



**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO**

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***TOM GROSSMANN
SHANNON JONES
DAVID G. YOUNG***

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO**

MINUTES: Regular Session – March 12, 2020

The Board met in regular session pursuant to adjournment of the March 10, 2020, meeting.

David G. Young – present

Shannon Jones – present

Tom Grossmann – present

Tina Osborne, Clerk – present

- 20-0429 A resolution was adopted to hire Emalee Williams Custodial Worker I within the Warren County Department of Facilities Management. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0430 A resolution was adopted to accept resignation, due to retirement, of Eugene Gutermuth, Water Treatment System Technician, within the Warren County Water and Sewer Department, effective July 17, 2020. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0431 A resolution was adopted to approve part-time work hours for Tim Hunsanker, Fraud Investigator, within the Warren County Department of Job and Family Services, Human Services Division. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0432 A resolution was adopted to approve Change Order No. 3 to the contract with Seyferth Building Co. for the construction of the Lower Little Miami WWTP Sewer Maintenance Building Project, Purchase Order No. 19001035.
Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0433 A resolution was adopted to approve Utility Billing Agreement with the Village of South Lebanon. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0434 A resolution was adopted to approve and enter into acknowledgement of occupation of public right of way with Northfolk Southern Railway Company for the discharge line of the Water Softening Project in Franklin area public water

system. Vote: Unanimous

- 20-0435 A resolution was adopted to enter into an engineering service contract with Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. on behalf of the Warren County Engineer's Office. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0436 A resolution was adopted to advertise for bids for the Wilmington Road Drilled Pier Wall Project. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0437 A resolution was adopted to acknowledge payment of bills. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0438 A resolution was adopted to approve bond release for Towne Development Group, Ltd. for completion of improvements in Thornton Grove, Phase 4, Part 2 situated in Hamilton Township. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0439 A resolution was adopted to approve bond release for Towne Development Group, Ltd. for completion of improvements in Thornton Grove, Phase 5, Part 2 situated in Hamilton Township. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0440 A resolution was adopted to approve bond release for Towne Development Group, Ltd. for completion of improvements in Thornton Grove, Phase 4, Part 1 situated in Hamilton Township. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0441 A resolution was adopted to approve bond release for Towne Development Group, Ltd. for completion of improvements in Thornton Grove, Phase 5, Part 3 situated in Hamilton Township. Vote: Unanimous
- 20-0442 A resolution was adopted to approve appropriation adjustments from Commissioners General Fund #11011110 into Common Pleas Court Fund #11011223. Vote: Unanimous

DISCUSSIONS

On motion, upon unanimous call of the roll, the Board accepted and approved the consent agenda.

Andrea Ostrowski, attorney and representative of the Warren County Bar Association, was present for a work session along with representatives from Warren County Common Pleas Court, Warren County Domestic Relations Court, Warren County Juvenile/Probate Court and Warren County Court to discuss the indigent defense fee schedule.

Ms. Ostrowski provided background information on the Ohio legislature increase in the public defender reimbursement rate. She then presented the attached documentation and requested the Board to review the court appointed hourly rate as well as the maximums allowed. She stated that the Ohio Public Defender is recommending a rate of \$75/hour for both in and out of court time as well as an increase to the caps.

There was discussion relative to Warren County currently being in compliance with the Ohio Public Defender however the rules are currently under review.

Commissioner Young thanked the attorneys for the work they do on behalf of the indigent and children of Warren County. He stated his understanding that it is a public service that they are providing.

There was discussion relative to the hourly rate billed and the maximum allowable compensation under the fee schedule.

Judge Oda, Warren County Common Pleas Court, explained the maximum amounts billed and stated that the courts are recommending the same maximum allowable amounts as the Bar Association, however they are recommending an in and out of court hourly rate of \$60 per hour versus the \$75 per hour requested. He then clarified that all of the Judges do not agree on the \$60/hour rate as the other two are recommending \$75.

There was discussion relative to the quantity and quality of the available representation affecting the need for a higher rate.

Judge Oda stated that Warren County has plenty of quality representation and the increases in hourly rates are more for the counties that have a difficult time getting attorney representation.

There was discussion relative to what the state is recommending as well as how this increase would affect the General Fund.

Matt Nolan, Warren County Auditor, stated that the increase would not make much of a difference right now because we are going to a 90% reimbursement from the State. He then recommended that the Board review the fee schedule on a yearly basis because if the reimbursement rate goes back to the previous 42% we do not want to be at \$75 per hour.

Ms. Ostrowski stated that the turnover rate in Juvenile Court is astounding and without the Board increasing the fees, the list will keep dwindling.

Tony Brigano, Warren County Juvenile Court Administrator, stated that the courts request a significant amount of funding every year for indigent defense and that it is not uncommon to hit the maximum allowed amounts and also request additional. He then stated that Juvenile Court will defer any decision on rates to the Board of Commissioners.

Judge Tepe, Warren County Common Pleas Court, stated he empathizes with the attorneys and is in favor of their request. He clarified that he is not in disagreement with Judge Oda and also wants to be fiscally responsible.

There was additional discussion relative to “supply and demand” within the courts.

