

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES
JULY 1, 2018 – JUNE 30, 2019

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

03 | 15 | 2020

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



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Members,

I am pleased to submit this fiscal year 2018-19 Annual Report on Indigent Defense. For almost two decades, the IDS Commission and Office have worked to maintain and improve the North Carolina public defense system. Despite strong headwinds, we have been able to accomplish many great things. Noteworthy highlights from 2019 include:

- > Throughout the year, Assistant and Chief Public Defenders continued to participate in the Public Defender Workload Assessment, including a time study, a sufficiency of time survey, site visits, qualitative adjustment panels, and an advisory committee.
- > During FY 2018-19, IDS Forensic Resources offered three full-day stand-alone programs, training over 200 members of the public defense community on developments in forensic science evidence, and offered training at additional programs across the state reaching a broader network of attorneys on topics such as expert testimony, appellate litigation, crime laboratories, and statutory changes affecting forensic evidence.
- > As a part of a grant, IDS, along with Office of the Juvenile Defender, began providing additional training and support of juvenile defenders in order to meet the anticipated needs of Raise the Age.
- > IDS staff continued to work with local bars and indigent appointment committees as they work to implement appointment plans that comply with the Uniform Appointment Plan the Commission adopted in 2018.
- > During FY 2018-19, the School of Government trained 931 attorneys pursuant to our training contract. As the public defense system continues to weather significant attrition among experienced attorneys, the School once again offered intensive training for high level felony offenses.

During FY2018, nearly 2,500 Private Assigned Counsel represented the rights of court appointed clients. During FY2019, only 2,200 Private Assigned Counsel continued to represent court appointed clients. This represents an alarming 12% decrease in attorneys willing and able to do this work. Americans strongly believe that the amount of money a person has should not affect the amount of justice he or she receives; yet, it seems increasingly clear to the IDS Commission and Office that the depressed hourly PAC rates and understaffed Public Defender Offices are detrimental to individual justice and the entire court system. Unless we are able to continue rate restoration and unless we are able to address systemic understaffing in our Public Defender programs, our ability to safeguard justice will continue to be eroded.

More information about the work and accomplishments of the IDS Commission and Office, including a series of focused fact sheets on various topics, is available at www.ncids.org.

Sincerely,



Darrin Jordan
Chair, Indigent Defense Services Commission

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COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

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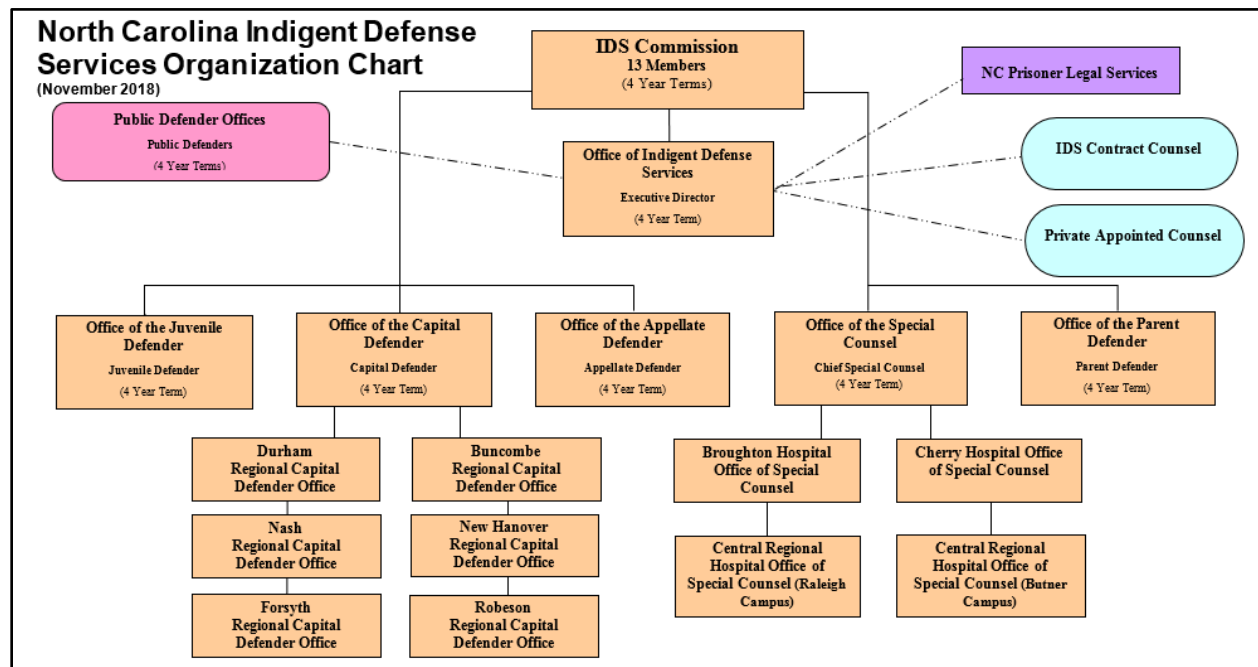
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INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



- > The 13 member volunteer **Commission on Indigent Defense Services** was established by the General Assembly in 2000. Since that time it has offered oversight and guidance to 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 the Office of Indigent Defense Services provides legal representation to indigent persons.
- > **Indigent Defense Services** administers the North Carolina public defense system. It 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.
- > Seventeen **Public Defender Offices** in 18 Defender Districts provide criminal and non-criminal trial level defense to eligible people. The Chief PDs are appointed through a statutory process by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge to serve four year terms. Chief PDs and APDs are state employed defenders.
- > Five **statewide defender offices** provided 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 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 the North Carolina's constitutional obligation to provide inmates 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. Most supervision occurs at the local level.
- > **IDS Contract Counsel** refers to a subset of PAC who contract with IDS to cover specified case types with payment at a flat bulk rate. IDS administers both a large scale contract system for criminal defense cases in 18 counties and individually negotiated contracts.

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Discussed in detail below, the IDS Commission and Office respectfully request the General Assembly make the struggling North Carolina public defense system a priority this session and appropriate adequate funding for its support. Specifically, we ask that the General Assembly appropriate funds as follows:

1. INCREASE FUNDING FOR PRIVATE ASSIGNED COUNSEL/CONTRACTOR FUND

The IDS Commission and Office respectfully request that the General Assembly appropriate \$17.1 million recurring to effectively raise current PAC hourly rates by \$15 per hour from the 2011 cut rates and to make comparable adjustments to contract and flat fee attorney pay effective January 2021. Even with this modest increase, many of the PAC rates still will be below the 2011 rates.

Case Type	Current PAC Rates	Goal	2011 Rates	2011 Rate Adjusted for Inflation
Capital Cases (declared capital at a Rule 24 hearing)	\$90	\$105	\$95	\$109
High-Level Felonies (Class A-D)	\$75	\$85	\$75	\$86
Low-Level Felonies (E-I)	\$60	\$75	\$75	\$86
All Other Superior Court Cases	\$60	\$75	\$75	\$86
All Other District Court Cases	\$55	\$70	\$75	\$86
Delinquency (non-felony)	\$55	\$70	\$75	\$86
Non-capital Appeal	\$60	\$75	\$75	\$86

2. APPROPRIATE FUNDING FOR INCREASES IN STAFF IN PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES

The IDS Commission and Office respectfully request a recurring increase of \$6.7 million to increase staffing in Public Defender Offices to allow IDS to take a modest first step toward meeting the staffing levels recommended by the IDS Public Defender Workload Assessment conducted by the National Center for State Courts by creating 35 assistant public defender, 17 investigator, and 12 social worker positions.

3. FULLY FUND PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICE PERSONNEL AND LEGAL SERVICES COSTS

The IDS Commission and Office respectfully request a recurring increase of \$600,000 to cover underfunded legal services costs—such as experts – needed by the Public Defenders. This portion of the public defender budget has been underfunded and is currently consuming lapsed salary needed for other purposes, such as allowing the Public Defenders greater access to their salary allotments.

4. FUND ADDITIONAL IDS FIELD STAFF

IDS respectfully requests that the General Assembly appropriate an additional \$260,000, in fiscal year 2020-21 and \$132,000 in fiscal year 2020-21 to support two additional Regional Defenders and one Juvenile Contract Administrator.

5. APPROPRIATE NON-RECURRING FUNDS TO MEET ANTICIPATED CARRY-FORWARD DEBT

For the first time in several years, IDS may end the fiscal year with significant carry-forward debt. The projected carry-forward debt is not crushing, but it is the kind of problem that can snowball if we do not get ahead of it quickly. For example, this year's projected carry forward debt is due in some part to an increase in our caseload; however, it is exacerbated by the relatively modest carry forward debt with which we ended last year. Therefore, the IDS Commission and Office respectfully request a non-recurring appropriation of \$1.5 million to cover the projected shortfall and avoid ballooning debt.

6. INCREASE FUNDING FOR NORTH CAROLINA PRISONER LEGAL SERVICES

The IDS Commission and Office respectfully request that the General Assembly appropriate an additional \$520,713 in recurring funding to enable North Carolina Prisoners Legal Services to continue to provide inmates with its current level of post-conviction services and to resume its jail credit program.

