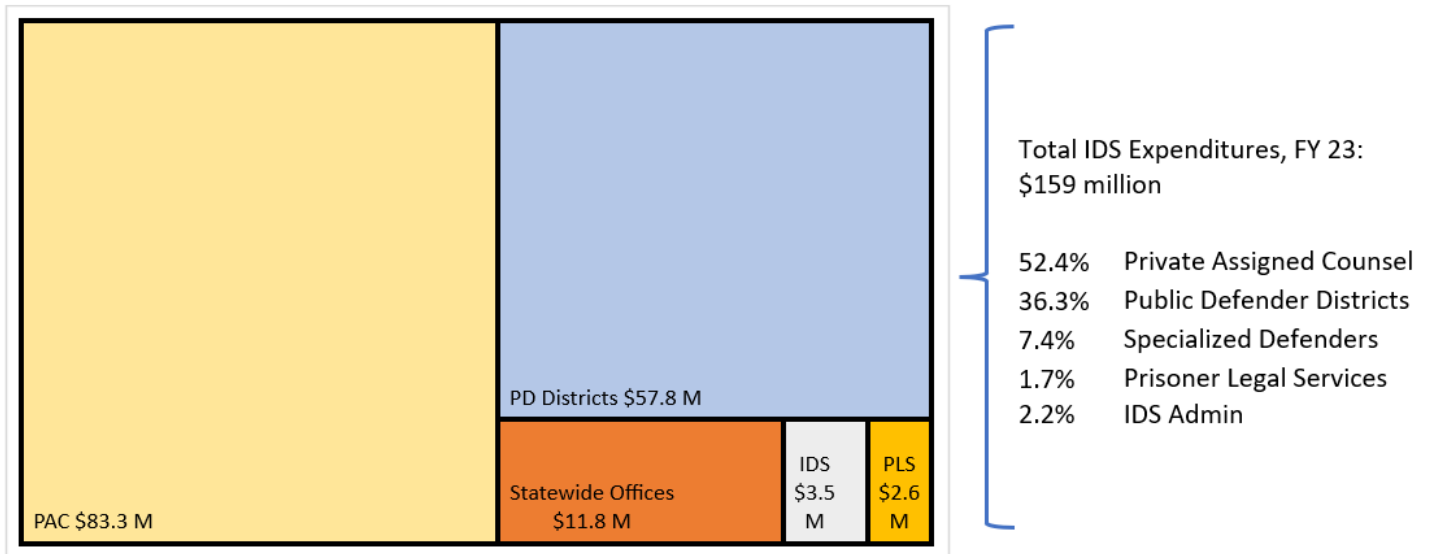
It should be noted: If this presents a reporting issue for IDS, it will be for the FY2024 Annual Report, since NCAS (which preceded NCFS) was the accounting system in place for the relevant reporting time for our FY2023 report.

Budget and Policy Impacts:

The combined effect of clearing court backlogs, increased PAC rates, and increased attorney time per case related to eCourts, will lead to a shortfall and carry-over debt as early as FY2025. Concern about earlier, more substantial shortfalls is heightened by the unpredictable nature of fiscal demands, which are subject to pressures outside of IDS control. One example is the possibility that a federal court may decide to expand the right to counsel to include first appearance.



FY2023 Expenditures



❖ IDS paid fee applications to 1,862 unique PAC attorneys around the State, including hourly rosters, flat-fee programs, and contract defenders.

❖ Hourly PAC reported 99,873 cases disposed, including potentially capital trials, capital appeals and post-conviction cases, adult non-capital cases, juvenile cases, and Guardian ad Litem cases, which represented 57% of all indigent cases.

Five specialized statewide defender offices play a critical role in ensuring that indigent defendants and respondents receive quality, cost-effective representation. The statewide defender offices provide direct representation and/or support and oversight in specialized case types where a defendant or respondent faces substantial loss of liberty.

*A list of IDS’s Short Session Legislative Requests are included in Appendix A.

*To see where Local Defender Programs are located throughout the state, see the Appendix B.

*For detailed descriptions of the Statewide Defender Offices see Appendix C.

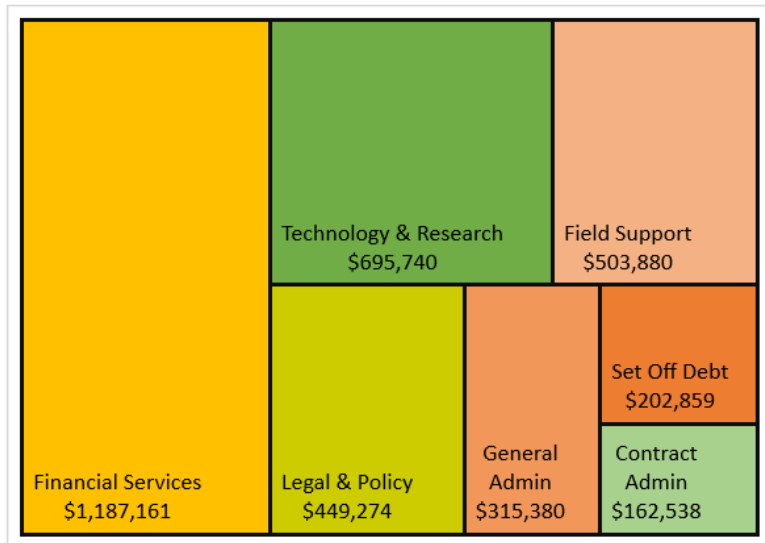
*Data on the volume and cost of cases handled in

each district during FY2022-2023 is attached in this report as Appendix D.

*For a District-by-District accounting of fee applications and demand for private assigned counsel, see Appendix E.

*For Recoupment numbers by county, see Appendix F.

IDS Administration



Of fiscal year 2022-2023’s \$152 million budget, IDS spent \$3.5 Million, or just over 2.2% of its total budget, on administration.