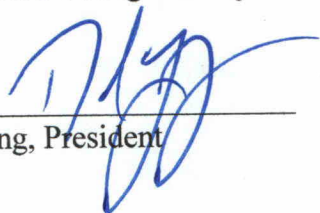
Jennifer Burnside, Warren County Common Pleas Court Administrator, stated that the courts are recommending increasing the maximum allowable to the amount recommended by the Ohio Public Defender.

Commissioner Young stated that the attorneys have not requested an increase in twenty years and questioned a compromise of \$65/hour.

Commissioner Jones stated that there is no question of the value of the work that these attorneys provide. She stated that the indigent defense is a state expense that counties have been forced to take on and that there is no guarantee that in the next state budget that the current reimbursement rate will be continued. She stated that the state’s history on this shift is terrible and we should not be surprised when they begin to shift this expense back to the counties.

Upon further discussion, the Board determined to take the request under advisement.

Upon motion the meeting was adjourned.




David G. Young, President



Tom Grossmann

Shannon Jones

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held on March 12, 2020, in compliance with Section 121.22 O.R.C.



Tina Osborne, Clerk
Board of County Commissioners
Warren County, Ohio

***Warren County Bar Association's Presentation of Information
to the Warren County Commissioners***

March 12, 2020

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3. Excel Chart showing New Caps, Old Caps & Warren County Cap
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For reference the Ohio Public Defender's Website has the County Rate Maps & Maximum Fees Maps along with other information at: <https://opd.ohio.gov/Budget/Updates>

Resolution

8/28/19

A Resolution to Support Increased Reimbursement Rates for Appointed Counsel

Whereas, The right to counsel for indigent persons is a cornerstone of individual liberty, provided for in both the Ohio and U.S. constitutions, and

Whereas, The Governor and the Ohio General Assembly have made a major and unprecedented commitment to guaranteeing this right by allocating more than \$59 million in additional dollars in the state biennial budget to reimburse Ohio counties for the cost of indigent defense for Fiscal Year 2020 and an additional \$95 million for Fiscal Year 2021, and

Whereas, County governments will finally have access to the necessary state resources to make long overdue improvements that will ensure strong, constitutionally sound indigent defense systems in every county, requiring therefore, a significant boost in reimbursement rates so that quality defense counsel is available to all defendants, and

Whereas, A failure to pay reasonable rates deters qualified attorneys from being able to take appointed cases, undermining the right to counsel and having a disastrous impact both on individual cases and for downstream social services costs that are ultimately borne by county taxpayers, and

Whereas, The availability and advocacy of quality defense counsel will result in better efficiencies for courts, better outcomes for all parties and a fair justice system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the WARREN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION encourages Warren County to adopt, at minimum, the state fee schedule of \$75 per hour for both in-court and out-of-court services and caps as recommended by the Office of the State Public Defender as of January 2019.



OHIO STATE BAR
ASSOCIATION
Connect. Advance. Succeed.



Office of the Ohio Public Defender

Timothy Young, State Public Defender

VIA EMAIL: sdulaney@ccao.org
& Ordinary Mail

October 22, 2019

Suzanne Dulaney
Executive Director
County Commissioners Association of Ohio
209 East State Street
Columbus, OH 43215-4309

RE: Indigent Defense Improvement and Increased Reimbursement

Dear Ms. Dulaney:

I write today about indigent defense reimbursement and reports the Office of the Ohio Public Defender (OPD) has received regarding the County Commissioners Association of Ohio's (CCAO) messaging on the same. Numerous county-level parties have reached out to the OPD requesting information and assistance as they prepare the indigent defense portion of their budgets. In the course of those conversations and meetings, it has been reported that the CCAO is advising counties to not use any of the significant increase in state indigent defense funding to improve indigent defense services, but rather to use the entirety of the increase in funding as a supplement to the county general funds for use in other areas of county operations. After hearing this repeated from multiple county commissioners, I called the CCAO's Legislative Counsel on October 8th and left a message expressing concern regarding this messaging and requested a meeting to discuss this matter. To date, I have not received a response of any kind.

The increase to indigent defense reimbursement funding was intended to address two issues. First, it was intended to allow counties to make necessary improvements to their indigent defense systems. Throughout the budget process, the OPD consistently messaged – whether in testimony or in our meetings with Representatives, Senators, or the Governor – that many counties need to raise appointed counsel rates, many set in the 1980's, and hire additional staff to meet national and state caseloads standards. This investment is intended to help counties improve their indigent defense services to build strong, constitutionally sound programs in every county. As Governor DeWine stated when he introduced his proposed budget: "This will help to ensure that every Ohioan, no matter their means or lack of means, has a fair trial, as is their constitutional right."ⁱ

Second, the increase in reimbursement is intended to restore some funding to the counties that was lost from local government funds. Had this money been solely intended to benefit county general funding it could have simply been designated as a local government fund increase elsewhere in the biennial budget. The Governor and the General Assembly purposely put increased funding into indigent defense.