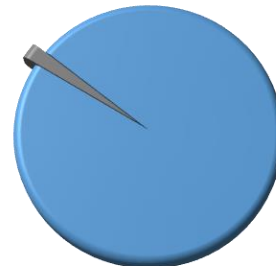
7. RESTORE IDS'S FLEXIBILITY TO CREATE NEW POSITIONS

IDS is requesting a special provision in the 2020 Appropriations Act similar to ones in the past that allows IDS to expand existing offices in response to changing caseloads, increase cost effectiveness, and implement new initiatives.

In addition, this flexibility will help IDS respond to local judicial communities as they struggle to keep enough qualified private attorneys on their rosters. This need is perhaps most critical in rural areas where the number of qualified attorneys willing to handle court appointed cases has dwindled to unsustainably low numbers. Additional Assistant and Regional Public Defenders and authorization to accept appointment in adjacent counties will strengthen significantly IDS' ability to help these communities meet their needs.

Chart 1: IDS Administration Costs

Of fiscal year 2018-2019's \$134 million budget, IDS spent 2.5 Million, or less than 2% of its total budget, on administration, which includes a number of positions that are directly related to enhancing the quality of representation and delivering services in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.



In addition to development and implementation of policy, the central IDS Office also performs a number of ongoing administrative functions.

158,030

During fiscal year 2018-2019, IDS Financial Services processed 158,030 fee applications and invoice, excluding capital and contract payments.

2,490

During fiscal year 2018-2019, the Office set 2,490 fee awards for attorney fee applications in potentially capital cases and appeals, including interim and final fees.

2,394

During fiscal year 2018-2019, the Office set fee awards for 2,272 expert bills in capital cases and appeals, including private investigators, mitigation specialists, psychologists and psychiatrists, and ballistics and scientific experts, again including interim and final fees.

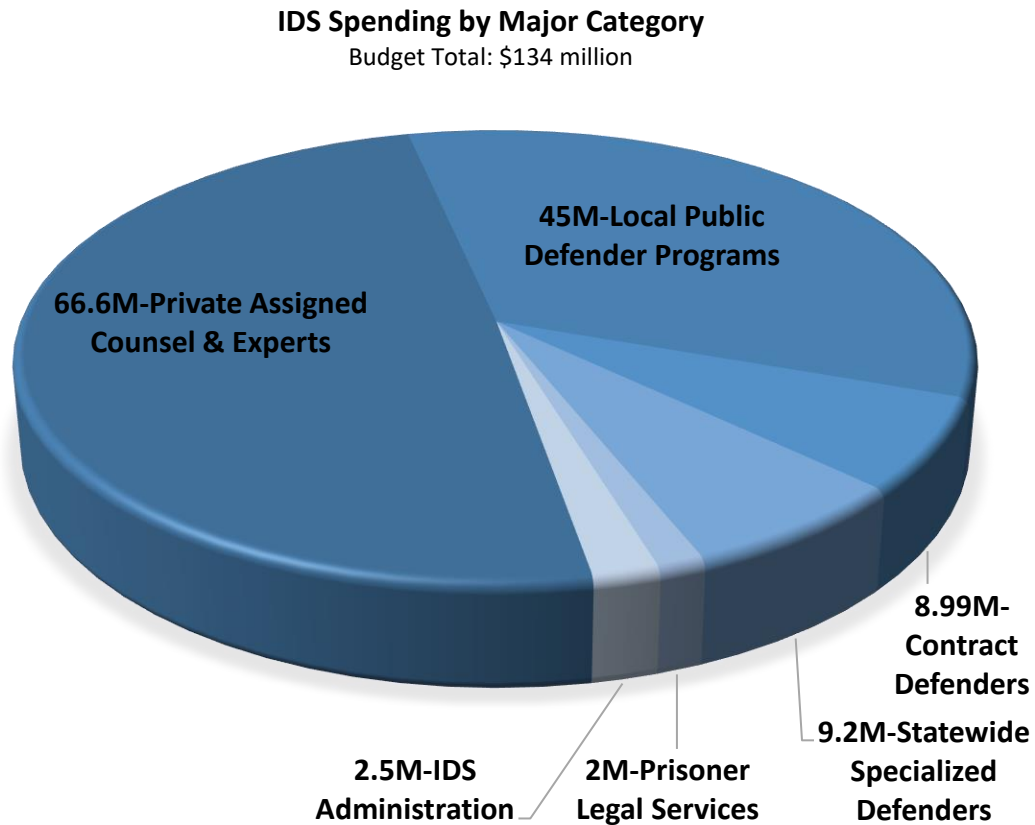
125

During fiscal year 2018-2019, reviewed and acted on 125 requests for expert funding and miscellaneous expenses in appeals and capital post-conviction cases.

180

During fiscal year 2018-2019, IDS contracted with a total of 180 unique attorneys for a total of 363.5 caseload units annually.

In the winter of 2019, the AOC issued the results of its second 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.



A map of the public defense districts, which shows how public defense is delivered in each county, is attached to the report as Appendix A. A specific breakdown of each major spending category is attached to this report as Appendix B. Data on the volume and cost of cases handled in each district by PAC, contractors, and public defenders during fiscal year 2018-2019 is attached to this report as Appendix C.

31%

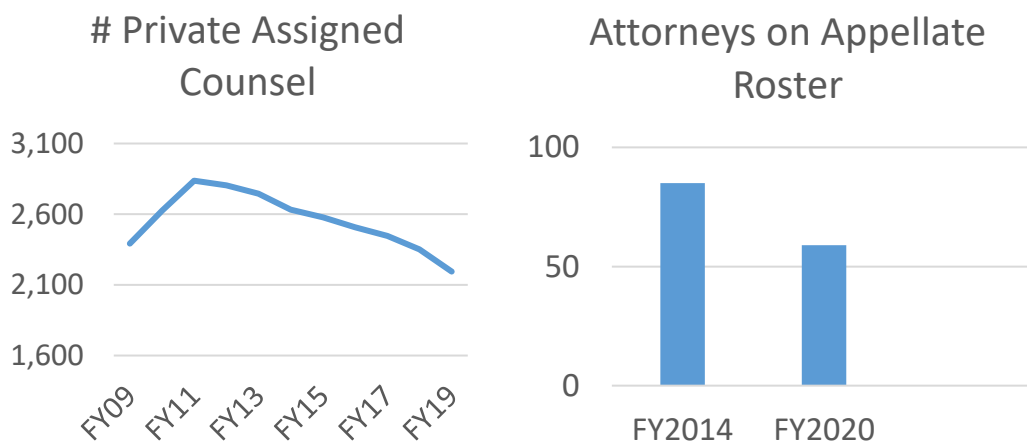
There are currently **17 county- and district-based public defender offices** in North Carolina, which cover **18 judicial districts and 35 counties**. During fiscal year 2018-19, all of the county and district public defender offices combined reported **90,574** dispositions and withdrawals, which represented approximately 33% of the indigent caseload in North Carolina, including criminal and non-criminal cases. Five statewide defender offices cover an additional 5.1%.

64%

Almost **2,200 PAC from hourly rosters, uniform fee programs, and large scale RFPs**, around the State handled approximately 53% of the indigent cases that were disposed during fiscal year 2018-2019, including criminal and non-criminal cases.

12%

During FY2018, nearly 2,500 Private Assigned Counsel represented the rights of court appointed clients. During FY2019, only 2,200 Private Assigned Counsel continued to represent court appointed clients. This represents **an alarming 12% decrease in attorneys** willing and able to do this work.



13%

During fiscal year 2018-2019, non-RFP contractors reported **9,015 dispositions and withdrawals** and RFP contractors reported **28,801 dispositions**, for a total of **37,816 contractor dispositions**, which represented approximately 12.7% of the indigent caseload in North Carolina, including criminal and non-criminal cases.

STATEWIDE SPECIALIZED DEFENDER OFFICES

Five 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. The statewide defender offices play a critical role in ensuring that indigent defendants and respondents receive quality, cost-effective representation. The Offices of the Appellate Defender, Capital Defender, and Parent Defender also screen applications for and oversee statewide rosters and assign counsel from those rosters to handle cases that cannot be handled in-house. In addition to screening applicants, all statewide defender offices provide advice and support on highly specialized areas of law to the more than 2,500 PAC across the state. The Chiefs in each of the statewide defender offices also work closely with and other state agencies and stakeholder groups to develop policies and draft proposed legislation affecting their clients, their offices, and IDS.

Additional information about the statewide defender offices and the critical roles they play in ensuring that indigent respondents receive quality, cost-effective representation is available at www.IDS.org.

OFFICE OF THE CAPITAL DEFENDER

The work of the Office of the Capital Defender has significantly enhanced the quality and cost-effectiveness of capital representation in this State. In addition to the Capital Defender, the Office of the Capital Defender currently employs 16 staff attorneys in six regional offices around the State who represent indigent defendants charged with potentially capital cases at the trial level. OCD now has regional offices in Asheville, Durham, Lumberton, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem.