IDS Financial Services	\$1,187,161
Legal & Policy	\$449,274
Field Support	\$503,880
Technology & Research	\$695,740
Contract Admin.	\$162,538
Set Off Debt	\$202,859
General Administration	\$315,380

Financial Services

IDS Financial Services Staff are responsible for attorney and other vendor payments, as well as recoupment of money owed to the agency. In FY2023, IDS Financial Services:

- ❖ Processed **138,867** fee applications and invoices.
- ❖ Set **1,531** fee awards for attorney fee applications in potentially capital cases and appeals, including interim and final fees.
- ❖ Set fee awards for 5,150 expert bills in capital and non-capital cases and appeals, including private investigators, mitigation specialists, psychologists and psychiatrists, and ballistics and scientific experts, again including interim and final fees.



In the winter of 2023, the NCAOC issued the results of its fourth annual Internal Controls Audit of IDS pursuant to G.S. 7A-498.2(d). As in prior years, all internal controls tested by AOC were determined to be “Effective,” the highest rating possible.

Recoupment & Revenue Collection

	FY 24 (YTD)	FY23	FY22	FY21
FMS Recoupment				
Attorney Fees – as ordered	\$2,384,728	\$4,179,453	\$4,473,146	\$4,227,308
Appointment Fees	\$540,009	\$955,286	\$1,003,245 (\$70 to IDS; \$5 to tech fund)	\$927,297 (\$55 to IDS; \$5 to tech fund as of 12/1/2020)
Set Off Debt Recoupment				
Intercepted Tax Refunds or Lottery Winnings	\$426,469	\$5,625,521	\$4,414,445	\$4,569,001
Criminal Court Fees				
General Court of Justice Fee	\$1,797,018	\$2,892,582	\$1,664,161 (\$5 as of 2/1/2022)	\$414,665 (\$2 as of 12/1/2020)
IV-E Reimbursement				
	N/A	\$1,745,545	\$327,852	\$0
Total Revenues	\$5,148,224	\$15,398,387	\$11,882,849	\$10,138,271

Table 1: Changes in IDS Receipts over the last three fiscal years.

Criminal Court Fee Revenue

FY2021 was the first year IDS received funding through the General Court of Justice fee. G.S. 7A-304(a), as amended by Session Law 2020-83, Section 10.1(b), imposed a new fee of \$2 in every criminal case in the superior or district court, including infractions, wherein the defendant was convicted, entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or when costs were assessed against the prosecuting witness.

G.S. 7A-455.1, as amended by Session Law 2020-83, Section 10.1, increased the attorney appointment fee from \$60 to \$75. Of this, \$70 is remitted to the PAC Fund, while \$5 is remitted to the Court Information Technology Fund. In FY2022, the first full fiscal year during which the increased fee was in effect, the \$15 increase in IDS receipts led to an 8.2% increase. However, in FY2023, revenues from this source of funding dropped by 4.8%. Effective on February 1, 2022, G.S. 7A-304(a), as amended by Session Law 2021-180, Section 16.15. (a), increased.²

Table 1 (above) reflects this change as a five-month period of increased criminal court fees in FY2022 revenues. In FY2023, revenues from the General Court of Justice Fee increased from \$1.7 million to

\$2.9 million, a 73.8% increase.

IV-E Revenue

On December 21, 2018, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Children's Bureau announced a revision to the Child Welfare Policy Manual permitting states to receive federal Title IV-E funding reimbursement for the administrative costs of providing "independent legal representation by an attorney for a child who is a candidate for title IV-E foster care or in foster care and his/her parent." In FY2022, IDS began receiving a transfer of federal IV-E funds from the Department of Health and Human Services to develop an interdisciplinary model of parent representation in North Carolina to shorten lengths of stay for children in foster care, promote creative arrangements for visiting/family time between children and their parents, and ensure families receive meaningful services that lead to lasting reunifications. These funds were also used to increase rates for IV-E eligible cases from \$55 to \$65, which became effective in January 2022. The Office of Parent Defender hired contract administration staff to manage IV-E eligible projects in the later months of FY2022. In FY2023, with the first full year of rate increases and administrative staff funded through the IV-E program, IDS saw revenues of \$1.7 million.

² This fee change does not apply to certain motor vehicle infractions.

Recoupment & Set-Off Debt

Revenues:³

During FY2023 IDS saw an increase of 8.8% in recoupment collected at \$10.8 million. The previous year, recoupment amounted to \$9.9 million. Pursuant to N.C.G.S. 105A-3(b), state agencies are required to participate in the NC Department of Revenue’s Set off Debt Program. Historically, setoff debt, which includes attorney and appointment fees recouped by intercepting a debtor’s state income tax return or lottery proceeds, generates approximately \$5M in annual PAC funding. The increase in recouped spending is attributable to a 27.4% increase in setoff debt revenues. Direct payments of recouped attorney and appointment fees through the court’s Financial Management System dropped in FY2023 from FY2022 levels by 6.2%.

Setoff Debt Automation:

When eCourts launched in February 2023 in Wake, Harnett, Lee, and Johnston Counties it lacked the functionality necessary to operate setoff debt. Aggregate debt in eCourts counties is \$34,797,398.00, with approximate annual receipts of \$400,000.00-\$500,000.00. To date, eCourts still does not have the functionality to perform setoff debt automated processes. eCourts expanded to Mecklenburg in October 2023 and expanded into 12 additional counties in 3 judicial districts in February 2024. eCourts is set to expand into 10 new counties in April 2024, 11 more in July, and 11

more by Fall 2024.

