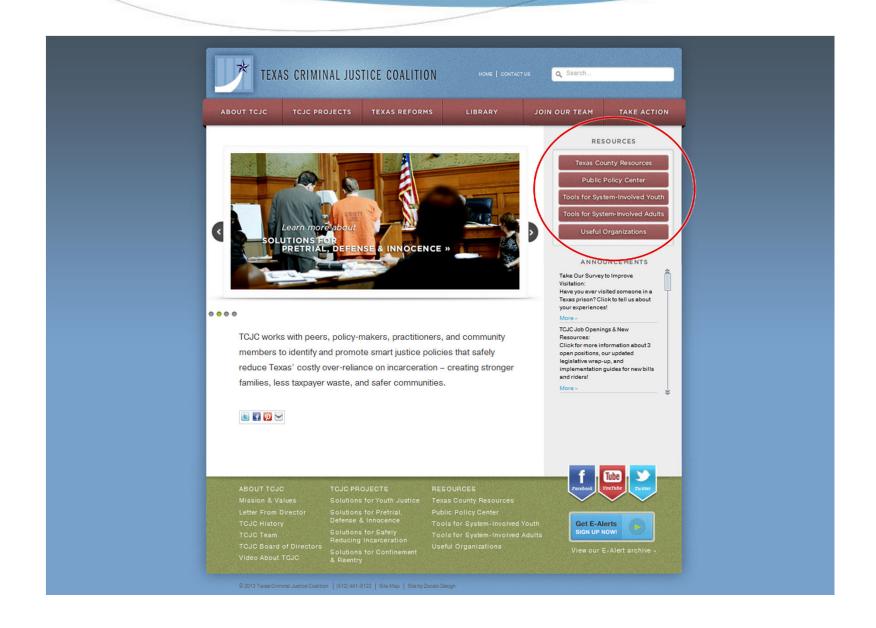


Texas Indigent Defense Commission 2013 Workshop

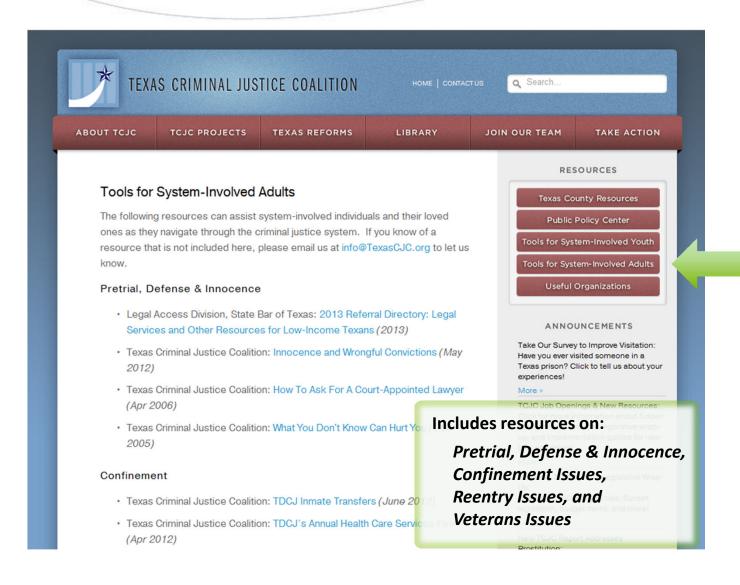
Texas Criminal Justice Coalition Helpful Resources

October 28, 2013
Ana Yáñez-Correa, Ph.D.
Executive Director

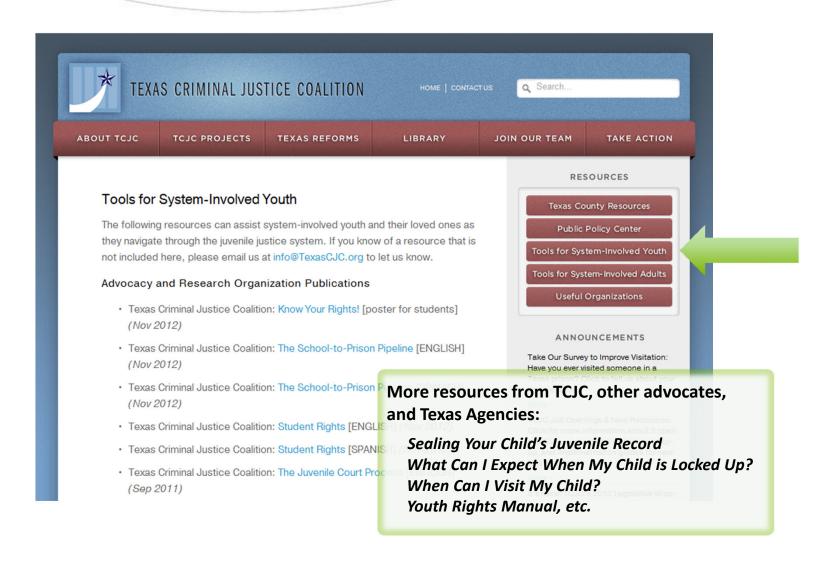
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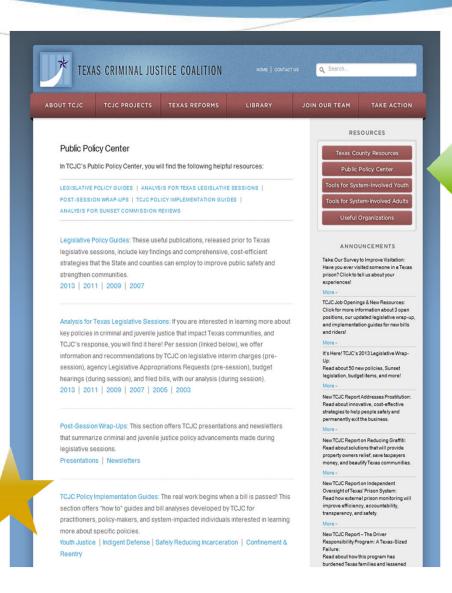
Tools for System-Involved Adults



