

LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR 1600 NORTH THIRD STREET POST OFFICE BOX 94397 BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-9397

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR MICHAEL J. "MIKE" WAGUESPACK, CPA

FIRST ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR ERNEST F. SUMMERVILLE, JR., CPA

DIRECTOR OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES DIANE B. ALLISON, CPA, CGMA, CGFO

Under the provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of this report has been submitted to the Governor, to the Attorney General, and to other public officials as required by state law. A copy of this report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Louisiana Legislative Auditor and online at www.lla.la.gov.

This document is produced by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, State of Louisiana, Post Office Box 94397, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9397 in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513. One copy of this public document was produced at an approximate cost of \$0.50. This material was produced in accordance with the standards for state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31. This report is available on the Legislative Auditor's website at www.lla.la.gov. When contacting the office, you may refer to Agency ID No. 7336 or Report ID No. 70200098 for additional information.

In compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance relative to this document, or any documents of the Legislative Auditor, please contact Jenifer Schaye, General Counsel, at 225-339-3800.



LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR MICHAEL J. "MIKE" WAGUESPACK, CPA

December 22, 2021

THE HONORABLE PATRICK PAGE CORTEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE THE HONORABLE CLAY SCHEXNAYDER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dear Senator Cortez and Representative Schexnayder:

Attached is my annual report to the legislature on the Louisiana District Public Defenders (public defenders). This report addresses the public defenders' statutory compliance with using the standardized reporting format for presenting their revenues and expenditures and presents related findings and recommendations. We have also included the revenue and expenditure data for the public defenders (with related findings and recommendations) as presented in their 2020 financial reports.

I hope this report will benefit you in your legislative decision-making process.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. "Mike" Waguespack, CPA Louisiana Legislative Auditor

MJW/ch

PDD2020

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Basis for Reporting

Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 24:515.1.A states, "The legislature hereby recognizes that the reporting, accounting, and audit system of the district public defenders is fragmented and does not provide a comprehensive picture of certain judicial finances and the costs of operating the indigent defender system."

R.S. 24:515.1.C requires the Legislative Auditor to "develop, supervise, and require the use of uniform, standardized, and consistent terminology for use in reporting on each source of revenue and each category of expenditure in order to provide for clarity." To comply with that directive, the Legislative Auditor's staff developed a standardized reporting format (see *Detailed Financial Data* beginning on page 10) for major revenues and expenditures of public defenders. Input was received from the staff of the Louisiana Public Defender Board and Louisiana Supreme Court Office of the Judicial Administrator when developing this format.

R.S. 24:515.1.F requires the Legislative Auditor to annually submit to the legislature a report detailing compliance with the requirements, a report outlining the information contained in the uniform audit reports, and any findings and recommendations resulting from an analysis of the information submitted by public defenders.

The procedures we performed for this report did not constitute an examination or review in accordance with generally accepted governmental auditing or attestation standards. Consequently, we provide no opinion, attestation, or other form of assurance with respect to the information upon which our work was based. This report is a public document, and it has been distributed to appropriate public officials.

Issues with Financial Reporting for Certain Public Defenders

During our review of public defender reports for 2020, we noted that two reports did not include a separate uniform schedule as required by the *Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide*. However, the reports for those public defenders that did not include the uniform schedule included sufficient detail in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to address the requirements of R.S. 24:515.1.C.

Other Important Considerations

While Louisiana has 42 judicial districts, the Legislative Auditor's office will receive 41 financial reports, as the operations of the 11th and 42nd districts are reported annually in a single financial report. The reason for this combined report was provided in the districts' 2020 financial report as follows:

Pursuant to Act No. 416 of the 2007 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, the former 11th Judicial District, which was comprised of Sabine and DeSoto Parishes, was split along parish boundaries as of January 1, 2009. Sabine Parish became the 'new' Eleventh Judicial District; and DeSoto Parish became the newly created Forty-second Judicial District. Whereas Act No. 416 made provisions for judges, law clerks, court reporters, and the district attorney and assistants, it made no provisions for public defender services of the districts after the split. One Chief Defender operates the two districts under a cooperative endeavor agreement as one entity. The agreement expired on June 30, 2020. The agreement was renewed to June 30, 2021.

