



2024-2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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Commission History

In 1995, the Nebraska Legislature enacted the “County Revenue Assistance Act.” Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-3919, *et seq.* (Reissue 2016). Among other things, the Legislature found: “Property tax relief in the form of state assistance to the counties of Nebraska in providing for indigent defense services will ... lessen the impact on county property taxpayers of the cost of a high profile first-degree murder case which can significantly affect the finances of the counties[.]” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3920 (5) (Reissue 2016). To achieve the goal of county property tax relief, the Legislature created the Commission on Public Advocacy (Commission) “to provide legal services and resources to assist counties in fulfilling their obligation to provide for effective assistance of counsel for indigent persons.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3923 (Reissue 2016).

On January 1, 1996, the Commission became operational. The first chief counsel of the Commission was James Mowbray, who retired on August 31, 2015. The Commission members appointed Jeff Pickens to replace Mowbray as chief counsel. Pickens retired on August 2, 2023, and the Commission members appointed agency counsel Todd Lancaster to the chief counsel position. Section 29-3929 requires the chief counsel to present an annual report to the Commission. This is the report for fiscal year 2024-2025.

The Legislature established the following five divisions within the Commission: the first-degree murder litigation division; the appellate division; the violent crime and drug defense division; the DNA testing division (established in 2001); and the major case resource center. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3930 (Reissue 2016). Over the years, the Legislature has required the Commission to provide other services which will be

addressed in this report.

The Commission is governed by nine Commission members who are appointed by the Governor. A member is appointed from each of the six state Supreme Court judicial districts, and three members are appointed at large. The Governor designates one member to be the chair. Information concerning the Commission members who served during fiscal year 2024-2025 is appended to this report. Commission members must have substantial experience in criminal defense work and in civil matters that commonly affect low-income people. Prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and judges are not eligible to serve as members. Commission members serve six year terms. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3924 (Reissue 2016). Commission members are responsible for appointing a chief counsel. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3928 (Reissue 2016). The chief counsel's responsibilities include providing direct legal services to indigent defendants and overall supervision of the Commission. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3929 (Reissue 2016).

In February of 1996, the Commission members appointed James Mowbray to be the Commission's chief counsel. By August of 1996, the Commission was fully staffed and providing indigent defense services throughout the state. Information regarding Commission employees during fiscal year 2024-2025 is appended to this report. Initially, the Commission received general funds and some grant money. The Commission was also required to bill the counties which received its services for one third of the Commission's actual costs of the defense.

The DNA testing division was created in 2001, pursuant to the DNA Testing Act. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-4116 (Reissue 2016). The Commission is required to accept appointment of cases pursuant to the DNA Testing Act unless it has a conflict of

interest or the appointment would exceed caseload standards. If the Commission does not accept the appointment, the court is required to appoint other qualified counsel. The court will order the Commission to pay the fees and expenses of the appointed counsel. Irrespective of whether the Commission accepts appointments in a DNA case, the Commission is required to pay the cost of any DNA testing ordered by the court.

In 2003, the Commission became cash-funded. The Commission on Public Advocacy Operations Cash Fund was created and the Legislature expressed its intent that the Commission would be funded solely from its operations cash fund. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3921 (Reissue 2016). Thus, the Commission was no longer required or allowed to bill the counties for its services. Instead, an “indigent defense fee” was created. The fee is taxed as court costs in all cases, except small claims cases and domestic violence protection order cases, filed in Nebraska’s courts. The State Treasurer transfers the fee to the Commission’s Operations Cash Fund. In 2003, the fee was \$2.75. In 2005, the fee was increased to \$3. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 33-156 (Reissue 2016).

Since fiscal year 2008-2009, case filings in Nebraska courts have declined. This has resulted in a corresponding decline in the Commission’s revenue to the point of risking the Commission’s operations. In 2020 and 2021, Sen. Adam Morfeld introduced legislation to increase the Indigent Defense Fee to address the Commission’s budget shortfall. Neither of Sen. Morfeld’s bills were enacted. In 2022, the Legislature recognized the Commission required additional funding and transferred \$520,000 to the Commission’s cash fund in fiscal year 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

In January 2023, two bills were introduced in the Nebraska legislature to address

the Commission's funding dilemma. One by Sen. John Cavanaugh to provide \$2,100,000 for the next two fiscal years from the General fund to the Commission's cash fund. The other was introduced by Sen. Barry DeKay to increase the Indigent Defense Fee to eight dollars. Despite widespread support in the legislature for the Commission, senators disagreed on how the commission should be funded and neither bill advanced out of committee. The senators and the Commission worked with the Governor's Office and the Budget Division of the Legislative Fiscal Office to address the Commission's ongoing budget problems. As a result, the Budget Director advised the Chair of Appropriations that the Governor wanted to include \$1,000,000 in the budget for fiscal years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 to support the Commission.

In the 109th Legislative Session, the Governor initially included \$1,000,000 in the budget for fiscal years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027, to supplement the Commission's cash fund but did not include any of the Commission's requested appropriations. Initially the Appropriations Committee approved the Commission's requested appropriations for additional office space, additional personnel, and cost of living increases and the transfer of \$1,000,000 to the Commission's cash fund for two years. Due to budget short falls, the legislature moved money from many agency cash funds to produce a balanced budget. This included \$125,000 for two years from the \$1,000,000 designated for the Commission. The final budget for the 109th Legislative Session included \$875,000 to be transferred to the Commission's cash fund for fiscal years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027, as well as the approval of appropriation for the Commission to obtain additional office space, additional personnel, and cost of living increases.

Income from filing fees began to level out and have increase since fiscal year 2022-2023. In the fiscal year 2024-2025, the Commission's increased from filing fees to the cash fund, with the supplementation by the legislature, was sufficient to continue the Commission's purpose of providing indigent criminal defense services in the most serious criminal cases to Nebraska counties at no cost to the counties. Nebraska counties are Constitutionally required to provide legal representation to indigent defendants. The Commission's representation of indigent defendants free of charge has provided significant property tax relief to Nebraska counties which might otherwise have to raise property taxes to cover the cost of indigent defense in serious cases up to and including death penalty cases.

Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Review

The Commission began its twenty-ninth year of operation in 2024. The revenue for Fiscal year 2024-2025 increased by \$63,652.25 from Fiscal year 2023-2024 for a total of \$883,458.83. The Commission effectively represented indigent defendants charged with first degree murder and other serious felony crimes at trial, on direct appeal, and in postconviction, while providing property tax relief to the counties that used our services. The Commission performed all of our other statutory functions as well.

Case Guidelines.

Subject to the caseload standards established by the Chief Counsel, the Commission can accept appointments in the types of cases identified in the following paragraphs.

Trial Level

At the trial level, the Commission can accept appointments in the following cases:

1. In any case in which a violent felony offense constituting a Class IIA felony or greater is charged;
2. In any case in which a charge of use of a weapon to commit a felony accompanies a charge of a violent felony, irrespective of the class of felony;
3. In any case in which a drug offense alleging distribution or possession with intent to distribute is charged and the offense constitutes a Class IIA felony or greater;
4. In any case in which the State requests and the Supreme Court grants a death warrant for an inmate on death row.

Direct Appeal

On direct appeal, the Commission can accept appointments in the following cases:

1. In any case in which the Commission represented the defendant at trial;
2. In any case in which the defendant was convicted, after a trial, of a charge that the Commission could have accepted at the trial level. The Commission will not accept appointment of a case on direct appeal if the only issue is excessive sentencing;
3. In any case in which the defendant was sentenced to death or life imprisonment; and
4. In any Capital case in which the Commission was appointed to be standby counsel and, based on the charge and conviction, there is an automatic appeal

to the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Postconviction and State Habeas Corpus

The Commission can accept appointments of cases on postconviction or in state habeas corpus if the defendant was convicted of first degree murder or second degree murder, or if the defendant received a sentence of life imprisonment. The Chief Counsel has discretion to accept appointments in other cases after considering the crime of conviction, the sentence imposed, the issue(s), and the availability of counsel. The Commission will not accept appointments on postconviction or in state habeas corpus if the defendant was represented by one of the Commissioners, past or present, at the trial or direct appeal stages of the case, and the defendant is claiming the Commissioner in question provided ineffective assistance of counsel.

Not Responsible by Reason of Insanity Annual Reviews

In cases in which the Commission represents a defendant who has been found not responsible by reason of insanity, the Commission will continue to represent the defendant for the annual review hearings. If the Commission was co-counsel with a public defender's office and the public defender's office desires to continue representing the defendant at the annual reviews, the Commission shall withdraw from the case.

DNA Cases

Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-4122 (Reissue 2016), "Upon a showing by the person that DNA testing may be relevant to the person's claim of wrongful conviction, the court shall appoint counsel for an indigent person" This section requires the court to first contact the Chief Counsel for the Commission to inquire if the Commission

is able to accept appointment. The Commission will accept the appointment unless it has a conflict of interest or the appointment would exceed the Commission's caseload standards.

Civil Rights Actions

The Commission can accept appointments in a civil rights or other action to represent inmates on death row who are challenging the protocol, procedure, or drug(s) to be used in their execution.

Juvenile Court

The Commission can accept appointments to represent a juvenile charged with crimes that are the type of crimes the Commission accepts at the trial level as set forth above, but only if the juvenile was originally charged in adult court. If the Commission accepts an appointment and the case is transferred to the juvenile court, the Commission will withdraw and other counsel will be appointed to represent the juvenile through disposition and appeal.

Probation Revocation/Post Release Supervision

The Commission will not accept appointments on motions to revoke probation or motion to revoke post release supervision.

Companion Cases

If the Commission has accepted an appointment to represent a defendant and the defendant is charged in a separate/companion case with a crime that does not meet the Commission's guidelines for acceptance, the Chief Counsel has discretion to accept appointment in the other case(s).

Counties with Public Defender Offices

If a public defender requests assistance in defending a case that meets the Commission's guidelines, the Commission can accept appointment as co-counsel with the public defender. If the Commission is appointed as co-counsel, it will pay expenses, such as depositions, investigators, and expert witnesses, as though it had no co-counsel.

The Commission can accept appointments consistent with these guidelines if the public defender – for any sound legal reason – cannot accept such appointments.

Most Nebraska counties do not have elected public defender offices. Those who do not, contract with attorneys to handle court appointments or rely on local attorneys to take on court appointments. Just as with a public defender's office, if contracted or appointed counsel request assistance in a case that meets the Commission's guidelines, the Commission can accept appointment as co-counsel and pays for necessary expenses.

Cases Open in Fiscal Year 2024-2025

In fiscal year 2024-2025, the Commission's six lawyers provided services in the five divisions established by the Legislature; to wit: the first-degree murder litigation division; the appellate division; the violent crime and drug defense division; the DNA testing division; and the major case resource center. In total, the Commission handled 92 cases from 33 Nebraska counties in fiscal year 2024-2025.

First Degree Murder Litigation Division

The First Degree Murder Litigation Division handles first degree murder cases at

the district court level. This includes cases in which a defendant has been charged with murder in the first degree and the State is seeking a death sentence by filing notice of aggravating circumstances pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-1603 (Cum.Supp. 2022).

In fiscal year 2024-2025, this division handled 27 first degree murder cases. Of those 27, four are cases in which the State is seeking a death sentence.¹ These cases include cases where the Commission represents individuals who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity and continue to represent them in the annual review hearings.²

In the last year, the Commission handled several noteworthy cases. For example, the Commission was appointed to represent Jason Jones in *State v. Jason Jones*, out of Cedar County, Nebraska. Mr. Jones was charged with four counts of murder in the first degree, two counts of arson in the first degree, and four counts of use of a weapon to commit a felony. In the information, the State also filed notice of intent to seek a death sentence. The case resulted from an incident in Laurel, Nebraska where an 86 year old man, his 85 year old wife, and their 53 year old daughter were shot to death in their home which was then set on fire. A second incident a few blocks away on the same night resulted in the shooting death of 53 year old Michelle Ebeling at her home which was also set ablaze. Mr. Jones was arrested and taken to the hospital with serious burns on nearly 50 percent of his body. The Commission was

¹ The cases the State is seeking a death sentence are: *State v. Jones*, Cedar County; *State v. Collins*, Washington County; *State v. Johnson*, Lancaster County; and *State v. Reed*, Knox County (Reed settled by pleading guilty to two counts of murder in the first degree in exchange for the State not seeking a death sentence.) . See Addendum C for all cases handled during fiscal year 2024-2025.