758 Attorney Appointments

During fiscal year 2018-2019, OCD made 758 attorney appointments in 638 potentially capital cases at the trial level.

During fiscal year 2018-19 to date (through February 14, 2019), OCD has made 484 attorney appointments.

133 Cases

During fiscal year 2018-2019, all of the regional offices combined handled 133 unique potentially capital cases at the trial level, including pending and disposed cases but excluding withdrawals. Because two assistant capital defenders are assigned to some cases that are proceeding capitally, the office's workload last fiscal year (again excluding withdrawals) probably is higher than 133.

2,053 Requests

During fiscal year 2018-19, OCD reviewed and acted on 2,053 requests for expert funding and miscellaneous expenses at the trial level. During fiscal year 2019-20 to date (through February 14, 2019), the office reviewed and acted on an additional 1,215 requests.

According to a statutorily mandated 2016 collaborative study conducted by IDS and Conference of District Attorneys, the current system under which first degree murder and undesignated murder charges are designated by a prosecutor as either capital or non-capital still leads to expenses outside the defense's control. For example, the costs for private counsel and experts for a first-degree murder case that proceeds as a capital case are more than four times the cost of a first-degree murder case that is not capital. [\$93,231 v. \$21,022]

OFFICES OF THE APPELLATE DEFENDER & PARENT DEFENDER

In addition to the Appellate Defender, the Office of the Appellate Defender currently has 20 staff attorneys who represent indigent persons on direct appeal in the Appellate Division. The Appellate Defender also manages a roster of 50—down from 70 during the last fiscal year—private assigned counsel located throughout North Carolina.

661 Attorney Appointments

During fiscal year 2018-2019, OAD made 661 attorney appointments in capital, non-capital criminal, and non-criminal appeals. Of those, 407 were private attorney appointments.

During fiscal year 2019-20 to date (through February 01, 2020), OAD has made 318 attorney appointments. Of those, 284 were private attorney appointments.

238 Closed Cases

In fiscal year 2018-2019, the OAD closed 238 cases. During fiscal year 2019-2020 to date (through February 01, 2020), the OAD has closed 143 cases.

OFFICE OF PARENT DEFENDER

The Office of Parent Defender (specializes in abuse/neglect/dependency, termination of parental rights, and contempt appeals. In addition to the Parent Defender, the office has three staff attorneys who represent indigent persons on direct appeal. The Parent Defender also manages a roster of 24 private assigned counsel located throughout North Carolina.

234 Attorney Appointments

During fiscal year 2018-2019, OPD made 243 attorney appointments in non-criminal appeals. Of those, 206 were private attorney appointments.

35 Cases

During fiscal year 2018-2019, OPD disposed of 35 cases. During fiscal year 2019-2020 to date (through February 20, 2020), OPD has disposed of 16 cases.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

The Office of Special Counsel represents indigent respondents in civil commitment proceedings around the State through regional offices at Cherry Hospital in Wayne County, Broughton Hospital in Burke County, Central Regional Hospital in Granville County, and on the campus of the former Dorothea Dix Hospital in Wake County. In addition to the Chief Special Counsel, the Office of the Special counsel currently has 8 staff attorneys and 8 support staff.

14,761 Cases

During fiscal year 2018-2019, Special Counsel disposed of a total of 14,761 cases. The office disposed of 13,749 in fiscal year 2017-2018 and 13, 411 in fiscal year 2016-17.

OFFICE OF THE JUVENILE DEFENDER

The Office of the Juvenile Defender was created in response to an assessment of delinquency representation in North Carolina that was released in 2003 by the ABA Juvenile Justice Center. OJD played a critical role in efforts to raise the jurisdictional age of juveniles in North Carolina. During FY2018-2019, the OJD worked closely with Indigent Defense Services and the Administrative Office of the Courts on the roll-out of the North Carolina State System Enhancement Program for Youth Offenders (SEPYO). Supported by a \$250 Thousand grant from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SEPYO includes statewide training and support programs for juvenile defenders, enhanced data collection on key performance indicators for qualitative analysis, and enhanced contract management for quantitative analysis.

UNIFORM FEE PROGRAM

Section 19A.4 of S.L. 2016.94, 2016 Appropriations Act, required AOC, in conjunction with IDS, to pilot a uniform fee system in six counties—2 large, 2 medium, and 2 small. The pilot was launched on June 1, 2017 and the AOC reported to the General Assembly on the status of the pilot on March 15, 2018.

Since the March 2018 report was submitted to the General Assembly, Watauga and Macon Counties, the two small counties selected for the pilot, requested and were granted waivers from participation by AOC. Both counties reported serious concerns about maintaining adequate lists of attorneys at the outset and throughout the year they participated. Today, Burke, Davidson Iredell, and Lincoln counties continue to participate in the pilot program.

17,536 Flat Fee Awards

Since June 1, 2017, IDS has processed and paid 17,536 flat fee awards in criminal and non-criminal cases disposed of in the district court division. Of those, 117 were extraordinary fee awards.

While four counties continue to participate in the pilot program, the Commission and Office continue to have serious concerns about maintaining adequate lists of attorneys in rural areas, especially those with low population densities and large geographical coverage areas. Consequently, the Commission and Office respectfully request that the program not be expanded and that the counties still participating continue to be allowed to opt-out either entirely or by case type.

ACTIONS TO IMPROVE COST-EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES

In general, IDS total spending is impacted by trends in court dispositions, share of dispositions handled by court appointed or public defenders, changes in the shares of total dispositions made up of serious felonies, hourly rates, state government pay and benefit rates, and changes in the size of the public defender and contract programs.

In IDS's early years (through 2011), these trends combined to cause rapid increases in costs with annual increases ranging from 3.65% to 13.1%. Spending growth slowed considerably after 2011 when IDS was forced to slash hourly rates and the volume of court dispositions fell. From FY2013 through FY2016, spending on indigent defense was almost flat.

In the past three to four years, factors to generate growth in spending have returned and including projections for FY2020, the average annual growth rate over the past four years is 2.8%. In years where state employees had pay increases and benefit rate adjustments, total spending was affected as public defender payroll is over a third of the total IDS budget. Spending on defender offices grew 4.3% in FY2018, another 5.7% in FY2019, and IS projected to grow another 4.6% in FY2020. IDS Administrative offices spending, while still a very modest 2% of total spending, has grown 17.3% in four years. Cost of support services (interpreters, transcripts, investigators, experts) increased about 15% during same time period.

The average annual growth in PAC demand from FY2017 to FY2020 was roughly 1.3%. The biggest driver of growth is spending in adult criminal court, including spending on non-capital and potentially capital cases. Adult criminal court spending slowed with the loss of entitlement to counsel for Class 3 misdemeanors in FY2014 but it appears that drop has been offset more recently by increases in felony cases. After several years of no growth, capital spending (including both attorney and expert costs) increased 8% in FY2019 and is on track to maintain that growth this year. Expansion in IDS's RFP contracts system has caused some short term increases in costs but those increases appear to reflect changes in timing of demand rather than permanent shifts upward.

IDS tracks spending as annual 'demand,' which measure all fee applications and invoices received in a given fiscal year as demand for that year, even if payments are held over. Because attorneys have 1 year to submit fee applications and because, even without delays, the time between case disposition and receipt at IDS can be 5-6 weeks, those measures can differ from disposition year and certainly from the year of the charge. In other words, payment for work done in FY2018 that is issued in FY 2019 is treated as FY2019 demand. Changes in how quickly charges are resolved and fee applications are submitted can impact spending in future years. For instance, the number of pending felonies at the end of FY2019 showed sharp growth from prior years suggesting an increased in felony demand this current year.

Prior to the establishment of IDS, roughly one third of non-motor vehicle criminal cases were handled by assigned counsel or public defenders. Now more than half of all non-motor vehicle criminal cases are handled by IDS funded counsel. While there has been some modest increase in average per case costs (see PAC Average Hours Studies at www.ncids.org), the overall increase in demand on IDS funds is largely attributable to more individuals being found indigent and entitled to court appointed counsel. Thus, while there was a in the number of non-motor vehicle criminal cases from fiscal year 2000-01 to fiscal year 2018-2019, there was a corresponding increase in the number of those cases handled by IDS funded counsel.

For a District by District accounting of fee applications and demand for private assigned counsel, contract counsel and experts see “Assigned and Contracted Private Counsel and Experts Fee Applications and Demand, All Accounts” attached as Appendix D.