List of Agencies Contained in This Report

This report contains information on all of the 42 public defenders in Louisiana. Table 1 lists each of the 42 public defenders and the parishes in which they operate.

	Table 1							
Louisiana	Louisiana District Public Defenders – Districts and							
	Parishes							
Judicial District	Parish							
lst	Caddo							
2nd	Bienville/Claiborne/Jackson							
3rd	Lincoln/Union							
4th	Morehouse/Ouachita							
5th	Franklin/Richland/West Carroll							
6th	East Carroll/Madison/Tensas							
7th	Catahoula/Concordia							
8th	Winn							
9th	Rapides							
10th	Natchitoches							
11th	Sabine							
12th	Avoyelles							
13th	Evangeline							
14th	Calcasieu							
15th	Acadia/Lafayette/Vermilion							
16th	Iberia/St. Martin/St. Mary							
17th	Lafourche							
18th	Iberville/Pointe Coupee/West Baton Rouge							
19th	East Baton Rouge							
20th	East Feliciana/West Feliciana							
21st	Livingston/St. Helena/Tangipahoa							
22nd	St. Tammany/Washington							
23rd	Ascension/Assumption/St. James							
24th	Jefferson							
25th	Plaquemines							
26th	Bossier/Webster							
27th	St. Landry							
28th	LaSalle							
29th	St. Charles							
30th	Vernon							
31st	Jefferson Davis							
32nd	Terrebonne							
33rd	Allen							
34th	St. Bernard							
35th	Grant							
36th	Beauregard							
37th	Caldwell							
38th	Cameron							
39th	Red River							
40th	St. John the Baptist							
Orleans	Orleans							
42nd	DeSoto							
Source: Informative website (<u>http://ww</u>	on obtained from the Louisiana Supreme Court's <u>ww.lasc.org</u>).							

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Compliance with Standardized Reporting Format

We reviewed public defender financial reports for the year ended June 30, 2020, to determine each public defender's compliance with the standardized reporting format as required by R.S. 24:515.1. During our review, we noted that two reports did not include a separate uniform schedule as required by the *Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide*. However, the reports for those public defenders that did not include the uniform schedule included sufficient detail in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to address the requirements of R.S. 24:515.1.C.

We will continue to communicate with the public defenders and their auditors as necessary to help ensure full compliance with the standardized reporting format.

Deficit Spending (Excess of Expenditures over Revenues)

Twenty-two public defender reports included deficit spending for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Table 2 presents a listing of all public defender reports that included deficit spending for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Table 2 Louisiana District Public Defenders A Summary of Deficit Spending and Ending Fund Balance As Of and For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020								
Judicial District	Parish	Expenditures over Revenues	Ending Fund Balance					
1st	Caddo	(\$53,031)	\$597,515					
	Bienville/Claiborne/							
2nd	Jackson	(\$69,128)	\$325,380					
3rd	Lincoln/Union	(\$116,958)	\$750,774					
8th	Winn	(\$87,612)	\$47,442					
9th	Rapides	(\$51,639)	\$201,752					
10th	Natchitoches	(\$79,023)	\$244,922					
12th	Avoyelles	(\$45,256)	\$145,642					
14th	Calcasieu	(\$499,146)	\$1,128,122					
17th	Lafourche	(\$73,872)	\$169,173					
20th	East Feliciana/ West Feliciana Livingston/ St. Helena/	(\$136,630)	\$223,242					
21st	Tangipahoa	(\$49,779)	\$545,026					
22nd	St. Tammany/ Washington Ascension/ Assumption/	(\$23,209)	\$504,428					
23rd	St. James	(\$13,054)	\$205,028					
26th	Bossier/Webster	(\$269,328)	\$554,587					
27th	St. Landry	(\$48,859)	\$268,301					
28th	LaSalle	(\$22,202)	\$201,101					
30th	Vernon	(\$217,632)	\$165,703					
32nd	Terrebonne	(\$46,931)	\$603,093					
33rd	Allen	(\$83,373)	\$121,510					
34th	St. Bernard	(\$61,942)	\$108,739					
37th	Caldwell	(\$15,975)	\$34,840					
40th	St. John the Baptist	(\$36,940)	\$359,475					
	on obtained from public							