This possibility of incorrect intercepts creates a potential liability for IDS because N.C.G.S. requires any agency to return incorrect intercepts to the taxpayer plus interest. Furthermore, because the Department of Revenue offsets the program with a \$5.00 per intercept surcharge, IDS would be required to return its portion of the intercepted funds, plus \$5.00, plus interest. Given the risk, IDS elected to seek a waiver of participation for the four eCourts counties during the 2023 tax season.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

It is important to note that while IDS was able to automate its role in the setoff debt process, without robust automation in the eCourts system or integration between the IDS functionality and eCourts, clerks of court still must manually apply intercepted funds to judgments on a case-by-case basis. Failure to complete the task, accurately and efficiently, increases the probability of wrongful intercepts, which further increases the probability of IDS returning intercepts wrongfully intercepted from taxpayers at a loss of \$5.00 plus interest for each wrongful intercept.

IDS continues to work closely with NCAOC to monitor timely application of intercepts to funds, on a county-by-county basis. Further, NCAOC and its eCourts vendor, Tyler Technologies, continue to work toward a setoff debt functionality.

Given the prior success with the in-house module, IDS felt comfortable withdrawing the waiver for Wake, Harnett, Johnston, and Lee Counties for the 2023 tax season.

Date Funds Received	Net Amount Received (= less \$5 per intercept DOR fee from gross)
N/A	N/A
3/21/2023	\$222,261.86
4/4/2023	\$79,002.60
4/18/2023	\$26,194.67
4/19/2023	\$8,776.39
5/2/2023	\$35,494.43
5/3/2023	\$780.33
5/4/2023	\$1,495.98
5/18/2023	\$193.19
5/16/2023	\$13,541.73
5/30/2023	\$108.09
6/6/2023	\$31,005.74
6/14/2023	\$648.84
	\$419,503.85

In May 2023, IDS and NCAOC sought a waiver from the Office of State Controller, under 105A-3(b) from participation in setoff debt through December 31, 2023, for the eCourts counties. This waiver was to allow sufficient time for the pilot counties to apply all intercepted funds and to give time for Tyler Technologies—the eCourts vendor—and the NCAOC to develop the integrated automation. By January 2024, nearly all intercepts had been applied to the judgments in the original four pilot counties. To date, the Tyler Technologies integrated automation is still pending.

Because setoff debt is an important revenue stream for the PAC fund and because eCourts continues to expand, IDS staff developed an in-house automated system in February 2023. Developed, and implemented by IDS research and fiscal staff, the program enabled IDS to offset **\$419,503.85** in debts, which would otherwise have been lost. It also will allow IDS to participate in setoff debt for all one hundred counties this tax season.

³As noted above, IDS has historically relied on data generated by the legacy court systems to fulfill its statutory mandate to deliver services in an effective and cost-efficient manner.

Looking Ahead...

Plans for Changes in Rules, Standards or Regulations

In furtherance of IDS's commitment to provide quality client service in all 100 counties, IDS's plans/requests for changes in rules, standards, or regulations for FY2024 include:

1 Developing Caseload Standards

Pursuant to G.S. 7A-498.5(c)(3), the Commission on Indigent Defense Services is required to develop standards for public defender and appointed counsel caseload.

Completed Activities:

- Compiled research on indigent defense workload studies in other states and at the national level.
- Presented to the IDS Commission on indigent defense workload standards.
- Convened an Indigent Defense Workload Standards Advisory Committee to begin work on a North Carolina centric workload study for both state-employed defenders and private assigned counsel.

Planned Activities:

- Work with newly created committee to review workload standards, to include a review of existing research, and ultimately make recommendations to the IDS Commission for adoption. (IDS is optimistic that the completion date for the NC Workload Standards will be October 2024.)



2 Establishing Standardized Policies to Guide Public Defender Offices

Public Defender expansion has highlighted the need for standardized policies to be consistently applied to all new and existing Public Defender offices.

Ongoing Activities:

- Conduct comprehensive assessment of existing policies and procedures, with focus on identifying gaps where new policies are needed.
- Work with newly created Public Defender offices to onboard/orient staff, locate appropriate space, and procure appropriate resources.
- Note and triage emergent issues and needs as they arise.

Planned Activities:

- Debrief the new office onboarding process and create internal procedures and guidance documents to streamline new office stand-up workplans.
- Assess Public Defender office technology needs and work to align them with the IDS budget.



3 Maintain Setoff Debt (SOD) Operations and Receipts

IDS's Set off Debt Division, which is managed entirely by two full time employees, recouped around \$4.4M in case related expenses in FY2023. To minimize possible disruption in this important funding stream, SOD and other IDS fiscal staff began working with NCAOC business staff to plan for changes to workflow due to the eCourts project as early as summer 2021.

Completed Activities:

- Worked to correct errors in the data files NCAOC sends to NCDOR, which currently only include the appointment fee and accrued interest and

not the principal judgment.

- Worked with NCAOC and Tyler Technologies on an application to calculate the 8% interest required by N.C.G.S. 24-1.

Planned Activities:

- Develop and submit request for integrated automated setoff debt functionality, which is intended to alleviate requirement that clerks manually tag every judgment that is "Eligible for Setoff Debt" (ESOD). (Illustration: Only judgments flagged as ESOD-eligible are collectable through setoff debt. In one eCourts county, NCAOC Internal Audit tests found that 92% of ESOD judgments had not been duly flagged.)



Conclusion

The Indigent Defense Services Commission and the Office of Indigent Defense Services continue to work on a long-term plan that identifies how best to provide public defense in all areas of the state, using both public defender programs and private assigned counsel. IDS strongly supports measured expansion of public defender offices in a way that will address the areas of highest need first, provides policymakers with a roadmap for future budget priorities, and results in a statewide system of public defense that provides quality representation in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

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Appendix A

Short Session 2024 Budget Requests



The Commission on IDS and IDS Office are committed to developing a statewide system of public defense that provides quality representation in the most cost-efficient manner possible. To further these goals, the

Commission the Office respectfully request the North Carolina General Assembly (NCGA) make public defense a priority in the 2024 legislative short session and appropriate necessary funding for its support.