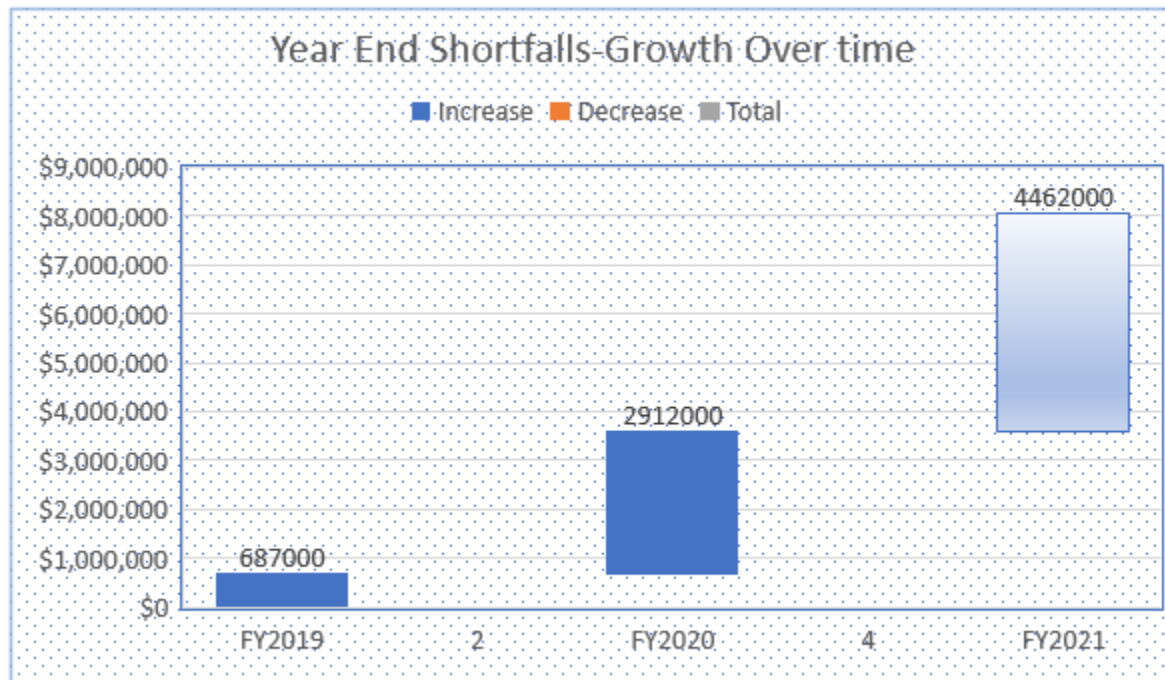
In 2017 and 2018, the IDS Commission adopted targeted rate increases for high level felonies (including capital trials) and low level felonies in District court. Those rate increases were projected to increase costs \$1.4 Million annualized and based on FY2020 spending to date projection was accurate with the increase spread over three years: .7% in year one, an additional .9% in year two, and .3% in year three (current year). This means the rate increases are not a major factor in this year’s spending trend relative to last year.

Related to the question of spending trends is availability in the IDS budget. Even if PAC spending is flat, if a debt is carried forward from prior year it will create a growing shortfall. The creation or expansion of Public Defender programs increases costs as the cost per disposition is higher, particularly since PAC rates were slashed. When positions are first created the impact is even larger. New offices in Rutherford, McDowell, Craven and Pamlico counties in FY2019 cost IDS \$800,000. That meant PAC demand would have had to drop 1% to keep us in a break-even situation that first year.

Putting aside carry forward debt or future growth, the PAC is about \$1.2 Million underfunded, due primarily to the cost of the new PD programs in FY2019. So if there is carryforward debt of \$1.5 Million this year but no further growth in FY2021, absent other changes the debt at the end of FY2021 would grow to \$2.7 Million. Each 1% growth in PAC demand adds roughly \$750,000 to that amount.

YEAR END SHORTFALL

FY2020 PAC demand (which IDS updates monthly) currently measures at least 3% higher than the prior year which will result in a carried forward debt of \$1.5 - \$2.5 Million. The impact of this carry forward debt is hard to forecast since it is principally related to the expense of transitioning three counties from private assigned counsel to public defender, for which IDS did not receive non-recurring funding fiscal year 2019 – 2020. Carry forward debt has the potential to compound over time, unless a non-recurring allotment is not appropriated to address it.



If PAC growth slows to 1%, and there are no other systemic changes, IDS's shortfall would grow another \$2 Million by the end of FY2021. Thus, the key question is one of future spending trends. To the extent it is a result of the unusually high pending felonies at end of FY2019, the continued impact of transition to four new PD counties, and expansion of contracts, there is reason to be optimistic that this year's growth is an anomaly and not a trend. It is not unusual to see high growth years followed by lower growth years, usually driven by trends in felony dispositions. This may be an issue of court capacity beyond IDS's control, but would also suggest FY2021 will return to lower levels of growth in demand.

REVENUE COLLECTION

Total revenues from recoupment during FY2019, including the attorney appointment fee required by G.S. 7A-455.1, amounted to \$9.99 Million, which represented an increase of 2.8% over the prior fiscal year. This was due to an increase in set off debt revenue of over 7% while collections through FMS were flat. In addition to the recoupment revenues that go to IDS, since 2014, the attorney appointment fee required by G.S. 7A-455.1 has generated an average of \$162,421 per year for the Technology Fee Fund administered by AOC.

Looking at individual counties, 42% of the counties had a higher recoupment rate in FY2019 than FY2018. The measured recoupment rate among counties varied from 2% to 30% with an overall statewide rate of 10%. Generally, recoupment rates are lower in urban and Public Defender programs counties. The average PD County recoupment rate in FY2019 was 4.8%. A comprehensive analysis of revenue collection by county is attached to this report as Appendix E, "2019 Recoupment Analysis by County".

There are two ways IDS adjusts the measured recoupment rate. The first is to recognize that not all cases are eligible for recoupment as there is no judgment for acquittals and dismissals. In FY18 roughly 72% of spending was recoupment eligible which increases the statewide effective recoupment rate to 14%.

Another modification is recognizing that the recoupment percentage in counties with Public Defender programs is looking at recoupment as a percentage of total office spending which includes overhead such as training and support staff salaries and is not strictly comparable with PAC spending which is almost entirely attorney time. If we look at recoupment in public defender counties as a percentage of non-capital PAC spending plus defender office attorney personnel costs, as in past years, the overall recoupment rate for the state is 9.3% and the rate in PD counties 6%.

IDS continues to look at factors behind trends in recoupment rates. However, recoupment is impacted by a lot of individual circumstances for each defendant. We do recognize several factors that reduce recoupment; (1) a shift towards more serious crimes with the reduction in entitlement to counsel for low level misdemeanors, where opportunities for recoupment were higher; (2) increase in other monetary obligations for convicted defendants; (3) increased representation under contracts where the incentive for submitting complete fee applications for judgment purposes is reduced.; (4) changes in state tax policy which impact frequency of tax refunds.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

IDS increasingly hears reports of districts with few or no qualified attorneys willing to take on high-level felonies. Between July 1, 2018 and the date of this report, IDS has received three separate requests to cost-out Public Defender Officers due to jurisdictions inability to keep qualified attorneys on their rosters.

IDS does not generate as much lapsed salary as many other agencies, which limits our ability to try new initiatives. While we are unable to undertake many of our priority quality improvement initiatives without sufficient state funding, we continue to look for alternative funding and for smaller projects that can be funded within our existing appropriation. We continued to explore alternative funding opportunities during 2019 by submitting multiple grant proposals to federal and state government agencies and non-profit agencies.

UNIFORM QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

In 2017, the North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice recommended that IDS develop uniform training requirements for each case type, as well as programs to foster them, to ensure that counsel have the necessary skills and abilities to handle indigent cases, and also that IDS review the requirements regularly and modify them as needed. Following these recommendations, in 2018 the NC General Assembly amended N.C.G.S. 7A498.3 to require that IDS “develop a model appointment plan with minimum qualification standards for appointing private counsel by July 1, 2019.”

The Commission and Office are working with the chief public defenders, statewide defenders, and PAC to develop uniform qualification standards for appointed counsel in non-capital criminal and non-criminal cases in all defender districts. As with the 2008 Model Plan, IDS seeks to ensure that clients are represented by counsel who have the training, experience, and skill needed to provide effective representation, while allowing reasonable changes to the plan to meet local needs.

IDS determined that counsel who are already on most lists matching the lists covering the same areas of law in the new Uniform Plan do not need to reapply or meet new qualification standards to remain on the lists. However, to the extent that there are continuing education requirements to remain on a list, all counsel will need to meet those training requirements.

In many respects, the new Uniform Plan is not significantly different from the 2008 Model Plan. IDS has posted both the new Uniform Plan and a redlined version showing how it changes the 2008 Model Plan. IDS has also posted a FAQ document to answer what we expect to be the most common questions about the new plan. These documents can be found on the IDS website at <http://www.ncids.org/IndigentApptPlans/ApptPlanLinks.htm?c=Indigent%20Appointment%20Plans>.