Statement from Rémy Voisin Starns, State Public Defender

According to the State Public Defender, most of the revenue that supports public defense comes from conviction and user fees (CUFs), which continue to decline. These fees are attached to each case in which a defendant is convicted after a trial, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere. The bulk of CUFs comes from traffic tickets. Funding from CUFs goes directly to the district public defender offices for the district in which the funds were generated on a monthly basis, and vary unpredictably and sometimes drastically from one month to another. This makes it very difficult for district offices to reliably predict the financial resources that will be available to them far in advance.

After failed efforts to improve local funding through increasing the court costs per ticket, state funding is becoming a greater proportion of the overall district funding. As recently as 2013, CUFs and other local funding accounted for approximately 2/3 of all district funding. This has fallen to under 50 percent.

The State Public Defender continued by explaining that traffic filings have decreased by 48% from 2009 to 2019, decreasing every year in that time. This persistent decrease in traffic filings has had a negative impact on local funding throughout the state and increased the district dependence on supplemental funds they receive from the Louisiana Public Defender Board ("Board", LPDB). Following a fiscal crisis in the public defender system in 2016, the Board amended the manner in which it disbursed statutory funding. Historically, the districts received about 49% of the LPDB state appropriation. The Board increased the amount from the Board to 65%, which was later codified in Act 571 of the 2016 Regular Legislative Session (R.S.15:167(E)). For FYE 2021, the legislature has mandated that 70% of Board revenue go to the district to assist their operations, a requirement which the legislature did not continue for FYE 2022.

CUFs are unreliable, unpredictable, and unsustainable, and the difficulty of relying on CUFs was exacerbated by COVID-19. In 2020 traffic filings dropped by almost ¼ and courts closed statewide, devastating local CUFs collections. In June of 2020, for example, CUFs collections were barely 1/3 of what they had been the previous year. As a result, many districts furloughed many of their employees and canceled contracts with public defenders to avoid fiscal crisis in the spring and summer of 2020. The adjustments were difficult on public defenders and their clients but averted the crisis the Board foresaw.

In response to this sharp decline in CUFs and the anticipation that it would continue into FYE 2021, the legislature significantly increased the appropriation to public defenders in the 2021 legislative session. This increased appropriation was vital to staving off further financial problems due to COVID-19. LPDB is grateful for this consideration during difficult times.

The Board sees little indication of a significant rebound of CUFs in 2021. Our experience tells us that traffic filings decline and don't bounce back up. The singular event of the first COVID-19 outbreak in the spring of 2020 devastated collections, but continued new outbreaks along with periodic weather disasters have prevented an expected rebound.

COVID-19 and weather-related funding shortfalls are a severe worry for the district offices, rendering revenue unpredictable and sharply reduced. If local funding does not meet our tentative expectations, the legislative appropriation to the districts may not carry the district offices through to the end of the year. LPDB continues to maintain an emergency fund to manage district shortfalls, but there is every possibility that sharp declines may overtax this fund.

Nevertheless, the change in state funding to the district has created adverse effects on other aspects of public defense. Due to the reallocation of funds in FYE 2017, capital defense funding initially declined by over 30%, which resulted in a waiting list for capital defendants to receive representation. Capital defense is by its nature very resource intensive, and as long as there are capital cases in Louisiana, capital cases will be a significant drain on resources that could be made available to districts or other programs. Due to the FYE 2020 increased legislative appropriation, the capital programs have seen a slight increase in funding but the funding is still below its pre-2016 level. Fortunately, due to some protocol shifts in how LPDB staffs and allocates capital cases, and a decline in the number of capital filings, there is no longer a waiting list for capital defendants to receive representation. The capital representation system remains in a delicate balance, however, and these improvements may be insufficient if the Board sees another sustained rise in capital cases.