Request: Private Assigned Counsel Funds

Amount: Up to \$12,000,000 NR in FY2024-2025

The 2023 Appropriations Act created seven new public defender offices effective January 2024, and one to be effective in July 2024. The NCGA's commitment to public defender expansion is a great stride forward for the system.

The NCGA funded this expansion by reducing the Private Assigned Counsel (PAC) Fund, which makes sense in the long term. However, it creates additional stress for both funds in the short term. Here is why:

It typically takes **12-18 months** for a PD office to scale up and assume its expected share of demand. There is a period of time when there is significant overlap in the demand on both funds, which creates a risk of shortfall in the

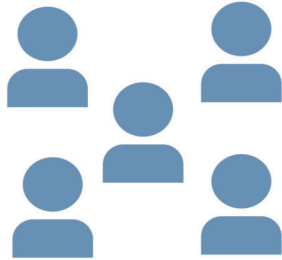
District	Counties
5	Duplin, Jones, Sampson
7	Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton
15	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
17	Alamance
30	Union
32	Alexander, Iredell
43	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

PAC Fund.

Therefore, IDS requests the NCGA to appropriate up to \$12 million NR funds to cover that overlapping demand while the new offices are building their caseloads.

Request: Central Staff Positions

Amount: \$480,676 R and \$10,050 NR in FY2024-2025



IDS requests 5 new appropriations positions to manage the increased workload from implementation of Enterprise Justice (Odyssey), hereinafter “eCourts,” and the new North Carolina Financial System, hereinafter “NCFS.” These positions are 2 accounting specialists, 1 legal associate, 1 contracts administrator, and 1 Assistant General Counsel.*

*The contracts administrator and the assistant general counsel are existing, receipt-supported positions. IDS is requesting to move these two positions to appropriations-supported positions, **freeing some receipt funds, which will allow IDS to further reduce the stress on the PAC.**

Request: State and District Public Defender Positions

Amount: \$1,857,730 R and \$52,682 NR in FY 2024-25; 14 FTE

IDS requests 14 new FTE for statewide and district PD offices, including 1 legal assistant and 2 special counsel positions for the Office of Special Counsel; 2 legal assistants for the Office of Appellate Defender; 1 legal assistant, 1 paralegal, and 5 Assistant Capital Defenders for the Offices of Capital Defender; and 2 legal assistants for the newly opened district public defender offices.

Request: Equipment Costs from eCourts Rollout

Amount: \$971,890 NR

IDS requests NR funds to cover additional costs related to the eCourts rollout. Currently, 14 of the 60 counties covered by district public defender offices are in eCourts counties. If the eCourts rollout continues as planned, the remainder of the state will be covered by the end of FY2025.

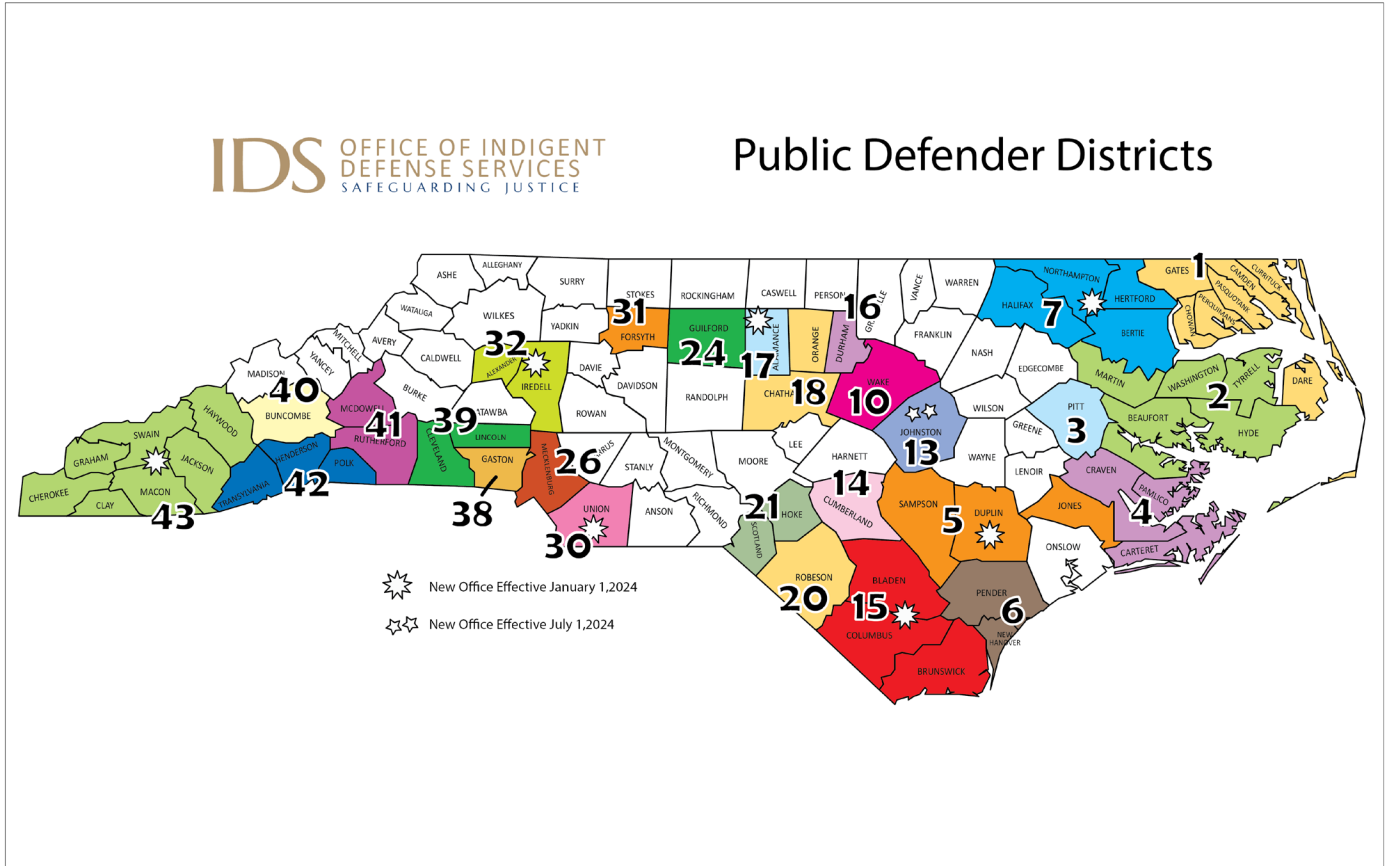
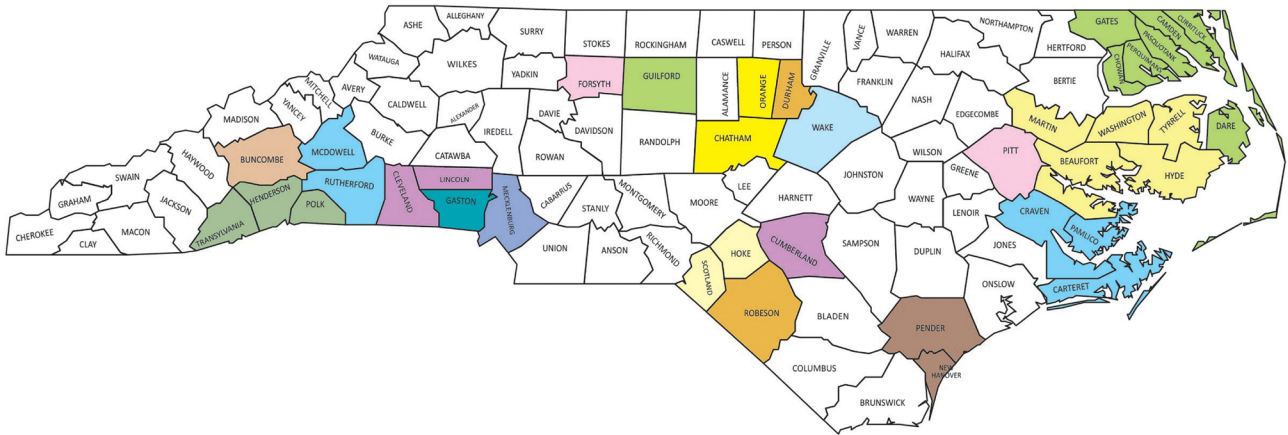


