

Analysis of Harris County’s Pretrial and Indigent Defense Systems

Introduction.....	2
Description of the Pretrial System.....	2
Prosecutorial Involvement at Article 15.17 Hearings.....	2
Bail Amounts Set at Article 15.17 Hearings	3
Personal Recognizance Bonds	4
Outcomes for Defendants Not Making Bail.....	5
Counsel Appointment Systems	6
Quality of Representation	8
Caseload Standards.....	8
Resources	9
Use of Investigators.....	9
Mental Health Resources.....	10
Conclusion	12
APPENDIX A – Letter from Senator Rodney Ellis to the Texas Indigent Defense Commission	14
APPENDIX B – Harris County Indigent Defense Statistics	17
APPENDIX C – District and County Court Bail Schedules	18
APPENDIX D – Harris County Appointed Attorney Survey	22
APPENDIX E1 – Term Assignment Appointments in Felony Cases	56
APPENDIX E2 – Assigned Counsel Appointments in Felony Cases	57
APPENDIX E3 – Term Assignment Appointments in Misdemeanor Cases	61
APPENDIX E4 – Public Defender Cases	66
APPENDIX E5 – Total Cases Paid for All Private Attorneys	68

Introduction

In September 2015, the Texas Indigent Defense Commission (Commission) began a full policy monitoring review of Harris County's indigent defense systems. In addition to the areas covered by the review, Senator Rodney Ellis asked the Commission to further assess aspects of Harris County's indigent defense systems, including:

- 1) Ways to improve the pretrial system, including the assignment of counsel at the Article 15.17 hearing and the increased use of personal bonds;
- 2) The appointment of counsel as it relates to the expansion of the public defender's office and the utilization of a managed assigned counsel program; and
- 3) The effects that attorney caseload standards and funding levels, including resources for investigation and experts, have on the quality of representation.¹

The monitor used data and observations from the September 2015 review of Harris County's indigent defense practices in making the assessment that follows.²

Description of the Pretrial System

Prosecutorial Involvement at Article 15.17 Hearings

Under Harris County's direct filing system, the prosecutor must file a case with the district clerk's office before police book a defendant into the Harris County Jail. After booking, the sheriff's office brings defendants before a magistrate for the Article 15.17 hearing. Some arrestees make a pre-set bond prior to the hearing. At the Article 15.17 hearing, magistrates must determine if probable cause exists to continue to detain the defendant and must set bail. Harris County has implemented a "bail schedule" for both misdemeanor and felony offenses.³ The schedules take into account offense level, offense type, immigration issues, and prior convictions.

Prosecutors are present at the hearing and argue for departures from the bail schedule and for probable cause to detain the defendant. Based on a sample of FY2014 (October 2013-September 2014) cases obtained in the monitor's review, prosecutors sought higher bail amounts than listed on the bail schedule in 11% of misdemeanor cases and 14% of felony cases. The motions for higher bail occurred primarily in certain types of offenses and cases with immigration implications. For example, half of the motions for higher bail in misdemeanor cases occurred in assault family violence offenses. Table 1 shows the frequency of prosecutorial motions for higher bail.⁴

¹ APPENDIX A, Letter from Sept. 7, 2015.

² Throughout this report, Commission staff are referred to as the "monitor".

³ See APPENDIX C, *District and County Court Bail Schedules. Roberson v. Richardson* mandated Harris County maintain an initial bail schedule. See *Agreed Final Judgment dated Nov. 25, 1987, at Pg. 4, Roberson v. Richardson*, No. H-84-2974 (S.D.Tex. 1987).

⁴ In spite of the fact that prosecutors often argued for bonds exceeding the bail schedule, magistrates periodically found that there was no probable cause to detain defendants. Magistrates found that there was no probable cause to detain defendants in 14 sample cases (5% of the misdemeanor sample) and in 3

Table 1: Motions for Higher Bail at the Article 15.17 Hearing

Offense Level	Cases Reviewed	Higher Bail Sought by Prosecutor ⁵
Class B Misd.	193	5.2%
Class A Misd.	94	23.4%
State Jail	99	4.0%
F3	66	21.2%
F2	48	20.8%
F1	34	20.6%

While prosecutors are present and regularly argue for higher bail, defense attorneys are not present at Article 15.17 hearings to represent defendants' interests. Currently, several counties in Texas provide defense counsel in some cases for arrestees at the Article 15.17 hearing.⁶

Bail Amounts Set at Article 15.17 Hearings

Upon arrest, the reviewing prosecutor sets an initial bail amount according to the Harris County bail schedule. At the Article 15.17 hearing, the magistrate reviews the initial bail amount. For misdemeanors, the Harris County Criminal Courts at Law require that the criminal law hearing officer refer to the bail schedule in setting the initial bail amount.⁷ The court, hearing officer, or any party may make a motion to depart from the schedule.⁸

The records reviewed indicate that magistrates rarely depart downward from the bail schedule. Based on a sample of 406 combined misdemeanor and felony cases (in which the bond amount could be determined), the magistrate set bail below the minimum for the offense level in only 1 of the 406 cases. The 2014 Pretrial Services Annual Report provided a similar picture, noting that for Class A and B misdemeanors,

felony sample cases (1% of the felony sample). Prosecutors later re-filed these cases in 5 of the sample misdemeanor cases in one of the sample felony cases.

⁵ This includes instances when the prosecutor seeks no bond.

⁶ Bexar, Cameron, and El Paso Counties have processes in place to provide defense counsel at the Article 15.17 hearing. Bexar County currently provides counsel at Article 15.17 hearings only for arrestees with mental illness.

⁷ HARRIS CNTY. (TEX.) CRIM. CTS. AT LAW RULES OF CT. LOC. R. 4.2.3.1.

4.2.3.1 The bail schedule maintained by the county criminal court at law judges for all misdemeanor offenses occurring within the courts' jurisdiction shall be referred to by the criminal law hearing officer. The initial bail amount may be changed on motion of the court, the hearing officer, or any party. . . .

⁸ *Id.* When such motions are made by the court, the motions are typically informal and implied by the court's action.

2 of 52,506 defendants had bail set below \$500.⁹ In felony cases, 11 of 32,268 defendants had bail set below \$2,000.¹⁰

Table 2 compares bail amounts from the monitor’s sample with the schedule’s minimum offense level amount. The minimum bail amounts by offense level range from \$500 for Class B misdemeanor offenses to \$20,000 for first degree felony offenses. The actual amounts set by magistrates were typically higher than the minimum offense amounts. For example, from the monitor’s sample of cases, the median Class B misdemeanor bond was 5 times higher than the offense minimum, and the median state jail felony bond was 7.5 times higher than the minimum.

Table 2: Bail Amounts Set at the Article 15.17 Hearing¹¹

Offense Level	Sample Size	Minimum Bail Schedule Amount	Median Bail Amount
Class B Misd.	138	\$500	\$2,500
Class A Misd.	72	\$1,000	\$5,000
State Jail	75	\$2,000	\$15,000
F3	53	\$5,000	\$15,000
F2	40	\$10,000	\$35,000
F1	28	\$20,000	\$30,000

Personal Recognizance Bonds

Prior to booking at the Harris County Jail, the Pretrial Services Department screens defendants for personal bond (PR bond) eligibility, subject to a judge’s approval.¹² If a defendant receives a PR bond, the defendant is released from custody with a promise to appear in court and does not have to post a monetary bond for the release. According to the Harris County Pretrial Services Department, in 2014, over 72,000 defendants were interviewed for a PR bond. About 1% of county felony arrestees and 9% of misdemeanor arrestees were granted PR bonds.¹³ Those defendants released

⁹ HARRIS CNTY. PRETRIAL SERVICES, HARRIS COUNTY PRETRIAL SERVICES 2014 ANNUAL REPORT [8](http://www.harriscountytexas.gov/CmpDocuments/59/Annual%20Reports/2014%20Annual%20Report.pdf), <http://www.harriscountytexas.gov/CmpDocuments/59/Annual%20Reports/2014%20Annual%20Report.pdf>. The \$500 amount is the minimum amount listed on the bail schedule for Class B misdemeanor offenses.

¹⁰ The \$2,000 amount is the minimum amount listed on the bail schedule for state jail felony offenses.

¹¹ The sample sizes differ between Tables 1 and 2 because several case files did not contain the magistrate warning form. Table 2 only includes those case files in which the magistrate warning form was part of the case file.

¹² See TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 17.031. Chapter 17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides the statutory framework for the use of personal bonds (PR bonds). Article 17.031 specifies that any magistrate in the state may release a defendant eligible for a PR bond under Article 17.03.

¹³ The report noted 4,578 of 52,506 incarcerated misdemeanor defendants and 338 of 30,518 incarcerated felony defendants received a PR bond. See HARRIS CNTY. PRETRIAL SERVICES, *supra* note 9, at 8.

on a PR bond and supervised by Pretrial Services had a court appearance rate of approximately 94%.¹⁴

To improve the courts' confidence in pretrial risk assessments, Harris County recently announced the implementation of an updated risk assessment tool, the Public Safety Assessment tool. The nine factor, data-driven risk assessment tool provides judges with objective information to assist in their bail decisions with the hope of reducing the jail population in Harris County and allowing for more personal recognizance bonds.¹⁵ Once the tool is in place and validated for Harris County, the true nature of its impact will become measurable.

Outcomes for Defendants Not Making Bail

A large percentage of cases in the monitor's sample were disposed without the defendant making bail. Defendants in 50% of misdemeanor cases sampled did not make bail (an undetermined number of defendants also had pending felony charges). To determine whether the sample accurately reflected local practices, the monitor requested data from the JIMS case management system. JIMS data indicates 42% of FY14 misdemeanor cases were disposed without the defendant making bail. When defendants did not make bail, 88% of sampled misdemeanor defendants entered pleas to terms of confinement (127 of 144 sample cases with defendants not making bail). The punishment ranged from 3 days to 160 days, with a median plea to 25 days of confinement. The remaining seventeen cases included nine dismissals made in exchange for a guilty plea in another case, four outright dismissals, and four agreements to deferred adjudication.¹⁶

Overall, defendants did not make bail in 57% of the sampled felony cases. Based on the same request for JIMS case management data made in misdemeanor cases, 58% of FY14 felony cases were disposed without the defendant making bail. Those felony defendants not making bail entered pleas to a term of confinement in 89 of 140 sample cases. The remaining 51 cases included: 18 dismissals made in exchange for a guilty plea in another case; 16 agreements to deferred adjudication; 9 outright dismissals; 3 active cases; 2 cases in which the defendant was found incompetent to stand trial; 1 dismissal that was to be re-filed; 1 agreement to probation; and 1 acquittal. While a majority of felony

¹⁴ See HARRIS CNTY. PRETRIAL SERVICES, *supra* note 9, at 22.

¹⁵ Ed Mayberry, *New Assessment Tool Helps Judges Decide Whether to Release or Detain Defendants*, HOUSTON PUBLIC MEDIA, May 24, 2016, available at <http://www.houstonpublicmedia.org/articles/news/2016/05/24/152850/new-assessment-tool-helps-judges-decide-whether-to-release-or-detain-defendants/>.

¹⁶ While a large percent of the monitor's sample included misdemeanor defendants who did not make bail, data from the Texas Commission on Jail standards indicates only about 6 percent of pretrial arrestees are detained in the Harris County Jail for a misdemeanor offense (as the highest level of offense for which the arrestee was charged).

defendants who remained jailed entered guilty pleas, there was a much broader range of case outcomes than in misdemeanor cases.

Table 3: Bonding Information by Class of Offense

Offense Level	Cases Reviewed	% Not Making Bond
Class B Misd.	193	49.7%
Class A Misd.	94	51.1%
State Jail	99	56.6%
F3	66	50.0%
F2	48	64.6%
F1	34	58.8%

Counsel Appointment Systems

Section 79.001 of the Texas Government Code enumerates the various counsel appointment systems available to counties in Texas. These include assigned counsel programs, contract defender programs, managed assigned counsel programs, and public defender's offices. Harris County uses the term assignment system, which most closely resembles a contract defender program.

The American Bar Association's *Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System* are considered the fundamental criteria necessary to design a system that provides effective and ethical legal representation for criminal defendants who are unable to afford an attorney.¹⁷ The First Principle requires the public defense function, including the selection, funding, and payment of defense counsel, be independent from political influence. Managed assigned counsel and public defender programs are designed to enhance independence from the judiciary by retaining the power over funding and attorney selection within the program.

In addition to independence from the judiciary, the *Ten Principles* address attorney oversight. The Tenth Principle requires defense counsel be supervised and reviewed for quality and efficiency according to nationally and locally adopted standards. Both managed assigned counsel and public defender programs provide direct supervision of attorneys within their programs. In contrast, in assigned and contract counsel programs, the judiciary, to the extent that it can do so, exercises oversight of attorneys.¹⁸

Assigned Counsel Program

The assigned counsel program is the most common system in Texas. In the typical assigned counsel program, a judge appoints individual attorneys to cases in a rotating

¹⁷ See AMERICAN BAR ASS'N, ABA TEN PRINCIPLES OF A PUBLIC DEFENSE DELIVERY SYSTEM (2002), http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf

¹⁸ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.04(b)(5).

manner. If a judge deviates from the rotating wheel, the judge is required to make a finding of good cause on the record.¹⁹ When run properly, an assigned counsel program can evenly distribute appointments between attorneys. In an assigned counsel program, the judge approves all fees for a case, requiring the attorney to petition for investigator or expert resources.²⁰

Managed Assigned Counsel Program

The managed assigned counsel program is a system new to Texas.²¹ In a managed assigned counsel program, a county department, non-profit corporation, or bar association appoints counsel.²² The program must have a director and a plan of operation, which includes maximum allowable caseloads for attorneys, provisions for training, a policy for investigators and expert witnesses, and a policy to ensure appointments are reasonably and impartially allocated among qualified attorneys.²³ The managed assigned counsel program operates in a manner similar to an assigned counsel program, except that it is independent of the judiciary and contains a method for the program staff to directly oversee attorneys' performance and caseloads.

Public Defender's Office

Public defender offices are common across the United States but are a growing trend in Texas. Each public defender office is managed by a chief public defender and employs attorneys who represent defendants as their full time job.²⁴ When a public defender is appointed to the case, the office determines which attorney is assigned to the case. Most offices also employ support staff such as paralegals and investigators.

With a public defender, the performance of attorneys is more easily assessed and maintained than other systems, and public defenders provide judges with a single point of contact for issues that arise. The public defender contains important quality controls such as in house training and supervision and the ability to monitor and control attorney caseloads. The ability of the office to provide necessary support staff helps ensure the quality of an attorney's work, as well. The public defender helps insure independence from the judiciary, parity in resources between the prosecution and defense, controlled workload for defenders, and the systematic supervision of cases.

Harris County's public defender began operations in FY11 with assistance from the Commission's discretionary grant funds. The office currently provides

¹⁹ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.04(a).

²⁰ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.05(c).

²¹ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.047.

²² See TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ART. 26.047(a).

²³ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.047(c) – (d).

²⁴ Public defenders are governed by Article 26.044 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and may be either a government entity or a non-profit corporation. See, e.g., TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.044(b); TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.044(c-1).

representation to mentally ill misdemeanor defendants, about 7% of indigent felony defendants, and a little under 20% of juvenile respondents. In addition, the office handles half of the appointed appeals in Harris County. In a county where a public defender is operational, Article 26.04(f) now requires courts to give priority in appointments to the public defender.²⁵

Contract Defender Program

The Harris County Criminal Courts at Law have moved from the previous term assignment system to a contract defender program in their indigent defense plan. With a contract defender program, attorneys contract with the county to represent defendants in a particular court or group of courts. Contracts must include caseload limits and provisions for investigators and expert witnesses. The contract must require the attorney to provide zealous representation to all clients in a professional and skilled manner.²⁶ While contract programs can reduce indigent defense costs by assigning the selected attorneys a large volumes of cases, there is no method to provide direct oversight of the attorney's representation.

Quality of Representation

Variables such as an attorney's skill level, available time to spend on a case, and resources available to assist with a case can affect the quality of representation delivered to a defendant. These variables are tied to the level of indigent defense funding and to the particular type of counsel appointment system operated by the local jurisdiction.

Caseload Standards

To provide effective assistance of counsel, an attorney must ensure a meaningful adversarial testing of the prosecution's case, often requiring a significant time investment.²⁷ To more accurately address reasonable caseloads in Texas, the 83rd Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1318, which instructed the Commission to:

[C]onduct and publish a study for the purpose of determining guidelines for establishing a maximum allowable caseload for a criminal defense attorney that

²⁵ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.04(f) requires priority in appointments be given to the public defender unless the court has reason to appoint other counsel or a managed assigned counsel program will handle the appointment.