Legislative Auditor's Recommendation

The Board should continue to monitor the fiscal operations and financial position of all public defenders. This monitoring should include requiring districts that are deficit spending (excess of expenditures over revenues) to prepare and submit written corrective action plans to the Board in the form of Restriction of Service Plans. The Board should monitor these plans closely and provide guidance to public defenders to ensure that deficit spending is eliminated.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The revenue and expenditure data provided in this section was presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We did not perform an audit, and we are not offering an opinion on the financial statements of the public defenders.

The following information was obtained from the financial reports received by the Legislative Auditor's office. These annual financial reports can be found at <u>http://www.lla.la.gov/</u>. The type of report received for each public defender (compilation, review, or audit) is identified in Table 4.

Summarized Financial Data

Revenue Data

- For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the revenues of the public defenders ranged from a high of \$8.33 million to a low of \$95,665.
- Combined revenues of the public defenders totaled \$56.04 million.

Expenditure Data

- For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the expenditures of the public defenders ranged from a high of \$7.62 million to a low of \$79,738.
- Combined expenditures of the public defenders totaled \$55.37 million.

Table 3 presents summarized financial data from the 41 financial reports received by the Legislative Auditor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Table 3 Louisiana District Public Defenders – Summarized Financial Data for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020								
	nanzeu Financiai Data ioi the							
Judicial District	Parish	Total Devenue	Total Expenditures	(Deficit) or Surplus				
District		Revenue	-					
1st	Caddo	\$3,098,646	\$3,151,677	(\$53,031)				
2nd	Bienville/Claiborne/Jackson	419,432	488,560	(69,128)				
3rd	Lincoln/Union	476,414	593,372	(116,958)				
4th	Morehouse/Ouachita	2,157,223	2,049,219	108,004				
5th	Franklin/Richland/West Carroll	812,811	619,325	193,486				
6th	East Carroll/Madison/Tensas	568,614	540 144	10.470				
7th	Catahoula/Concordia	442,946	549,144	19,470 85,607				
8th	Winn	203,354	357,339 290,966	,				
9th	Rapides	1,178,653	1,230,292	(87,612) (51,639)				
10th	Natchitoches	424,588	503,611	(79,023)				
11th/42nd	Sabine/DeSoto	841,803	766,675	75,128				
12th	Avoyelles	357,429	402,685	(45,256)				
12th	Evangeline	415,946	382,900	33,046				
13th	Calcasieu	2,079,061	2,578,207	(499,146)				
15th	Acadia/Lafayette/Vermilion	4,527,039	4,006,016	521,023				
16th	Iberia/St. Martin/St. Mary	1,940,548	1,762,185	178,363				
17th	Lafourche	894,048	967,920	(73,872)				
1741	Iberville/Pointe Coupee/	0,010	507,520	(13,012)				
18th	West Baton Rouge	803,106	764,350	38,756				
19th	East Baton Rouge	5,119,736	4,915,928	203,808				
20th	East Feliciana/West Feliciana Livingston/St. Helena/	241,584	378,214	(136,630)				
21st	Tangipahoa	3,593,606	3,643,385	(49,779)				
22nd	St. Tammany/Washington	3,117,300	3,140,509	(23,209)				
	Ascension/Assumption/							
23rd	St. James	1,185,667	1,198,721	(13,054)				
24th	Jefferson	3,199,020	3,094,024	104,996				
25th	Plaquemines	439,052	381,869	57,183				
26th	Bossier/Webster	1,687,524	1,956,852	(269,328)				
27th	St. Landry	995,058	1,043,917	(48,859)				
28th	LaSalle	190,273	212,475	(22,202)				
29th	St. Charles	1,142,493	905,918	236,575				
30th	Vernon	570,617	788,249	(217,632)				
31st	Jefferson Davis	754,359	657,624	96,735				
32nd	Terrebonne	1,265,900	1,312,831	(46,931)				
33rd	Allen St. Damand	169,442	252,815	(83,373)				
34th	St. Bernard	445,047	506,989	(61,942)				
35th	Grant	317,025	281,674	35,351				
36th	Beauregard	447,452	386,927	60,525				
37th	Caldwell	187,335	203,310	(15,975)				
38th	Cameron Ped Piver	95,665	79,738	15,927				
39th	Red River St. John the Pontist	146,860	139,171	7,689				
40th	St. John the Baptist	765,340 ° 225 ° 77	802,280	(36,940)				
Orleans Total	Orleans	8,325,877 \$56,043,893	7,619,662 \$55,367,525	706,215 \$676,368				
Maximum		\$8,325,877	\$7,619,662	\$706,215				
Average		\$1,366,924	\$1,350,427	\$16,497				
Minimum		\$1,500,924	\$79,738	(\$499,146)				
171 millium		\$75,005	\$19,130	(0777,140)				