New and or additional equipment is needed including network attached storage drives or “NAS drives” for public defender offices, scanners for each person in an office of an eCourts county, and the technology peripherals—such as portable monitors, monitor screens, scanners, printers, etc.—for the defense bar in eCourts courtrooms. IDS has come to bear this cost in eCourts districts that are covered by a public defender office.

Appendix B

Public Defender Districts

Last Updated February 2023



Appendix C

Statewide Specialized Defenders

Five **Statewide Defender Offices** provide oversight and supervision in specialized areas of the law. The Chiefs of each office are appointed by the Commission to serve four-year terms. They administer rosters of specialized attorneys; supervise in-house attorneys; and work with legislators, court actors, and other stakeholder groups on court improvement initiatives. The Chief and their Assistants are state-employed defenders.

In addition to screening applicants, all statewide defender offices provide advice and support on highly specialized areas of law to the nearly 2,000 PAC across the state. The Chiefs in each of the statewide defender offices also work closely with other state agencies and stakeholder groups to develop policies and draft proposed legislation affecting their clients, their offices, and IDS.

- Office of the Appellate Defender
- Office of the Capital Defender
- Office of the Juvenile Defender
- Office of the Parent Defender
- Office of Special Counsel



Office of the Appellate Defender

The Office of the Appellate Defender (OAD) represents indigent adult and juvenile clients on appeal after a criminal conviction and when the State appeals a trial court ruling. OAD strives to provide each client with competent, zealous, and cost-effective representation.

Appellate Defender	1
Deputy Appellate Defender	1
Assistant Appellate Defenders	19
Private Assigned Attorney Roster	

In FY2023, OAD

Appointments made to AAD	252
Cases closed by OAD	239
Appointments made to PAC	334

In addition to direct representation of clients on appeal, OAD monitors and mentors appellate roster counsel, consults with and provides briefs and litigation guides to trial and appellate counsel, and trains public defenders and private assigned counsel at continuing legal education courses around the state throughout the year.