²⁶ 1 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§ 174.21 – 174.24.

²⁷ See *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 657 (1984), which states:

The right to the effective assistance of counsel is thus the right of the accused to require the prosecution's case to survive the crucible of meaningful adversarial testing. When a true adversarial criminal trial has been conducted — even if defense counsel may have made demonstrable errors — the kind of testing envisioned by the Sixth Amendment has occurred. But if the process loses its character as a confrontation between adversaries, the constitutional guarantee is violated.

*... allows the attorney to give each indigent defendant the time and effort necessary to ensure effective representation.*²⁸

The Texas study included an advisory panel of stakeholders who provided input into the study's methodology. The data used to determine reasonable caseloads included a timekeeping study, a time sufficiency survey, and feedback from experienced criminal defense attorneys utilizing the Delphi method.²⁹ The report recommended under the new Weighted Caseload Guidelines that the maximum annual caseload under which an attorney could provide reasonably effective representation was **128 felony cases** of mixed offense levels or **226 misdemeanor cases** of mixed offense levels.³⁰

According to data from the Harris County Auditor's Office for FY14, of 325 private attorneys disposing indigent felony or misdemeanor cases, 162 had appointed caseloads within Harris County exceeding the Guidelines. A total of 76 attorneys had caseloads more than twice the recommended total, and one attorney had a caseload nearly six times the recommended total. These caseloads do not include appointed cases from other counties or other retained or civil work. In FY16, the Harris County Criminal County Courts at Law adopted maximum appointed misdemeanor caseloads of 600 cases per year and reduced the maximum number of new appointments from seven per day to five per day. See Appendix E5 for a complete listing of appointed counsel caseloads.

Resources

Use of Investigators

One type of resource necessary for effective representation is investigative services. The National Study Commission on Defense Services (NSC) developed a standard that calls for one full-time investigator for every three full-time attorneys.³¹ Under the Weighted Caseload Guidelines, this would require a total of 120 full-time investigators for assigned counsel cases in Harris County (69.2 full-time investigators for non-capital felony cases and 50.8 investigators for misdemeanor cases). Table 4 compares the use of and spending on investigative services in Harris County and statewide. Defense attorneys in Harris County regularly utilize investigators for felony

²⁸ Act of May 17, 2013, Tex. H.B. 1318, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 912, § 8, 2013 TEX. GEN LAWS 2268, *available at* <http://www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/83R/billtext/html/HB01318F.HTM>.

²⁹ Additional details about the Delphi method can be found at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphi_method.

³⁰ See PUB. POLICY RESEARCH INST. AT TEXAS A&M UNIV., GUIDELINES FOR INDIGENT DEFENSE CASELOADS: A REPORT TO THE TEXAS INDIGENT DEFENSE COMMISSION at 28 (2015), *available at* http://www.tidc.texas.gov/media/31818/150122_weightedcl_final.pdf (last visited June 8, 2016). The Commission has not adopted these maximum recommended caseloads.

³¹ NAT'L STUDY COMM'N ON DEF. SERVICES, GUIDELINES FOR LEGAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES Guideline 4.1 (1976). The Commission has not adopted a standard relating to an expected use of investigative services.

cases (especially the public defender), but do so much less frequently in misdemeanor cases.

Table 4: Use and Spending on Licensed Investigators

FY14 Investigators	Non-Capital Felony Cases		Misdemeanor Cases	
	Percent of Cases Used	Percent of Expenses	Percent of Cases Used	Percent of Expenses
Harris County Public Defender ³²	16.9%	13.7%	3.0%	9.4%
Harris County Private Counsel ³³	5.6%	7.7%	0.04%	0.2%
State of Texas ³⁴	n/a	4.2%	n/a	1.5%

In FY14, the public defender employed seven investigators who provided services in 352 felony cases.³⁵ This corresponds to just under 16.9% of felony cases disposed by the public defender. Comparatively, private counsel obtains investigators by petitioning the court to approve investigative expenses. If the court approves the expense, the attorney contracts with an investigator to perform services not to exceed a specific dollar amount. Private attorneys used investigators in 1,494 felony cases (5.6% of indigent felony cases disposed by private counsel).³⁶ Both the public defender and assigned counsel exceeded the statewide average for percentage of expenses spent on investigators.

Investigators are used much less frequently in misdemeanor cases. The public defender only represents misdemeanor defendants with a serious mental illness. The focus of an investigation in mental health cases often relates to the mental illness, and is performed by both social workers and investigators.³⁷ For FY14, the public defender utilized investigator time in 47 cases. Private appointed attorneys used investigators in only 13 cases (0.04% of indigent misdemeanor cases disposed by private counsel). The use of investigators in misdemeanor cases appears to be significantly below the level recommended by the NSC guidelines.

Mental Health Resources

According to a 2013 report by the Council of State Government Justice Center, every year the Harris County Jail processes over 10,000 defendants with mental

³² Based on reports in the 2014 IDER. The percent of expenses was found by dividing the public defender investigator expenses reported for the case level by the other expenses reported for the case level.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ As reported by counties to the Commission in annual expenditure reports. This includes both private counsel expenses and public defender expenses.

³⁵ Data obtained from Harris County Public Defender defenderData case management system.

³⁶ As found on detailed data reports from the auditor’s office.

³⁷ Data obtained from Harris County Public Defender defenderData case management system.

illness.³⁸ Interviews and survey responses indicated that significant barriers exist to defendants with mental illness receiving adequate treatment and representation in Harris County. Insufficient community resources, such as housing and transportation, was cited as a major contributor to an inability to stabilize clients.³⁹ A lack of awareness around available guilt-phase defenses and sentencing mitigation was also cited as a challenge to securing good dispositions for clients with mental illness.

Mental Health Screenings

Once an inmate has been identified as a person who may have a mental illness, Texas statutes require action on the part of the magistrate. Article 16.22 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure directs magistrates to collect (through a mental health expert or authority) mental health information on any individual in custody when there is reasonable cause to believe that individual is mentally ill. After the authority draws up a written assessment, the magistrate must turn the report over to the trial court, defense counsel, and the prosecuting attorney within thirty days for a felony and ten days for a misdemeanor. The court can use this report in competency proceedings, punishment considerations, and in the release of a detained defendant on a personal recognizance bond for treatment, as spelled out in Article 17.032.⁴⁰

Personal Recognizance Bonds

Article 17.032 directs magistrates to release on a personal recognizance (PR) bond a mentally ill defendant charged with a non-violent offense in order to seek recommended mental health treatment. According to the criminal defense survey gathered during the Harris County monitoring review, just over 30% of attorneys representing a defendant with mental illness reported that they had secured a personal recognizance bond for the client.⁴¹ Reasons attorneys failed to secure PR bonds for their clients included the courts' reluctance to grant them, attorneys not asking for them, and the lack of available community resources and supervision for clients if bonded.

Attorney responses to the survey indicated a lack of awareness of Article 17.032 and the requirement the court bond a defendant with mental illness if a treatment plan is in place. In order for defense attorneys to secure more personal bonds for clients with mental illness, more training and greater community resources are necessary.

³⁸ COUNCIL OF STATE GOV'S JUSTICE CENT., IMPROVING INDIGENT DEFENSE: EVALUATION OF THE HARRIS COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 15 (2013), available at <http://harriscountypublicdefender.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/JCHCPDFinalReport.pdf>.

³⁹ APPENDIX D, *Harris County Criminal Defense Attorney Survey*.

⁴⁰ TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 16.22.

⁴¹ APPENDIX D, *Harris County Criminal Defense Attorney Survey*.

Mental Health Division of the Harris County Public Defender

Defendants identified as having a qualifying mental illness are appointed to the public defender or to private attorneys approved for the mental health lists.⁴² Defendants appointed to the mental health division of the public defender office are offered holistic defense services through the office's seven specialized mental health law attorneys (plus a divisional head), and three psychosocial support staff (two social workers and an investigator).⁴³ The public defender attempts to minimize a client's jail time, especially when competency issues arise.⁴⁴ Support staff addresses matters related to housing, treatment, medication, and further clinical assessments.⁴⁵ In-house investigators are available to more readily challenge the factual allegations surrounding a client's case.⁴⁶ Due to these efforts, clients represented by the public defender are far more likely to have a case dismissed than clients represented by private attorneys with mental health specialization or general term assignment attorneys.⁴⁷

Conclusion

The Commission's examination of Harris County's pretrial and counsel appointment systems revealed several ways in which outcomes for defendants could be improved. Harris County's pretrial system results in a large percentage of defendants' cases disposed without the defendant making bail, producing more pleas to terms of confinement and fewer dismissals. Harris County's receipt of the MacArthur Foundation grant to implement reform of the county's pretrial practices should assist in studying the impact of personal bonds and presence of defense counsel at the Article 15.17 hearing.⁴⁸

⁴² In order to qualify for the services of the MHD or a specialized attorney, a misdemeanor defendant must meet one of three alternate criteria that make up Harris County's mental health algorithm:

1. On psychoactive drugs in the last 90 days;
2. Diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or major depression; or
3. Assigned to jail's specialty mental health housing.

⁴³ COUNCIL OF STATE GOV'S JUSTICE CENT., HARRIS COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER PRELIMINARY REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND OUTCOMES 52 – 54 (2012), available at <http://tidc.tamu.edu/DGReportDocuments/212-13-D03%20%20HC%20PDO%20Report%20from%20Justice%20Center%2010-19-12.pdf>. The public defender defines "holistic defense" as a client-centered and interdisciplinary model of public defense that addresses the circumstances driving poor people into the criminal justice system and the consequences of that involvement by offering comprehensive legal representation, social work support, and advocacy for the client.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 54.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 52 – 53.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 52 – 54.

⁴⁷ COUNCIL OF STATE GOV'S JUSTICE CENT., *supra* note 38, at 30 – 31.

⁴⁸ *Harris County Receives \$2M MacArthur Foundation Grant*, available at <https://cjcc.harriscountytexas.gov/Lists/news/DispForm.aspx?ID=5&ContentTypeId=0x0104000ABF5C22D5E7AD4EA3AF19B2D69F8C22> (last accessed October 10, 2016).

As noted earlier, Harris County currently appoints counsel through term assignments (in which an attorney accepts multiple appointments to unspecified defendants in a particular court), individual appointments, and the public defender. Managed assigned counsel programs provide a level of independence by delegating the selection, funding, and payment of counsel to a private defender. The county courts' potential adoption of a managed assigned counsel program may prove advantageous for the county.

The high case volume of many Harris County attorneys limits available time and resources for defendants. In FY14, 76 attorneys in Harris County disposed more than twice the number of indigent defense cases recommended under the Weighted Caseload Guidelines. Without reasonable time to devote to their cases, attorneys may struggle to provide zealous representation.⁴⁹ Defense counsel's workload must be controlled to permit the rendering of quality representation.⁵⁰ Implementation of reasonable caseload limits would help achieve this goal.

Indigent defense expense reporting and attorney voucher review indicated that assigned counsel in Harris County do not regularly utilize specialized support services in all kinds of cases. The Harris County Public Defender's Office employs seven investigators and three mental health support staff to provide regular, on-hand case support services for public defender clients. Defendant outcomes likely could be improved by expanding access to both investigative and mental health services for assigned counsel.

With over four million residents, Harris County is the largest indigent defense provider in the state. Harris County's current initiative to improve its pretrial system has the potential to positively affect thousands of defendants each year. Continuing to examine the best way to allocate available resources to indigent defendants should remain a priority as the county moves forward.

⁴⁹ See, TEX. DISCIPLINARY R. PROF. CONDUCT, available at https://www.texasbar.com/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Table_of_contents&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=27271 (last accessed October 10, 2016). Preamble, a Lawyer's Responsibilities:

In all professional functions, a lawyer should zealously pursue clients' interests within the bounds of the law. In doing so, a lawyer should be competent, prompt, and diligent.

See also, State Bar of Texas, *Performance Guidelines for Non-Capital Criminal Defense Representation* (2011), available at

https://www.texasbar.com/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Texas_Bar_Journal&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=14703 (last accessed October 10, 2016). Guideline 1.1 Role of Defense Counsel:

The primary and most fundamental obligation of defense counsel is to provide zealous and effective representation for the client at all stages of the criminal process.

⁵⁰ See, THE ABA TEN PRINCIPLES OF A PUBLIC DEFENSE DELIVERY SYSTEM, Principle 5 (2002), available at

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf (last accessed October 10, 2016).

Appendix A

Letter from Senator Rodney Ellis to the Texas Indigent Defense
Commission



The Senate of The State of Texas

SENATOR RODNEY ELLIS
District 13
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
1999-2000

COMMITTEES:

Vice Chair, State Affairs
Business and Commerce
Transportation

September 7, 2015

Mr. James Bethke
Executive Director
Texas Indigent Defense Commission
209 West 14th Street, Room 202
Austin, Texas 78701

Mr. Bethke:

I am pleased your agency will be doing an assessment on Harris County's indigent defense system. The quality of the reports your agency performs are a tremendous resource to help counties improve their indigent defense systems.

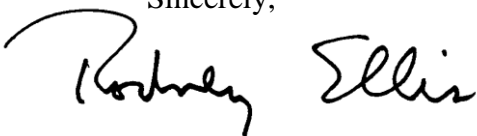
I have reviewed your plan to audit Harris County's indigent system and I am confident that your team will do a thorough and effective evaluation. However, there are some additional issues within the county's indigent defense system of concern that are out of the purview of your assessment that I request your agency to address as well.

1. The appointment of counsel system as it relates to the expansion of the public defender's office and the utilization of a managed assigned counsel program. Currently, 95 percent of the indigent cases are handled by a court appointed system. This system can present several challenges for judges to effectively provide the oversight and quality control required given their primary duties. This is one big reason the American Bar Association's first principle of public defense says that "the public defense function, including the selection, funding, and payment of defense counsel, is independent." Harris County should look to expand their public defender's office and implement a managed assigned counsel program, to ensure that the appointment of counsel is independent of the judiciary.
2. Harris County's pretrial system as it relates to indigent defense. As of June 2015, 75 percent of individuals in Harris County jail were pre-trial detainees, many of which are unable to afford the bond to get out. Harris County should look at ways to improve their pretrial system, like the assignment of counsel at the magistrate hearing or increase use of personal bonds, so that the determinative factor in an individual's release is not their ability to pay for a bond.

3. The effect of underfunding the Harris County's indigent defense system and the lack of caseload standards attorney caseloads on the quality of representation In 2014, Harris County spent \$8.11 on indigent defense per capita lower than the state average of 8.63. In 2011, attorneys had appointed caseloads three or four times the maximum recommended caseload limit, including one attorney who handled over 890 cases in one year, 383 of which were felonies in Harris County. The result is a system where attorneys have overwhelming caseloads and aren't getting the necessary resources for real investigation or experts. Harris County should increase spending on indigent defense and institute caseload standards for appointed attorneys to ensure indigent defendants receive quality representation.

Again, I thank your office for taking on this great task. Indigent defense is an important function of government and it is important that our system gives persons equal access under the law, regardless if he or she is rich or poor.