² These are: *State v. Tilley*, Lancaster County; *State v. Cheng*, Dakota County; *State v. Gomez*, Phelps County; *State v. Bol*, Lancaster County; and *State v. Parsons*, Cass County. *State v. Bol* and *State v. Parsons* were tried in 2024-2025.

appointed to represent Mr. Jones and litigated the constitutionality of Nebraska's death penalty, as well as several motions regarding the admissibility of evidence. The case was tried to a jury over the course of 14 days. He was found guilty of the murder and weapons charges and of lesser charges of second degree arson. The jury also heard evidence of aggravating circumstances, which they found. A mitigation and sentencing proportionality hearing is set for November 2025. Without the Commission, Cedar County would have had to cover the cost of court appointed counsel for Mr. Jones. In a recent death penalty case, *State v. Aubrey Trail*, in Saline County, the cost for court appointed counsel through trial, aggravation, mitigation and sentencing was approximately \$350,000. The co-defendant in the *Trail* case, Bailey Boswell, was represented by the Commission and Saline County paid nothing for the cost of her defense, just like Cedar County does not have to pay anything for the cost of Mr. Jones' defense.

Oddly enough, quiet little Cedar County had a second murder case in the last year. In *State v. David Phillips*, Mr. Phillips was charged with murder in the second degree, use of a firearm to commit a felony, and possession of a stolen firearm. The Commission was appointed to represent Mr. Phillips. Despite diligent efforts to resolve the case, it ended up going to trial. The trial lasted five days and ended with the jury convicting Phillips of the lesser included charge of manslaughter and finding him not guilty on the other charges. It is fair to say that the Commission saved Cedar County hundreds of thousands of dollars between the two cases in the last year.

The Commission had several other jury trials of note. In *State v. Eric Ramos*, a case out of Johnson county, Mr. Ramos was charged with murder in the first degree of

an inmate at the Tecumseh prison. He was represented by court appointed counsel and his first trial ended in a mistrial. For his second trial, one of his original attorneys and Tim Noerrlinger represented him. Prior to the start of trial, Noerrlinger was hired by the Commission and he remained on the case for the second trial and the appeal. The county was charged nothing for Noerrlinger's work he incurred after he started with the Commission. The cost of the original court appointed counsel and Noerrlinger's work before he started with the Commission was over \$270,000. The estimated cost for Noerrlinger's work if he had not joined the Commission and continued to bill the county is approximately \$60,000.

A third example of the cost saved by the first degree murder litigation division over the last year is demonstrated by the case of *State v. Jeffrey Adams* from Hamilton County. Mr. Adams was originally charged with murder in the second degree by the local county attorney. Matt McDonald from the Commission was assigned to the case. He litigated several evidentiary motions regarding prior acts and deposed numerous witness, all free of charge to the county. Prior to trial, the Nebraska Attorney General's Office was appointed as special deputy prosecutor and the charge was amended to murder in the first degree. The case went to trial and Adams was convicted. The case is on appeal to the Nebraska Supreme Court. The estimated cost for Mr. McDonald's work on the case and expenses is approximately \$96,000. Hamilton County was charged nothing for the Commission's work on the case.

Appellate Division

In fiscal year 2024-2025, the Appellate Division handled 20 cases at the appellate level. Of those 20 cases, 14 were in homicide cases: murder in the first

degree; murder in the second degree, manslaughter, or child abuse resulting in death.

Of note in the appellate division over the last year were cases out of Douglas and Lancaster Counties. Douglas County appointed the Commission in *State v. Pullens*, a first degree murder case where Mr. Pullens was pursuing post conviction relief. Pullens original attorney failed to submit a brief to the Nebraska Supreme Court. The Commission was appointed by the trial court and then filed a brief with the Supreme Court. The issues involved complex expert testimony from the medical and physics fields of discipline and intricate legal issues based upon how the case was tried in the district court. Despite many hours of work on the brief, Mr. Pullens asked that the Commission be discharged and he withdrew the brief. The Court then proceeded to uphold the trial court's decision denying him relief.

Another case out of Douglas County the Commission was appointed to was *State v. James Wilson*. Mr. Wilson was charged with attempted second degree murder, terroristic threats and use of a firearm to commit a felony. The case included a shootout with Omaha Police who arrived to investigate other crimes. The case was tried to a jury and he was convicted. Wilson wanted to claim his trial attorneys were ineffective and the Commission was appointed. The appeal involved complicated legal issues and required a thorough review of a lengthy trial record to ensure all issues were addressed.

Similarly, in a Lancaster County case, *State v. Filipe Vazquez*, Mr. Vazquez, who was 17 years old at the time of the crime, had court appointed counsel at trial. After trial he alleged his trial attorneys were ineffective and the Commission was appointed for the direct appeal. This, of course, required a diligent review of the trial record. In this case Vazquez was charged in the shooting death of a Lincoln Police Officer after a

standoff at a home where the police were trying to arrest Vazquez on a warrant. The appeal involved numerous assignments of error at trial and 17 allegations of instances where trial counsel was constitutionally ineffective. The case was argued on December 7, 2023 and the Courts opinion was not issued until June 20, 2025. The Court did not grant relief in its 80 page opinion and a motion for a rehearing has been filed. While the Commission did not represent Vazquez at trial, significant time and resources went in to writing and arguing his case to the Supreme Court at no cost to Lancaster County.³

Violent Crime and Drug Defense Division

In fiscal year 2024-2025, the violent crime and drug defense division handled 60 cases either at trial or on appeal. The cases included, but are not limited to, charges of: second degree murder, manslaughter, attempted first degree murder, child abuse resulting in death and serious bodily injury, first degree sexual assault, first degree sexual assault of a child, incest, child pornography, violation of the sex offender registry act, assault by a confined person, domestic violence, strangulation, kidnapping, robbery, tampering with evidence, delivery and possession of controlled substances, delivery of controlled substances within a school zone, possession of methamphetamine over 140 grams, weapons offenses such as possession of firearms by a prohibited person, possession during the commission of certain drug offenses, and use of a firearm during the commission of a felony.