Table 4			-		
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 1st Caddo	Review 2nd Bienville/ Claiborne/ Jackson	Audit 3rd Lincoln/ Union	Audit 4th Morehouse/ Ouachita	Audit 5th Franklin/ Richland/ West Carroll
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 1,845,368.0	0 \$ 82,394.00	\$ 2,445.00	\$ 1,176,185.00	\$ 492,611.00
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	1,121,84	5 334,970	458,641	981,038	320,187
Other Grants and Contributions		_			
Charges for Services	35,16		12,797		12
Investment Earnings & Other	96,27	2,068	2,531		13
Total Revenues	\$3,098,646	\$419,432	\$476,414	\$2,157,223	\$812,811
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits	1,524,76	3	28,566	576,288	174,565
Professional Development	7,47	7		12,567	
Operating Costs	1,619,43	488,560	564,806	1,460,364	444,760
Debt Service					
Capital outlay					
Total Expenditures	\$3,151,677	\$488,560	\$593,372	\$2,049,219	\$619,325
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over					
Expenditures	(\$53,031	.) (\$69,128)	(\$116,958)	\$108,004	\$193,486

Table 4									
Report Type Judicial Districts	Ν	Audit 6th st Carroll/ Iadison/ Tensas	С	Review 7th atahoula/ oncordia	Review 8th Winn		Audit 9th Rapides	Na	Review 10th atchitoches
Revenues:									
State Government									
Appropriations/Grants	\$	211,066.00	\$	339,882.00	\$ 113,999.00	\$	624,420.00	\$	117,820.00
Local Government									
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal									
Court Funds & Statutory fines,									
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and									
other		348,494		101,359	89,355		530,154		306,442
Other Grants and Contributions									
Charges for Services		9,054					24,079		
Investment Earnings & Other				1,705					326
Total Revenues		\$568,614		\$442,946	\$203,354	e e	\$1,178,653		\$424,588
Expenditures:									
Personnel Services and Benefits		215,351		146,931			400,810		148,890
Professional Development		4,271					22,495		3,447
Operating Costs		329,522		210,408	288,527		806,987		351,274
Debt Service									
Capital outlay					2,439				
Total Expenditures		\$549,144		\$357,339	\$290,966	ę	\$1,230,292		\$503,611
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures		\$19,470		\$85,607	(\$87,612)		(\$51,639)		(\$79,023)
Experiatures		917,770		\$05,007	(\$07,012)		(\$31,039)		(\$7,023)