These two purposes are not mutually exclusive, they do not present a county with a binary choice of either funding a sound, constitutional program or increasing local government funding. The increase in State dollars is substantial enough to easily allow counties in Ohio to accomplish both purposes.

The increase in funding to indigent defense reimbursement did not transfer control and responsibility for indigent defense to the State. Each county still maintains and controls decisions regarding its indigent defense system – including the selection of the delivery model, the budget, and the overall structure. It remains each county's duty to set a budget and fund a system that meets constitutional and statutory standards.

The messaging from CCAO to not use this increased funding to make necessary improvements to indigent defense services could cause harm to counties. As you are aware, since the inception of the indigent defense system in 1976, in order to qualify for reimbursement, the local decisions on indigent defense must meet the standards required by Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 120 and Ohio Revised Code Chapter 120. Failing to make improvements that meet these standards, and are essential to effective representation, places a county at risk for reduced reimbursement and/or constitutional challenges from defendants or classes of defendants.

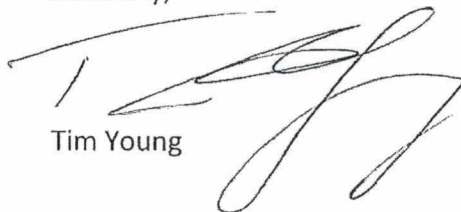
In FY2019, OPD reimbursed the counties at 42%. That was done with \$60 million dollars. That means the counties cumulative total expenditure on indigent defense was \$143 million. OPD has \$120 million for reimbursement in FY2020. At 70% reimbursement, OPD has not only calculated present cost but included inflationary and improvement costs. OPD has \$155 million for reimbursement in FY2021. At 90%, OPD has again calculated present cost, inflationary cost, and system improvement. This allows counties to make improvements across both years of the biennium, spend fewer local dollars, and receive substantially more in reimbursement.

Indigent defense is failing or on the verge of failing in numerous places across Ohio. Because counties have had to fund a disproportionate share for so long, many systems have long stagnated. Counties can and should make necessary improvements to their indigent defense systems to meet these standards – addressing pay parity, caseloads, and long stagnant rates and caps. In support, the Ohio State Bar Association and the Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers passed independent resolutions encouraging counties to increase their rates and caps for appointed counsel.ⁱⁱ



Because the State did not pass an unfunded mandate but actually funded it, counties can improve their indigent defense services, meet the obligations to provide effective defense services, pay less in local dollars, and receive significant increases in the funds returning to their counties. Instructing counties to simply 'pocket' these increases, is contrary to the most basic duties counties have regarding the right to counsel. I respectfully ask that the CCAO contact its members and correct any misunderstandings in messaging, and work with OPD in advising the counties regarding the use of the increased funding.

Sincerely,



Tim Young

cc: Office of Governor DeWine
Ohio Senate Majority and Minority Leadership
Ohio House Majority and Minority Leadership
Administrative Director's Office, Ohio Supreme Court

ⁱ <https://www.cleveland.com/politics/2019/03/state-money-to-hire-lawyers-for-poor-ohioans-could-hit-record-levels-gov-mike-dewines-budget.html>

ⁱⁱ <https://www.opd.ohio.gov/Home/OPD-News/ohio-state-bar-associations-resolution-to-support-increased-rates-for-appointed-counsel>



TRIAL LEVEL PROCEEDINGS

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NEW CAP</u>	<u>OLD CAP</u>	<u>CURRENTLY WARREN CTY</u>
Agg Murder (w/ spec)	Set by Capital Fee Council	\$75,000.00	No cap
Agg Murder (w/o spec)	\$15,000/1 attorney \$25,000/2 attorneys	\$8,000/1 attorney \$10,000/2 attorneys	\$7,000/1 attorney \$9,000/2 attorneys
Murder	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,000.00
Felony with possible life sentence/repeat violent offender/major drug offender	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Felony (1st/2nd degrees)	\$8,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00
Felony (3rd degree)	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00
Felony (4th/5th degrees)	\$3,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00
Misdemenaors (1st-4th degrees)	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Misdemenaors (OVI/BAC)	\$2,500.00		
Contempt of court	\$500.00	\$300.00	\$500.00
Violation (Probation/Comm Control)	\$750.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Prelim Hearing	\$300.00		
Sex Offender Classification	\$750.00		
Other	\$750.00	\$500.00	

JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NEW CAP</u>	<u>OLD CAP</u>	<u>CURRENTLY WARREN CTY</u>
Agg Murder (w/ spec)	Set by Capital Fee Council		
Agg Murder (w/o spec)	\$7,500/1 attorney \$12,500/2 attorneys	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Murder	\$6,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Felony (1st/2nd degrees)	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Felony (3rd/4th/5th degrees)	\$3,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Misdemenaors (1st-4th degrees)	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Misdemenaors (OVI/BAC)	\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Traffic	\$300.00	\$1,000.00	
Objections	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	
Unruly	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Bindover-Mandatory	\$750/1 attorney \$1,200/2 attorneys	\$1,000.00	
Bindover-Discretionary	\$2,000/1 attorney \$3,000/2 attorneys	\$1,000.00	
Reverse Bindover Amenability	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	
SYO	adult degree + 50%/2attorneys	\$1,000.00	