The violent crime and drug division includes homicide cases that are not murder in the first degree. These cases include murder in the second degree, manslaughter, and child abuse resulting in death. At the trial level, the violent crime and drug division

³ The two attorneys appointed to represent Mr. Vazquez were paid approximately \$141,000 for their work on the case. The case was moved to Platte county for trial which lasted 11 days.

handled 12 homicide related cases. Of these cases, six were child abuse resulting in death cases. There were also two cases of child abuse resulting in serious bodily injury. These cases often include issues regarding the cause of injuries and whether they were intentional, negligent, or accidental. These cases often start out with an expert doctor who opines the injuries are intentional and the result of intentional blunt force head trauma. In these cases, the Commission often retains experts, medical doctors and biomechanical engineers to examine evidence and testify regarding the nature and timing of injuries to counter the State's experts. These experts cost significant amounts of funds to retain. The Commission pays for all costs of defense experts and Nebraska counties do not have cover any cost for these experts.

The violent crime and drug division also includes sexual assault and sexual assault of a child cases. With the advent of cellular phones and social media apps, these cases often include charges of child pornography once the cellular phones and social media apps are examined by law enforcement. At the trial level, the violent crime and drug division handled 15 cases that involved sexual assault, sexual assault of a child, incest, or child pornography in the last year. These types of cases are often shunned by private counsel and difficult for local court appointed attorneys because of the nature of the cases and the lack of experience to handle such cases. More often than not, these cases require deposing victims and witnesses which increases the cost of the case. Trial can include testimony of experts and of prior acts alleged under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 27-414. Due to the Commission's zealous representation and experience in these types of cases prosecutors often will make plea offers to resolve cases rather than try them.

The counties that use the Commission's services always save money when the Commission is appointed because they are not charged for the Commission's services or any expenses incurred, such as the cost of experts or conducting depositions. In some cases, the counties would experience a true financial hardship if the Commission had not been able to accept the appointment. Frequently there are no available, experienced criminal defense lawyers in the county to accept an appointment. The Commission also saves the counties the cost of a jury trial because its experienced lawyers are able to convince prosecutors to dismiss or reduce charges. Sometimes charges are dismissed or reduced after alleged victims or witnesses are deposed and problems with their testimony are exposed.

DNA Testing Division

In fiscal year 2024-2024, the Commission did not receive any appointments for the DNA testing division. The DNA Testing Division is able to minimize expenses because of its experience. District Courts often authorize testing of all items of evidence which may contain DNA. However, the DNA Testing Division will only submit items for testing that are most likely to result in relief, thereby reducing expenses.

Major Case Resource Center

All of the Commission's lawyers regularly take calls for assistance from public defenders, court-appointed lawyers, and pro se defendants. Such assistance ranges from providing citations to pertinent law, providing advice regarding legal issues, providing sample motions and briefs, and conducting research and preparing memoranda regarding such research. Additionally, Commission lawyers give presentations for the Nebraska Criminal Defense Attorney Association (NCDAA)

seminars, present at the NCDAA Boot Camp, present at seminars for local bar associations, and other organizations such as the Nebraska Bar Association.

Commission Operations' Cash Fund

On July 1, 2024, the Commission's operations' cash fund had a balance of \$712,744.69. During fiscal year 2024-2025, the Commission received \$883,458.83 from indigent defense fees and \$32,584.75 from investment income earned on the balance in the operations cash fund. Total revenue was \$916,043.58. Compared to fiscal year 2023-2024, total revenue for fiscal year 2024-2025 was up \$83,382.32.

The Commission's expenditures in fiscal year 2024-2025 totaled \$1,414,734.37. Expenditures were up \$59,924.19 from the previous year. The money-saving efforts we introduced in March of 2016, which included taking depositions and using expert witnesses only when necessary, using rental cars instead of driving our own vehicles and claiming mileage reimbursement are still in effect. Employee wages and benefits and the Commission's contributions to FICA amounted to \$1,076,722.61 in fiscal year 2024-2025. This is down from the prior year due to a turnover of staff.

In fiscal year 2024-2025, expenditures were \$498,690.79 greater than revenue, which required the Commission to draw from our operations' cash fund. We have needed to draw from our cash fund every fiscal year since 2014/2015. In December 2024 the operations' cash fund received a general funds transfer of \$1,000,000.00 and on June 30, 2025, the operations' cash fund had a balance of \$1,214,172.77.⁴

⁴ This is the amount one would obtain if one made a balance inquiry on the State Accounting's system (Enterprise One) for June 30, 2025. However, if one did the math using the beginning balance for Fiscal year 2024-2025 (\$712,744.69), plus total revenue (\$916,043.58 + \$1,000,000), minus expenditures (\$1,414,734.37), one would obtain an ending balance of \$1,214,053.90. The \$118.87 difference is due to: other agency revenue to be journalized; revenue received but not vouchered on June 30, 2025; and accounts payable due to vendor on June 30, 2025.

Charts showing our operations' cash fund's revenue, expenses, and balances are appended to this report.

Legal Aid and Services Fund

In 1997, the Legislature created the Legal Aid and Services Fund (LASF). Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-3002 (Reissue 2016). For fiscal year 2024-2025, a legal services fee of \$6.25 was taxed as costs in all cases filed in Nebraska state courts, except for cases filed in small claims court. The fees were remitted to the State Treasurer, who credited them to the LASF. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 33-107.01 (Reissue 2016). The Commission administers the LASF.

On December 7, 2024, nominal awards totaling \$2,162,000 were made to 10 qualifying entities at a meeting of the Commission members. As fees were credited to the LASF, monthly *pro rata* disbursements were made to the entities during the 2025 calendar year. During the 2024-2025 fiscal year, filing fees were credited to the LASF in the amount of \$1,978,890.08. This includes two Cy Pres awards totaling \$49,481.32. The LASF earned \$2,143.30 in investment income during the fiscal year.