Appendix C Continued

Office of Capital			Office of the Parent Defender		
The Office of the Capital Defender (OCD) represents indigent adult clients charged with potentially capital cases at the trial level. OCD strives to provide each client with competent, zealous, and cost-effective representation.			The Office of the Parent Defender provides and promotes high quality legal representation for parents affected by the child welfare system (DSS) and parents facing contempt in child support and other civil proceedings.		
Capital Defender	1				
Deputy Capital Defender	1		Parent Defender		1
Assistant Capital Defenders	15		Staff Attorneys		3
Durham	4		Private Assigned Attorney Roster		25
Buncombe	1				
Forsyth	3		In FY2023, OPD		
Nash	1		Appellate appointments made		241
New Hanover	2		Appellate appointments made to PAC		205
Robeson	4		Number of cases disposed (in office)		25
			Trial level PAC contracts executed		26
In FY2023, OCD			Trial level PAC cases closed		2
			Trial level PAC contract dispositions		3213
			3213		
Pending cases	44				
Average case load per ACD	10.6 ¹		In FY2023, OPD, through IDS, and NC DHHS executed a memorandum of understanding allowing DHHS to reimburse a portion of IDS spending on parent defense and parent defense case related expenses.		
Appointments made to PAC	812				
¹ This represents a 13.25% increase in average caseloads from FY2022			FY 2021		\$327,852
			FY 2022		\$826,984
			FY2023		\$2,069,679.89
Office of the Juvenile Defender			Office of Special Counsel		
OJD's mission is to provide services and support to juvenile defense attorneys, evaluate the current system of representation through observation of court, speaking with court officials and make recommendations as needed, while also elevating the stature of juvenile delinquency representation and working with juvenile justice advocates to promote positive change in the juvenile justice system.			People facing involuntary commitment have a right to counsel because a commitment represents a significant infringement on a respondent's liberty interest. In North Carolina, respondents facing involuntary commitment who have not arranged private counsel are represented by Special Counsel or an appointed attorney.		
Juvenile Defender	1		Chief Special Counsel		1
Assistant Juvenile Defenders	2		Staff Attorneys		8
Wake	1		In FY2023, OSC offices disposed of		
Iredell	1		Office Location	Attorneys	Dispositions
Project Attorney (Buncombe)	1		Raleigh ¹	7	8,528
			Broughton (Burke)	1	690
In FY2023, OJD			Central Regional (Granville) ¹	1	1,566
Number of cases disposed (in office)	44		Cherry (Wayne)	1	1,157

Appendix D

Cost and Fee App Data on Representation (PAC Payments Only)*						
County and district public defender offices combined reported 79,582 (a 3.8% increase over FY2022) dispositions and withdrawals, which represented approximately 41% of the indigent caseload in North Carolina, including criminal and non-criminal cases. Five statewide defender offices cover an additional 6%.						
	FY2022-23		FY2021-22		FY2020-21	
	Number of Payments	Total Payments	Number of Payments	Total Payments	Number of Payments	Total Payments
Assigned Private Counsel						
Potentially Capital Trial	1,531	\$ 10,198,039	1,294	\$ 6,998,040	1,233	\$ 5,457,336
Capital appeals/post-conviction	157	\$ 846,300	134	\$ 629,994	168	\$ 1,010,448
Adult Non-Capital Cases	120,921	\$ 47,123,532	124,164	\$ 44,771,820	105,856	\$ 35,663,596
Juvenile	4,476	\$ 2,010,461	3,945	\$ 1,645,367	4,029	\$ 1,558,460
GAL assigned to IDS	871	\$ 400,701	688	\$ 278,150	590	\$ 249,832
Non-Capital Appeals/Post-Conviction	1,307	\$ 2,661,789	1,230	\$ 2,027,855	1,398	\$ 2,616,659
Total	129,263	\$ 63,240,822	131,455	\$ 56,351,226	113,274	\$ 46,556,331
Contracted Legal Services						
Individually Negotiated Contracts	805	\$ 3,809,013	657	\$ 2,477,070	585	\$ 2,198,598
RFP Contracts	1,396	\$ 4,758,620	2,838	\$ 6,583,184	3,782	\$ 7,946,192
MAC Contracts**	845	\$ 2,984,974	--	--	--	--
PLS	--	\$ 2,644,121	--	\$ 2,218,718	--	\$ 2,306,962
Total	3,046	\$ 11,552,607	3,495	\$ 9,060,254	4,367	\$ 10,144,790
Cost and Case Data on Representation (PD Cases Only)						
	FY2022-23		FY2021-22		FY2020-21	
	Number of Cases***	Total Cost	Number of Cases	Total Cost	Number of Cases	Total Cost
Public Defender Office						
District 1****	1,977	\$ 2,051,553	2,657	\$ 2,833,388	2,167	\$ 2,492,988
District 2****	903	\$ 972,215	--	--	--	--
District 3A	3,365	\$ 2,379,290	3,196	\$ 2,226,165	2,657	\$ 2,153,505
District 3B	1,236	\$ 1,550,231	1,194	\$ 1,579,749	1,342	\$ 1,416,973
District 5	4,401	\$ 2,959,117	4,783	\$ 2,742,120	4,424	\$ 2,455,221
District 10	6,290	\$ 5,262,943	6,344	\$ 4,968,962	6,047	\$ 4,710,345
District 12	3,421	\$ 2,734,540	3,791	\$ 2,682,440	3,682	\$ 2,420,695
District 14	9,330	\$ 3,881,777	9,471	\$ 3,664,793	7,734	\$ 3,376,016
District 15B	1,689	\$ 1,756,733	1,930	\$ 1,800,166	1,865	\$ 1,614,045
District 16A	1,821	\$ 1,669,818	2,030	\$ 1,598,020	1,888	\$ 1,445,635
District 16B	1,405	\$ 1,719,083	1,661	\$ 1,738,867	1,692	\$ 1,828,194
District 18	6,013	\$ 5,138,337	6,725	\$ 4,895,996	4,888	\$ 4,472,809
District 21	5,250	\$ 3,754,906	5,472	\$ 3,424,632	2,924	\$ 3,223,926
District 26	13,276	\$ 10,606,371	11,395	\$ 10,391,090	8,318	\$ 9,504,790
District 27A	5,277	\$ 2,863,817	5,112	\$ 2,615,005	3,459	\$ 2,533,709
District 27B	3,089	\$ 2,381,166	162	\$ 458,691	--	--
District 28	4,639	\$ 2,580,458	4,750	\$ 2,350,189	4,616	\$ 2,239,296
District 29A	4,416	\$ 1,943,627	3,936	\$ 1,498,247	3,604	\$ 1,388,851
District 29B	1,784	\$ 1,563,555	2,026	\$ 1,499,156	1,638	\$ 1,366,511
Total	79,582	\$ 57,769,537	76,635	\$ 52,967,676	62,945	\$ 48,643,509
Cost and Case Data on Representation (State Office Cases Only)						
	FY2022-23		FY2021-22		FY2020-21	
	Number of Cases***	Total Cost	Number of Cases	Total Cost	Number of Cases	Total Cost
Statewide Offices						
Office of the Appellate Defender	239	\$ 3,358,371	159	\$ 3,188,540		
Office of the Capital Defender	44	\$ 5,321,209	23	\$ 4,908,972		
Office of Juvenile Defender	70	\$ 540,441	57	\$ 514,156		
Office of Parent Defender	25	\$ 873,905	24	\$ 664,673		
Office of Special Counsel	11,941	\$ 1,753,971	13,053	\$ 1,676,845		
Total	12,319	\$ 11,847,897	13,316	\$ 10,953,186		
Cost and Case Data on Representation (Support Services Only)						
	FY2022-23		FY2021-22		FY2020-21	
	Number of Payments	Total Cost	Number of Payments	Total Cost	Number of Payments	Total Cost
Support Services (PAC only)						
Transcripts/Briefs/Court Reporters	1,408	\$ 481,923	1,306	\$ 404,922	858	\$ 259,038
Expert Witness Fees	1,959	\$ 4,527,200	1,417	\$ 3,295,832	1,021	\$ 2,146,744
Investigators and Mitigation	3,191	\$ 5,562,843	2,520	\$ 3,899,990	2,390	\$ 3,373,781
Total	6,558	\$ 10,571,966	5,243	\$ 7,600,744	4,269	\$ 5,779,563
Other						
	FY2022-23		FY2021-22		FY2020-21	
		Total Cost		Total Cost		Total Cost
Set-Off Debt Collection		\$ 202,859.00		\$ 198,406		\$ 184,904
Indigent Defense Services		\$ 3,313,973.00		\$ 3,313,114		\$ 2,964,242
Total		\$ 3,516,832.00		\$ 3,511,520		\$ 3,149,146
Total Indigent Defense Services		\$ 158,499,661		\$ 140,444,606		\$ 124,221,480