SYO Invocation	\$2,000/1 attorney \$3,000/2 attorneys	\$1,000.00	
Adult in Juvenile Court	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	
Violation (Probation/Comm Control)	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	
Violation (Parole/Supervised Release)	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	
VCO	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	
ADN Initial Custody	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
ADN Annual After Custody	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Permanent Custody	\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00	
Contempt of court	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	
Purge Hearing	\$150.00	\$1,000.00	
Sex Offender Classification/Reclassification/Declassification	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	
Expungement	\$300.00	\$1,000.00	
Other	\$750.00	\$1,000.00	

APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NEW CAP</u>	<u>OLD CAP</u>	<u>CURRENTLY WARREN CTY</u>
Death Sentence	Set by Capital Fee Council	\$25,000.00	No Cap
Cumulative Min. Sentence exceeds 25 years	\$8,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Felony (1st/2nd degrees) Trial	\$5,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Felony (3rd degree) Trial	\$3,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Felony (4th/5th degrees) Trial	\$2,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Misdemenaor Trial	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Felony Plea	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00
Misdemenaor Plea	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
AND Permanent Custody	\$3,500.00	\$1,000.00	
Unruly	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Other	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
26(B) Murnahan Felony (1st/2nd degrees) Trial	\$3,000.00		
26(B) Murnahan Felony (3rd degree) Trial	\$2,000.00		
26(B) Murnahan Felony (4th/5th degrees) Trial	\$1,000.00		
OSC Jurisdiction Memo	\$1,500.00		

POSTCONVICTION AND HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NEW CAP</u>	<u>OLD CAP</u>	<u>CURRENTLY WARREN CTY</u>
Death Sentence	Set by Capital Fee Council		
Felony (1st/2nd degrees) R.C. 2953.21 Petition/New Trial Mtn	\$4,000.00		

Felony (3rd degree) R.C. 2953.21 Petition/New Trial Mtn	\$2,500.00		
Felony (4th/5th degrees) R.C. 2953.21 Petition/New Trial Mtn	\$1,750.00		
Misdemenaor (60(B))	\$1,500.00		
Juvenile	\$2,500.00		
State Habeas	\$1,500.00		
Expungement	\$300.00		
Judicial Release	\$500.00		
Revocation	\$750.00		
Driving Privileges	\$150.00		
NGRI/Comp Review	\$750.00		
Jail Time Credit	\$300.00		
Sex Offender Reclassification	\$750.00		
Withdrawal of Guilty Plea	\$1,000.00		

State Schedule

Offense/Proceeding	Maximum Fee	Hours Provided
<u>Trial</u>		
Aggravated Murder w/out Specifications (1 Atty)	\$15,000	200
Aggravated Murder w/out Specifications (2 Attys)	\$25,000	333
Murder	\$10,000	133
Felony with possible Life Sentence	\$10,000	133
Repeat Violent Offender	\$10,000	133
Major Drug Offender	\$10,000	133
Felony in the First Degree	\$8,000	107
Felony in the Second Degree	\$8,000	107
Felony in the Third Degree	\$5,000	67
Felony in the Fourth Degree	\$3,500	47
Felony in the Fifth Degree	\$3,500	33
Misdemeanor in the First Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor in the Second Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor in the Third Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor in the Fourth Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor Operating a Vehicle while Intoxicated	\$2,500	33
Misdemeanor Blood Alcohol Count	\$2,500	33
Contempt of Court	\$500	7
Violation of Probation	\$750	10
Violation of Community Control	\$750	10
Preliminary Hearing	\$300	4
Sex Offender Classification	\$750	10
All Other Offenses or Proceedings	\$750	10
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the First Degree	\$4,000	53

Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Second Degree	\$4,000	53
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Third Degree	\$2,500	33
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Fourth Degree	\$1,750	23
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Fifth Degree	\$1,750	23
Post-Conviction Petition Misdemeanor 60(B)	\$1,500	20

Juvenile

Aggravated Murder w/out Specifications (1 Atty)	\$7,500	100
Aggravated Murder w/out Specifications (2 Attys)	\$12,500	167
Murder	\$6,000	80
Felony Adjudication in the First Degree	\$5,000	67
Felony Adjudication in the Second Degree	\$5,000	67
Felony Adjudication in the Third Degree	\$3,500	47
Felony Adjudication in the Fourth Degree	\$3,500	47
Felony Adjudication in the Fifth Degree	\$3,500	47
Misdemeanor Operating a Vehicle while Intoxicated	\$2,500	33
Misdemeanor Blood Alcohol Content	\$2,500	33
Misdemeanor Adjudication in the First Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor Adjudication in the Second Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor Adjudication in the Third Degree	\$2,000	27
Misdemeanor Adjudication in the Fourth Degree	\$2,000	27
All Other Misdemeanors	\$2,000	27
Traffic	\$300	4
Objections	\$750	10
Unruly	\$1,000	13
Mandatory Bindover (1 Atty)	\$750	10
Mandatory Bindover (2 Attys)	\$1,200	16
Discretionary Bindover (1 Atty)	\$2,000	27
Discretionary Bindover (2 Attys)	\$3,000	40