In fiscal year 2024-2025, \$1,980,007 was disbursed to entities as follows:

Catholic Charities	\$38,634.00
Center for Legal Assistance	\$65,267.00
Education Rights Counsel (January 1 - June 30, 2024)	\$41,263.00
Heartland Family Services	\$52,134.00
CIRA (Immigration Legal Ctr)	\$89,626.00
Legal Aid of Nebraska	\$1,263,413.00
Lutheran Family Services	\$62,657.00

Mediation West (Scottsbluff)	\$5,966.00
Ne Appleseed Center	\$112,068.00
Nebraska Mediation Center (Fremont)	\$3,910.00
NSBA Volunteer Lawyers Project	\$198,744.00
Women's Center for Advancement	\$48,381.00

Civil Legal Services Fund

In 2006, the Legislature created the Civil Legal Services Fund (CLSF). In 2009, the Legislature transferred operation of the fund to the Commission. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 25-3007, *et seq.* (Reissue 2016) (Laws 2009, LB35). The sole purpose of the CLSF is to “expand the capacity to provide civil legal services to eligible low-income persons equally throughout the state.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-3005 (Reissue 2016). To be eligible for a grant under the CLSF, a civil legal services provider must be a recipient of financial assistance pursuant to the federal Legal Services Corporation Act, 42 U.S.C. 2996, *et seq.* Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-3008 (Reissue 2016). A fee of \$1 is taxed as costs in each criminal proceeding, including traffic infractions and misdemeanors, filed in Nebraska’s state courts. The fee is remitted to the State Treasurer and then credited to the CLSF. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 25-3010 (Reissue 2016).

On December 7, 2024, the Commission members awarded all disbursements from the CLSF in calendar year 2025 to Legal Aid of Nebraska because it is the only eligible civil legal services provider. In fiscal year 2024-2025, \$162,627.85 was credited to the CLSF. The fund earned \$174.97 in investment income. The Commission disbursed \$162,800.00 to Legal Aid in fiscal year 2024-2025.

Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Fund

The Legal Education for Public Service Loan Repayment Assistance Fund was created in 2008, but it was not immediately funded. In 2014, the Legislature amended the fund and created the Legal Education for Public Service and Rural Practice Loan Repayment Assistance Fund. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 7-201, *et seq.* (Cum. Supp. 2016). The Commission and the chief counsel have various statutory duties with respect to this fund.

For fiscal year 2024-2025, the legislature appropriated \$150,000 for the program and reappropriated \$1,016 which was not disbursed in fiscal year 2023-2024. Awards were granted to 39 recipients. For the recipients in the program, reporting requirements showing continuous qualifying employment and loan status documentation were received from recipients. The fund's balance on June 30, 2025 was \$27,919.53.

Cost-effectiveness of the Commission

When the Legislature created the Commission in 1995, its goal was to provide property tax relief to counties that are required to provide effective representation to indigent criminal defendants. Initially, the counties that used the Commission's services were required to pay one-third of the Commission's actual expenses. In 2003, the Commission became cash funded and the Legislature provided that the Commission would be funded entirely by an indigent defense fee paid by those who use Nebraska's courts. Since 2003, the counties that used the Commission's services have paid nothing for our services. The Commission is still funded by the Indigent Defense Fee and income from investment of the Indigent Defense Fee. The Legislature has not

increased the Indigent Defense Fee since 2005. Because of decreased revenue due to declining court case filings and increased expenditures, the Commission was again required to draw on its cash fund in fiscal year 2024-2025. Because of the transfer of \$1,000,000 of supplemental funds into the Commission's operations cash fund in fiscal year 2024-2025, the Commission was able to carry out its mission of providing effective legal representation to indigent defendants charged with the most serious crimes of violence at no cost to the Nebraska counties which use our services. There has been a significant increase in the number of first degree murder and second degree murder cases and sexual assault cases the Commission has been appointed to in the last couple of years. This has increased the importance of the Commission in saving Nebraska counties property tax revenue as the Commission takes on more and more of the most serious and costly cases free of charge.

As a result of the slight increase in revenue from the Indigent Defense Fee over the previous year, and the supplemental funds provided by the Legislature to the Commission's cash fund, the Commission has efficiently and effectively represented indigent criminal defendants throughout the state. The Commission continued to provide property tax relief to the counties that used its services. Therefore, the Commission met the goal set by the Legislature. The Commission carried a maximum caseload in fiscal year 2024-2025, and as a result of sufficient funding and being fully staffed, has been able to accept appointments in qualifying non-homicide cases which the Commission was unable to do until recently.

Recommendation for Improvements

While the Legislature and the Governor's budgets have supported the

Commission with supplemental funding to make up for the shortfall in revenue from the Indigent Defense Fee, the Commission needs to continue to seek a long-term, sustainable source of revenue through increases to the Indigent Defense Fee or General Funds or a combination of the two. With the \$1,000,000 in supplemental funds, the Commission has been able to hire attorneys to fully staff all six attorney positions and will hopefully soon have an additional attorney. This has allowed the Commission to take appointments in qualifying cases outside of homicide and sexual assault cases which we were not sufficiently staffed to handle in the recent past.

Looking to the future, it is foreseeable there will be a continued increase in the number of murder in the first degree, child abuse resulting in death, sexual assault, and other qualifying crimes of violence cases appointment requests made to the Commission. This is likely due to the increase in the number of these types of cases and the lack of qualified attorneys in Nebraska to handle these types of cases. The declining number of attorneys in rural Nebraska has resulted in legal deserts in much of the state. This dearth of attorneys has resulted in the Commission being asked to take on more cases and to take on cases in counties that have not requested the Commission's services in the past. The Commission has also been receiving appointments in counties with larger populations and larger attorney bases such as Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy counties. The lack of attorneys in those counties to take on court appointments when the public defenders have conflicts or cannot represent co-defendants is an ongoing problem even for the larger counties, which are expected to turn to the Commission for assistance

While the Commission has recently handled several murder in the first degree

cases in Douglas county, including two cases in which the State sought the death penalty, appointments from Douglas County have not been on par with other larger Nebraska counties. The Commission has had several contacts with representatives from the Douglas County Commissioners, Douglas County Court Administration personnel, with the Presiding District Court Judge Timothy Burns, and Chief Justice Jeffrey J. Funk. It is anticipated that there will be a change in the District 4 rules on appointment for conflict counsel which will include that when the Public Defender's Office has a conflict and the case is one where the Commission may be appointed, the Commission will have priority for appointments. This will likely result in the Commission receiving additional appointments in first degree murder cases from Douglas County.