Sincerely,



Rodney Ellis

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Appendix B - Harris County Indigent Defense Statistics

Harris County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Texas 2015
Population (Non-Census years are estimates)	4,092,459	4,209,769	4,279,430	4,365,601	4,503,245	27,213,214
Non-Capital Felony Charges Added (from OCA report)	45,919	43,935	43,704	42,516	40,972	271,744
Non-capital Felony Cases Paid	28,649	26,612	27,820	28,669	27,173	193,560
% Felony Charges Defended with Appointed Counsel	62%	61%	64%	67%	66%	71%
Non-Capital Felony Private Counsel Attorney Fees	\$12,982,328	\$12,453,243	\$12,508,067	\$13,722,953	\$14,536,184	\$101,106,716
Total Non-Capital Felony Private Counsel Expenditures	\$15,058,417	\$13,512,354	\$13,704,947	\$16,499,795	\$16,327,359	\$112,645,365
Non-Capital Felony Public Defender Attorney Expenditures	\$47,773	\$1,742,201	\$2,039,797	\$2,555,407	\$2,649,210	\$12,540,555
Total Felony Public Defender Expenditures	\$47,773	\$2,102,927	\$2,701,954	\$3,412,359	\$3,490,810	\$15,787,858
Misdemeanor Charges Added (from OCA report)	77,912	73,970	71,588	68,527	67,284	503,299
Misdemeanor Cases Paid	38,406	36,994	36,900	36,024	35,972	222,408
% Misdemeanor Charges Defended with Appointed Counsel	49%	50%	52%	53%	53%	44%
Misdemeanor Private Counsel Attorney Fees	\$3,084,244	\$2,975,547	\$3,098,552	\$3,311,278	\$3,353,274	\$39,141,724
Total Misdemeanor Private Counsel Expenditures	\$3,097,980	\$2,999,293	\$3,118,144	\$3,370,671	\$3,367,198	\$40,061,131
Misdemeanor Public Defender Attorney Expenditures	\$356,142	\$727,288	\$745,878	\$856,181	\$1,224,879	\$7,440,816
Total Misdemeanor Public Defender Expenditures	\$970,558	\$1,835,848	\$1,829,312	\$1,236,175	\$1,548,864	\$10,009,373
Juvenile Charges Added (from OCA report)	9,991	9,722	8,206	8,344	8,415	31,813
Juvenile Cases Paid	7,521	7,874	6,646	6,438	6,225	41,068
Juvenile Private Counsel Attorney Fees	\$2,028,198	\$2,052,779	\$2,278,071	\$2,317,833	\$2,479,487	\$11,072,434
Total Juvenile Private Counsel Expenditures	\$2,111,490	\$2,188,406	\$2,381,775	\$2,456,660	\$2,654,579	\$11,747,908
Juvenile Public Defender Attorney Expenditures		\$1,068,817	\$1,177,328	\$989,506	\$1,076,137	\$3,947,447
Total Juvenile Public Defender Expenditures		\$1,239,488	\$1,408,299	\$1,328,115	\$1,520,061	\$5,326,741
Total ID Expenditures	\$26,706,584	\$30,246,013	\$31,654,468	\$35,425,781	\$36,018,642	\$238,029,838
Total ID Expenditures per Population	\$6.53	\$7.18	\$7.40	\$8.11	\$8.00	\$8.75
Commission Formula-Type Grant Disbursements	\$4,236,250	\$1,760,329	\$2,720,662	\$5,522,894	\$3,611,531	\$23,931,689
Commission Discretionary Grant Disbursements	\$3,246,970	\$5,942,005	\$1,619,916	\$2,026,776	n/a	\$4,653,880
Costs Recouped from Defendants	\$75,840	\$69,495	\$62,660	\$53,595	\$49,979	\$11,530,419

* Capital murder and appeals cases and expenses are not itemized, but are included in total ID expenses.

Appendix C

District and County Court Bail Schedules

District Court Bail Schedule

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Bail</i>
All capital felonies	No Bond
All murders not particularly specified below	\$50,000.00
All first degree felonies not particularly specified below	\$20,000.00
All second degree felonies not particularly specified below	\$10,000.00
All felony DWI's not particularly specified below	\$10,000.00
All third degree felonies not particularly specified below	\$5,000.00
All fourth degree felonies not particularly specified below	\$2,000.00

<i>Repeat Offenders</i>	<i>Bail</i>
Habitual	No Bond
First degree felony with previous conviction	\$30,000.00
Second degree felony with previous conviction	\$20,000.00
Felony DWI with previous felony DWI conviction	Double bound amount for each previous felony DWI conviction
Third degree felony with previous conviction	\$10,000.00
Fourth degree (State Jail) felony with previous conviction	\$5,000.00
Fourth degree (State Jail) felony with more than one previous conviction	\$15,000.00

<i>Defendant on Bail for any Felony Charge with:</i>	<i>Bail</i>
First degree felony	No Bond
Second degree felony	No Bond
Third degree felony	No Bond
Fourth degree (State Jail) felony	No Bond

<i>Particular Situations</i>	<i>Bail</i>
Multiple Count	Separate standard bail for each offense in the transaction
Person on felony probation for any grade of felony	No Bond
Any 3g offense or where deadly weapon alleged	\$30,000.00
Person with deportation history or undocumented presence in United States	\$35,000.00
Motion to Revoke Probation	No Bond
Motion to Adjudicate Guilt	At the Judge's Discretion
Large quantities of controlled substance or the quantities of stolen property	Double the value of large controlled substance or property

Established: 4/2/79			
Amended: 2/4/82		Amended: 9/11/96	Effective: 9/16/96
Amended: 7/13/94	Effective: 9/1/94	Amended: 1/7/98	Effective: 2/1/98
Amended: 9/7/94	Effective: 9/8/94	Amended: 12/6/06	Effective: 1/1/07

HARRIS COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS AT LAW

RULE 9. SETTING AND MODIFYING BAIL

SCHEDULE OF BAIL AMOUNTS

Pursuant to the agreed final judgment and order of the federal court in *Roberson v. Richardson* (No. H-84-2974), Southern District of Texas [1987]), the Harris County Criminal Court at Law Judges promulgate this initial bail schedule. The district attorney shall affix an initial bail amount at the time a complaint is filed in a county criminal court at law. The initial bail amount shall be determined by either presenting relevant information in the possession of the district attorney to a county criminal court at law judge, or Harris County Hearing Officer, or by applying the initial bail schedule. The district clerk shall record the bail amount set by the judicial officer or applied by the district attorney from the initial bail schedule in the case file. This shall be the exclusive means of setting the initial amount of bail, unless otherwise directed by the Judges of the Harris County Criminal Courts at Law.

Misdemeanor Bail Schedule

Class:	B, Standard Offense	
	1st Offense	\$500
	2nd Offense	\$500, plus \$500 for each prior misdemeanor conviction plus \$1,000 for each prior felony conviction Not to exceed \$5,000
Class:	A, Standard Offense	
	1st Offense	\$1,000
	2nd Offense	\$1,000, plus \$500 for each prior misdemeanor conviction \$1,000 plus \$1,000 for each prior felony conviction not to exceed \$5,000
Class:	Family Violence or Threat of Violence	
	1st Offense	\$1,500
	2nd Offense	Plus \$2,000 for each prior conviction for a violent offense or threat of violence
Class:	DWI	
	First Offense	\$500
	Subsequent Offense	\$2,500 plus \$1,000 for each prior conviction not to exceed \$5,000
Class:	Any offense committed while on bond, community supervision, intervention, or parole.	\$5,000
	Any motion to adjudicate or revoke community supervision.	\$5,000

The initial bail amount shall be determined by application of the bail schedule.

In any case where the district attorney desires a bond higher than that on the bail schedule, the district attorney shall make a request to a judge of the county criminal court at law or a criminal law hearing officer. The order, when signed by the judge or hearing officer shall be provided to the district clerk along with the complaint and information for filing.

The district clerk shall apply the amount of bond from the bail schedule except in cases where the district attorney has provided the clerk with an order setting bail signed by a judge a county criminal court at law or a criminal law hearing officer, in which case the clerk will apply the amount of bail provided for in the order setting bail.

If the clerk does not receive an order setting bail or if the amount of bail exceeds the amount provided for in the bail schedule, the clerk shall make an entry in the bail field as provided by Rule 2D, and bail will then be set by a judicial officer.

Appendix D

HARRIS COUNTY APPOINTED ATTORNEY SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

As part of its monitoring review of Harris County's indigent defense system, in late 2015 the Texas Indigent Defense Commission (TIDC) conducted an online survey of attorneys who represent indigent defendants in Harris County. The survey was distributed to the Harris County indigent defense appointment lists and the public defender's office, and received a total of 176 responses.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 33-question survey, designed by TIDC staff and administered through SurveyMonkey, contained a mix of multiple choice, matrix, "check the box," and open-ended questions. The questions covered a wide range of appointment, representation, and indigent client services issues in Harris County. The survey did not require that all questions be answered, and survey data show that respondents did skip questions. In the interest of transparency, the survey analysis is attached in full to this summary.¹

SUMMARY

Although the survey's open-ended questions prevent absolute uniformity in answers, several conclusions can be taken from the survey.

- 1) **While a majority of attorney-respondents believe the appointment distribution process is fair, a sizeable minority feel otherwise.** Approximately 37% of the 172 respondents that answered the question "Do you believe appointments are distributed in a fair manner?" answered "No." When asked to explain why they believed distribution was not fair, respondents commonly pointed to judicial favoritism of certain attorneys, judicial disregard of the wheel, and court preference to move dockets quickly. Consider the following comments:
 - "Most courts use the same few attorneys the majority of the time."
 - "Courts in general are more about moving cases than about justice for individuals, therefore they seek to appoint lawyers that will move cases at all cost, usually to the detriment of the client!"
 - "[T]he fact that the Judges are prior [H]arris [C]ounty prosecutors appointing their co[-]workers is obvious to all attorneys in [the] court room[.]"
- 2) **Many attorneys expressed concern that the term assignment system produces poor outcomes for clients. Nevertheless, a large majority of**

¹ For the Summary section, TIDC staff edited respondent answers for clarity and readability. In the text boxes following each individual question in the Survey Analysis Data section, however, staff modified only the format and paragraph settings of the responses. Respondent spelling and grammatical errors remain intact.

respondents believe indigent clients receive quality representation through the system. Of the 162 attorneys who answered “Do you feel that clients receive quality representation through the term assignment system?” approximately 80% answered “Yes.” But throughout the survey, respondents connected heavy caseloads to poor quality of representation and warned of pressure to plea clients to meet caseload numbers. Consider the following comments:

- “Attorneys are generally selected for their efficiency with moving the court's docket. This rarely translates to quality representation.”
- “[Appointed attorneys] are heavily pressured to plead a volume of cases. They do not have time to perform adequate investigation.”
- “Although many appointed lawyers do provide quality representation by virtue of the fact that they are good lawyers, the appointment system in general is so corrupt that the majority of cases cannot receive individual attention due to overworked, unmotivated, and underpaid counsel.”

3) **The logistics of getting to and meeting with a court-appointed client pose an increasing challenge to appointed counsel.** Throughout the survey, respondents who addressed problems faced by counsel in visiting jailed clients commonly highlighted client access and parking issues. Consider the following comments:

- “When they reduced our rates, parking was about \$2.50 per day[.] [N]ow those same lots are charging \$10-\$12 per day...yet we are still getting the same rates.”
- “Wish it was easier to get into the jail, especially if we have a court access badge, after passing criminal background check. Also, wish easier to get a computer into [the] jail to effectively review a case with client, without having to get a court order to do so.”
- “I would like to see the HCSO streamline our visits so they are less time consuming. I have waited for a client for over 45 minutes only to have to leave due to other appointments without ever seeing the client. [. . .] Driving to the jail, paying for parking, and then spending an hour with your client can be financially challenging.”

4) **When respondents seek personal recognizance bonds for jailed clients with mental illness, they have encountered resistance from the judiciary.** Court concern over continuity of care and potential threats to public safety (with political repercussions) were frequently cited by the 73 respondents who elaborated on why they thought personal recognizance bonds were or were not being granted to mentally ill clients. Consider the following comments:

- “I think that Judges generally feel that they are more likely to get evaluated and helped if they remain in the system. A compelling case would have to be made that the client's family will seek help and ensure client would make court dates and get help.”
- “It's rare, but the court has given them on some cases. I think the judge is afraid a defendant will commit a new offense while on bond.”

- “I don't think the judiciary views mental illness as a reason for PR bonds. I think most judges feel such illnesses are a good reason to keep defendants in jail where, the judges believe, the defendant will have better access to treatment.”

5) **Common respondent feedback regarding the Harris County appointment system included the need to address low attorney and investigator fees, move to an independent selection system, and reduce caseload counts.** Respondents emphasized the need for increased appointment fees, both for counsel and investigators. A handful of respondents suggested the fee structure was the reason why they were considering withdrawing from appointment lists. Moreover, many expressed concern over the connection between the current appointment system, case outcomes, and attorney fees. Many respondents noted that the current system puts clients at risk. Consider the following comments:

- “The day rate pay is not enough for the amount of time and effort that you put forth to represent these clients. Often times you end up spending a lot of out of court hours explaining [. . .] the situation that your client is in to concerned family members of the defendant. Many judges do not pay for out of court hours. This leaves an attorney with only \$50 per reset after the initial day rate of \$250, which you can have up to 5 clients which you represent in that day.”
- “I am displeased with our fee arrangements. [. . .] I am perplexed why we are not paid for two law violations that happen to be out of the same transaction. That may mean that I do less ‘out of court hours’ but when preparing for two separate defenses, which is often the case, it seems only fair to pay us for our time, skill level and work. I am not impressed with so many of my colleges [sic] who rarely try cases, and with whom take hundreds of court appointed cases, most frighteningly, felony cases. I do not think it is possible to be an effective voice for our client's [sic] when you are spread so thin.”
- “I believe the rate for investigators should be increased because there are so few investigators will [sic] to work for court-appointed rates.”
- “The system cannot begin to have even the appearance of propriety until you remove the ability to appoint counsel from the judges or judges' staff, and move to an independent appointed counsel system.”
- “Sometimes, innocent people go to prison. Puts a knot in my chest.”

SURVEY ANALYSIS DATA

1. About how many retained criminal cases do you handle in a year?				
Answer Options	0-5	6-25	26-50	More than 50
Misdemeanor	76	43	24	20
Felony	72	54	15	15
<i>answered question</i>				171
<i>skipped question</i>				5

2. About how many appointed criminal cases do you receive in a year?				
Answer Options	0-25	26-100	101-200	More than 200
Misdemeanor	74	26	18	22
Felony	59	43	42	12
<i>answered question</i>				172
<i>skipped question</i>				4

3. For appointed counsel cases, in what capacities do you provide representation? Select all that apply.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Public Defender	17.4%	30
Appointment to an individual case	66.9%	115
Term Assignment	63.4%	109
Other (please specify)	4.7%	8
<i>answered question</i>		172
<i>skipped question</i>		4
Other (please specify)		
Appeal only		
I am not taking cases at this time. I am on a sabbatical.		
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Court		
appeal		
Contract term assignment		
Drug Court counsel		
None... I've never been contacted or called		
The appointment system in Harris County is terrible. All the same lawyers get the court appointments in all the courts. I wasted my time by applying and taking the exam over a year ago and I still am waiting for my first appointment.		

4. Do you offer bonding services in addition to your practice?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	4.6%	8
No	95.4%	165
<i>answered question</i>		173
<i>skipped question</i>		3

5. Have you had any difficulties receiving admission to the panel for either individual or term assignments?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.0%	12
No	73.8%	127
Not Applicable	19.2%	33
<i>answered question</i>		172
<i>skipped question</i>		4

6. Please explain any difficulties you had receiving admission to the panel.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	10
<i>answered question</i>	10
<i>skipped question</i>	166
Response Text	
I never get appointments consistently on "the wheel". It is always hand-picked by the judge.	
Harris County does not appoint me because I have sued them in the past.	
Not sure of this question. I sign up for every day, am qualified for all felonies from capital murder lead counsel on down, yet in the last 16 weeks I have received all of 4 cases and one attorney of the day. I have gone 8 weeks and now six weeks without and appointment in that time period. Meanwhile, the same favorites and cronies receive up to several hundred appointments a year.	
Not listed for 2nd or 1st degree felonies, although qualified.	
Passing the test; only called for misd appts for 2 (3 month) terms	
No calls misdemeanors.	
I did not know enough judges to get appointed to the felony panel in Harris County.	
Have never been contacted	
The judges held up my application because they wanted to question me about the circumstances of my departure from an employer	
My difficulties are that all of the appointments go to the same people.	