Reverse Bindover Amenability	\$1,500	20
Serious Youth Offender	Adult Degree + 50% (\$7,500)	100
Serious Youth Offender Invocation (1 Atty)	\$2,000	27
Serious Youth Offender Invocation (2 Attys)	\$3,000	40
Adult in Juvenile Court	\$1,500	20
Violation of Probation	\$750	10
Violation of Community Control	\$750	10
Violation of Parole	\$750	10
Violation of Supervised Release	\$750	10
Violation of Court Order	\$750	10
Abuse, Dependency and Neglect Initial Custody	\$1,500	20
Abuse, Dependency and Neglect Annual Custody Review	\$1,500	20
Permanent Custody	\$2,500	33
Contempt of Court	\$500	7
Purge Hearing	\$150	2
Sex Offender Classification, Reclassification, Declassification	\$750	10
Expungement	\$300	4
All Other Juvenile Offenses or Proceedings	\$750	10

Appellate

Cumulative Minimum Sentence exceeds 25 years	\$8,000	107
Felony in the First Degree (Trial)	\$5,000	67
Felony in the Second Degree (Trial)	\$5,000	67
Felony in the Third Degree (Trial)	\$5,000	47
Felony in the Fourth Degree (Trial)	\$3,500	33
Felony in the Fifth Degree (Trial)	\$2,500	33
Misdemeanor (Trial)	\$2,000	27
Felony Pleas	\$1,500	20
Misdemeanor Pleas	\$1,000	13

Abuse, Dependency, Neglect Permanent Custody	\$3,500	47
Unruly	\$1,000	13
All Other Offenses and Proceedings	\$1,000	13
Murnahan Felony in the First Degree (Trial)	\$3,000	40
Murnahan Felony in the Second Degree (Trial)	\$3,000	40
Murnahan Felony in the Third Degree (Trial)	\$2,000	27
Murnahan Felony in the Fourth Degree (Trial)	\$1,000	13
Murnahan Felony in the Fifth Degree (Trial)	\$1,000	13
Ohio Supreme Court Jurisdiction	\$1,500	20

Post-Conviction

Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the First Degree	\$4,000	53
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Second Degree	\$4,000	53
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Third Degree	\$2,500	33
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Fourth Degree	\$1,750	23
Post-Conviction Petition Felony in the Fifth Degree	\$1,750	23
Post-Conviction Petition Misdemeanor 60(B)	\$1,500	20
All Other Juvenile Offenses or Proceedings	\$2,500	33
State Habeas Corpus	\$1,500	20
Expungement	\$300	4
Judicial Release	\$500	7
Revocation	\$750	10
Driving Privileges	\$150	2
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	\$750	10
Competency Review	\$750	10
Jail Time Credit	\$300	4
Resentencing	\$500	7
Sex Offender Reclassification	\$750	10
Withdrawal of Guilty Plea	\$1,000	13

Inflation Calculator

If in

2000

(enter year)

I purchased an item for \$

1.00

then in

2020

(enter year)

that same item would cost:

\$1.50

Cumulative rate of inflation:

50.2%

CALCULATE

Inflation Rate between 2000-2020 | Inflation Calculator

U.S. Inflation Rate, \$1 from 2000 to 2020

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, today's prices in 2020 are 50.22% higher than average prices since 2000. The U.S. dollar experienced an average inflation rate of 2.06% per year during this period, meaning the real value of a dollar decreased.

In other words, \$1 in 2000 is equivalent in purchasing power to about \$1.50 in 2020, a difference of \$0.50 over 20 years.

The 2000 inflation rate was 3.36%. The current inflation rate (2019 to 2020) is now 2.33%¹. If this number holds, \$1 today will be equivalent in buying power to \$1.02 next year. The [current inflation rate](#) page gives more detail on the latest official inflation rates.

^

Inflation from 2000 to 2020

Cumulative price change	50.22%
Average inflation rate	2.06%
Converted amount (\$1 base)	\$1.50
Price difference (\$1 base)	\$0.50
CPI in 2000	172.200
CPI in 2020	258.678
Inflation in 2000	3.36%
Inflation in 2020	2.33%

USD Inflation since 1913

Annual Rate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI

[Download](#)

Buying power of \$1 in 2000

This chart shows a calculation of buying power equivalence for \$1 in 2000 (price index tracking began in 1635).

For example, if you started with \$1, you would need to end with \$1.50 in order to "adjust" for inflation (sometimes referred to as "beating inflation").

When \$1 is equivalent to \$1.50 over time, that means that the "real value" of a single U.S. dollar decreases over time. In other words, a dollar will pay for fewer items at the store.