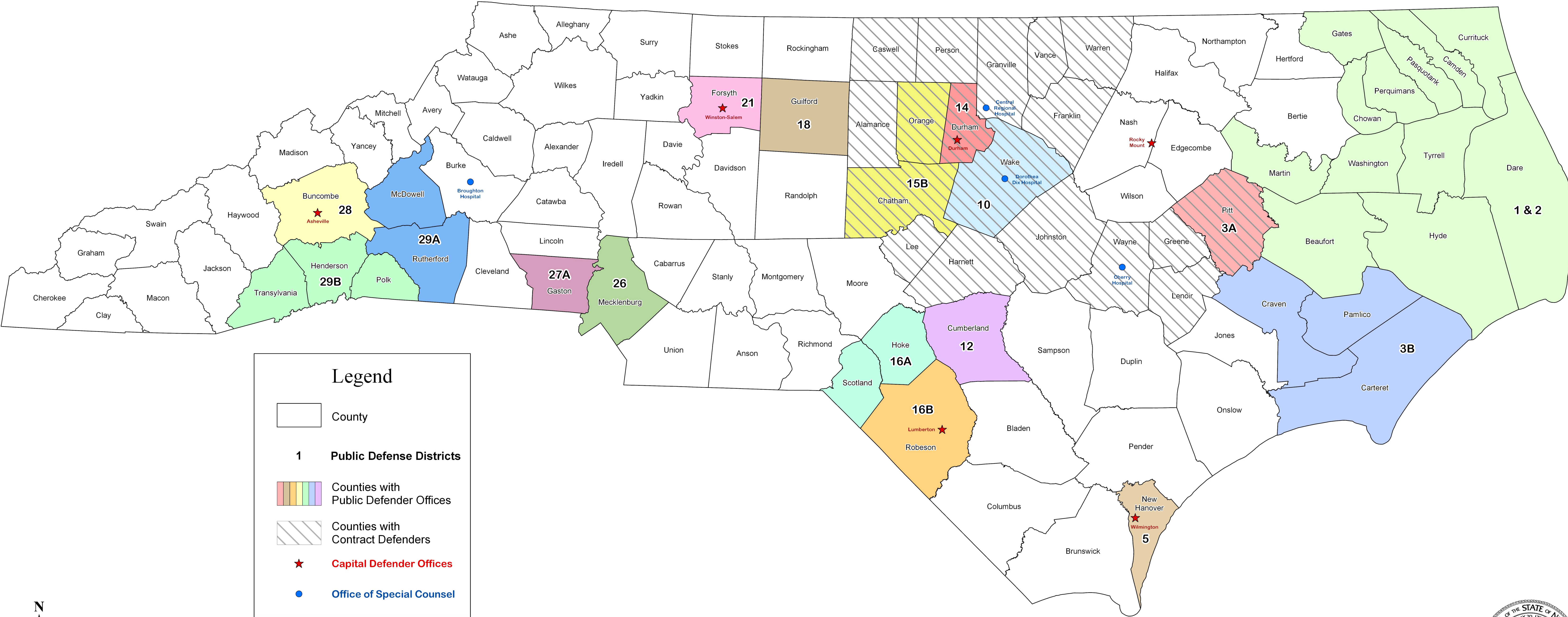
TECHNOLOGICAL INITIATIVES

The Commission and Office continue to monitor the Administrative Office of the Courts’ ICMS initiative for risks and opportunities for the administration of the public defense system. Two IDS staff members, whose work stations are located in AOC headquarters in Raleigh, are working the AOC technology staff, Tyler Technology staff, and others on incorporating the public defense system’s needs in the initiative.

CONCLUSION

The General Assembly's creation of the IDS Commission and IDS Office makes North Carolina a national leader in the development of quality, cost-effective, and accountable indigent defense programs. Several states, including Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas, have looked to the IDS Act and IDS Office for guidance in improving their own indigent defense programs. In the coming years, the IDS Commission should continue to realize the goals of improving the quality of North Carolina's indigent defense program in a cost-effective manner.

Public Defense Districts (Effective 1/1/2019)



County

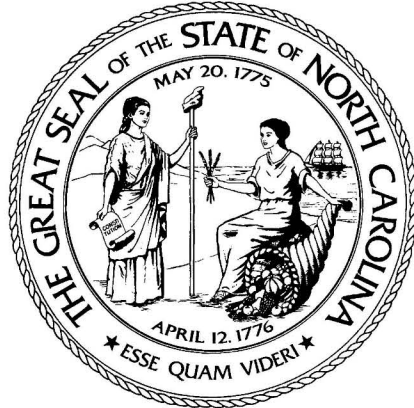
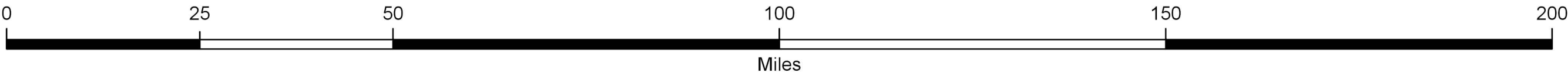
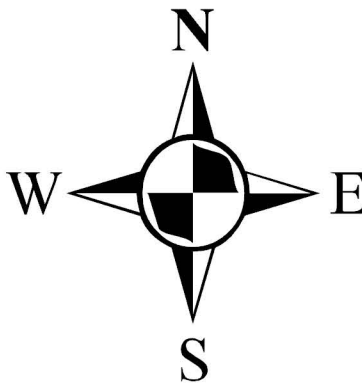
Public Defense Districts

Counties with Public Defender Offices

Counties with Contract Defenders

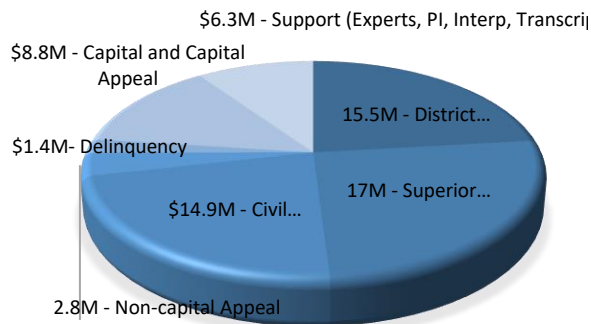
Capital Defender Offices

Office of Special Counsel

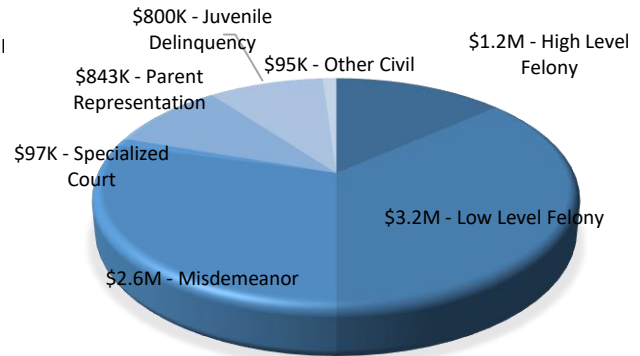


Appendix B: IDS Spending by Major Category

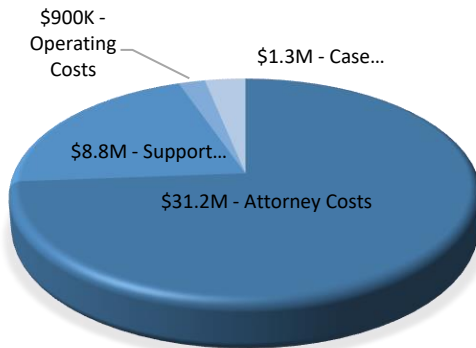
Private Assigned Counsel



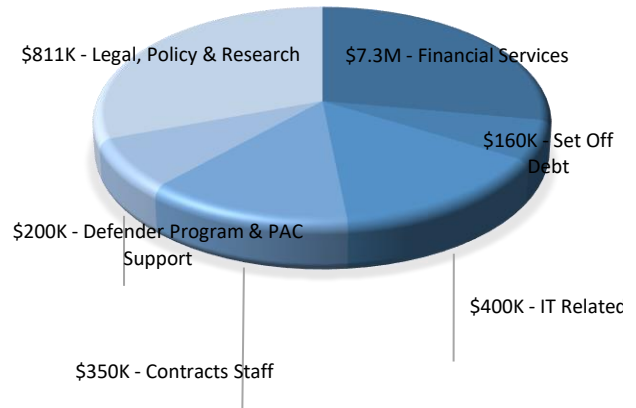
Contract Defenders



Public Defender Programs



IDS Administration



	<u>Number of Payments</u>	<u>Demand</u>
<u>District 1</u>		
Camden	16	\$26,725.05
Chowan	75	\$35,938.33
Currituck	132	\$81,150.65
Dare	245	\$107,293.49
Gates	27	\$26,015.86
Pasquotank	263	\$300,684.87
Perquimans	53	\$41,526.61
District Total	811	\$619,334.86
<u>District 2</u>		
Beaufort	1,297	\$455,896.05
Hyde	49	\$25,104.05
Martin	523	\$223,552.48
Tyrrell	122	\$37,327.60
Washington	272	\$118,691.94
District Total	2,263	\$860,572.12
<u>District 3A</u>		
Pitt	2,007	\$959,520.16
District Total	2,007	\$959,520.16
<u>District 3B</u>		
Carteret	606	\$706,198.31
Craven	2,160	\$1,013,650.81
Pamlico	278	\$169,249.18
District Total	3,044	\$1,889,098.30
<u>District 4A</u>		
Duplin	1,931	\$605,604.42
Jones	220	\$98,706.89
Sampson	1,843	\$621,964.07
District Total	3,994	\$1,326,275.38
<u>District 4B</u>		
Onslow	5,164	\$1,639,402.21
District Total	5,164	\$1,639,402.21