Table 4							
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 11th & 42nd Sabine/ DeSoto	Review 12th Avoyelles	E	Review 13th Evangeline	(Audit 14th Calcasieu	Audit 15th Acadia/ Lafayette/ Vermilion
Revenues:							
State Government							
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 572,783.00	\$ 166,026.00	\$	346,855.00	\$	935,283.00	\$ 2,436,657.00
Local Government							
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal Court Funds & Statutory fines, forfeitures, fees, court costs, and							
other	268,033	191,073		68,953		899,208	1,926,548
Other Grants and Contributions							
Charges for Services						238,678	148,406
Investment Earnings & Other	987	330		138		5,892	15,428
Total Revenues	\$841,803	\$357,429		\$415,946	5	62,079,061	\$4,527,039
Expenditures:							
Personnel Services and Benefits	70,511	175,226		33,581		1,851,831	1,879,394
Professional Development	3,148			1,082		7,438	6,064
Operating Costs	673,069	227,459		348,237		717,664	2,112,522
Debt Service							8,036
Capital outlay	19,947					1,274	
Total Expenditures	\$766,675	\$402,685		\$382,900	9	52,578,207	\$4,006,016
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$75,128	(\$45,256)		\$33,046		(\$499,146)	\$521,023

Table 4			-		
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 16th Iberia/ St. Martin/ St. Mary	Audit 17th Lafourche	Audit 18th Iberville/ Pointe Coupee/ West Baton Rouge	Audit 19th East Baton Rouge	Review 20th East Feliciana/ West Feliciana
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 1,039,826.00	\$ 471,000.00	\$ 168,399.00	\$ 2,752,417.00	
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	812,561	414,660	626,534	2,236,797	\$ 241,315.00
Other Grants and Contributions					
Charges for Services	57,360			86,864	
Investment Earnings & Other	30,801	8,388	8,173	43,658	269
Total Revenues	\$1,940,548	\$894,048	\$803,106	\$5,119,736	\$241,584
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits	1,335,089	588,187	286,927	4,033,719	171,200
Professional Development	9,842	5,978		42,290	5,763
Operating Costs	414,987	373,755	474,434	805,657	198,391
Debt Service					
Capital outlay	2,267		2,989	34,262	2,860
Total Expenditures	\$1,762,185	\$967,920	\$764,350	\$4,915,928	\$378,214
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$178,363	(\$73,872)	\$38,756	\$203,808	(\$136,630)

Table 4					
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 21st Livingston/ St. Helena/ Tangipahoa	Audit 22nd St. Tammany/ Washington	Audit 23rd Ascension/ Assumption/ St. James	Audit 24th Jefferson	Review 25th Plaquemines
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 1,914,719.00	\$ 1,716,816.00	\$ 616,105.00	\$ 1,060,279.00	\$ 323,055.00
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	1,650,395	1,353,492	553,058	2,113,997	105,170
Other Grants and Contributions		10 510	14.60		
Charges for Services	28,402	42,719	14,662	24.744	10.927
Investment Earnings & Other	28,492	4,273	1,842	24,744	10,827
Total Revenues	\$3,593,606	\$3,117,300	\$1,185,667	\$3,199,020	\$439,052
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits	2,906,527	2,735,171	1,052,969	152,142	200,514
Professional Development	6,695	5,577	18,528	4,752	
Operating Costs	724,729	395,541	127,224	2,933,449	181,355
Debt Service					
Capital outlay	5,434	4,220		3,681	
Total Expenditures	\$3,643,385	\$3,140,509	\$1,198,721	\$3,094,024	\$381,869
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over					
Expenditures	(\$49,779)	(\$23,209)	(\$13,054)	\$104,996	\$57,183

Table 4					
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 26th Bossier/ Webster	Audit 27th St. Landry	Review 28th LaSalle	Audit 29th St. Charles	Audit 30th Vernon
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 990,403.00	\$ 518,835.00	\$ 149,898.00	\$ 243,413.00	\$ 151,337.00
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	594,212	469,407	40,375	886,677	377,642
Other Grants and Contributions					
Charges for Services	86,332				38,212
Investment Earnings & Other	16,577	6,816		12,403	3,426
Total Revenues	\$1,687,524	\$995,058	\$190,273	\$1,142,493	\$570,617
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits	954,375	138,033	77,988	135,409	244,042
Professional Development	16,106			2,222	1,120
Operating Costs	986,371	905,884	134,487	768,287	542,404
Debt Service					
Capital outlay					683
Total Expenditures	\$1,956,852	\$1,043,917	\$212,475	\$905,918	\$788,249
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over					
Excess (Dencit) of Revenues over Expenditures	(\$269,328)	(\$48,859)	(\$22,202)	\$236,575	(\$217,632)
r	(\$-07,020)	(\$10,00))	(*==,=*=)	4200,070	()