Tools for System-Involved Youth



Public Policy Center



Implementation Guides

TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COALITION



House Bill 1318 83rd Legislative Session Implementation Guide



Texas **Fair Defense** Project

H.B. 1318 (Turner, Sylvester) [SP: Whitmire]: Relating to the appointment of counsel to represent certain youths and indiaent defendants

Public Defenders Must Refuse Appointments Above Their Maximum Caseloads; Appointed Counsel and Counties Must Report Indigent Defense Caseload Information

Because controlling maximum allowable caseloads is critical to ensuring effective representation for indigent clients, H.B. 1318 requires public defender offices to refuse appointments that would violate the maximum caseloads they have established, requires appointed counsel to report the percentage of their practice time dedicated to appointments, and requires counties to provide the state with copies of their public defender office and managed assigned counsel program plans and contracts for defense services, as well as the number of appointments made to each attorney.

Rulings by the supreme courts in Missouri and Florida this year have underscored that maximum allowable caseloads are essential to protect the constitutional rights of indigent defendants. As the Missouri court noted, "The Sixth Amendment right to counsel is a right to effective and competent counsel, not just a proforma appointment whereby the defendant has counsel in name only."

What information must appointed counsel report?

Attorneys appointed to indigent cases must report annually to the counties in which they receive appointments the percentage of their practice dedicated to appointment work. The Texas Indigent Defense Commission will develop and distribute this reporting form.

What information must counties report?

Counties must provide a copy of their public defender office and managed assigned counsel program plans and contracts for defense services. These country plans are already required under Articles 26.044 and 26.047 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure; H.B. 1318 clarifies that those plans must be provided to the state every two years. H.B. 1318 also requires counties to prepare and submit annual reports detailing the number of appointments made to each attorney as well as the percentage of those attorneys' practice time dedicated to appointment work.

What happens if a public defender receives an appointment over the maximum caseload?

Under H.B. 1318, a public defender must refuse an appointment that would violate the maximum allowable caseloads established by the public defender's office. If a public defender refuses an appointment on those grounds, the chief public defender must file a statement with the court identifying the reason for the refusal of appointment. A chief public defender cannot be terminated, removed, or sanctioned for refusing an appointment that violates the maximum allowable caseload.

H.B. 1318 provisions relating to youth defendants on page 1.

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Texas Fair Defense Project

H.B. 1318 (Turner, Sylvester) [SP: Whitmire]: Relating to the appointment of counsel to represent certain youths and indiaent defendants

Juvenile Courts Must Appoint Counsel For Youth Within A Reasonable Time Before The First Detention Hearing

Prior to H.B. 1318, Texas law did not clearly specify the required timing for appointing counsel for youth facing a detention hearing. H.B. 1318 clarifies that counsel must be appointed within *a reasonable time before* the first detention hearing.

Because youth do not have access to bail, prepared legal representation at the first detention hearing is critically important. Youth without prepared representation, or youth with no representation, are more likely to be ordered into secure detention. Once detained, youth are more likely to receive harsher final adjudications than similar non-detained youth, and they may be more likely than similar non-detained youth to reoffend in the future. In 2011, Texas detained 10,542 youth who were later deemed to be too low risk to warrant any probationary supervision; H.B. 1318 Helps ensure these low-risk youth are identified before they are ordered into secure detention facilities.

How much will this cost?

H.B. 1318 is likely to save money, based on the experiences of Texas counties that already appoint counsel before the first detention hearing. Williamson County, for example, appoints counsel before initial detention hearings and saves hundreds of thousands of dollars each year from lower use of secure detention. Secure pre-adjudication detention is expensive, costing on average \$216 per day per child.

Should representation continue if the youth is not ordered detained at the hearing?

Yes. H.B. 1318 does not directly address the continuation of representation for a youth not ordered detained at the initial detention hearing. However, section 51.101 Of the Texas Family Code requires continued representation in all other circumstances until 1) the case is terminated, 2) the family retains an attorney, or 3) a new attorney is appointed by the juvenile court. Section 51.101 also states, "Release of the child from detention does not terminate the attorney's representation." In this context, courts can ensure compliance with H.B. 1318 by continuing representation when a youth is not ordered detained unless the case is terminated, the family retains an attorney, or the court appoints a new attorney.

What are "exigent circumstances"?

The term exigent circumstances is not defined in the statute, but the legal definition usually requires emergency circumstances that pose a serious risk. H.B. 1318 requires the appointment of counsel within a reasonable time before the first detention hearing, unless the court finds that the appointment of counsel is not feasible due to exigent circumstances.

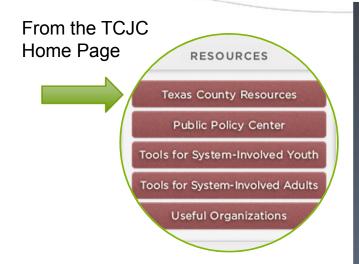
H.B. 1318 provisions relating to indigent defendants on page 2.

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Texas County Resources



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County Data Sheets

TCJC developed county-specific data sheets on **system-involved youth and adult populations** to show the impact that criminal and juvenile justice-related policies have on each county.

County Data Sheets include:

Total County Population

STAGE 1: Pretrial Jail Detention

STAGE 2: Court-Appointed Counsel

STAGE 3: Option A

Diversion from Incarceration to
Community-Based Supervision

STAGE 3: Option B
Incarceration in County Jail, State
Jail, Prison, or Treatment Facility

STAGE 4: Community-Based Supervision After Release

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