<u>District 5</u>		
New Hanover	3,095	\$1,432,034.24
Pender	1,289	\$411,670.50
District Total	4,384	\$1,843,704.74
<u>District 6A</u>		
Halifax	2,674	\$997,519.58
District Total	2,674	\$997,519.58
<u>District 6B</u>		
Bertie	494	\$245,503.78
Hertford	607	\$233,637.78
Northampton	487	\$261,699.22
District Total	1,588	\$740,840.78
<u>District 7A</u>		
Nash	1,875	\$807,546.98
District Total	1,875	\$807,546.98
<u>District 7B/C</u>		
Edgecombe	1,179	\$460,426.27
Wilson	1,816	\$732,886.65
District Total	2,995	\$1,193,313
<u>District 8A</u>		
Greene	370	\$231,014.68
Lenoir	1,869	\$1,097,187.07
District Total	2,239	\$1,328,201.75
<u>District 8B</u>		
Wayne	2,465	\$1,262,752.06
District Total	2,465	\$1,262,752.06
<u>District 9</u>		
Franklin	1,358	\$522,419.28
Granville	1,212	\$395,749.42
Vance	592	\$626,777.21
Warren	132	\$252,674.68
District Total	3,294	\$1,797,620.59

<u>District 9A</u>		
Caswell	636	\$194,522.12
Person	1,567	\$475,729.56
District Total	2,203	\$670,251.68
<u>District 10</u>		
Wake	10,020	\$3,804,925.96
District Total	10,020	\$3,804,925.96
<u>District 11A</u>		
Harnett	2,791	\$1,062,402.02
Lee	1,620	\$642,811.73
District Total	4,411	\$1,705,213.75
<u>District 11B</u>		
Johnston	1,228	\$1,316,119.25
District Total	1,228	\$1,316,119.25
<u>District 12</u>		
Cumberland	4,088	\$2,568,283.13
District Total	4,088	\$2,568,283.13
<u>District 13A</u>		
Bladen	1,017	\$583,153.37
Columbus	1,957	\$1,017,311.44
District Total	2,974	\$1,600,464.81
<u>District 13B</u>		
Brunswick	3,158	\$1,223,636.31
District Total	3,158	\$1,223,636.31
<u>District 14</u>		
Durham	2,876	\$1,498,515.14
District Total	2,876	\$1,498,515.14
<u>District 15A</u>		
Alamance	4,344	\$1,067,267.44
District Total	4,344	\$1,067,267.44

<u>District 15B</u>		
Chatham	397	\$205,794.43
Orange	781	\$438,156.62
District Total	1,178	\$643,951.05
<u>District 16A</u>		
Hoke	291	\$234,647.76
Scotland	561	\$542,662.04
District Total	852	\$777,309.80
<u>District 16B</u>		
Robeson	3,940	\$2,292,755.24
District Total	3,940	\$2,292,755.24
<u>District 17A</u>		
Rockingham	2,682	\$917,563.55
District Total	2,682	\$917,563.55
<u>District 17B</u>		
Stokes	1,383	\$401,308.97
Surry	2,603	\$725,371.31
District Total	3,986	\$1,126,680.28
<u>District 18</u>		
Guilford	6,153	\$2,258,208.71
District Total	6,153	\$2,258,208.71
<u>District 19A</u>		
Cabarrus	4,191	\$1,321,016.53
District Total	4,191	\$1,321,016.53
<u>District 19B</u>		
Montgomery	706	\$224,671.17
Randolph	4,390	\$1,409,178.99
District Total	5,096	\$1,633,850.16

<u>District 19C</u>		
Rowan	4,197	\$1,557,875.22
District Total	4,197	\$1,557,875.22
<u>District 19D</u>		
Moore	3,311	\$1,091,602.88
District Total	3,311	\$1,091,602.88
<u>District 20A</u>		
Anson	1,004	\$358,522.05
Richmond	2,777	\$843,866.27
Stanly	1,333	\$410,728.61
District Total	5,114	\$1,613,116.93
<u>District 20B</u>		
Union	4,244	\$1,661,094.97
District Total	4,244	\$1,661,094.97
<u>District 21</u>		
Forsyth	6,091	\$1,766,417.84
District Total	6,091	\$1,766,417.84
<u>District 22A</u>		
Alexander	1,003	\$360,059.70
Iredell	5,053	\$1,546,269.63
District Total	6,056	\$1,906,329.33
<u>District 22B</u>		
Davidson	5,132	\$1,367,111.64
Davie	1,067	\$297,196.81
District Total	6,199	\$1,664,308
<u>District 23</u>		
Alleghany	358	\$107,492.32
Ashe	677	\$150,353.78
Wilkes	2,354	\$555,647.60
Yadkin	976	\$442,260.00
District Total	4,365	\$1,255,753.70

<u>District 24</u>		
Avery	695	\$205,284.40
Madison	1,043	\$323,550.25
Mitchell	508	\$219,918.81
Watauga	1,184	\$390,596.84
Yancey	624	\$158,131.57
District Total	4,054	\$1,297,481.87
<u>District 25A</u>		
Burke	3,409	\$1,107,058.75
Caldwell	3,240	\$856,037.98
District Total	6,649	\$1,963,096.73
<u>District 25B</u>		
Catawba	4,827	\$1,416,289.06
District Total	4,827	\$1,416,289.06
<u>District 26</u>		
Mecklenburg	8,973	\$4,933,260.32
District Total	8,973	\$4,933,260.32
<u>District 27A</u>		
Gaston	2,007	\$767,939.40
District Total	2,007	\$767,939.40
<u>District 27B</u>		
Cleveland	3,983	\$1,057,468.22
Lincoln	2,587	\$743,130.99
District Total	6,570	\$1,800,599.21
<u>District 28</u>		
Buncombe	4,054	\$1,706,029.83
District Total	4,054	\$1,706,029.83
<u>District 29A</u>		
McDowell	1,776	\$791,183.52
Rutherford	2,548	\$725,072.21
District Total	4,324	\$1,516,255.73

<u>District 29B</u>		
Henderson	1,403	\$707,257.08
Polk	243	\$150,299.24
Transylvania	505	\$221,565.75
District Total	2,151	\$1,079,122.07
<u>District 30A</u>		
Cherokee	985	\$391,770.89
Clay	280	\$117,759.72
Graham	288	\$109,958.87
Macon	1,088	\$448,522.14
Swain	621	\$266,865.08
District Total	3,262	\$1,334,876.70
<u>District 30B</u>		
Haywood	2,239	\$775,405.51
Jackson	1,173	\$385,808.85
District Total	3,412	\$1,161,214.36
<i>Notes: Reports through FY07 included only payments to attorneys; FY08 through FY19 data include payments to experts and investigators as well. Count of payments is not identical to number of cases but is a count of number of fee applications paid plus number of cases closed as reported by contractors. Interpreters not included. This data excludes fee applications/contract payments received during FY18 but not paid until FY19, but includes those held for payment at end of FY19.</i>		
GRAND TOTAL	192,037	\$75,184,379.82