Table 4					
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 31st Jefferson Davis	Audit 32nd Terrebonne	Review 33rd Allen	Review 34th St. Bernard	Review 35th Grant
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 357,892.00	\$ 584,092.00	\$ 13,786.00	\$ 297,466.00	\$ 211,423.00
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	382,484	670,866	152,967	137,482	86,903
Other Grants and Contributions					
Charges for Services	10,031	5,895	2,535	10.000	18,570
Investment Earnings & Other	3,952	5,047	154	10,099	129
Total Revenues	\$754,359	\$1,265,900	\$169,442	\$445,047	\$317,025
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits	92,451	866,080	195,522		145,371
Professional Development	6,333	3,536			300
Operating Costs	558,840	437,222	57,293	506,989	136,003
Debt Service					
Capital outlay		5,993			
Total Expenditures	\$657,624	\$1,312,831	\$252,815	\$506,989	\$281,674
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over					

Table 4					
Report Type Judicial Districts	Audit 36th Beauregard	Compilation 37th Caldwell	Compilation 38th Cameron	Compilation 39th Red River	Audit 40th St. John the Baptist
Revenues:					
State Government					
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 165,944.00			\$ 121,055.00	\$ 187,002.00
Local Government					
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal					
Court Funds & Statutory fines,					
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and					
other	216,159	\$ 187,335.00	\$ 93,648.00	24,965.00	569,125
Other Grants and Contributions	10.001			100	
Charges for Services	48,996		1,950	400	8,252
Investment Earnings & Other	16,353		67	440	961
Total Revenues	\$447,452	\$187,335	\$95,665	\$146,860	\$765,340
Expenditures:					
Personnel Services and Benefits		37,899	53,470	31,811	496,659
Professional Development	5,021	330			6,235
Operating Costs	381,906	165,081	26,268	107,360	296,226
Debt Service					
Capital outlay					3,160
Total Expenditures	\$386,927	\$203,310	\$79,738	\$139,171	\$802,280
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over					
Expenditures	\$60,525	(\$15,975)	\$15,927	\$7,689	(\$36,940)

Table 4		
Report Type	Audit	
Judicial Districts	Orleans	Totals
	01100110	10,000
Revenues:		
State Government		
Appropriations/Grants	\$ 3,740,734.00	\$ 27,259,690.00
Local Government		
Appropriations, Grants, Criminal		
Court Funds & Statutory fines,		
forfeitures, fees, court costs, and		
other	4,116,022	27,060,548
Other Grants and Contributions	464,401	464,401
Charges for Services	4,716	895,671
Investment Earnings & Other	4	363,583
Total Revenues	\$8,325,877	\$56,043,893
Expenditures:	(172 121	20 221 282
Personnel Services and Benefits	6,173,121	30,331,383
Professional Development Operating Costs	24,030 1,422,511	232,647 24,706,250
Debt Service	1,422,511	8,036
Capital outlay		8,030
Capital outlay		07,207
Total Expenditures	\$7,619,662	\$55,367,525
Erroom (Definit) of Devenues		
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over	\$706 315	\$(7()(9
Expenditures	\$706,215	\$676,368

APPENDIX A

Management's Response

LOUISIANA PUBLIC DEFENDER BOARD

John Bel Edwards Mic Governor

Michael C. Ginart, Jr. Chairman

Rémy Voisin Starns State Public Defender EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL

December 2, 2021

Via email and US Mail

Mr. Michael J. Waguespack Louisiana Legislative Auditor 1600 N. Third Street Baton Rouge, LA 70804

RE: LPDB Response, LLA 2021 Public Defender's Report

Dear Mr. Waguespack:

Below please find my response to the LLA's 2021 Public Defender's Report.