Notes:

*Numbers are reported by PD District numbers in effect at the end of FY2022-23.

**MAC began in the third quarter FY2022-23.

***Number of cases reported includes number of cases disposed in respective court division during FY2022-23, regardless of when appointment was made.

****Beginning FY2022-23, these districts are being reported separately.

Appendix E

PAC Non-Capital Demand by District			
District	FY2022-23	FY2021-22	FY2020-21
District 1: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans	\$ 2,012,189	\$ 1,116,742	\$ 467,904
District 2: Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington	\$ 997,437	\$ 905,325	\$ 725,962
District 3A: Pitt	\$ 1,034,542	\$ 751,103	\$ 834,947
District 3B: Carteret, Craven, Pamlico	\$ 1,258,190	\$ 1,154,964	\$ 1,241,806
District 4: Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson	\$ 3,009,328	\$ 2,871,982	\$ 2,141,480
District 5: New Hanover, Pender	\$ 2,188,769	\$ 1,828,112	\$ 1,563,945
District 6A: Halifax	\$ 1,284,424	\$ 1,031,813	\$ 855,316
District 6B: Bertie, Hertford, Northampton	\$ 859,505	\$ 749,192	\$ 581,542
District 7A: Nash	\$ 845,076	\$ 837,944	\$ 738,321
District 7BC: Edgecombe, Wilson	\$ 1,794,772	\$ 1,541,701	\$ 1,157,362
District 8A: Greene, Lenoir	\$ 1,311,692	\$ 1,310,762	\$ 1,213,234
District 8B: Wayne	\$ 1,330,107	\$ 1,108,010	\$ 1,125,761
District 9: Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren	\$ 1,538,779	\$ 1,476,512	\$ 1,491,206
District 10: Wake	\$ 3,229,696	\$ 3,317,424	\$ 3,259,947
District 11A: Harnett, Lee	\$ 1,922,583	\$ 1,412,116	\$ 1,681,565
District 11B: Johnston	\$ 1,432,478	\$ 1,327,067	\$ 1,534,115
District 12: Cumberland	\$ 2,009,512	\$ 2,004,960	\$ 1,951,207
District 13A: Bladen, Columbus	\$ 2,406,920	\$ 1,844,168	\$ 1,493,636
District 13B: Brunswick	\$ 1,390,012	\$ 1,606,910	\$ 1,354,900
District 14: Durham	\$ 1,261,288	\$ 1,146,837	\$ 1,176,093
District 15A: Alamance	\$ 1,146,530	\$ 1,100,174	\$ 1,265,740
District 15B: Chatham, Orange	\$ 744,731	\$ 564,596	\$ 369,434
District 16A: Anson, Richmond, Scotland	\$ 1,833,375	\$ 1,594,592	\$ 1,382,471
District 16B: Robeson	\$ 2,407,902	\$ 2,502,568	\$ 2,513,688
District 17A: Caswell, Rockingham	\$ 1,238,441	\$ 1,065,443	\$ 1,002,388
District 17B: Stokes, Surry	\$ 1,067,179	\$ 1,301,671	\$ 1,043,316
District 18: Guilford	\$ 3,194,000	\$ 2,578,318	\$ 1,803,573
District 19A: Cabarrus	\$ 1,383,958	\$ 1,304,396	\$ 905,914
District 19B: Randolph	\$ 1,552,229	\$ 1,339,132	\$ 1,088,532
District 19C: Rowan	\$ 1,727,998	\$ 1,340,043	\$ 1,202,480
District 19D: Hoke, Moore	\$ 1,584,730	\$ 1,267,271	\$ 1,158,483
District 20A: Montgomery, Stanly	\$ 916,005	\$ 805,459	\$ 620,633
District 20B: Union	\$ 1,866,733	\$ 1,833,655	\$ 1,507,017
District 21: Forsyth	\$ 1,770,225	\$ 1,813,124	\$ 1,505,203
District 22A: Alexander, Iredell	\$ 1,819,161	\$ 1,357,838	\$ 1,123,668
District 22B: Davidson, Davie	\$ 1,506,046	\$ 1,249,128	\$ 1,138,393
District 23: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin	\$ 1,137,051	\$ 1,299,704	\$ 941,144
District 24: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey	\$ 1,333,116	\$ 1,508,961	\$ 858,305
District 25A: Burke, Caldwell	\$ 1,735,350	\$ 1,705,574	\$ 1,636,973
District 25B: Catawba	\$ 1,659,577	\$ 1,404,803	\$ 1,151,926
District 26: Mecklenburg	\$ 6,849,078	\$ 5,050,752	\$ 3,954,568
District 27A: Gaston	\$ 812,190	\$ 781,357	\$ 808,905
District 27B: Cleveland, Lincoln	\$ 4,447,749	\$ 1,732,376	\$ 1,243,146
District 28: Buncombe	\$ 1,793,449	\$ 1,338,912	\$ 1,301,045
District 29A: McDowell, Rutherford	\$ 866,834	\$ 700,155	\$ 597,612
District 29B: Henderson, Polk, Transylvania	\$ 1,029,021	\$ 1,078,664	\$ 911,293
District 30A: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Swain	\$ 2,688,154	\$ 2,070,833	\$ 1,161,805
District 30B: Haywood, Jackson	\$ 1,685,888	\$ 1,459,055	\$ 1,146,713
Multi-County Contracts	\$ 451,403.81	\$ 520,069.70	\$ 546,070.70