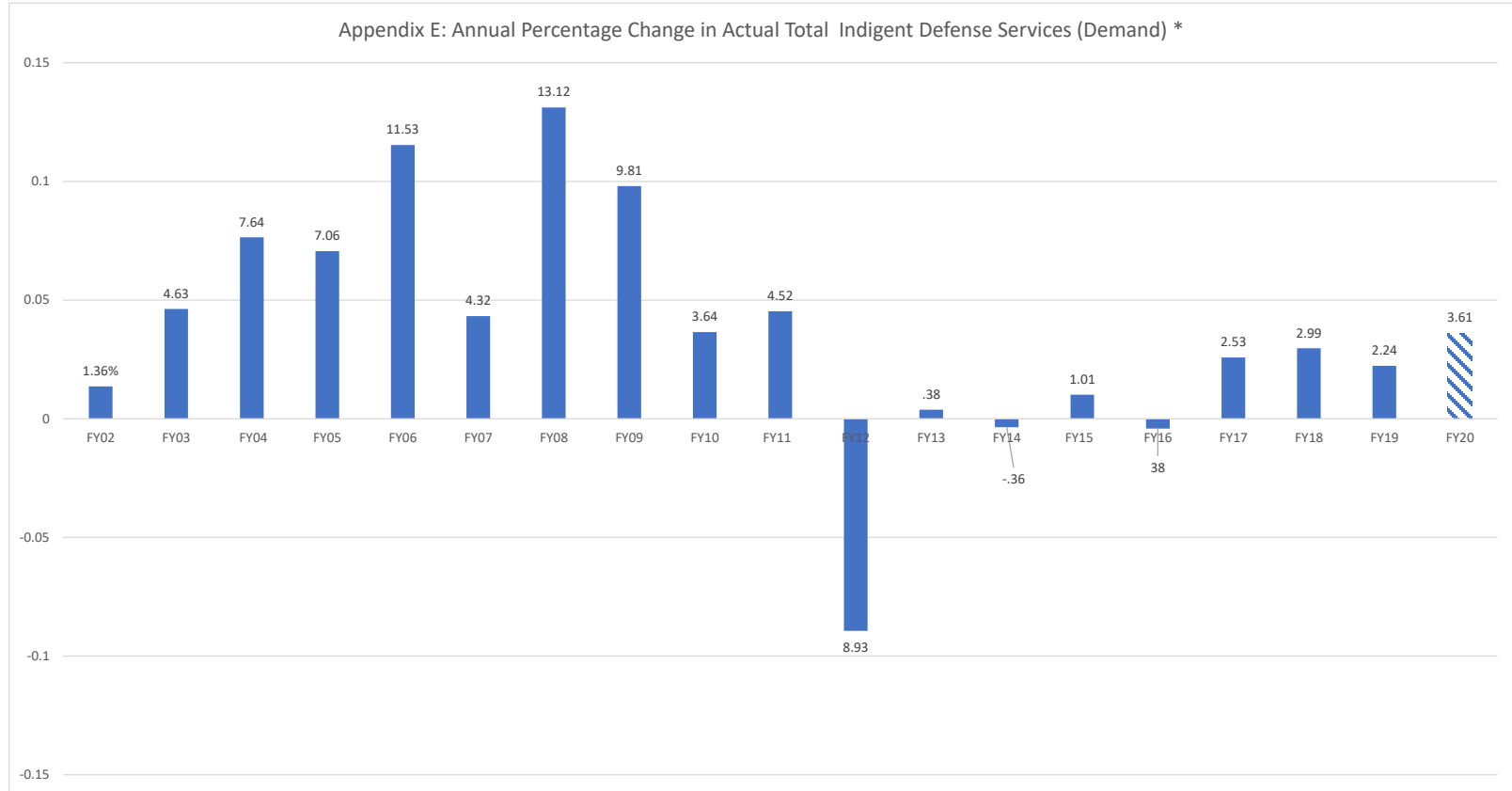
Appendix D: COST AND CASE DATA ON REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENTS
July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019

	Number of Cases*	Total Cost**
Assigned Private Counsel		
Potentially Capital Trial	1,424	8,168,055
Capital appeals/post-conviction	99	619,888
Adult non-capital cases	147,187	49,117,615
Juvenile cases	4,415	\$1,361,757
Guardian ad Litem assigned by IDS	240	\$250,463
Total	153,365	\$59,517,778
Individually Negotiated Contracts	9,015	\$1,736,328
RFP Contracts	28,801	\$7,138,488
Legal Services to Inmates	10	\$1,856,908
	191,181	\$77,311,517
Public Defender Offices		
District 1 & 2***	2,817	2,247,052
District 3A	3,105	2,049,425
District 3B	1,622	1,023,750
District 5 (New Hanover County)	5,298	2,336,614
District 10	7,892	4,727,409
District 12	5,204	2,424,993
District 14	10,111	3,261,039
District 15B	2,294	1,625,874
District 16A	2,525	1,303,438
District 16B	2,288	1,712,251
District 18	8,644	4,240,659
District 21	6,726	3,026,581
District 26	16,376	8,555,907
District 27A	5,894	2,350,125
District 28	6,417	2,163,108
District 29A	1,168	724,283
District 29B	2,193	1,331,419
Total	90,574	45,103,925
Office of the Appellate Defender	273	\$3,215,045
Office of the Capital Defender	133	\$4,171,225
Office of Special Counsel	14,761	\$1,439,389
TOTAL DISPOSITION PAC+PD	296,922	124,179,085
Support Services (PAC only)****		
Transcripts, records, and briefs		\$627,401
Expert witness fees		\$2,669,091
Investigator fees		\$3,692,042
Interpreters & Translators		\$67,204
Lay Witness Expenses		\$6,277
Total		\$7,062,016
Set-Off Debt Collection		\$165,139
Indigent Defense Services		\$2,482,119
Office of the Juvenile Defender		\$342,867
TOTAL INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES		\$134,231,225.39

* The number of "cases" shown for private assigned counsel (PAC) is the number of payments (fee applications) made by IDS for appointed attorneys. For public defender offices, the number of "cases" is the number of indigent persons whose cases were disposed by public defenders during FY19. For contractors, numbers are dispositions reported per contract requirements. For the Office of the Capital Defender, numbers include pending cases.

** IDS reports most PAC data on a demand basis to reflect fee applications received in a given year, even if payment is held due to limited cash. Until FY10, this report was done on a cash basis. Because IDS had roughly \$700,000 in unpaid fee applications at the end of FY18 and FY19, there is only a small difference between total PAC demand and cash basis. These figures exclude county funded positions in PD and IDS offices, the Mecklenburg salary supplement for attorneys, and payments for dual employment payments.

*** The number of cases and total cost for the District 1 Public Defender Office includes expansion into all counties in District 2, effective February 2013. 962 of the reported FY19 dispositions were in District 2.



*(excludes prior year obligations and includes current obligations)

Appendix F: RECOUPMENT DATA FY2019						
FY19 ALL SOURCES			RECOUPMENT	TOTAL NON CAP EXPEND*	Recoupment % 2019	Recoup % 2018
County	Atty	Appoint	Total			
Alamance	\$ 184,475.72	\$ 37,679.46	\$ 222,155.18	\$922,618	24.1%	23.8%
Alexander	\$ 57,929.32	\$ 10,052.79	\$ 67,982.11	\$318,668	21.3%	23.4%
Alleghany	\$ 13,337.70	\$ 4,889.92	\$ 18,227.62	\$85,958	21.2%	19.3%
Anson	\$ 42,774.15	\$ 7,154.05	\$ 49,928.20	\$212,234	23.5%	24.1%
Ashe	\$ 32,672.68	\$ 9,356.03	\$ 42,028.71	\$149,981	28.0%	41.1%
Avery	\$ 28,510.19	\$ 4,164.21	\$ 32,674.40	\$204,192	16.0%	20.6%
Beaufort	\$ 55,993.61	\$ 12,569.77	\$ 68,563.38	\$733,835	9.3%	9.7%
Bertie	\$ 14,770.27	\$ 1,543.25	\$ 16,313.52	\$138,636	11.8%	13.4%
Bladen	\$ 53,735.97	\$ 7,127.67	\$ 60,863.64	\$469,177	13.0%	9.4%
Brunswick	\$ 122,508.04	\$ 20,571.30	\$ 143,079.34	\$1,118,851	12.8%	10.0%
Buncombe	\$ 117,382.44	\$ 40,799.61	\$ 158,182.05	\$3,095,982	5.1%	5.8%
Burke	\$ 111,587.03	\$ 9,526.60	\$ 121,113.63	\$1,023,162	11.8%	11.3%
Cabarrus	\$ 263,049.21	\$ 45,490.31	\$ 308,539.52	\$1,184,446	26.0%	25.6%
Caldwell	\$ 114,090.82	\$ 13,151.24	\$ 127,242.06	\$817,728	15.6%	16.7%
Camden	\$ 4,370.29	\$ 1,669.22	\$ 6,039.51	\$73,005	8.3%	20.9%
Carteret	\$ 62,938.87	\$ 9,070.78	\$ 72,009.65	\$855,814	8.4%	9.4%
Caswell	\$ 20,606.70	\$ 4,033.53	\$ 24,640.23	\$181,335	13.6%	14.8%
Catawba	\$ 163,987.95	\$ 15,299.79	\$ 179,287.74	\$1,272,590	14.1%	12.7%
Chatham	\$ 12,465.62	\$ 6,189.91	\$ 18,655.53	\$591,418	3.2%	6.8%
Cherokee	\$ 29,204.56	\$ 5,245.35	\$ 34,449.91	\$352,170	9.8%	9.0%
Chowan	\$ 10,253.03	\$ 1,907.61	\$ 12,160.64	\$113,664	10.7%	7.5%
Clay	\$ 14,122.11	\$ 1,530.03	\$ 15,652.14	\$104,743	14.9%	8.9%
Cleveland	\$ 143,161.54	\$ 40,725.26	\$ 183,886.80	\$922,422	19.9%	21.1%
Columbus	\$ 77,065.82	\$ 9,738.40	\$ 86,804.22	\$786,700	11.0%	9.2%
Craven	\$ 113,873.35	\$ 15,145.90	\$ 129,019.25	\$888,583	14.5%	13.8%
Cumberland	\$ 129,292.12	\$ 27,551.65	\$ 156,843.77	\$3,603,870	4.4%	3.9%
Currituck	\$ 23,108.88	\$ 4,543.81	\$ 27,652.69	\$265,667	10.4%	11.4%
Dare	\$ 68,961.67	\$ 11,398.05	\$ 80,359.72	\$409,072	19.6%	15.0%
Davidson	\$ 217,032.96	\$ 33,551.96	\$ 250,584.92	\$1,261,351	19.9%	22.2%
Davie	\$ 61,985.01	\$ 10,296.58	\$ 72,281.59	\$278,764	25.9%	14.6%
Duplin	\$ 77,293.97	\$ 12,453.04	\$ 89,747.01	\$550,966	16.3%	18.1%
Durham	\$ 98,506.30	\$ 26,734.78	\$ 125,241.08	\$3,679,673	3.4%	4.8%
Edgecombe	\$ 75,405.67	\$ 10,535.76	\$ 85,941.43	\$400,635	21.5%	19.8%
Forsyth	\$ 252,419.07	\$ 64,888.55	\$ 317,307.62	\$3,657,247	8.7%	11.6%
Franklin	\$ 57,013.04	\$ 10,346.32	\$ 67,359.36	\$459,664	14.7%	17.4%
Gaston	\$ 65,138.45	\$ 59,173.63	\$ 124,312.08	\$2,331,916	5.3%	6.0%
Gates	\$ 4,266.32	\$ 1,207.84	\$ 5,474.16	\$37,951	14.4%	7.9%
Graham	\$ 10,392.63	\$ 961.02	\$ 11,353.65	\$109,139	10.4%	10.7%
Granville	\$ 41,930.86	\$ 8,390.00	\$ 50,320.86	\$387,371	13.0%	16.3%
Greene	\$ 17,772.74	\$ 2,059.99	\$ 19,832.73	\$167,105	11.9%	11.2%
Guilford	\$ 247,910.81	\$ 71,775.74	\$ 319,686.55	\$5,218,181	6.1%	7.5%
Halifax	\$ 113,054.20	\$ 15,892.94	\$ 128,947.14	\$789,472	16.3%	14.0%
Harnett	\$ 69,107.98	\$ 14,726.35	\$ 83,834.33	\$786,206	10.7%	11.4%
Haywood	\$ 114,005.84	\$ 15,533.54	\$ 129,539.38	\$752,481	17.2%	15.0%
Henderson	\$ 85,461.14	\$ 20,210.83	\$ 105,671.97	\$1,261,037	8.4%	10.1%
Hertford	\$ 26,471.94	\$ 3,483.92	\$ 29,955.86	\$177,912	16.8%	13.5%
Hoke	\$ 21,485.90	\$ 2,742.19	\$ 24,228.09	\$517,564	4.7%	5.0%
Hyde	\$ 5,327.37	\$ 1,231.89	\$ 6,559.26	\$64,069	10.2%	14.3%
Iredell	\$ 209,300.77	\$ 35,220.59	\$ 244,521.36	\$1,371,769	17.8%	18.6%