This effect explains how inflation erodes the value of a dollar over time. By calculating the value in 2000 dollars, the chart below shows how \$1 buys less over the past 20 years.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, each of these USD amounts below is equal in terms of what it could buy at the time:

Year	Dollar Value	Inflation Rate
2000	\$1.00	3.36%
2001	\$1.03	2.85%
2002	\$1.04	1.58%
2003	\$1.07	2.28%
2004	\$1.10	2.66%
2005	\$1.13	3.39%
2006	\$1.17	3.23%
2007	\$1.20	2.85%
2008	\$1.25	3.84%
2009	\$1.25	-0.36%
2010	\$1.27	1.64%
2011	\$1.31	3.16%

Year	Dollar Value	Inflation Rate
2012	\$1.33	2.07%
2013	\$1.35	1.46%
2014	\$1.37	1.62%
2015	\$1.38	0.12%
2016	\$1.39	1.26%
2017	\$1.42	2.13%
2018	\$1.46	2.49%
2019	\$1.48	1.76%
2020	\$1.50	1.18%*

* Compared to previous annual rate. Not final. See [inflation summary](#) for latest 12-month trailing value.

[Click to show 14 more rows](#)

Inflation by City

Inflation can vary widely by city, even within the United States. Here's how some cities fared in 2000 to 2020 (figures shown are purchasing power equivalents of \$1):

- **San Diego, California:** 3.98% average rate, \$1 → \$2.10, cumulative change of 109.89%
- **San Francisco, California:** 2.56% average rate, \$1 → \$1.66, cumulative change of 65.95%
- **Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida:** 2.44% average rate, \$1 → \$1.62, cumulative change of 61.93%
- **Tampa, Florida:** 2.39% average rate, \$1 → \$1.57, cumulative change of 56.58%
- **Denver, Colorado:** 2.30% average rate, \$1 → \$1.54, cumulative change of 54.16%
- **Seattle, Washington:** 2.28% average rate, \$1 → \$1.57, cumulative change of 56.93%
- **Boston, Massachusetts:** 2.24% average rate, \$1 → \$1.56, cumulative change of 55.61%
- **New York:** 2.21% average rate, \$1 → \$1.55, cumulative change of 54.70%
- **Minneapolis-St Paul, Minnesota:** 2.05% average rate, \$1 → \$1.47, cumulative change of 47.03%
- **Houston, Texas:** 2.02% average rate, \$1 → \$1.49, cumulative change of 49.04%
- **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:** 1.93% average rate, \$1 → \$1.47, cumulative change of 46.59%
- **Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas:** 1.89% average rate, \$1 → \$1.45, cumulative change of 45.31%
- **Atlanta, Georgia:** 1.85% average rate, \$1 → \$1.44, cumulative change of 44.42%
- **St Louis, Missouri:** 1.84% average rate, \$1 → \$1.41, cumulative change of 41.32%
- **Chicago, Illinois:** 1.72% average rate, \$1 → \$1.41, cumulative change of 40.61%
- **Detroit, Michigan:** 1.71% average rate, \$1 → \$1.40, cumulative change of 40.44%

San Diego, California experienced the highest rate of inflation during the 20 years between 2000 and 2020 (3.98%).

Detroit, Michigan experienced the lowest rate of inflation during the 20 years between 2000 and 2020 (1.71%).

Note that some locations showing 0% inflation may have not yet reported latest data.

Inflation by Country

Inflation can also vary widely by country. For comparison, in the UK £1.00 in 2000 would be equivalent to £1.69 in 2020, an absolute change of £0.69 and a cumulative change of 69.43%.

In Canada, CA\$1.00 in 2000 would be equivalent to CA\$1.41 in 2020, an absolute change of CA\$0.41 and a cumulative change of 41.05%.

Compare these numbers to the US's overall absolute change of \$0.50 and total percent change of 50.22%.

Inflation by Spending Category

CPI is the weighted combination of many categories of spending that are tracked by the government. This chart shows the average rate of inflation for select CPI categories between 2000 and 2020.

Compare these values to the overall average of 2.06% per year:

The graph below compares inflation in categories of goods over time. Click on a category such as "Food" to toggle it on or off:

For all these visualizations, it's important to note that not all categories may have been tracked since 2000. This table and charts use the earliest available data for each category.

How to Calculate Inflation Rate for \$1 since 2000

This inflation calculator uses the following inflation rate formula:

$$\frac{\text{CPI in 2020}}{\text{CPI in 2000}}$$

$$\times$$

$$2000 \text{ USD value}$$

$$=$$

$$2020 \text{ USD value}$$

Then plug in [historical CPI values](#). The U.S. CPI was 172.2 in the year 2000 and 258.678 in 2020:

$$\frac{258.678}{172.2}$$

$$\times$$

$$\text{\$1}$$

$$=$$

$$\text{\$1.50}$$

\$1 in 2000 has the same "purchasing power" or "buying power" as \$1.50 in 2020.

To get the total inflation rate for the 20 years between 2000 and 2020, we use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{CPI in 2020} - \text{CPI in 2000}}{\text{CPI in 2000}}$$

$$\times$$

$$100$$

$$=$$

Cumulative inflation rate (20 years)

Plugging in the values to this equation, we get:

258.678 - 172.2172.2

×

100

=

50%

Alternate Measurements of Inflation

The above data describe the CPI for all items. Also of note is the **Core CPI**, which measures inflation for all items except for the more volatile categories of food and energy. Core inflation averaged 1.95% per year between 2000 and 2020 (vs all-CPI inflation of 2.06%), for an inflation total of 47.08%.