Commission staffing and resources have been increased with appropriation for hiring additional staff and increasing office space. This will greatly help the Commission to fulfill its job as the number of appointment requests increase in criminal cases involving murder in the first degree and other qualifying cases. There has been an increase in death penalty and child abuse resulting in death cases which are expert heavy, thus, more costly. It is expected the Commission's purpose of providing property tax relief to counties will be expanded as more counties use the Commission as a resource for providing indigent defendants counsel. This will save counties money and provide excellent legal services to their citizens. Chief Counsel's conversations with judges, public defenders, court appointed attorneys, and county commissioners all around Nebraska points to an ongoing crisis for counties in providing constitutionally mandated legal representation for indigent individuals charged with serious criminal offenses and representation in other areas of the law due to an ever shrinking pool of

attorneys in Nebraska. The Commission's appointment to indigent defendants, the legal aid and services fund, and the legal education for public service and rural practice loan repayment assistance fund, will all help to somewhat alleviate this problem.

Todd W. Lancaster
Chief Counsel
September 9, 2025

Appendix A

Commission Members during Fiscal Year 2024-2025

Linsey A. Camplin, Lincoln, District 1

reappointed on November 23, 2023

Michael Ziskey, Nebraska City, District 2

Reappointed on November 4, 2019

Douglas J. Stratton, Norfolk, District 3

Reappointed on November 4, 2015

Thomas P. Strigenz, Papillion, District 4

Reappointed on November 4, 2015

Julie E. Bear, Plattsmouth, District 5

Reappointed on November 4, 2019

Chair from June 18, 2019 to present

Nancy S. Freburg, Kearney, District 6

Reappointed on November 23, 2023

Jonathan M. Braaten, Lincoln, At Large

Reappointed on November 4, 2019

Charles D. Brewster, Kearney, At Large

Appointed on November 23, 2023

Patrick P. Carney, Norfolk, At Large

Appointed December 29, 2022

Appendix B

Staff during Fiscal Year 2024-2025

Todd W. Lancaster

Chief Counsel August 2, 2023 to present

Agency Counsel September 2015 to August 2023

Staff Attorney from May 2007 to August 2015

Graduate of University of Nebraska College of Law, 1998

Robert W. Kortus

Staff Attorney from July 1996 to present

Graduate of University of Nebraska College of Law, 1989

Matthew J. McDonald

Staff Attorney from September 2015 to present

Graduate of Washington University School of Law, 1997

Tim Noerrlinger

Agency Counsel October 2, 2023 to present

Graduated University of Nebraska College of Law, 2005

Dana De Simone

Staff Attorney January 6, 2025 to present

Graduated Creighton University School of law

Dave Tarrell

Staff Attorney February 24, 2025 to present

University of Nebraska College of Law, 2000

Shara M. Aden

Paralegal from December 2002 to present

Southeast Community College, Criminal Justice, A.D., 2013

Kendra K. Werth

Administrative Assistant/Fiscal Officer from April 2021 to present

Bellevue University

Appendix C⁵

First Degree Murder Litigation Division: 27 cases

State v. Jeffrey Adams, Hamilton County (1st degree Murder) *State v. Joeseeph Ambroz*, Saunders County (1st Degree Murder); *State v. Korion Rockwell*, Douglas County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Firearm); *State v. Aristh Rodriguez-Linares*, Dawson County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Unlawful Discharge of Firearm); *State v. Angelo Bol*, Lancaster County (1st Degree Murder); *State v. Jabari Parsons*, Cass County (1st Degree Murder, Use of a Deadly Weapon, 1st Degree Arson); *State v. Bei Sheng Chen*, Dakota County (Annual review on Not Responsible by Reason of Insanity (NRRI), 1st Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm); *State v. Shane Tilly*, Lancaster County (Annual review on NRRI, 1st degree Murder); *State v. Manuel Gomez*, Phelps County (Annual review on NRRI, 1st degree Murder); *State v. Jason Jones*, Cedar County (4 counts 1st degree Murder, Notice State seeking **Death Penalty**), 4 counts Use of a Weapon, 2 counts 1st Degree Arson); *State v. Chloe Coplen Anderson*, Sheridan County (1st Degree Murder, Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Joeseef Barraza*, Lancaster County (1st Degree Murder, 3 counts 1st Degree Sexual Assault); *State v. Tyler Stanford*, Lancaster County (1st Degree Murder); *State v. Kavion Wright*, Lancaster County (1st Degree Murder, 2 counts 2nd Degree Assault, Use of Firearm to Commit a Felony); *State v. Michael Keener*, Platte County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Deadly Weapon, Possession of Deadly Weapon by Prohibited Person); *State v. Caleb Arnette*, Hamilton County (1st Degree Murder, 2 counts 1st Degree Assault); *State v. Rodolfo Cateura-Nogueras*, Colfax County, (1st Degree Murder, Kidnapping, Use of Firearm, 1st Degree Assault); *State v. Manuel Mesa-Cabrera*, Platte County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Firearm); *State v. Elijah Logan*, Washington County (1st Degree Murder, 1st Degree Assault, burglary, Child Abuse, 4 counts Use of a firearm); *State v. Carl Ruscamp*, Wayne County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person); *State v. Eric Ramos*, Johnson County (1st Degree Murder, Use of a Weapon, 1st Degree Assault, Use of a Weapon, Tampering With Evidence); *State v. Alias Reed*, Knox County (2 counts 1st Degree Murder, 2 counts Use of Firearm, Notice State seeking **Death Penalty**); *State v. William Collins*, Washington County (1st Degree Murder, Notice State seeking **Death Penalty**, 1st Degree Assault, 2 counts Use of a Deadly Weapon, Burglary, Possession of a Stolen Firearm, Theft); *State v. Kierre Williams*, Washington County (1st Degree Murder, Use of a Deadly Weapon, Burglary, Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person); *State v. Anthony Mattison*, Clay County (1st Degree Murder, Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person, Use of a Firearm, Concealing Human Remains); *State v. Chistopher Johnson*, Lancaster County (2 counts 1st Degree Murder, Notice State seeking **Death Penalty**, 2 counts Use of a Firearm); *State v. Kaeylah Gonzalez*,

⁵ Each case is counted by open case number. Thus, the same individual may have 2 cases, one for the trial court and another if the cases is appealed. If a defendant has multiple cases with separate case numbers, each is counted separately.