Jackson	\$ 55,202.54	\$ 7,394.63	\$ 62,597.17	\$376,057	16.6%	18.3%
Johnston	\$ 110,335.65	\$ 32,136.35	\$ 142,472.00	\$1,197,941	11.9%	11.1%
Jones	\$ 15,537.13	\$ 2,469.33	\$ 18,006.46	\$76,512	23.5%	19.6%
Lee	\$ 73,368.16	\$ 15,217.69	\$ 88,585.85	\$404,041	21.9%	18.6%
Lenoir	\$ 110,588.45	\$ 14,012.44	\$ 124,600.89	\$704,196	17.7%	19.9%
Lincoln	\$ 108,951.31	\$ 20,317.83	\$ 129,269.14	\$728,859	17.7%	18.2%
Macon	\$ 50,711.84	\$ 7,476.03	\$ 58,187.87	\$401,336	14.5%	12.0%
Madison	\$ 33,846.89	\$ 6,964.58	\$ 40,811.47	\$286,810	14.2%	13.5%
Martin	\$ 28,102.33	\$ 4,849.53	\$ 32,951.86	\$298,901	11.0%	14.5%
McDowell	\$ 85,801.24	\$ 15,476.51	\$ 101,277.75	\$904,121	11.2%	12.4%
Mecklenburg	\$ 305,768.59	\$ 26,746.56	\$ 332,515.15	\$10,612,359	3.1%	3.4%
Mitchell	\$ 25,188.85	\$ 4,464.10	\$ 29,652.95	\$127,594	23.2%	18.8%
Montgomery	\$ 23,429.83	\$ 5,605.28	\$ 29,035.11	\$178,629	16.3%	16.8%
Moore	\$ 103,543.87	\$ 17,559.44	\$ 121,103.31	\$934,638	13.0%	14.8%
Nash	\$ 131,470.32	\$ 21,368.78	\$ 152,839.10	\$683,752	22.4%	23.9%
New Hanover	\$ 225,931.91	\$ 33,990.99	\$ 259,922.90	\$2,672,927	9.7%	10.3%
Northampton	\$ 17,806.55	\$ 2,434.08	\$ 20,240.63	\$146,050	13.9%	15.0%
Onslow	\$ 204,073.72	\$ 36,912.95	\$ 240,986.67	\$1,241,690	19.4%	14.4%
Orange	\$ 39,472.12	\$ 12,473.48	\$ 51,945.60	\$1,139,537	4.6%	4.3%
Pamlico	\$ 15,464.75	\$ 1,963.91	\$ 17,428.66	\$180,226	9.7%	11.9%
Pasquotank	\$ 36,585.80	\$ 10,153.51	\$ 46,739.31	\$451,755	10.3%	8.8%
Pender	\$ 60,102.92	\$ 8,971.94	\$ 69,074.86	\$385,354	17.9%	15.8%

Perquimans	\$ 9,261.90	\$ 2,132.13	\$ 11,394.03	\$92,568	12.3%	22.3%
Person	\$ 49,230.46	\$ 9,217.90	\$ 58,448.36	\$366,394	16.0%	13.1%
Pitt	\$ 120,773.80	\$ 21,419.52	\$ 142,193.32	\$2,387,203	6.0%	7.2%
Polk	\$ 20,116.34	\$ 3,536.71	\$ 23,653.05	\$220,799	10.7%	9.7%
Randolph	\$ 157,434.13	\$ 30,150.48	\$ 187,584.61	\$1,259,418	14.9%	15.0%
Richmond	\$ 108,308.38	\$ 15,283.30	\$ 123,591.68	\$737,947	16.7%	12.5%
Robeson	\$ 72,910.75	\$ 7,719.23	\$ 80,629.98	\$2,870,607	2.8%	3.2%
Rockingham	\$ 152,491.78	\$ 18,935.34	\$ 171,427.12	\$868,854	19.7%	19.9%
Rowan	\$ 253,158.75	\$ 42,292.36	\$ 295,451.11	\$1,258,968	23.5%	21.0%
Rutherford	\$ 125,331.73	\$ 27,134.13	\$ 152,465.86	\$1,093,337	13.9%	16.8%
Sampson	\$ 75,701.84	\$ 12,363.39	\$ 88,065.23	\$560,413	15.7%	15.6%
Scotland	\$ 13,089.33	\$ 1,679.64	\$ 14,768.97	\$726,917	2.0%	3.4%
Stanly	\$ 70,083.25	\$ 9,963.76	\$ 80,047.01	\$372,567	21.5%	17.5%
Stokes	\$ 61,123.83	\$ 12,031.92	\$ 73,155.75	\$379,561	19.3%	17.1%
Surry	\$ 111,730.58	\$ 17,527.63	\$ 129,258.21	\$695,632	18.6%	22.7%
Swain	\$ 23,062.72	\$ 2,955.43	\$ 26,018.15	\$258,321	10.1%	7.0%
Transylvania	\$ 23,701.06	\$ 4,783.97	\$ 28,485.03	\$387,103	7.4%	9.1%
Tyrrell	\$ 6,745.66	\$ 1,892.77	\$ 8,638.43	\$67,097	12.9%	10.2%
Union	\$ 206,884.58	\$ 33,453.85	\$ 240,338.43	\$1,520,411	15.8%	15.9%
Vance	\$ 61,915.99	\$ 9,391.71	\$ 71,307.70	\$489,134	14.6%	15.8%
Wake	\$ 293,249.39	\$ 137,821.44	\$ 431,070.83	\$6,739,476	6.4%	7.4%
Warren	\$ 13,398.63	\$ 2,960.48	\$ 16,359.11	\$152,602	10.7%	15.2%
Washington	\$ 12,489.42	\$ 2,670.62	\$ 15,160.04	\$166,239	9.1%	12.2%
Watauga	\$ 71,556.92	\$ 10,729.49	\$ 82,286.41	\$389,470	21.1%	19.6%
Wayne	\$ 116,400.33	\$ 22,022.71	\$ 138,423.04	\$1,068,898	13.0%	14.2%
Wilkes	\$ 101,427.85	\$ 24,878.34	\$ 126,306.19	\$507,554	24.9%	28.6%
Wilson	\$ 104,377.50	\$ 10,018.49	\$ 114,395.99	\$635,738	18.0%	16.5%
Yadkin	\$ 92,493.50	\$ 11,801.87	\$ 104,295.37	\$351,657	29.7%	32.8%
Yancey	\$ 22,755.91	\$ 4,077.83	\$ 26,833.74	\$153,630	17.5%	27.8%
Totals	\$8,370,004	\$1,619,349	\$ 9,989,353.05	\$96,068,792	10.4%	11.2%