When using the core inflation measurement, \$1 in 2000 is equivalent in buying power to \$1.47 in 2020, a difference of \$0.47. Recall that for All Items, the converted amount is \$1.50 with a difference of \$0.50.

In 2000, core inflation was 2.43%.

Chained CPI is an alternative measurement that takes into account how consumers adjust spending for similar items. Chained inflation averaged 1.79% per year between 2000 and 2020, a total inflation amount of 47.08%.

According to the Chained CPI measurement, \$1 in 2000 is equal in buying power to \$1.43 in 2020, a difference of \$0.43 (versus a converted amount of \$1.50/change of \$0.50 for All Items).

In 2000, chained inflation was 1.99%.

Comparison to S&P 500 Index

The average inflation rate of 2.06% has a compounding effect between 2000 and 2020. As noted above, this yearly inflation rate compounds to produce an overall price difference of 50.22% over 20 years.

To help put this inflation into perspective, if we had invested \$1 in the S&P 500 index in 2000, our investment would be *nominally* worth approximately \$3.40 in 2020. This is a return on investment of 240.10%, with an absolute return of \$2.40 on top of the original \$1.

These numbers are not inflation adjusted, so they are considered *nominal*. In order to evaluate the *real* return on our investment, we must calculate the return with inflation taken into account.

The compounding effect of inflation would account for 33.43% of returns (\$1.14) during this period. This means the inflation-adjusted *real* return of our \$1 investment is \$1.26. You may also want to account for capital gains tax, which would take your real return down to around \$1 for most people.

Investment in S&P 500 Index, 2000-2020

	Original Amount	Final Amount	Change
Nominal	\$1	\$3.40	240.10%
Real Inflation Adjusted	\$1	\$2.26	126.40%

Information displayed above may differ slightly from other S&P 500 calculators. Minor discrepancies can occur because we use the latest CPI data for inflation, annualized inflation numbers for previous years, and we compute S&P price and dividends from January of 2000 to

latest available data for 2020 using average monthly close price.

For more details on the S&P 500 between 2000 and 2020, see the [stock market returns calculator](#).

News headlines from 2000

Politics and news often influence economic performance. Here's what was happening at the time:

- Steve Ballmer becomes CEO of Microsoft after Bill Gates steps down.
 - Dot-com bubble bursts after NASDAQ Composite stock market index peaks.
 - George Bush becomes President of the U.S. in a disputed election that is eventually resolved by the Supreme Court.
 - Gisborne, New Zealand becomes the first city to enter the new millennium.
-

Data Source & Citation

Raw data for these calculations comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Consumer Price Index](#) (CPI), established in 1913. Inflation data from 1665 to 1912 is sourced from a [historical study](#) conducted by political science professor Robert Sahr at Oregon State University.

You may use the following MLA citation for this page: "\$1 in 2000 → 2020 | Inflation Calculator." Official Inflation Data, Alioth Finance, 11 Mar. 2020, <https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/2000?amount=1>.

Special thanks to [QuickChart](#) for providing downloadable chart images.



About the author

Ian Webster is an engineer and data expert based in San Mateo, California. He has worked for Google, NASA, and consulted for governments around the world on data pipelines and data analysis. Disappointed by the lack of clear resources on the impacts of inflation on economic indicators, Ian believes this website serves as a valuable public tool. Ian earned his degree in Computer Science from Dartmouth College.

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ATTACHMENT A

I. *The Wisconsin Lawyer, Low Assigned-counsel Compensation Shortchanges Justice, Volume 88, Number 8, September 2015.*

<https://www.wisbar.org/NewsPublications/WisconsinLawyer/Pages/Article.aspx?Volume=88&Issue=8&ArticleID=24309>

Kansas: "In 1987, the Kansas Supreme Court determined that the state has an obligation to pay appointed counsel 'at a rate which is not confiscatory, considering overhead and expenses.' *State ex rel. Stephen v. Smith*, 747 P.2d 816 (Kan. 1987). Testimony was taken in the case that the average overhead rate of attorneys in Kansas in 1987 was \$30 per hour. Kansas now compensates public defense attorneys at \$80 per hour."

Mississippi: "In 1990, the Mississippi Supreme Court determined that indigent-defense attorneys are entitled to 'reimbursement of actual expenses' in addition to a reasonable sum, and defined 'actual expenses' to include 'all actual costs to the lawyer for the purpose of keeping his or her door open to handle this case.' *Wilson v. State*, 574 So. 2d 1338 (Miss. 1990). The Mississippi State Bar determined that overhead costs 25 years ago in that state were \$34.86."

Oklahoma: "Based on the existing salary structure for Oklahoma district attorneys, the Oklahoma Supreme Court determined in 1987 that a reasonable appointed-counsel fee was between \$14.63 and \$29.26 (based on experience) and '[a]s a matter of course, when the district attorneys' ... salaries are raised by the Legislature so, too, would the hourly rate of compensation for defense counsel.' *State v. Lynch*, 796 P.2d 1150 (Okla. 1990). In addition, the Oklahoma Court determined that attorneys must be paid overhead and out-of-pocket expenses. The overhead costs for the Oklahoma attorneys in 1989 were \$48 per hour – making the low end of the range to be \$62.63."