7. Do you believe appointments are distributed in a fair manner?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	62.8%	108
No	37.2%	64
<i>answered question</i>		172
<i>skipped question</i>		4

8. Please explain why you do not believe appointments are distributed in a fair manner.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	61
<i>answered question</i>	61
<i>skipped question</i>	115
Response Text	

courts can pick individual attorneys
There are certain courts that never call certain people.
The wheels are not used in a systemic and equitable manner. Certain people are on lists that they should not be (ie - attorneys on appellate lists who do not do appeals or use ghost writers)
Judges select individual attorneys who are required to move the maximum amount of cases which does not best serve the clients. In addition, judges give favor to former prosecutors with very little if any defense experience who do little more than plea out every case because they have never been trained to do defense work.
harris county judges play favorites game.
I believe Judges want specific attorneys to be in their courts and I don't have a problem with that.
Too many courts where never been called or appointed
Because judges control who gets the appointments
I think that some judges appoint their friends only
Generally they are but some courts recycle a small amount of lawyers or purposely exclude certain lawyers. This might be merit based so I'm not sure that it's necessarily unfair.
Anecdotally, it seems that appeals are not evenly distributed. Hard to know if this actually reflects reality.
The "wheel" (random selection) is simply ignored by many Courts.
All of the courts are not using the wheel
For appointment of cases for individuals on bond, most judges take a defendant's word as to their financial resources without regard to proof. The amount of appointed cases we are receiving is absolutely absurd. We need a system to ferret out the persons who would truly qualify for court appointed counsel and not just because judges would like to reduce their docket and appoint counsel because they are tired of resetting individuals that refuse to hire an attorney.
Most of the trial courts have abandoned the wheel as a selection tool, accept as a screening device. if you are on the wheel and they like you, they will just call you instead of going to the wheel.
at the whim of judge/coordinator
Judges appoint the same campaign contributors time after time
I only question the distribution because I'm not aware of what the actual policy is in terms of how the appointments actually are distributed
I said they were.
I can see how many cases other people are getting.
My own experience. I have been signed up for every day of the year. I am qualified for every class of felony up to capital murder and on the Spanish speaking list. Yet I have had only 50 cases in the last year. During that year I have twice gone as long as 2 months without a single appointment. As I write it has been 6 weeks since my last appointment. By contrast there are a few favored attorneys who literally receive 200, 300, even 400 appointments a year. I watch the district clerk's list and see these same attorneys receive multiple appointments per week while I am all but shut out for weeks even months at a time.
Some attorneys receive more appointments than other
News articles and informed blogs regarding inequities, and individual court policies that, due to the extreme level of trial experience required, effectively limit appointments to former prosecutors.
grossly unqualified people are deemed "qualified" while actually qualified people are not so deemed.
Many courts do distribute appointments fairly but there are a number of courts that do not. I believe the courts that do not distribute cases fairly have a handful of lawyers they like to use and assign them to cases as long as they are "on the wheel" on the date of appointment.
As a Spanish speaking attorney, I seem to get passed over when new term assignments are being handed out.
I was on the misdemeanor list for more than a year before receiving one appointment.
This is not a belief. It is factually based that certain attorneys receive a disproportionate amount of cases based on many factors, such as relationships with judges or court staff, judicial campaign contributions, reputation as someone who can "move" cases quickly, etc.
The power to appoint lies with elected judges, not a non-partisan organization. Many judges operate small fiefdoms
Most courts use the same few attorneys the majority of the time.

It appears that same lawyers are always appointed in particular courts and the fact that the Judges are prior harris county prosecutors appointing their prior co workers is obvious to all attorneys in court room. I've been on the list for appointments for appeals for a few years and I have only received one appointment on such cases.
Judges have a lot of discretion to choose their favorite attorneys to work their courts.
I believe Judges want specific attorneys to be in their courts and I don't have a problem with that.
some misdemeanor courts use their own attorneys & not the wheel system
Some lawyers are appointed regularly in some courts and others rarely. The courts have a way to manipulate the system to get a particular lawyer then want to work with, I believe.
It depends on the county, but it can be improved
I've never been contacted and no reason exists
I think many incompetent attorneys are on the appointment list and are given cases despite being ineffective.
Courts in general are more about moving cases than about justice for individuals, therefore they seek to appoint lawyers that will move cases at all cost, usually to the detriment of the client!
some judges only use certain lawyers and exclude others
It is incomprehensible how some court appointed lawyer handled hundreds and hundreds of cases each year. There is no possible way that they could be effective and it is a shame that this practice is tolerated.
"The wheel" is not used uniformly
Same reason as previously stated. All of the same attorneys get the benefit of receiving court appointments. The system is broke and crooked. I find it hard to believe that the same group of lawyers are lucky enough to get picked for appointments every single day. I have received zero appointments in the year that I have been on the list. And I'm sure nobody is going to do anything at all about it.
I'm somewhat skeptical that the appointments are distributed in a random or systematic fashion based on the disparity in cases received by one attorney compared to another.
I believe under the wheel system the judges still appoint their friends most of the time. I don't know if the judge doesn't use the wheel or it is manipulated but it does not make sense to me how the same attorneys are the ones appointed in the same court all the time.
Judges have sole discretion on who to appoint
Lawyers who routinely engage in unprofessional behavior continue to receive many appointments and many appointed lawyers are so overloaded with cases that they cannot possibly provide effective assistance.
Pay for play. Good ole boy system.
Privileges extended to personal friends and contributors
The same people are repeatedly appointed in certain courts although the courts are theoretically utilizing a random appointment system.
due to the volume of cases some lawyers (not that go either) have and those good one have a lot less.
favortism
Some judges refuse to use the public defender's office
I still believe that there are "favorites" in each court that get a larger number of cases.
Judges can bypass systems in place and appoint whomever they wish to
the appointments are controlled by the judges. They should be independent. Appointments should not be based on political contributions or on making the judge happy.
A few judges do not use the wheel. I believe appointments that are not handled via the wheel are not distributed fairly.
I work in the Juvenile courts and the Judges do not follow the wheel for appointing attorneys all the time
Judges have the option of selecting whom to appoint. If a judge is upset with you, they can decide not to appoint you to any cases out of their court.
The same attorneys seem to work in the felony courts of Harris County despite the Fair Defense Act "wheel" system. I believe the court coordinators may manipulate the wheel to choose the attorneys they want.
Judges often do not follow the Plan or the Fair Defense Act.

9. Do you feel that clients receive quality representation through the term assignment system (e.g., daily/weekly/month terms/yearly)?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	80.9%	131
No	19.1%	31
<i>answered question</i>		162
<i>skipped question</i>		14

10. Please explain why you do not think clients receive quality representation through the term assignment system and to which type of term assignment you refer.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	32
<i>answered question</i>	32
<i>skipped question</i>	144
Response Text	
I have never worked a term assignment	
The contract attorney system some courts employ is unfair.	
Term assignments are too much work for an individual lawyer over time. It wears down ever the best and well intentioned lawyers. In addition, it tends to create an environment where conformity with the system is required. I mean that the lawyer is left to stop pushing back against the system because they are worn down and instead utilize the path of least resistance. That path tends to start to align itself with the judge and prosecutor who move cases with negotiated pleas with little determination of guilt or innocence and no investigation.	
because they play favorites and they should not have the power to appoint, but should be done by an administrator.	
I do not know the answer since I don't have term assignments and don't know the outcomes for others that are represented by them.	
Sometimes they do, it depends on who is appointed to represent them.	
The same reasons the gave rise to the Fair Defense Act only to a lesser degree are applicable to the term assignment system.	
They are heavily pressured to plead a volume of cases. They do not have time to perform adequate investigation.	
I think term assignments limit the amount of time counsel can work on each client's case	
not applicable	
I said they do.	
B/c they call me asking to represent them on retainer, because their attorney won't call back or let them know what's going on	
It would be unnatural to think that a term lawyer is not influenced in some manner by the judge or ADA when their livelihood depends on the job in the courtroom. The sooner the pleas are done, the sooner the term lawyer gets to leave. There does not seem to be much personal attention when they have sometimes double digit indigents in one morning.	
Relatively short term assignments are okay, long term (monthly and yearly) necessarily overload an individual attorney to the point that ineffective assistance becomes difficult to avoid.	
Really I do not know but that answer was not available	
I do not know anything about term assignments. I work capital murder cases and have no idea how the rest of it is managed.	
Attorneys are generally selected for their efficiency with moving the court's docket. This rarely translates to quality representation.	
Numbers. An attorney simply cannot provide quality representation in those numbers.	

Some clients receive quality representation, but many do not because poor lawyers are permitted to receive appointments
Lawyers become lazy and do not offer innovated approaches to their representation of indigent clients, they just do what the court /judge likes or is used to!
I think that those lawyers who handle a high volume of cases do not have the time to be effective, to communicate with their clients, to investigate the State's allegations and act nearly as a plea- mill.
Because all the same lawyers receive appointments by kissing up to the judge or court staff and they receive appointments no matter what their performance as a lawyer is like. Most of those people have probably never even tried a case to a jury, unless it was when they were a prosecutor, which is completely different than trying a case as a defense attorney. If they were good lawyers then they would get retained by people instead of being forced upon some poor individual stuck in jail. Half the time all they do is yell at their clients and tell them they need to take the offer being given cause it's not going to get any better.
Too many cases, too many lawyers that are beholden to the court before their clients
I think it depends on the court. Some of the term attorneys are very good but others are just met them and plea them. One particular court comes to mind where the contract attorneys are rude to the clients and treat very badly.
Although many appointed lawyers do provide quality representation by virtue of the fact that they are good lawyers, the appointment system in general is so corrupt that the majority of cases cannot receive individual attention due to overworked, unmotivated, and underpaid counsel
Judges want their dockets moved, not cases tried.
I don't have first-hand knowledge. But the choices were limited to Yes or No and if I'm forced to guess, my guess is no.
Attorneys that do not care about the clients.
It depends on the court--some judges will remove term assignment employees if cases are set for trial, and this is unfair to a defendant
lawyers should be assigned individual cases so that they may investigate those cases and provide sufficient representation. Also term assignments give rise to a lot of conflicts when co-defendants are in the same court. Lawyers should not represent co-defendants.
Attorneys on term assignment can have too many cases and too much pressure to adequately investigate and prepare cases, and advise clients.
In all term assignments, expediency requires the lawyers only do limited work and expend limited resources per case.

11. On average, how often do you visit the jail each month?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
0-1 times	20.4%	33
2-4 times	54.3%	88
5 times or greater	25.3%	41
<i>answered question</i>		162
<i>skipped question</i>		14

12. Do you typically visit court-appointed clients in jail?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	77.2%	122
No	22.8%	36
<i>answered question</i>		158
<i>skipped question</i>		18

13. Have you had any of the following issues visiting jailed clients?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Parking	52.9%	55
Client Access	55.8%	58
Locating Client Facility	6.7%	7
Secure Communication	32.7%	34
Other	25.0%	26
Please explain.		61
answered question		104
skipped question		72
Please explain.		
I have not had any of those problems in visiting clients in jail. It can be a tedious situation, but I have always gotten access.		
The jailers are too slow and some are very rude. Most of the parking meters are bagged near the jail. Now the parking area near Baker St. is gone for the construction of the new processing facility.		
It is very difficult to 1. get into the jail and 2. to communicate privately with your client. Both parties are yelling at each other thru a dirty glass. It is not a good environment to establish a trusting relationship. In addition, it is impossible to maintain privacy.		
Impossible to talk via secure collect phone calls and they are recorded. Not private.		
Being able to show clients videos and digital evidence has been a problem.		
Length of wait for prisoner to be pulled for visit		
Waits to see clients are unreasonably long.		
No		
Bringing the laptop is often problematical.		
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Court in Harris County		
No notaries or witnesses provided at the jail to obtain voluntary relinquishments.		
Promptly bringing the clients to visit me in the attorney booth. I've waited up to an hour for a client to be brought out.		
Spend a lot of time waiting on clients to be brought to a visitation room. Also the new phones they have installed do not always work, and I have to talk loudly through the plexi glass. If anyone else is in a visitation room I can hear everything they say to their client as they can hear my conversation as well.		
bringing my laptop in is a b****.		
At the 1307 Baker Street facility, there have been no attorney rooms available, and the phones have been out of order.		
The Harris County Sheriffs on the "wings" are callous, unprofessional, consumed by personal affairs and thereby distracted, and treat lawyers with scant more civility than their charges (the inmates). The delays are ATROCIOUS.		
Inefficient wait times		
Long waits		
Privacy and passing documents		
Long wait		
Excessive waiting time!		
Have to wait a long time for them to be brought to the visitation room		
None.		
Wait times and no place in or out of court to show video		

Regarding secure communication, I've been able to overhear the conversations between attorneys and their clients in adjoining attorney visitation rooms, and I assume others have been able to hear me and mine. "Other" is closely related; due to bad acoustics, background noise, and the attorney conference room set-up, I often have trouble understanding my clients, and they occasionally have trouble hearing me, making it necessary to yell to be understood; also, the physical setup makes it difficult to exchange, examine and mark up documents (exhibits, sketches, maps, etc.) in conference with a client.
I make it a practice to see ALL clients in the jail. I often spend more time waiting for the client to be produced then the actual visit.
Takes so long to get client
Long waits.
Depending on the jail, there can be a lengthy delay in bringing out the client.
Entry to the jail is very time consuming Due to security concerns
Parking cost money. Sheriff can't get clients to attorney booth in a timely manner. I often wait 45 minutes or more for client to be brought to attorney booth.
It was not a problem before, but parking close to the jails is a problem now. I will only speak to clients in person. I do not trust the telephone system being utilized at the jail - I do not want to risk having confidential communication breached.
It's no one's fault but I hate getting stuck on the floor waiting for a lock down to end or for a booth to open. Visiting through glass is always hard.
Sometimes you wait a long time to visit your client.
I am currently confined to a wheelchair or access is often times difficult though not impossible
There are sometimes delays in bringing clients to the attorney booths and occasionally they are unable to bring them at all due to one reason or another.
Long time waiting for client.
Wait times can be lengthy.
The wait time is way too long.
Average wait time for a client is 10-15 minutes, and I make a point to visit clients during non-visiting hours for the general public.
The wait time when visiting clients averages 10-15 minutes, which is ridiculous since I make a point to visit my clients during non-visiting hours for the general public. I also have issues bringing in my cell phone or iPad, which I use for calendaring purposes and to reference emails, even though the new sheriff's policy allows defense attorneys to now bring these devices into the jail.
long wait
Ability to how video evidence in private manner
All of these.
I have heard voices and radio broadcasts coming from the wall of supposedly a secured Attorney/client visitation designation.
The jail staff on the housing floors are often very slow to come to the window to get the visitation slip and very slow to bring inmates to the visitation room. This translates to the County paying unnecessary out-of-court hours.
Sometimes I wait a very long time because I'm told the shift is changing.
I am reluctant to share privileged information with clients, especially at 1307 San Jacinto where we are required to converse in an open room, that is designed for family visitations, over a telephone. It is also frustrating trying to visit with clients at the other jails where there are long waits to have the client brought over and it is often difficult to have to scream between the glass barrier in the attorney booths.
The jail staff is lazy and they love to take advantage of the microscopic amount of power they have been forcing you to wait a half hour or more to see your client.
Unconscionable delays
Clients are not always brought to me when I go to the jail.
The jail often takes forever to bring out clients
Parking is a big issue in Harris County because of the limited number of spaces in close proximity to the jail but also the cost is high.

It frequently takes up to an hour before a client is brought out for a meeting. Sometimes much longer. Occasionally there are no attorney booths available.
n/a
takes unreasonable amount of time to get the inmates
Waiting in excess of 45 minutes for one client to be brought out at the 1200 Baker jail is common.
None
Length of waiting time for Clients to be brought to interview room.
Long waits at 1200 Baker. Waiting for a Client for 30-45 minutes is ridiculous and a waste of resources.
Inconsistent application of policies on what can be brought in.

14. Where do you typically first meet with a court-appointed client who has posted bond?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Your office	24.7%	38
The courtroom	67.5%	104
Other	7.8%	12
<i>answered question</i>		154
<i>skipped question</i>		22

15. If you first meet court-appointed clients somewhere other than your office or the courtroom, please explain.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	14
<i>answered question</i>	
14	
<i>skipped question</i>	
162	
Response Text	
Conference room at courthouse.	
CORT HOUSE, EITHER THE CAFETERIA OR THE SEVENTH FLOOR IN ATTY ROOM	
I usually meet with the client either at a neutral location or at the courthouse away from the courtroom. I prefer to explain a few things before court.	
not applicable	
If they make bond they usually hire their own lawyers.	
Juvenile detention	
At a location that is most practical for both client and me.	
I meet with them on the seventh floor of the courthouse in one of the offices.	
I only take appointments in appeals; the clients are generally jailed.	
My court appointed client's do not have a bond generally speaking so I first meet them in the holdover and then jail.	
In one of the private meeting rooms in the courtroom area	
In court	
I've never received any appointments	
My clients are juveniles, the do not have bonds.	