Most of the revenue that supports public defense comes from conviction and user fees (CUFs), which continue to decline. These fees are attached to each case in which a defendant is convicted after a trial, plea of guilty, or nolo contendere. The bulk of CUFs comes from traffic tickets. Funding from CUFs goes directly to the district public defender offices for the district in which the funds were generated on a monthly basis, and vary unpredictably and sometimes drastically from one month to another. This makes it very difficult for district offices to reliably predict the financial resources that will be available to them far in advance.

After failed efforts to improve local funding through increasing the court costs per ticket, state funding is becoming a greater proportion of the overall district funding. As recently as 2013, CUFs and other local funding accounted for approximately 2/3 of all district funding. This has fallen to under 50 percent.

Traffic filings have decreased by 48% from 2009 to 2019, decreasing every year in that time. This persistent decrease in traffic filings has had a negative impact on local funding throughout the state and increased the district dependence on supplemental funds they receive from the Board. Following a fiscal crisis in the public defender system in 2016, Board amended the manner in which it disbursed statutory funding. Historically, the districts received about 49% of the LPDB state appropriation. The Board increased the amount by the Board to 65%, which was later codified in Act 571 of the 2016 Regular Legislative Session (R.S.167(E). For FY 21, the legislature has mandated that 70% of Board revenue go to the district to assist their operations, a requirement which the legislature did not continue for FY 22.

CUFs are unreliable, unpredictable, and unsustainable, and the difficulty of relying on CUFs was exacerbated by COVID-19. In 2020 traffic filings dropped by almost ¼ and courts closed statewide, devastating local CUFs collections. In June of 2020, for example, CUFs collections

Page 2 Waguespack, Mr. Michael J. December 2, 2021

were barely 1/3 of what they had been the previous year. As a result, many districts furloughed many of their employees and canceled contracts with public defenders to avoid fiscal crisis in the Spring and Summer of 2020. The adjustments were difficult on public defenders and their clients but averted the crisis we foresaw.

In response to this sharp decline in CUFs and the anticipation that it would continue into FY 21, the legislature significantly increased the appropriation to public defenders in the 2021 legislative session. This increased appropriation was vital to staving off further financial problems due to COVID-19. LPDB is grateful for this consideration during difficult times.

We see little indication of a significant rebound of CUFs in 2021. Our experience tells us that traffic filings decline, and don't bounce back up. The singular event of the first COVID-19 outbreak in the Spring of 2020 devastated collections, but continued new outbreaks along with periodic weather disasters have prevented an expected rebound. COVID-19 and weather-related funding shortfalls are a severe worry for the district offices, rendering revenue unpredictable and sharply reduced. If local funding does not meet our tentative expectations, the legislative appropriation to the districts may not carry the district offices through to the end of the year. LPDB continues to maintain an emergency fund to manage district shortfalls, but there is every possibility that sharp declines may overtax this fund.

Nevertheless, the change in state funding to the district has created adverse effects on other aspects of public defense. Due to the reallocation of funds in FY 17, capital defense funding initially declined by over 30%, which resulted in a wait list for capital defendants to receive representation. Capital defense is by its nature very resource intensive, and as long as there are capital cases in Louisiana, capital cases will be a significant drain on resources that could be made available to districts or other programs. Due to the FY 20 increased legislative appropriation, the capital programs have seen a slight increase in funding but still below their pre-2016 levels. Fortunately, due to some protocol shifts in how LPDB staffs and allocates capital cases, and a decline in the number of capital filings, there is no longer a waiting list for capital defendants to receive representation. The capital representation system remains in a delicate balance, however, and these improvements may be insufficient if we see another sustained rise in capital cases.

Sincerely,

Rémy Voisin Starns State Public Defender

RVS/ag