New York: "Announcing in 2003 that '[e]qual access to justice should not be a ceremonial platitude, but a perpetual pledge vigilantly guarded,' *N.Y.Cnty. Lawyers' Ass'n v. State*, 192 Misc. 2d 424, 425 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2002). [T]he Supreme Court for the County of New York ordered the city and state to compensate assigned-counsel attorneys at \$90 per hour – an increase from the \$40-per-hour rate they were being paid. The court determined that the \$40-per-hour rate paid to panel attorneys was 'insufficient to cover even normal hourly overhead expenses,' which the court pegged at approximately \$35 per hour. The following year, the rate was statutorily amended to \$75 per hour. NY CLS Jud § 35."

Alabama: "In 1993, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals determined in *May v. State* that indigent-defense attorneys were entitled to overhead expenses (set at \$30 per hour) in addition to a reasonable fee. *May v. State*, 672 So. 2d 1307, 1308 (Ala. Crim. App. 1993). When the Alabama Attorney General issued an opinion against paying the overhead rate, the issue was litigated all the way to the Alabama Supreme Court. In *Wright v. Childree*, the Alabama

Supreme Court determined that assigned counsel are entitled to a reasonable fee in addition to overhead expenses. *Wright v. Childree*, 972 So. 2d 771 (Ala. 2006). After this litigation, the Alabama Legislature increased the hourly rate to \$70 per hour.”

South Dakota: “Although it is not the result of litigation, in 2000, the South Dakota Supreme Court set public counsel compensation hourly rates at \$67 per hour. To ensure that attorneys were perpetually paid both a reasonable fee and overhead, the court also mandated that “court-appointed attorney fees will increase annually in an amount equal to the cost of living increase that state employees receive each year from the legislature.” Assigned-counsel compensation in South Dakota now stands at \$90 per hour. Memo. to 1st Circuit Attorneys & County Commissioners, Dec. 16, 2014.”

II. CATO Policy Analysis, Reforming Indigent Defense; How Free Market Principles Can Help Fix a Broken System, No. 666, Sept. 1, 2010.

<https://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/pa666.pdf>

“Even 20 years ago, a court estimated that an attorney needs a fee of \$27–\$35 per hour just to cover overhead expenses for rent, library, and secretarial services. *State ex rel. Stephan v. Smith*, 747 P.2d 816, 837 (Kan. 1987). See also *Baker v. Corcoran*, 220 F.3d 276, 285-86 (4th Cir. 2000) (overhead for attorney in post-conviction proceedings was \$53 an hour); *Sheppard v. Jacksonville*, 827 So.2d 925, 931 (Fl. 2002) (\$40 an hour compensation renders counsel unable to cover overhead); *New York County Lawyers’ Association v. State*, 763 N.Y.S.2d 397, 416–17 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2003) (average overhead in N.Y. was \$42.88 an hour, with a range of \$26.80 to \$62.50 per hour); *State v. Young*, 172 P.3d 138, 140 (N.M. 2007) (overhead costs for a capital case was \$73.96 an hour).”

III. NACDL Gideon at 50: A Three-Part Examination of Indigent Defense in America, Part I – Rationing Justice: The Underfunding of Assigned Counsel Systems, March 2013.

<https://www.nacdl.org/getattachment/cf613fe0-8f46-4dc1-b747-82346328522e/gideon-at-50-rationing-justice-the-underfunding-of-assigned-counsel-systems-part-1-.pdf>

“The American Bar Association’s Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System stresses the need for assigned counsel compensation to be ‘a reasonable fee in addition to actual overhead and expenses.’ Designation of an hourly rate, without consideration of overhead expenses, is a haphazard and flawed method of compensation. For example, in 1996 court-appointed counsel in Iowa were paid an hourly rate of \$45, but the mean overhead expenses for court-appointed counsel was \$36.75 an hour, resulting in an hourly rate of \$8.25. Robert R. Rigg, *The Constitution, Compensation, and Competence: A Case Study*, 27 Am. J. Crim. L. 1, 25-26 (1999) (citing Iowa State Bar Association Indigent Defense Survey).”

"In 2003, it was estimated that an attorney working in New York City had hourly overhead costs of \$42.88, but the rate for appointed counsel was only \$40 for in-court work and \$25 for out-of-court work. Attorneys actually lost money when handling assigned cases. *New York County Lawyers' Association v. State*, 196 Misc2d. 761, 763 N.Y.S.2d 397, 407 (2003). Altman Weil's 2008 Survey of Law Firm Economics reported that the annual overhead costs for small law firms, defined as those with 2 to 8 lawyers, were \$160,000 per lawyer. Assuming an attorney was able to bill for 2,000 hours of work in a year, that would result in an overhead rate of approximately \$80 an hour. Another survey by Altman Weil reported that law firm overhead has risen twice as fast as the consumer price index since 1985. See Altman Weil, Survey of Law Firm Economics: Trend Comparison of Overhead Expenses (2003)."