16. Please describe any differences between how you handle your retained and appointed cases.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	119
<i>answered question</i>	119
<i>skipped question</i>	57
Response Text	
None.	
None	
none	
There is none.	
no difference	
My appointed cases tend to involves clients who are jailed. The only difference involves where we meet and how we communicate.	
They are handled completely differently. The main difference is that bond cases give you time to work with the D, family, prosecutor and any witnesses to do a thorough investigation. Jail cases are always on a clock where the D just wants to get out of custody at any cost.	
None	
no difference	
none	
None.	
None. Have more resouces in ct appointed cases	
none	
I will go to the jail more often upon request if it's a retained client	
No difference	
Not a whole lot.	
No difference. Stupid question	
None	
none	
No difference	
I may not see my appointed clients as often; however, I try my hardest to visit and update my appointed clients as much as possible.	
None!	
None	
Most defendants in appointed cases are in custody. While I meet with them at the jails regularly, it is much more challenging to prepare their cases. Generally, I try to minimize the differences between appointed and retained cases.	
No differences.	
No difference	
All get 100% effort	
None.	
None	
none	
I normally have retained clients do more leg work than appointed ones. They are generally more capable of same and have the means to assist in their own defense to a larger degree than appointed cases. Conversely, I will normally secure a court appointed investigator for appointed cases at an earlier juncture than for retained cases., for the same reasons.	
None	
Meetings with client on appointed case is in jail	

I would require strict proof as to indigence for appointed cases that are on bond. I would also make it a strict requirement that if a person is on bond and they are appointed a lawyer, they must pay back the county for the appointment of counsel. Most defendants know that if they request a court appointed lawyer, they will receive it. They only way to prevent someone from re-offending is to hit them where it hurts, in the pocketbook.
Mome
None
None
None
appointed clients on bond less likely to phone, keep in contact.
handle the same way
None
Retained clients call and come to office for meetings more. More involved in their cases.
None
Other than the fact that I first meet them in court, none.
no substantive difference
None
None. Absolutely none.
No difference
no difference
None
No difference except that appointed cases are usually assigned in the court at the appearance so there is no opportunity to meet the client before court
None, excepting that appointed clients are more likely to be jailed, making meeting with them and information exchange more problematic.
None. Appointed clients are much more difficult to work with because they believe all appointed lawyers are not as good as retained lawyers or that they are working with the State to convict them. They tend to be more disrespectful and hostile and distrustful of appointed lawyers. For these reasons I work very hard to obtain the best outcome for my appointed clients as I do for my retained clients.
No difference
Absolutely none.
no difference
Try not to have any differences
None
None
After 18 years of private practice, I am no longer accepting retained cases. I have devoted the last 3 years to the exclusive representation of my indigent clients. The difference I see is there was a lot more time to communicate with my retained clients beofore setting foot in court. Now, I meet them for the first time n court.
None
They are handled the same.
None
None
Investigation funds are limited.
Absolutely no difference.
appointed cases are typically in jail and cannot bond out.
Securing payment
I take great pride in treating them exactly the same perhaps more family contact with those in jail
None
None
None.
N/A

I am often able to dispose of the appointed cases more quickly since payment plans are never an issue.
Retained typically have no record or less of a record and are more likely to be eligible for probation.
no differently
None
The only difference is how I receive the client which dictates how I first meet with them.
Don't currently handle retained cases. For 9 years, I handled both court appointed and primarily retained cases. I can't think of a tangible difference in the representation.
I have no retained clients.
For retained clients, I go to their court before court-appointed clients.
For retained clients, I make my appearance to their court room first, and then I take care of my court appointed clients. This is the main difference in the way I handle those cases.
N/A
none
None
None. However appointed cases usually bond out so they are more willing to fight the case versus appointed cases that are typically still in jail, unable to bond out, so they just want time to served to go home. Also, many of the appointed cases have priors so the court will not grant PR bonds so they my clients are less inclined to fight and just want to go home.
no difference
None.
n/a
I handle them the same
None
None whatsoever, other than financial arrangements.
Haven't had any appointed, so n/a
not applicable
there are none accept clearly access to client is much easier.
Only difference is that if the client is in jail and not out on bond is that if we have to meet before a court setting, I visit the client at the jail, this is so always before trial when preparing for trial. My retained cases or appointed clients who are on bond meet with me at my office.
no difference
More frequent communication via telephone and in person with retained clients. I write my court appointed clients and visit them as needed.
There is not a difference.
Never received any appointments
None except making sure the retained pays
None
There is no difference, other than I have phone access to bonded clients that I do not have with appointed defendants.
Retained clients call more and come to office to meet more
None
n/a
methods of communicating with clients
n/a
I don't have retained cases.
No difference.
n\
Not applicable at this time. I have no retained cases.
I see jailed clients more often. I usually meet with bond clients on court dates only.
All appointed work

All of my cases are appointed. When i was in private practice, i would often have the opportunity to meet with a client prior to going to court. I often receive court appointments now only a short time before the court date. I even get appointed to clients on the day they have court. Makes meeting clients prior to court impossible.
Not applicable.
None
Not applicable. I have no retained clients.
N/A

17. How do you advise clients of possible collateral consequences with regard to immigration (Padilla issues)?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Seek Opinion from Outside Counsel	77.2%	112
Provide Standard Admonishment Form	57.9%	84
Advise as a Result of Personal Legal Research	53.1%	77
Other	11.7%	17
Other (please specify)		28
	<i>answered question</i>	145
	<i>skipped question</i>	31
Other (please specify)		
not applicable		
In felony cases I tell the client that if convicted he or she will be deported		
I always refer to an immigration attorney for consultation or consult myself with a colleague who specializes in immigration.		
All of these.		
Always tell them to seek the advise of immigration atty. I know the offenses which trigger deportation but always advise them to talk to atty that specialize in immigration		
If not a citizen, I tell them to expect deportation and an inability to return because immigration laws can change at any time.		
A combination of the above depending on the charge and the defendant's status.		
I advise them to also seek counsel from an immigration attorney		
I don't take cases cases with immigration implications.		
I tell them what the Supreme Court said to say		
Do additional research.		
p.d.'s office		
Advise generally as to the law, then, if issue, advise to see immigration expert.		
Not Applicable		
I also advise clients to seek the advice of an immigration specialist.		
Depends on the type of case and their status		
In addition, I will often either seek an opinion from an immigration expert or give referrals to the client.		
I make a point to research the issue the client has questions about and consult immigration lawyers when possible for guidance.		
I also tell them that any criminal conviction could have negative consequences, unless they are citizens. The best they can hope for is that a conviction will have no impact, but depending on the crime it will some impact on their immigration status so it is very important that they consider fighting the case.		
All of these.		

depending on crime and time here legally.
Have them seek outside counsel after I tell them certain pleas will end in their deportation or denial of entry back into the US. I have on occasion sought the advice of outside counsel when I was unsure of the likelihood of deportation
Depends on the case.
I will at times seek the opinion of an immigration attorney on certain issues that I am not comfortable with.
tell client I am not immigration lawyer
I send many clients a list of Unseen Consequences relevant to their charge, found in the TCDLA book, "Texas Punishment".
Experts in the PDO
Not applicable to appellate practice.

18. In your opinion, what obstacles do defendants face in successfully completing a term of probation in misdemeanor cases?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Length of Term	24.4%	30
Fees	56.1%	69
Failed Drug/Alcohol Test	69.9%	86
Missed Meeting with Probation	55.3%	68
Other	33.3%	41
Other (please specify)		57
	<i>answered question</i>	123
	<i>skipped question</i>	53
Other (please specify)		
not applicable		
Having to comply with conditions that have nothing to do with the underlying offense and high fees.		
They are not well-equipped to handle probation and are given very little guidance to be successful. Many of the conditions including the length, fees and location are extremely difficult for indigent defendants without adequate support systems in place.		
Most have transportation issues		
I don't do misdemeanors		
Do not do enough cases to form an opinion		
New case		
All of the above/none of the above. Economics is the biggest obstacle		
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas		
Too many requirements. And it's indigent has to work but they can't work if they're doing every part of their probation.		
too many additional considerations that interfere with 40 hour work		
Overbearing and expensive conditions. In some instances harder than Felony probation so insofar as downright abusive bond conditions and the like. A cottage industry.		
New offenses		
most of my motions to revoke are due to defendant's picking up new law violations		
intolerant judges and lack of drug rehab programs		
transportation		
transportation to probation related requirements		
Probation officers have too many cases		
failed to attend school (juveniles)		

New cases.
lack of motivation
I don't know.
I do not handle appointed misd. cases.
lack of understanding of conditions
Not Applicable
There are way too many reasons why clients do not successfully complete probation. Including they do not make it the most important thing in their life and make bad choices in the process
Transportation to prob officer
Generally speaking these are young folks that have a hard time with structure. POs need to be a little more tolerant. Who really cares what a misdemeanor probationer does or doesn't do?
All of the above.
Additional referral/charges
driving to and from
transportation, interfering with job hours
So many meetings for probation, classes, community service, random drug tests that it interferes with their job. Also, some have unreliable transportation.
Jail time as a condition causes loss of jobs.
The costs for indigent defendants are overwhelming for probation, and it is difficult for them to be successful when everything requires payment of money from completion of classes to taking a drug test.
Not all judges equally committed to keeping a person on probation
transportation issues
To many requirements for low level offenses, I sometimes feel that probation is designed to make them fail and prosecutors offer probation when they know the case is weak.
Who they are assigned to as a probation officer also greatly affects their ability to successfully complete probation
Transportation and conflicts with work schedules
All of the above.
community service
pick up a new case
I think many clients need mental health assessments and treatment.
System is designed to extract fees and make them fail
Inability to get community service hours completed because the location does not have enough work for the probationer
Transportation, license often suspended
transportation issues.
Probation is rarely chosen, preferring time served
I don't have misdemeanor cases.
Don't handle misd. cases
just set up to fail people; really not in business of helping people with problems and issues around poverty
I don't know. I do not handle misdemeanor cases.
Not applicable to me
Transportation can often be an issue. Clients often do not have the funds for food much less transportation costs.
For indigent clients, transportation is a common problem.
New offense

19. In your opinion, what obstacles do defendants face in successfully completing a term of probation in felony cases?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Length of Term	55.1%	75
Fees	61.0%	83
Failed Drug/Alcohol Test	77.9%	106
Missed Meeting with Probation	70.6%	96
Other	27.9%	38
Other (please specify)		56
	<i>answered question</i>	136
	<i>skipped question</i>	40
Other (please specify)		
Generally, probations are too onerous. Many probationers have trouble with transportation, missing work, etc. . . Also, probation officers are often difficult to get a hold of for a probationer to reach if there is a problem.		
New law violation		
Clients are often faced with the choice between work and an appointment. I am often told that the officers will tell the client that they will be arrested the next time they show. At that point, the client gives up and doesn't show for further appointments.		
Same as above. Modifications always include extending period of probation which leaves little incentive to complete program successfully.		
Transportation and inability to find work		
employment opportunites are very limited for probationers. no one seems to understand that simple fact.		
New case		
Same answer as question 15		
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas		
transportation bad attitude lazy		
An indigent needs to work. It is almost impossible to work full-time if you want to successfully complete all the terms of probation.		
same as above		
community service		
Employability (lack thereof) for many of them		
New offenses		
Same as above, also lack of mental health treatment		
transportation and employment		
Probation officers have too many cases		
failed to attend school (juveniles)		
New cases.		
lack of motivation		
They face trying to find a job and place to live.		
Defendants face many obstacles, not the least of which are their own poor judgment and decision-making skills. However, my experience is that most probation officers are not interested in helping defendants succeed and are quick to recommend revocation. Defendants often do not have reliable transportation or any transportation all, they have difficulty finding employment due to their criminal histories, classes required during probation often conflict with defendants' work schedules and they often have to make a decision between keeping their jobs or going to a class or meeting. Drug testing is and has been questionable in Harris County and has caused many defendants to get revoked. Probation is not designed for defendants to succeed.		

I would like to see a probation system that does not overload the client with duties. This, added on to the expectation that they get jobs and take care of their families makes it much more difficult for a successful completion. Many of the programs added on are not worth the tax dollars that it costs. For example, anti-theft (or equivalent) classes. Don't hit your wife classes. These types of classes along with community service set the client up to fail.
lack of understanding of conditions
Not Applicable
See number 14
These are the ones that need more help. They are the ones we have a chance to save. Instead they wind up with a footprint of the government on their back side. In the old days jail therapy was used to get their attention: 30 days the first time; 45 or 60 days the 2d time. Usually we didn't get serious about prison until the 3d or 4th time. I wish we would return to that. It's cumbersome but I think it serves society better.
All of the above.
Trouble completing lock down programs.
So many meetings for probation, classes, community service, random drug tests that it interferes with their job. Also, some have unreliable transportation.
Same as above.
Not all judges equally committed to keeping a person on probation
transportation issues
new law violations
Depending on the felony, I think some of the requirements are to stringent and overall they are designed for clients to fail.
Who they are assigned to as a probation officer also greatly affects their ability to successfully complete probation
Transportation and conflicts with work schedules
All of the above.
lack of empathy in the probation dept
pick up a new case
Same as above regarding so many defendant's with little resources and for those with mental health issues or drug dependency issues.
System is designed to extract fees and make them fail
Same as for misdemeanor answer above
All of the above. There seems to be an attitude that probation comes before everything else. Yet they are expected to work but have problems with work schedules that allow for community service and probation meetings
Transportation
transportation
Poverty. New law violations.
same as above: they want them to fail
not following rules of probation
picking up new charges.
Lack of skill set to complete probation in the first place.
Transportation can often be an issue. Clients often do not have the funds for food much less transportation costs.
Programs that are supposed to help them - like YMAC or WHO - that may require certain things upon release. Clients tend to not follow up well with those conditions (to live in a halfway house) or the program did not help them control their substance abuse issues.
For indigent clients, transportation is a common problem.
New offense

20. How many times did you request an investigator in a misdemeanor case in the last year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
N/A-Public Defender	20.3%	29
0	59.4%	85
1	3.5%	5
2 or more	16.8%	24
<i>answered question</i>		143
<i>skipped question</i>		33

21. If any of your requests were not granted, please explain why not.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	11
<i>answered question</i>	11
<i>skipped question</i>	165
Response Text	
never turned down	
I don't do misd appts	
Judge refused	
No	
I do not recall.	
NA	
All were granted.	
n/a	
Requests are granted but sometimes limited too much in amount.	
N/A	
N/A	

22. How many times did you request an investigator in a felony case in the last year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
N/A-Public Defender	18.2%	27
0	20.9%	31
1-4	18.2%	27
5 or more	42.6%	63
<i>answered question</i>		148
<i>skipped question</i>		28

23. If any of your requests were not granted, please explain why not.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	27
<i>answered question</i>	27
<i>skipped question</i>	149
Response Text	
n/a	
not applicable	
Judge wanted to wait until we determined it was absolutely necessary. In the mean time, there was an unnecessary delay and my client was the victim of a homicide.	
NA	
never denied an investigator	
All granted	
All requests granted	
never rejected	
All were granted	
n/a	
All granted	
They were granted	
Answer was -0- for last year but historically requests for investigators never denied.	
all of my investigator requests were granted, experts not so much	
All were granted.	
All were granted.	
All were granted	
Money! TIDC should send 10 or 20 million dollars to Harris County for investigators.	
All of my requests were granted.	
All were granted	
All were granted.	
n/a	
n/a	
None	
courts unwilling to pay for adequate investigative services	
N/A	
N/A	

25. If you answered no, please explain why you think those requests were denied.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	12
<i>answered question</i>	12
<i>skipped question</i>	164
Response Text	
n/a	
No requests were denied	
I don't do felony appointments as I refuse to play the game. Misdemeanors are term appointments and only done for one or two courts per year as most HARRIS county Courts do not appoint me due to prior litigation.	

Some judges pay too little. Hard to find good investigators within financial constraints
N/a
Judges do not want to spend the money on investigators and think lawyers should do both always
Not Applicable
NA
I answered that way because I have not requested additional funds.
Not applicable
N/A
N/A

26. Have you represented clients with mental illness in Harris County?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	93.2%	136
No	6.8%	10
<i>answered question</i>		146
<i>skipped question</i>		30

27. Are outpatient services generally available for clients with mental illness (i.e., services for treatment outside of the jail)?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	48.1%	63
No	51.9%	68
<i>answered question</i>		131
<i>skipped question</i>		45

28. Please describe what outpatient services are available to clients and how you utilize them.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	46
<i>answered question</i>	46
<i>skipped question</i>	130
Response Text	
I often recommend clients who are on bond to seek services at MHMRA in Harris County.	
Substance abuse counseling; assistance in obtaining medications for mental health issues; by referring client.	
Ask assistance from probation officers	
MHMRA (will contact them when need arises)	
They are handled by the probation dept. I hardly handle those cases.	
Drug counseling psychological counseling	
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas but we have MHMRA and outpatient services for juveniles.	
Referral	
MHMRA. Refer client to center for services.	
fact	
Mhmr	
problem is clients don't have resources, time, transportation to use services available.	