Appendix F

Recoupment Data			
County	Set-Off Debt	County	Set-Off Debt
Alamance	\$112,506	Jones	\$5,935
Alexander	\$ 31,450	Lenoir	\$ 81,271
Alleghany	\$ 3,620	Lincoln	\$ 62,225
Anson	\$ 53,089	Macon	\$ 18,523
Ashe	\$ 9,337	Madison	\$ 6,084
Avery	\$ 3,532	Martin	\$ 24,458
Beaufort	\$ 25,811	McDowell	\$ 45,965
Bertie	\$ 9,487	Mecklenburg	\$ 265,169
Bladen	\$ 22,104	Mitchell	\$ 7,090
Brunswick	\$ 62,720	Montgomery	\$ 23,798
Buncombe	\$ 60,528	Moore	\$ 55,854
Burke	\$ 76,409	Nash	\$ 67,261
Cabarrus	\$ 147,563	New Hanover	\$ 143,583
Caldwell	\$ 104,946	Northampton	\$ 13,011
Camden	\$ 1,333	Onslow	\$ 80,637
Carteret	\$ 23,137	Orange	\$ 27,942
Caswell	\$ 11,099	Pamlico	\$ 4,174
Catawba	\$ 137,129	Pasquotank	\$ 21,261
Chatham	\$ 11,388	Pender	\$ 25,095
Cherokee	\$ 13,844	Perquimans	\$ 5,400
Chowan	\$ 9,451	Person	\$ 35,931
Clay	\$ 3,765	Pitt	\$ 141,327
Cleveland	\$ 88,406	Polk	\$ 10,116
Columbus	\$ 42,599	Randolph	\$ 101,957
Craven	\$ 45,535	Richmond	\$ 110,186
Cumberland	\$ 106,268	Robeson	\$ 61,881
Currituck	\$ 8,961	Rockingham	\$ 95,057
Dare	\$ 16,901	Rowan	\$ 105,137
Davidson	\$ 202,309	Rutherford	\$ 51,132
Davie	\$ 23,765	Sampson	\$ 41,970
Duplin	\$ 35,334	Scotland	\$ 16,742
Durham	\$ 70,336	Stanly	\$ 67,897
Edgecombe	\$ 43,639	Stokes	\$ 21,892
Forsyth	\$ 149,545	Surry	\$ 45,002
Franklin	\$ 36,373	Swain	\$ 8,543
Gaston	\$ 76,259	Transylvania	\$ 21,567
Gates	\$ 1,351	Tyrrell	\$ 1,192
Graham	\$ 4,627	Union	\$ 121,538
Granville	\$ 33,284	Vance	\$ 50,381
Greene	\$ 17,596	Warren	\$ 10,017
Guilford	\$ 204,806	Washington	\$ 9,653
Halifax	\$ 68,678	Watauga	\$ 12,873
Haywood	\$ 60,169	Wayne	\$ 110,238
Henderson	\$ 93,741	Wilkes	\$ 63,937
Hertford	\$ 20,993	Wilson	\$ 50,349
Hoke	\$ 14,070	Yadkin	\$ 38,077
Hyde	\$ 2,088	Yancey	\$ 8,629
Iredell	\$ 89,097	eCourts Counties	\$ 352,908
Jackson	\$ 23,679		
		TOTAL	
		\$5,265,520.89	

§ 7A-498.9.

Annual report on Office of Indigent Defense Services. The Office of Indigent Defense Services shall report to the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety and to the Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Committees on Justice and Public Safety by March 15 of each year on the following: (1) The volume and cost of cases handled in each district by assigned counsel or public defenders; (2) Actions taken by the Office to improve the cost-effectiveness and quality of indigent defense services, including the capital case program; (3) Plans for changes in rules, standards, or regulations in the upcoming year; and (4) Any recommended changes in law or funding procedures that would assist the Office in improving the management of funds expended for indigent defense services, including any recommendations concerning the feasibility and desirability of establishing regional public defender offices. (2014-100, s. 18B.1(j); 2015-241, s. 18B.1.)

Safeguarding individual liberty and the Constitution by equipping the North Carolina public defense community with the resources it needs to achieve fair and just outcomes for clients