Lancaster County (1st Degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm, Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person).

Appellate Division: 20 cases

State v. Jeffrey Adams, Hamilton County (Murder in the First Degree); *State v. Gabino De Los Santos*, Dawson County (Incest); *State v. Gabino De Los Santos*, Dawson County (Distribution of Child Pornography); *State v. Ryan Rivera-Meister*, Hall County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Wesley Mead*, Sherman County (Sexual Assault, Possession Child Pornography); *State v. John Harmon*, Cheyenne County (Attempted Possession of Firearm by a Prohibited Person); *State v. Kevin Kilmer*, Cherry County (1st Degree Murder, Use of a Deadly Weapon, unlawful Disposal of Human Remains); *State v. Felipe Gonzalez Vasquez*, Lancaster County (1st degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Assault on Officer, use of Firearm, Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearm, Possession Stolen Firearm, Escape); *State v. Riley Lenhart*, Dawes County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. James Wilson*, Douglas County (Attp. 2nd Degree Murder, Terroristic Threats, 2 counts Use of Firearm, Firing at Occupied Dwelling); *State v. Stephan Pullens*, Douglas County (2nd Degree Murder); *State v. Elijah Logan*, Washington County (1st Degree Murder, 1st Degree Assault, burglary, Child Abuse, 4 counts Use of a firearm); *State v. Sallie Gilmer*, Lancaster County (2nd degree Murder); *State v. Nicholas Southwick*, Lancaster County (1st Degree Sexual Assault); *State v. Terrance Conner*, Lancaster County (Attp. 1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child, 2nd Degree Sexual Assault); *State v. Bradley Garcia*, Scotts Bluff County (Flight to Avoid Arrest, Reckless Driving, 3 counts False Imprisonment, Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person, 7 count Attp. 1st Degree Assault of an Officer, 2 counts Use of a Firearm, Terroristic Threats); *State v. Josh Tackett*, Lancaster County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death, Delivery of a Controlled Substance); *State v. Tyler Green*, Scotts Bluff County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Chet Stenzel*, Keith County (Manslaughter, , Use of Firearm, Terroristic Threats); *State v. William Collins*, Washington County interlocutory appeal on Speedy Trial (1st Degree Murder, Notice State seeking **Death Penalty**, 1st Degree Assault, 2 counts Use of a Deadly Weapon, Burglary, Possession of a Stolen Firearm, Theft).

Violent Crime and Drug Division: 45 cases

State v. Gabino De Los Santos, Dawson County (1st Degree Sexual Assault, Incest); *State v. Gabino De Los Santos*, Dawson County (7 counts Child Pornography); *State v. Scott Velasquez-Lopez*, York County (2 counts 3rd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child); *State v. Michael Gitchel*, Chase County (6 counts Sexual Assault of a Child, Child Abuse); *State v. Brandon Russell*, Cheyenne County (2nd Degree Murder, Child Abuse Resulting in Death, Strangulation); *State v. Wesley Mead*, Sherman County (Strangulation, Terroristic Threats, 4 counts Sexual Assault of a Child, Incests, Child Abuse, Unlawful Intrusion, Possession of Child Pornography, Manufacture of Child Pornography); *State v. Gregory Paul*, Valley County (1st degree Sexual Assault, Incest, Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult); *State v. Katlego Nqandela*, Wayne County (1st degree

Sexual Assault, procuring); *State v. Jose Gallardo*, Dixon County (1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child, Child Abuse); *State v. Tucker Knutsen*, Thurston County (2 counts Sexual Assault of a Child, 3rd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child, 4 counts Child Abuse); *State v. Chris Wilson*, Kimball County (1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child); *State v. Chris Wilson*, Kimball County (4 counts Sexual Assault of a Child); *State v. John Harmon*, Cheyenne County (Distribution meth); *State v. John Harmon*, Cheyenne County (Possession Firearm by a Prohibited Person, Possession Meth, Operating Motor Vehicle to Avoid Arrest); *State v. John Harmon*, Cheyenne County (Possession of a Controlled Substance); *State v. Casey Sutton*, Garden County (3rd Degree Sexual Assault); *State v. Casey Sutton*, Garden County (3 counts Sexual Assault of a Child, 3 counts Incest); *State v. Casey Sutton*, Keith County (3rd Degree Domestic Violence, Tampering with Witness) *State v. Carl Thomas*, Garden County (5 counts kidnapping, 5 counts False Imprisonment, 3 counts Child Abuse, 2nd Degree Assault); *State v. Anthony Arrellano*, Scotts Bluff County, (3rd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child); *Shane Fox*, Keith County (13 counts 1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child); *State v. Kailyn Shumway*, Cheyenne County (3 counts Delivery of a Controlled Substance); *State v. Trenton Martinez*, Garden County (Possession of Controlled Substance with Intent to Deliver in a School Zone, 2 counts Delivery of a Controlled Substance); *State v. Aquila Herman*, Cherry County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Kenneth Johnston*, Duel County (Possession Meth 140gm+); *State v. Kenneth Johnston*, Duel County (Possession Meth 140gm+); *State v. Buddy Masters*, Kimball County (Possession Meth. 10-22gm, Possession Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person); *State v. Ramon Enriquez*, Scotts Bluff County (Aid/Abet 2nd Degree Murder, Use of a Deadly Weapon); *State v. Kenneth Johnston*, Chase County (Conspiracy to Commit a Felony); *State v. Elijah Cervantes*, Scotts Bluff County (2nd Degree Murder, 1st Degree Arson, Operating Motor Vehicle to Avoid Arrest); *State v. Terry Early*, Kimball County (Possession Meth 28-139gm); *State v. David Phillips*, Cedar County (2nd Degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Possession Stolen Firearm); *State v Charles Brings* Plenty, Sheridan County (Attp. 1st Degree Murder, Use of Deadly Weapon); *State v. Romeo Chambers*, Douglas County (Robbery); *State v. Romeo Chambers*, Buffalo County (2nd Degree Murder, 1st and 2nd Degree Assault, 3 counts Use of a Firearm, Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person); *State v. Romeo Chambers*, Buffalo County (Assault by a Confined Person); *State v. Romeo Chambers*, Buffalo County (Assault by a Confined Person); *State v. Josh Tackett*, Lancaster County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death, 2 counts Possession of a Firearm by a Prohibited Person, 1st Degree Assault, Delivery of a Controlled Substance); *State V. Jared Nation*, Cheyenne County (Child Abuse Resulting in Serious Injury); *State v. Tyler Green*, Scotts Bluff County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Chet Stenzel*, Keith County (2nd Degree Murder, Use of Firearm, Terroristic Threats); *State v. Tiffany Cure*, Hamilton County (Child Abuse Resulting in Death); *State v. Christopher Milke*, Gage County (2nd Degree Murder, Use of a Firearm, 2 counts Kidnapping); *State v. Austin Meyn*, Gage County (Child Abuse resulting in Death); *State v. Austin Meyn*, Gage County (1st Degree