Peden
Through mental health court
I consult with the CLO and PD's office on a case by case basis
Probation department outpatient services
Mhmra
outpatient services are directly related to whether the client has insurance and/or ability to pay for the services. However, I have had assistance from MHMRA.
I only represent juveniles so there are services which my client and family use for counseling.
MHMRA
None of my mentally ill patients in the past five years made bond, so they were unable to utilize outpatient services during the time in which I represented them.
Harris County MHMRA.
MHMRA, Harris County Jail Diversion Program, Harris County has a list of treatment centers for drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment. Most clients are anxious to take advantage of these services.
MHMRA provides services
Mhmra
Manta counseling. VA counselors
Most are INpatient, proed by HC.
They can be evaluated while on bond but the process takes longer. Mental Health Court and the Mental Health Caseload offer outpatient treatment as well.
I have not utilized outpatient services for clients, but I know they are available.
MHMRA /not great
Mhmra,
Referral to MHMRA. Referral to private practice
Make a phone call or give the phone number to mental health client and or his/her family. Whether they follow up with calling them is unknown
MHMRA
MHMRA services are the most user friendly
Contact MHMR and arrange an appointment for client at their facility
MHMRA
Therapists
Evaluations and follow ups...though scheduling is generally several months in the future and this has a negative impact on docket scheduling
juvenile probation helps coordinate services
MHMRA has FACT team; there's Healthcare for the Homeless; there's the 1185 program; there's the Felony Mental Health Court with links to various resources.
MHMRA is used to continue on medications.
can refer clients to outpatient treatment for drug abuse
MHMRA and other facilities
When a client gets on probation, counseling and outpatient services are generally available through the probation department.
MHMRA. Generally I only make Clients aware of help through MHMRA.

29. Have you been successful in securing personal recognizance bonds for jailed clients with mental illness?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	30.2%	35
No	69.8%	81
<i>answered question</i>		116
<i>skipped question</i>		60

30. If you sought personal recognizance bonds for your clients with mental illness, please explain why you think the court is or is not granting them.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	73
<i>answered question</i>	73
<i>skipped question</i>	103
Response Text	
Courts do not want to deviate from the bond scheduling order.	
n/a	
not applicable	
Attorneys aren't asking for them. Sometimes the clients aren't stable enough at the initial interview to provide good reference information to the interviewer or their attorney.	
The court was not assured that the client would seek treatment on the outside and did not want to take the risk.	
It is generally believed that indigent defendants without support are safer in jail than on the street or out in public without assistance. Sadly they are left in jail because of safety concerns.	
Courts are reluctant to grant them because they feel that if on bond, they will not make appointments with doctors.	
They will have problems locating the defendant for future court appearances. The client is often non-compliant with medication.	
Is very case dependant, I will not ask if the client is not a good candidate with appropriate support.	
Concerns for safety without treatment	
courts in my county, Harris, very very rarely grant any pr bonds and especially not in cases involving clients with mental health issues. there are no out of custody mental health services available for clients on bond	
Must protect the public	
Stupid question. Criteria for granting PR bonds is saying	
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas so that is not applicable to me.	
Normal course of business	
It seems that judges perceive there is a lack of resources and supervision for such defendants.	
I work with j. Ellis in the CR docket	
Family support and lack of the degree of culpability that unchallenged defendants have	
Don't know	
The courts have a concern that releasing mentally ill folks without a plan for housing and continuity of care is dangerous for the client	
criminal history, perception of need to protect community	
This line of questioning is not clear. "Clients with mental illness" can mean people that have a condition and are stable on medication and those that are not. I not remember a request for PR bond in the last 5 years denied for mental illness, just prior and/or facts of the offense.	
N/A	
Usually too many priors no verifiable address or contacts	
Prior record	

I haven't had to for clients with mental illness
not applicable
Haven't.
They don't think they will come back or get treatment
I don't know. My cases are usually very serious felony or capital cases and mental health is one of many issues
Seems courts are too afraid of risk in allowing almost anyone with a felony a PR bond
The courts consider the offense and whether a PR bond is appropriate. In my experience, Harris County judges grant PR bonds infrequently.
I have not sought such a bond. The majority of those who need appointed counsel who suffer from mental illness have no where else to go. That being said, after 17 years as a prosecutor and now as a defense attorney I have never heard of anyone asking for a PR bond due to mental illness.
Clients criminal history and type of charge
Many of my clients are alleged probation violators. They usually come in with no bond status and when I get bond set, it is very high.
No criminal history, no money, family support
Not Applicable
Fear of not returning to court
Violent criminal history.
Risk aversion and protest from prosecution
Have not asked often because previous record often makes it inappropriate when I have asked it has been granted
Judge is fearful of violence.
Fear that they won't receive the treatment they receive in the jail.
For many mentally ill clients, pretrial services is unable to verify the information provided by the defendant.
Generally, I deal with appeal/post-conviction cases. N/A
prior criminal history
These bonds are granted when there is an agreement for services and a place for them to reside. I have found that these bonds are not granted when offended cannot give us any references and we cannot get them to agree to go to a location for more services
The court is concerned that my client will not come back to court and will get out of jail and disappear. If I have family support in court, it will not be granted.
Is very case dependant, I will not ask if the client is not a good candidate with appropriate support.
May not grant based on lack of references or criminal history
Prior criminal history or lack of local references
Fear
I don't think the judiciary views mental illness as a reason for PR bonds. I think most judges feel such illnesses are a good reason to keep defendants in jail where, the judges believe, the defendant will have better access to treatment.
Expectation client won't come to court.
I do not see any difference between a client with or without a mental illness. If the client meets the criteria they will get a p.r. bond. The major problem is that most clients do not have any contact information to verify their information.
concern for the safety of the community
Many of those clients have extensive criminal histories.
Most people in general do not get a PR bond
Politics, incredible fear of granting PR bond and defendnt committing serious offense while out on that bond
They prefer keeping the client in jail rather than letting them out...they are more concerned with any possible negative media from something that might happen if the defendant is out on bond.
The judges feel that the jail is the mental health system, and they are right
Have had them granted by judges who are understanding of mental illness
Not applicable

It's rare, but the court has given them on some cases. I think the judge is afraid a defendant will commit a new offense while on bond.
I think that Judges generally feel that they are more likely to get evaluated and helped if they remain in the system. A compelling case would have to be made that the client's family will seek help and ensure client would make court dates and get help.
Nature of crime/homeless issues
Fear of reprisal at election time
usually they have previous criminal cases
Too many priors
Belief that Client will not return to court based on mental illness.
N/A
Judges would rather put defendants in jail than give bonds. It's the habit in Harris County, and the false claims of "public" or "personal" safety are always used.
They will grant them if they are stable and there is a place for them to go.

31. Do you feel that adequate training for representing clients with mental illness is readily available?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	55.8%	72
No	44.2%	57
<i>answered question</i>		129
<i>skipped question</i>		47

32. Please explain why you think training is or is not adequate.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	76
<i>answered question</i>	76
<i>skipped question</i>	100
Response Text	
There should be more online resources available. Currently, there is yearly training, but if you miss the training, you can't find it elsewhere.	
Its is not readily available or could be more so.	
The training is ok, but not enough attorneys participate.	
There are several sources available to consult and the mental health court staff especially Pete Zama are particularly helpful	
Many lawyers do not know the signs to look for, or simply ignore them. This is especially true in misdemeanor cases where the ADAs will offer a very low offer to get the conviction. At that point, the client will take the offer so as not to stay in custody.	
There is no training for mental assistance unless sought out by attorneys who specialize in these clients. one seminar to qualify for appointments is not enough really and is not in depth.	
I feel unequiooed to handle these issues	
training is not the problem. Mental health resources for the Defendant is the problem.	
mental health court is available	
Training will not help, you can either do it or not.	
Not enough free seminars and frequency of availability	
There are many CLE programs in this area and the small group of lawyers that practice in the Harris County Mental Health Court are always available for consultation.	

The Mental Health Court is an available option although they have strict rules regarding qualifications for being admitted into Mental Health Court
Plenty of resources out there.
I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas and the HBA Juvenile Law Section covers Mental Health Issues in Juvenile Courts at our annual Juvenile Law Conference each year in Houston each September.
It simply isn't. These cases are complicated, and involve an intersection of legal and medical/social issues that very few CLEs address.
Specialized courts
it is not required and should be
More CLE on the topic and the resources available should be publicized at least to the bar
It is out there, but it is not standard for every criminal CLE. It should be. All of our clients have issues, from retardation to traumatic brain injury to mental illness such as bi-polar disorder.
the need is more services for mentally ill.
The ability to consult the PD's office or hand the case over if it is too complicated makes moot the issue of adequate training, in my opinion.
I don't know of any.
Cle is a offered every year regarding mental health
We have the public defender's office available for any all assistance as needed.
Courses concerning these types of clients are not readily available
There is not enough information or training for anyone representing clients with mental illness. Lack of funds.
the question didn't allow for a not sure answer and "no" seemed more accurate. however there are people staffed to help I'm just not sure with the different types of mental disorders and the large numbers of people that have mental disorders that "yes" wouldn't also be correct. my observations are that the numbers are growing at exponential rates and that the system in Harris County is continuing to be trying to catch up to the needs of the mentally ill.
Said yes.
Constant CLEs available
several cles are offered as well as training locally
Rarely offered and if offered it is only once a year which may not be convenient time
I've done a couple of good CLE programs, and there's lots of written material available for self-study.
The courses are few and far between.
The mental health court as well as the ADA's who work in the mental health division at the DA's office are always available to answer/help with any issue that arises. I would like to see them loosen the standards that are currently in place for those eligible for the mental health court. I have had several turned down due to these limitations who I believe would have been perfect for the program.
There are available cle courses for attorneys to attend
The public Defender's Office provided good training through their in-house Dr. Floyd Jennings which I attended and passed the exam.
Police officers should not be arresting people with clear mental health issues for misdemeanors. There needs to be some other mechanism readily available to police where safety of the citizens as well as accused well being is considered
Not Applicable
Haven't seen any offered.
Can be found but you have to seek it out pretty vigorously
There doesn't seem to be any.
NONE is available.
Have not been made aware of availability of training.
The public defender's office provides adequate training for non-PDO attorneys.
I attended a CLE this past year regarding representation of mentally ill clients provided by the public defender's office.

I don't think there is a strong enough effort to educate/include/seek probate attorney assistance/appointments in serious mental health cases
CLE offered
I feel that I could use more in-depth understanding of how to handle and the escalate the negotiations with these defendants I do not have a background for this kind of consultation
There are many experienced lawyers to seek advice from on the issue
Mental health training is limited to CLEs which is completely voluntary. So the knowledge is there, but not everyone chooses to go out and get it.
the harris county public defenders' office is available for consult
Public Defenders Office has resources, but private practice attorneys do not
We seem to do our part in the courts with addressing mental health. Outside of the courts is where the majority of the problems are. The courts cannot fix mental health problems. Its bigger than criminal justice
We need more training regarding services available.
SSA and MHMRA step in well
In many cases it is obvious when a client has a mental issue, but this is not always ture. However there are flags that are often times raised that alert us to look for certain things with clients who have had prior contact with MHMR. It might be more difficult for some who have had limited experience or contact with clients with mental issues. I know that the county has provided seminars dealing with representing clients with mental issues which have provided a good insight as to what to look for.
As a public defender, we have lots of in house training available.
It is available by seeking the proper resources within the county psychiatric structure
I would welcome more training. I handle a lot of these types of cases and have had to teach myself how to get my client's evaluated. I am not impressed with the current medical staff at the HCJ as far as their responsiveness to my emails regarding my client's with mental health issues. It is a shame that they let go of Dr. Seale. He was always very helpful and responsive. Very recently, my emails and calls regarind a suicidal client in the HCJ were ignored.
There is minimal training and the mentally ill are not high on the priority list!
Not widely understood by counsel yet without having personal experience.
Not offered frequent enough
Pd office handles mental illness cases
there is no training
Our office put on some good CLEs, and there are others. There's always room for more. Bring it.
I can't think of anything offhand being offered.
PD's office has mental health division with knowledgeable people.
Is there any real formal training?
not that many available
There should be more specialized training available. Most lawyers are not properly trained to handle mental health issues in cases. Same goes for Judges and prosecutors.
The permutations are too many, and the courts are not interested in providing guidance.
It's a system that prefers known faces who are there regularly.
Outside the PD's office, I am unaware that there is any training available.
The PDO provides training and assistance

33. Please share with us any additional thoughts you have on taking criminal defense appointments in Harris County.	
Answer Options	Response Count
	64
<i>answered question</i>	64
<i>skipped question</i>	112
Response Text	
The compensation is frankly inadequate. Both that and the payment regulations should be reviewed and revised from the ground up.	
I think the process works very well for the Juvenile Respondents and their parents.	
more funds need to be allotted for mental illness to cut down on the recidivism rate and therefore spending more indigent funds on repeat individuals	
They need yo increase the pay and make sure attorneys get paid quicker.	
Payment is sub par and that is a huge issue!	
The misd system is completely broken. More PR bonds need to be approved so that the attny has more time to properly investigate the case. Also, only allowing payment for two cases outside of the term assignment is deplorable.	
The appointment system is flawed because it depends on a system that is not functioning consistently or fairly. Good lawyers are pushed too far and bad lawyers are given too many cases. There is no accountability for anyone in the system including the judges who appoint lawyers, the lawyers who take cases but do nothing, and the lawyers who take too many cases and do nothing. The system is also set up so that good lawyers cannot join the group of lawyers who are overworked because of unnecessary hurdles like 2 month appointments that would not permit an attorney with a retained practice to do appointments in addition to a regular practice.	
political game and should not be appointed by the Judge of the particular court	
The sheer number can be overwhelming. I at times have a hard time balancing the work and my private paying clients	
not a perfect system but works well most of the time.	
Compensation too low for complexity snd difficulty if cases and clients. Have to almost compromise attorney client privilege to request higher oay	
If the judges keep cutting the pay for appointed cases, I will soon stop taking them. The majority of our elected judges went straight from the DA's office onto the bench without ever trying to run the business side of a law office. Some of them seem oblivious to the cost involved just to buy paper. The attitude is they will continue to pay as little as possible because there will always be lawyers out there willing to work for very low wages. The result will be many lawyers with pride in what they do will simply stop taking these cases and others will just retire. Result: a lot of inexperienced lawyers trying murder cases.	
The system for appointing attorneys should be changed where an attorney's name does not drop from the list just because he or she is not selected on any given day. It should rollover until he or she is selected. Furthermore the amount of fees granted to appointed attorneys has not changed in at least the last ten years although every other agency or department connected to the criminal justice system has been given pay increases. The last change that appointed attorneys had in pay was a decrease in the amount we were paid on cases other than capital murder cases.	
Attorneys fees are very low. Yet we try very hard to give the best representation	
Sometimes, innocent people go to prison. Puts a knot in my chest.	