Sexual Assault of a Child, Child Abuse); *State v. Jacob Ellingson*, Buffalo County (Child Abuse Serious Injury).

			APPENDIX D			
CASH IN OUT	SINCE FY 05-06	WITH INVESTMENT INCOME				
	FILING FEES	INVEST INC	TOTAL REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	REV-EXP	FUND BALANCE*
FY 08-09	\$1,286,956.81	\$75,188.43	\$1,362,145.24	\$1,028,144.04	\$334,001.20	\$1,750,175.75
FY 09-10	\$1,234,168.41	\$58,780.95	\$1,292,949.36	\$1,072,731.87	\$220,217.49	\$1,712,295.53
FY 10-11	\$1,190,192.55	\$60,450.84	\$1,250,643.39	\$1,064,478.19	\$186,165.20	\$1,610,321.73
FY 11-12	\$1,173,523.70	\$41,290.67	\$1,214,814.37	\$1,081,394.36	\$133,420.01	\$1,541,794.72
FY 12-13	\$1,092,517.18	\$31,877.98	\$1,124,395.16	\$1,074,421.97	\$49,973.19	\$1,333,088.86
FY 13-14	\$1,043,201.40	\$26,946.57	\$1,070,147.97	\$1,068,949.19	\$1,198.78	\$1,334,807.24
FY 14-15	\$1,010,728.39	\$26,965.38	\$1,037,693.77	\$1,111,534.46	-\$73,840.69	\$1,261,458.55
FY 15-16	\$1,009,425.81	\$28,567.11	\$1,037,992.92	\$1,152,109.13	-\$114,116.21	\$1,147,791.34
FY 16-17	\$997,411.54	\$24,345.77	\$1,021,757.31	\$1,118,044.24	-\$96,286.93	\$1,051,626.13
FY 17-18	\$991,969.54	\$23,164.49	\$1,015,134.03	\$1,128,968.71	-\$113,834.68	\$938,080.45
FY 18-19	\$938,073.21	\$21,992.19	\$960,065.40	\$1,157,901.53	-\$197,836.13	\$744,156.44
FY 19-20	\$839,313.22	\$15,414.93	\$854,728.15	\$1,182,595.87	-\$327,867.72	\$413,269.23
FY 20-21	\$795,926.75	\$4,684.13	\$800,610.88	\$1,198,584.06	-\$397,973.18	\$15,296.05
FY 21-22	\$747,800.75	\$4,669.36	\$752,470.11	\$1,223,518.08	-\$471,047.97	\$64,279.45
FY 22-23	\$753,629.25	\$9,035.56	\$762,664.81	\$1,112,429.93	-\$349,765.12	\$234,482.96
FY 23-24	\$819,806.58	\$12,854.68	\$832,661.26	\$1,354,810.18	-\$522,148.92	\$712,744.69
FY 24-25	\$883,458.83	\$32,584.75	\$916,043.58	\$1,414,734.37	-\$498,690.79	\$1,214,053.90
FY 14-15	Experts	\$63,283				
FY 15-16	Experts	\$57,789		FY 23-24	Transfer In	\$1,000,000
	Mowbray leave	\$41,335			Pickens leave	\$56,493
FY 16-17	Experts	\$45,488			Breen Leave	\$28,709
FY 17-18	Garcia case	\$55,595		FY 24-25	Transfer In	\$1,000,000
FY 20-21	Experts	\$50,723				
	Wesely Leave	\$20,838				
FY 21-22	Transfer In	\$520,000				
FY 22-23	Transfer In	\$520,000				

		APPENDIX E	

CASH FUND BALANCE FISCAL YEAR END

	TRANSFERS OUT	TRANSFERS IN	BALANCE
FY 07-08	\$250,000.00		\$1,414,013.16
FY 08-09			\$1,750,175.75
FY 09-10	\$258,374.00		\$1,712,295.53
FY 10-11	\$288,247.00		\$1,610,321.73
FY 11-12	\$200,000.00		\$1,541,794.72
FY 12-13	\$260,000.00		\$1,333,088.86
FY 13-14			\$1,334,807.24
FY 14-15			\$1,261,458.55
FY 15-16			\$1,147,791.34
FY 16-17			\$1,051,626.13
FY 17-18			\$938,080.45
FY 18-19			\$744,156.44
FY 19-20			\$413,269.23
FY 20-21			\$15,296.05
FY 21-22		\$520,000	\$64,279.45
FY 22-23		\$520,000	\$234,482.96
FY 23-24		\$1,000,000.00	\$712,744.69
FY 24-25		\$1,000,000.00	\$1,214,053.90

FY 7-8	Study juvenile legal defense with UN-L Public Policy Ctr		
FY 9-10	Transfer to General Fund		
FY 10-11	Transfer to General Fund		
FY 11-12	Supreme Court Education Fund diversion programming to reduce absenteeism and unnecessary involvement with juvenile justice system		
FY 12-13	Court Appointed Special Advocate Fund	Fund - Ne State Patrol Cash Fund - sex offender study	
FY 21-22	Transfer in of \$520,000		
FY 22-23	Transfer in of \$520,000		
FY 23-24	Transfer in of \$1,000,000		
FY 24-25	Transfer in of \$1,000,000		