<p>Think would be helpful if your organization consulted with court-appointed counsel before you impose changes. Since court-appointed attorneys still do the bulk of indigent defense work. It seems a reasonable that you would talk to this group of fine dedicated lawyers. You initiated a new voucher system before all the problems were worked out in the system. Then when the system failed, your response is oh well. No effort was made to make sure that the court-appointed attorneys were compensated within a reasonable time. No explanation was given to the court-appointed attorneys as to why the system has failed to compensate them for four weeks of work. Instead of always looking for a fix for something that's not broken. Maybe you should consult with the lawyers in the trenches to help you make changes, which, which affects them.</p>
<p>I only represent juveniles in Juvenile Courts in Harris County, Texas so I cannot address the issues in the Criminal Courts.</p>
<p>Appointed lawyers can often do a better job than the public defenders, and at a cost-savings to the County. They (we) deserve a rais commensurate with the raises which Judges have enjoyed since 1990. We deserve health care benefits and courthouse badges as well.</p>
<p>Hourly Rates are too low for appeals and more serious cases</p>
<p>The pay should be hourly without a presumptive cap. The pay is too low, and the caseloads too high. The private defender system is a problem as there is little quality control.</p>
<p>Wish it was easier to get into the jail, especially if we have a court access badge, after passing criminal background check. Also, wish easier to get a computer into jail to effectively review a case with client, without having to get a court order to do so.</p>
<p>These questions are cannot begin to adequately encompass what we encounter on a day to day bases. To be blunt, the questions are stupid.</p>
<p>I think the daily non term appointment rates should be higher for Spanish certified attorneys. Let's say 75.00 instead of 50.00.</p>
<p>I think incarcerating a human isn't going to make the human better. if we decide to be proactive in making our lives better we go to the park jog exercise eat healthy foods read avoid toxic people all the opposite of sitting in a cell with sick. seems like there are better ways to help humans in need and the appointed clients often are in need of medical, dental, psychoatric, financial kinds crises. sometimes representing appointed clients is like being a social worker in the context of even if you win their legal issues they still are in lifestyle struggle.</p>
<p>I only represent juvenile clients. I believe that the attorneys appointed have the training needed to represent their juvenile clients.</p>
<p>None.</p>
<p>The only good thing term appts do is like a triage for an emergency room when they first come in and many clients do want to work out their cases and the evidence is there to do so. An attorney with experience knows the difference. However, often the courts only use certain attorneys as favorites and many courts never appoint anyone who doesn't give them money for election time and so term appts is a system that becomes abused. Also inadequate funding is provided for investigators and experts. It is hard to find experts who will work for court appted rates now and the way Harris County pays and much evidence is now provided in a digital format and there is no secure place provided to show clients these videos. Also, the jails lack safe parking spaces and the attorneys at certain hours are treated like dirt at the jail and the parole board takes up all of the booths during the day so we don't have enough booths to see our clients at the jail and at night when visitors are present, you can't hear your clients in the booth. The parking lots are dangerous too and poorly lit.</p>
<p>There are clearly good lawyers and bad. There are many more good and even great lawyers than not but the few give the system a bad rap</p>
<p>I am not a big proponent of lawyer for the week or month. It varies with the courts. It works in 209th. Not sure about the other situations. I am told it leads to lots of pleas down in the misdemeanor courts. The criminal justice system must have warriors in the trenches in order to work effectively. Young lawyers need to be in trial in misdemeanor courts on something other than DWIs. We have to train young lawyers on how to speak to juries, how to examine witnesses and etc. They should not be learning those lessons in felony cases.</p>

<p>I have been a prosecutor or defense attorney since 1986. I have committed myself to representing indigent clients for the last three years. I like what I am doing and get a lot of satisfaction from representing these clients. I am amazed at the number of clients I have represented who have mental health issues - although only a few have been adjudged incompetent. on a side note, the defense bar has become much better at doing its job in the last 30 years. I attribute this to several factors: (1) the defense bar has strong support through various defense organizations such as HCCLA and TCDLA; (2) laws have evolved that require prosecutors to disclose more information; and (3) significant changes in the law in 1994 help us in dealing with the least serious felonies. All this levels the playing field more.</p>
<p>The system is rife with cronyism and favoritism. Some of us are all but shut out of work while the chosen few attorneys get all the work they want.</p>
<p>One of my biggest concerns as a prosecutor was that attorneys were not going to the jail to visit their clients. It's not fun but it needs to be done at least once (or more depending on how long the case takes to resolve). I would like to see the HCSO streamline our visits so they are less time consuming. I have waited for a client for over 45 minutes only to have to leave due to other appointments without ever seeing the client. In addition, the pay for felony cases at the S.J. and 3rd degree level is abysmal. Driving to the jail, paying for parking, and then spending an hour with your client can be financially challenging. Overall, as a new court appointed attorney, I am impressed with the quality of work I see in the majority of the attorneys I see.</p>
<p>The core problem as an appellate attorney is how to deal with a new trial motion as a new attorney who knows nothing of what happened during the trial.</p>
<p>Police are abusing the law of criminal trespass to deal with homelessness and mental health issues. Jail is not helping these part of Harris county citizens.</p>
<p>A lawyer who is qualified to take first chair capital murder cases but not passed a test is deemed "not qualified" to take misdemeanor or felony appointments. Ridiculous.</p>
<p>This survey is stupid! You cannot get a fair or accurate idea of what is going on with simplistic questions like this. Don't you think your information ought to be more in depth than something you got from SurveyMonkey?</p>
<p>Would like to see a more uniform policy for judges to decide who qualifies for court appointed lawyer. Some judges grant court appointments very liberally, while others are very conservative.</p>
<p>The day rate pay is not enough for the amount of time and effort that you put forth to represent these clients. Often times you end up spending a lot of out of court hours explaining to the situation that your client is in to concerned family members of the defendant. Many judges do not pay for out of court hours. This leaves an attorney with only \$50 per reset after the initial day rate of \$250, which you can have up to 5 clients which you represent in that day.</p>
<p>Need more training on all of the available programs and resources Harris County offers for clients.</p>
<p>I think the process is fair, and provides excellent representation for defendants and juvenile respondents.</p>
<p>Seen and done it in other counties as well Harris County is clearly the most professional and most concerned with getting it right</p>
<p>The pay is low. We may not get paid due to client limitations. It is difficult to manage. So far the new billing system has created a huge backlog in payments and some are related to trials...trials create a loss of income.</p>
<p>The system cannot begin to have even the appearance of propriety until you remove the ability to appoint counsel from the judges or judges' staff, and move to an independent appointed counsel system.</p>
<p>I believe the rate for investigators should be increased because there are so few investigators willing to work for court-appointed rates. I also feel that more bond clients should be required to make more attempts to hire lawyers or at least provide proof that attempts were made to hire a lawyer by providing the rates and information for lawyers spoken to before applying for court-appointed lawyer services.</p>
<p>Take the power to determine the list of appointment-eligible attorneys away from the judges. Create a panel of</p>
<p>I find helping indigent clients in Harris County to be very rewarding There are times when I feel that I am under a lot of stress with the number of cases that I am asked to handle When that has happened to me I have mentioned it to the court and found a way to resolve the issue</p>
<p>I think the misdemeanor appointments work well for the most part, but felony seems to favor the judge's favorite attorneys.</p>
<p>the pay</p>

<p>7 new clients in one day in misdemeanor courts is too much to give full attention and fair representation. On those days, clients complain that they feel rushed. The case limit should take into account the number of resets for appointed cases.</p>
<p>I do many pro bono cases on my own for indigent. Not sure why I've not been contacted. I've been ready, willing and able. Thought courts had their favorites.</p>
<p>Despite being a public defender, I am very familiar with the district court appointment system. The two largest failings I see are: 1) the under investigation of cases by the indigent defense bar; and 2) the failure of all sides to recognize that the vast majority of incarcerated defendants should be out on bond. I think Harris County should make it easier for appointed counsel to retain investigators. Drafting and filing motions, approaching busy judges, locating busy investigators, and completing the ensuing vouchers make the process of using an investigator almost Byzantine in nature. The county should employ a fleet of full time investigators and provide offices for them in the courthouse-- perhaps through the PDO. And appointed attorneys should have access to them without having to get permission and approval from a judge. Additionally, appointed attorneys should be present at PC court and, instead of the current bond schedule existing as a de facto bond ruling, the courts should expect all cases (besides a specified list of serious felonies-- like murder and sex abuse) will be provided PR bonds unless the DA can establish a good reason to hold the person (e.g. D is on parole, or a specific complainant is at risk).</p>
<p>A 5 minute survey is a joke! If TIDC wanted a clear idea about these issues they would come to Harris County and talk to attorneys directly, one on one.</p>
<p>The system is still too inhuman for my taste and it lacks compassion for people who are very undereducated or addicted</p>
<p>I am displeased with our fee arrangements. I take court appointed cases to help those who need good representation but cannot afford to take many cases each year. I am perplexed why we are not paid for two law violations that happen to be out of the same transaction. That may mean that I do less "out of court hours" but when preparing for two separate defenses, which is often the case, it seems only fair to pay us for our time, skill level and work. I am not impressed with so many of my colleges who rarely try cases, and with whom take hundreds of court appointed cases, most frighteningly, felony cases. I do not think it is possible to be an effective voice for our client's when you are spread so thin.</p>
<p>I'd be happy to take them, but have never received one.</p>
<p>We are not paid enough. Several years ago pay was reduced because of budget concerns...across the board. Every other agency has gotten those reductions replaced. When they reduced our rates, parking was about \$2.50 per day, as an example...now those same lots are charging \$10-\$12 per day...yet we are still getting the same rates. Rent has increased, insurance premiums, a gallon of milk...yet our rates have gone down in the past 10 years! Hourly is based upon the type of case and not the experience of the attorney. Why does an attorney who has been practicing 35 years receive \$40 per hour for out of court hours? Minimum wages are going up, but not the rates for the Harris County indigent defense. We have to take cases well over the national recommended caseloads because if we just accepted what the recommended caseloads are, we would not make enough money to pay for office space or secretarial fees. Some days in accepting individual cases in misdemeanor court it is cheaper to stay home than accept the maximum 2 cases and pay for gas, parking, lunch, etc! Our caseloads are heavier than those of the PD's office, yet they are paid a higher wage, have support staff covered, office rental covered and insurance premiums offset. Simply put, court appointed attorneys are overworked and underpaid.</p>
<p>Harris County Jail is a cesspool. Clients immediately antagonistic. Ft Bend is completely different story leading to much better relationships with court appointed clients.</p>
<p>Concerning Harris County misdemeanor appointments specifically, for those defendants who are on bond, I think the county should consider appointing counsel outside of people that serve as "attorney of the day." In the present system, the attorneys of the day have to deal with 3-4 clients in custody and then deal with the on bond client which makes it difficult to devote enough attention to both sets of clients.</p>
<p>I have decided to stop taking appointments. There is widespread violation of the Fair Defense Act. Too few PR bonds, too many people pleading to get out. The system is a joke. What's worse, as a bilingual attorney I am often expected to translate pleas and the hearing of probable cause. This is manifestly wrong.</p>

There are a lot of excellent court appointed attorneys in Harris County. However there are also some who need to do something else for a living. They do not care about the client. A problem that court appointed attorneys who do misdemeanors face in Harris County is clients are locked up and plea just to get out of jail. An attorney has to convey the offer and allow the client to plea even if the attorney disagrees. As a result misdemeanor attorneys often get disparaged when it is not really their fault. There also needs to be a neutral way to remove attorneys from the appointment list if they are not very good. Some attorneys who should have quit are still getting appointments. It should not be the judge who determines qualifications.

Well, I think some indigent clients benefit from being able to get a second opinion from a different lawyer about their case, a "luxury" that clients with money are able to afford if they want one.

The power of appointments should be taken away from Judges. Like many other counties, the appointment of attorneys should be independent of the political "scratch my back and i scratch yours" process. It is sad when you see an attorney who gets a number of appointments doesn't even open the DA file or read on offense report before they get their client to plea guilty. Folks who are charged with crimes deserve to get an attorney who at least kind of cares and has read a criminal statute or case in the past 10 years.

It is not enjoyable.

There need to be reasonable caseload standard set for appointed counsel. Private assigned counsel should have access to investigation and experts without judicial micromanagement.

Appendix E1 -- Term Assignments in Felony Cases

Attorney Name	Courts	Term Assignment Felony Cases Paid	Total Paid through Term Assignment
AZZO, ALEX G.	337th	144	\$75,840
BECK, MICHELLE E.	176th, 180th, 185th, 230th, 232nd, 248th, 338th	203	\$67,165
BENKEN, BRIAN A.	208th	198	\$91,640
BISHOP, SUSAN M.	176th, 178th, 178th, 182nd, 185th, 230th, 248th, 263rd	276	\$70,705
BRISTOW, RACHEL CAPOTE	228th	331	\$66,755
CLARK, JOHN ARTHUR	208th	553	\$96,380
CLOUD, CARVANA HICKS	209th	257	\$86,800
CRAFT, E. ROSS	178th	51	\$12,655
DEANE, SAMUEL HENRY	178th	201	\$45,715
DICKEY, JEANIE L.	337th	439	\$78,720
GARRETT, CASEY	209th	219	\$98,355
GOODE, KENNETH E.	209th	179	\$103,605
GUERINOT, GERARD W.	208th	553	\$97,565
GUMBERGER, KURT	262nd	309	\$86,450
HINTON, CHARLES	209th	157	\$103,305
KEYSER, DEBORAH A.	262nd	192	\$61,600
KHAWAJA, IBRAHIM ELIAS	176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 185th	167	\$40,200
MCCRACKEN, KERRY HOLLINGSWORTH	228th	424	\$89,270
MILLER, SHERRA DIANN	208th	240	\$95,195
ROLL, RANDOLPH EARL	174th, 176th, 178th, 182nd, 184th, 263rd	294	\$71,380
SINCLAIR, NATASHA A.	209th	273	\$86,100
STONE, MICHAEL JOHN	209th	184	\$97,170

Appendix E2 – Assigned Counsel Felony Cases

Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group	Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group
SHANNON, HATTIE SEWELL	499	Top 10%	GIFFORD, WILLIAM R.	229	Next 40%
GONZALEZ, RICARDO N.	428	Top 10%	MARTIN, STEPHANIE LYNN	217	Next 40%
GUERINOT, EILEEN MARIE	398	Top 10%	OWMBY, JOSEPH S.	215	Next 40%
GARZA, DAVID LAWRENCE	367	Top 10%	TURNBULL, EDWARD RANDOLPH	215	Next 40%
MCCOY, KENNETH EUGENE	361	Top 10%	LEWIS, THOMAS JOSEPH	211	Next 40%
SCOTT, ROBERT R.	353	Top 10%	WISNER, VICTOR JAY	209	Next 40%
GIFFORD, JACQUELINE MOORE	347	Top 10%	RUZZO, PATRICK J.	207	Next 40%
SEDERIS, STACY ALLEN	339	Top 10%	JANIK, PAGE E.	199	Next 40%
GODINICH, JEROME	330	Top 10%	VINAS, JOSEPH FRANCIS	198	Next 40%
TREJO, HUMBERTO RENE	320	Top 10%	BACKERS, BEVERLY J.	196	Next 40%
TRENT, MICHAEL E.	318	Top 10%	JOHNSON, KYLE B.	188	Next 40%
DOEBBLER, TED R.	317	Top 10%	CONTRERAS, JUAN MANUEL	187	Next 40%
BURTON, RUTH YVONNE	309	Top 10%	CRAWFORD, DENISE MARIA	186	Next 40%
BROOKS, JAMES M.	303	Top 10%	ANDREWS, LISA KAY	184	Next 40%
BARR, JAMES L.	302	Top 10%	HIGGINBOTHAM, CARY LYNN	184	Next 40%
COTLAR, DORIAN CLAUDE	288	Top 10%	GRAHAM, SPENCE DOUGLAS	181	Next 40%
FLEMING, MARCUS JUSTIN	284	Top 10%	AYERS, RANDALL J.	180	Next 40%
SAVOY, BRYAN K.	277	Top 10%	BARNEY, KAREN A.	178	Next 40%
ACOSTA, GERALDO G.	274	Top 10%	DEVLIN, ERIC HEADEN	178	Next 40%
AITKEN, LUCIENNE E.	273	Top 10%	MARTIN, THOMAS ALLAN	178	Next 40%
AGUIRRE, JUAN JOSE	271	Top 10%	WARREN, BRIAN E	177	Next 40%
PETRUZZI, JOHN MICHAEL	269	Top 10%	BAKER, WENDY	176	Next 40%
GREENLEE, STEVEN	268	Top 10%	SALAZAR, JOEL EDWARD	175	Next 40%
MOSELEY, ANN LEE DULEVITZ	264	Top 10%	CASTRO, RAY ANTHONY	166	Next 40%
DESAI, RIDDHI	256	Top 10%	BUNDICK, CRAIG	163	Next 40%
BRUEGGER, ALEXIS GILBERT	252	Next 40%	NEEDHAM, JESSICA NICOLE	163	Next 40%
HUBBARD, LATREECIA	248	Next 40%	MADRID, MARIO	161	Next 40%
MARSHALL, LUCINDA KAY	243	Next 40%	RAFIEE, PARIYA	157	Next 40%
MARTINEZ, HERMAN	233	Next 40%	DOUGLAS, LARRY B.	156	Next 40%
NOLL, CHARLES A.	233	Next 40%	MAIDA, SAM A.	150	Next 40%
FOSHER, MICHAEL P.	231	Next 40%	MIRANDA, SERGIO T.	149	Next 40%
SALINAS, J. A.	229	Next 40%	MOORE, MARY C. A.	149	Next 40%

Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group	Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group
ONCKEN, KIRK J.	149	Next 40%	GAISER, TERRENCE A.	96	Next 40%
LEITNER, CAROL MICHELLE	148	Next 40%	WENTZ, KURT BUDD	95	Next 40%
BROWN, CHARLES ALLEN	147	Next 40%	BROWN, ADAM BANKS	93	Next 40%
DODIER, ELIHU H.	147	Next 40%	RICHARDSON, DAN WILLIAM	93	Next 40%
ORTIZ, JIMMY JOE	146	Next 40%	DUARTE, RUDY MORIN	92	Next 40%
ACOSTA, JAIME GARCIA	145	Next 40%	ESCOBEDO, SYLVIA YVONNE	92	Next 40%
SEGURA, PATRICIA	145	Next 40%	MORTON, CHRISTOPHER DEAN	89	Next 40%
SMITH, KEISHA L.	145	Next 40%	LAFON, TOMMY L.	86	Next 40%
ESTRADA, JESSICA REBEKAH BETTS	142	Next 40%	VIJ, VIKRAM	86	Next 40%
CORNELIUS, R. P.	141	Next 40%	MILLER, MANDY GOLDMAN	85	Next 40%
NUNNERY, A. E.	140	Next 40%	CLINE, CYNTHIA JEAN-MARIE	84	Next 40%
PRESS, DIONNE SUSAN	140	Next 40%	ISELL, ALLEN C.	84	Next 40%
WELLS, JOE DAVID	140	Next 40%	SLOPIS, SHARON ELIZABETH	84	Next 40%
ANDERSON, WILFORD A.	138	Next 40%	SMITH, JAMES DENNIS	84	Next 40%
SULLA, JAMIE M.	137	Next 40%	LARSON, KEITH DANIEL	81	Next 40%
SUMMERS, DEBORAH D.	137	Next 40%	MERCHANT, FERAZ FAROOK	81	Next 40%
ST. JULIAN, COURTNEY	134	Next 40%	GRAVES, JAMES TUCKER	80	Next 40%
KISLUK, BRET STEVEN	132	Next 40%	JORDAN, OLIVIA LIANE	80	Next 40%
DIXON, WOODROW WILSON I	128	Next 40%	RAMIREZ, ENRIQUE C.	76	Next 40%
ROBERTS, BRIAN MARC	127	Next 40%	CROWLEY, JAMES SIDNEY	75	Next 40%
VILLARREAL, GILBERTO A.	126	Next 40%	RODRIGUEZ, LOURDES	75	Next 40%
LUONG, JASON	123	Next 40%	CANTU, JORGE A.	74	Next 40%
KOMORN, JANET ELIZABETH	122	Next 40%	WOOD, HARRIS S.	74	Next 40%
LOPEZ, BLANCA E.	122	Next 40%	HAYNES, GEMAYEL LOCHON	73	Next 40%
ABBEY, KIMBERLY DAWN	119	Next 40%	TANNER, ALLEN MARK	73	Next 40%
PUBCHARA, SILVIA V.	116	Next 40%	HALE, JEFFREY KARL	72	Next 40%
RODRIGUEZ, GILBERTO	111	Next 40%	CLEMENTS, MARTHA JANE	70	Next 40%
LIPKIN, MARK G.	108	Next 40%	HAYES, RONALD NELSON	70	Bottom 50%
MULDROW, LORETTA JOHNSON	102	Next 40%	PODOLSKY, BRETT A.	70	Bottom 50%
DUPONT, THOMAS B.	101	Next 40%	GULAMALI, SHREYA	68	Bottom 50%
BALDERAS, ANTONIO	100	Next 40%	MCCULLOUGH, ELLIS C.	68	Bottom 50%
BROUSSARD, ARLAN J.	99	Next 40%	VARELA, JOSEPH WILLIAM	67	Bottom 50%
YOUNGBLOOD, GLENN J.	99	Next 40%	FISHER, DENA	65	Bottom 50%
ZAMIR, SHAHIN	98	Next 40%	ROGERS, ALVIS O.	65	Bottom 50%

Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group	Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group
NASSIF, MICHAEL PAUL	64	Bottom 50%	DAVIDSON, CLINT PAUL ROYCE	26	Bottom 50%
NEWMAN, LOUIS MURAT	63	Bottom 50%	NACHTIGALL, DAVID ALLEN	25	Bottom 50%
LAIRD, JULES L.	61	Bottom 50%	SAMPSON, KYLE REEVES	25	Bottom 50%
GILLMAN, MICHAEL DAVID	60	Bottom 50%	HILL, CHARLES ERNEST	24	Bottom 50%
MUSICK-LONG, JOANNE MARIE	56	Bottom 50%	MONCRIFFE, TYRONE C.	24	Bottom 50%
JONES, JOLANDA F.	55	Bottom 50%	STRYKER, KEVIN BRADLEY	24	Bottom 50%
EASTERLING, DANNY KARL	52	Bottom 50%	SMITH, KELLY ANN	23	Bottom 50%
RENFRO, MICHAEL D.	49	Bottom 50%	WILLIAMS, CONNIE BROWN	23	Bottom 50%
ALEXANDER, ROBERT F.	48	Bottom 50%	HILL, JOSHUA	22	Bottom 50%
SEDITA, PATRICIA FORTNEY	48	Bottom 50%	POLLAND, GARY MICHAEL	20	Bottom 50%
CONTRERAS, JUAN M.	47	Bottom 50%	GOMMELS, PHILIP MICHAEL	19	Bottom 50%
GLASS, JAMES GREGORY	47	Bottom 50%	HUGHES, DALLAS CRAIG	18	Bottom 50%
MARTIN, ANDREW DWIGHT	47	Bottom 50%	ASH, MARK J.	12	Bottom 50%
BIGGAR, STACI DIAN	46	Bottom 50%	BROOKS, LOTT JOSEPH	12	Bottom 50%
RADOSEVICH, THOMAS A.	45	Bottom 50%	MCLAUGHLIN, TONYA ROLLAND	12	Bottom 50%
RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	42	Bottom 50%	MORAN, THOMAS DONALD	12	Bottom 50%
CANTRELL, DONALD R.	41	Bottom 50%	PONS, JAMES FRANCISCO	12	Bottom 50%
GRABER, JERALD KAPLAN	41	Bottom 50%	BALDWIN, SHANNON BRICHILLE	11	Bottom 50%
VARA, JANE SCOTT	41	Bottom 50%	BOURQUE, GERALD E.	11	Bottom 50%
ALFARO, XAVIER	37	Bottom 50%	MCKNIGHT, LINDSEY MERWIN	9	Bottom 50%
SALHAB, JOSEPH	37	Bottom 50%	OSSO, ANTHONY	9	Bottom 50%
HANSEN, R. K.	36	Bottom 50%	CORTES, EDUARDO	8	Bottom 50%
KEIRNAN, JOHN PATRICK	36	Bottom 50%	LINTON, CRESPIN MICHAEL	8	Bottom 50%
BORG, LEAH M.	35	Bottom 50%	WYBORNY, DAVID ALAN	8	Bottom 50%
LOPER, DOUGLAS BRADLEY	35	Bottom 50%	CARDENAS, ROBERT VILLAGOMEZ	7	Bottom 50%
SCHULTZ, NATALIE LYNN	32	Bottom 50%	STAFFORD, JAMES T.	6	Bottom 50%
PLAUT, BENJAMIN B.	29	Bottom 50%	JACKSON, ERIN LARENA	5	Bottom 50%
SECREST, ALLISON ANNE	29	Bottom 50%	SUHLER, DAVID ROBERT	5	Bottom 50%
LOCKLEAR, TROY SCOTT	28	Bottom 50%	WILLIAMS, QUENTIN TATE	5	Bottom 50%
CONNORS, CLAIRE TERESA	27	Bottom 50%	HORAK, MATTHEW PATRICK	4	Bottom 50%
DIGGS, CHERYL HARRIS	27	Bottom 50%	JONES, HAZEL BEATRICE	4	Bottom 50%
MILLER, GARY SCHAFFER	27	Bottom 50%	KING, VIVIAN R.	4	Bottom 50%
ST. JOHN, PAUL	27	Bottom 50%	LOPER, ROBERT KENT	4	Bottom 50%
WILLIAMS, CLYDE HILL	27	Bottom 50%	MORROW, ROBERT A.	4	Bottom 50%

Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group	Attorney	Assigned Counsel Felony Cases	Group
RAMSEY, ROBERT SCOTT	4	Bottom 50%	PELTON, ROBERT	0	Bottom 50%
UNGER, HILARY DIANE	4	Bottom 50%	REAGIN, SHAWNA	0	Bottom 50%
GRAY, LORI CHAMBERS	3	Bottom 50%	ROSENBERG, ROBERT	0	Bottom 50%
MUNIER, MARIE	3	Bottom 50%	RUBAL, MARK ALLEN	0	Bottom 50%
ANINAO, V. ANTONIO	2	Bottom 50%	SCARDINO, KATHERINE	0	Bottom 50%
CAMPBELL, JAMES REESE	2	Bottom 50%	SIMS, BRANDON	0	Bottom 50%
PARKS, CALVIN DESHON	2	Bottom 50%	ST. MARTIN, STEPHEN	0	Bottom 50%
PASTORINI, WINIFRED AKINS	2	Bottom 50%	STEPHENSON, JONATHON	0	Bottom 50%
SACHDEVA, NEELU	2	Bottom 50%	SULLIVAN, JAMES	0	Bottom 50%
UHRAN, CRAIG WILLIAM	2	Bottom 50%	TAYLOR, BILL	0	Bottom 50%
COULSON, W. MICHAEL	1	Bottom 50%	TOUCHSTONE, STEPHEN	0	Bottom 50%
DURHAM, DOUGLAS M.	1	Bottom 50%	VELA, JOSE	0	Bottom 50%
HILL, WAYNE T.	1	Bottom 50%	WALKER, SEDRICK	0	Bottom 50%
JOHNSON, THOMAS LEE	1	Bottom 50%			
MCCANN, PATRICK F.	1	Bottom 50%			
BAILEY, JOE	0	Bottom 50%			
BURKHOLDER, HENRY	0	Bottom 50%			
CASTRO, LIONEL	0	Bottom 50%			
CHERNOFF, EDWARD	0	Bottom 50%			
COCHRAN, WINSTON	0	Bottom 50%			
COULSON, REBECCA	0	Bottom 50%			
DEBORDE, NICOLE	0	Bottom 50%			
DOWNEY, CHRISTOPHER	0	Bottom 50%			
EASTEPP, LARRY	0	Bottom 50%			
GORDAN, LANA	0	Bottom 50%			
GOTSCHALL, GLENN	0	Bottom 50%			
GUERRERO, YALILA	0	Bottom 50%			
HAMM, LANCE	0	Bottom 50%			
HENLEY, CYNTHIA	0	Bottom 50%			
HERSHKOWITZ, STEVEN	0	Bottom 50%			
HILL, TARYN	0	Bottom 50%			
JONES, IRA	0	Bottom 50%			
KAHN, LEORA	0	Bottom 50%			
KELBER, KATHRYN	0	Bottom 50%			
MAYR, THOMAS BRANTON	0	Bottom 50%			
MIDDLETON, BRIAN	0	Bottom 50%			
MUNOZ, EMILY	0	Bottom 50%			
PATRANO, CHEVO	0	Bottom 50%			

Appendix E3 - Misdemeanor Term Assignments

Attorney Name	Misdemeanor Cases Paid	Total Paid	Assigned Court	Term Assignments and Approximate Time Periods as Indicated by General Ledger
ACOSTA, SHELIA RIDDLE	136	\$13,800	CCL 1	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 14)
ARREDONDO, ERNESTO	335	\$33,550	CCL 1	2 - 90 day terms (Oct 13 - Dec 14) & (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
CARPENTER, JENNIFER LEE	169	\$15,838	CCL 1	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
GUIDRY, ALLEN JOHN	284	\$20,750	CCL 1	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & term beginning Sep 14
MACIAS, ALEJANDRO	159	\$17,600	CCL 1	90 day (Dec 13 - Mar 14)
MARSHALL, LUCINDA KAY	70	\$5,050	CCL 1	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
MONTES, LUCIO ANTONIO	147	\$13,910	CCL 1	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
MORTON, CHRISTOPHER DEAN	71	\$5,900	CCL 1	90 day (Jun 14 - Sep 14)
OUGRAH, KRISHNAMURTI S.	192	\$15,750	CCL 1	90 day (Jun 14 - Sep 14)
RANDALL, STEPHEN EDWARD	72	\$9,950	CCL 1	90 day (Jun 14 - Sep 14)
RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	66	\$6,900	CCL 1	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	161	\$13,800	CCL 1	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
SCHULTZ, NATALIE LYNN	115	\$10,985	CCL 1	90 day (Dec 13 - Mar 14)
WISNER, VICTOR JAY	267	\$22,450	CCL 1	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14) & term beginning Sep 14
CANTU, JORGE A.	758	\$72,150	CCL 2	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
HIGGINBOTHAM, CARY LYNN	645	\$54,260	CCL 2	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
RAMIREZ, ENRIQUE C.	180	\$23,200	CCL 2	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
WALKER, MEKISHA JANE	755	\$67,075	CCL 2	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
ABNER, MICHAEL ANTHONY	113	\$9,000	CCL 3	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
ALFARO, XAVIER	143	\$11,600	CCL 3	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
ASH, MARK J.	67	\$8,185	CCL 3	term continuing from FY13
GUIDRY, ALLEN JOHN	128	\$7,300	CCL 3	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
LEITNER, CAROL MICHELLE	133	\$35,589	CCL 3	90 day term (Mar 14 - Jun 14) & DWI Sober Atty (for entire year)
MACIAS, ALEJANDRO	115	\$10,800	CCL 3	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
MUNIZ, MARJORIE ANN	112	\$9,325	CCL 3	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
PAPANTONAKIS, JOHN PETER	172	\$18,150	CCL 3	2 - 90 day terms (Jun 14 - Sept 14) & (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
RANDALL, STEPHEN EDWARD	108	\$11,750	CCL 3	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
SANTOS, RENATO	264	\$25,700	CCL 3	2 - 90 day terms (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	152	\$10,300	CCL 3	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
TOUCHSTONE, STEPHEN EDWARD	140	\$10,900	CCL 3	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
TRENT, MICHAEL E.	147	\$13,180	CCL 3	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
WALKER, SEDRICK TIMOTHY	112	\$10,230	CCL 3	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
WRIGHT, ANDREW ALEXANDER	123	\$9,855	CCL 3	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
ACOSTA, SHELIA RIDDLE	353	\$37,950	CCL 4	180 day (Jan 14 - Jul 14)
ALDAPE, JUAN MANUEL	257	\$28,250	CCL 4	2 - 90 day terms (Jan 14 - Mar 14) & (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
DE VEGA, GABRIEL M.	88	\$7,850	CCL 4	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
GUIDRY, ALLEN JOHN	130	\$12,300	CCL 4	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
JIMENEZ, JOAQUIN	123	\$13,850	CCL 4	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)

Appendix E3 - Misdemeanor Term Assignments

Attorney Name	Misdemeanor Cases Paid	Total Paid	Assigned Court	Term Assignments and Approximate Time Periods as Indicated by General Ledger
KHAWAJA, IBRAHIM ELIAS	127	\$12,930	CCL 4	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MARTIN, ANDREW DWIGHT	108	\$8,500	CCL 4	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
MONTES, LUCIO ANTONIO	182	\$22,225	CCL 4	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MOORE, MICHAEL HARDIE	118	\$13,500	CCL 4	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
NASSIF, MICHAEL PAUL	103	\$10,350	CCL 4	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
PONS, JAMES FRANCISCO	91	\$10,000	CCL 4	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
PRESS, DIONNE SUSAN	129	\$9,850	CCL 4	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
SAMPSON, KYLE REEVES	53	\$5,250	CCL 4	90 day (Jun 14 - Sep 14)
BOTELLO, LORI ANN	166	\$16,938	CCL 5	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
CARDENAS, ROBERT VILLAGOMEZ	259	\$20,775	CCL 5	2 - 90 day terms (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
DAVIS, MYRON GABRIEL	101	\$12,765	CCL 5	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
HILL, JOSHUA	331	\$27,750	CCL 5	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
JANIK, PAGE E.	159	\$13,250	CCL 5	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
KELBER, KATHRYN WHARTON	37	\$5,281	CCL 5	30 day (Oct 13)
MACIAS, ALEJANDRO	180	\$14,450	CCL 5	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MCLAUGHLIN, TONYA ROLLAND	338	\$25,450	CCL 5	long term (Jan 14 - Aug 14)
MEDLEY, DINA A.	159	\$17,115	CCL 5	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
PARRISH, DAMON	295	\$28,390	CCL 5	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
TOUCHSTONE, STEPHEN EDWARD	241	\$20,900	CCL 5	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
BENAVIDES, ANTONIO	196	\$21,220	CCL 6	180 day term (Mar 14 - Sept 14) & 90 day term (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	305	\$30,300	CCL 6	2 - 90 day terms (Jan 14 - Mar 14) & (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
BOTELLO, LORI ANN	120	\$14,900	CCL 6	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
CARPENTER, JENNIFER LEE	141	\$10,600	CCL 6	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
ESTRADA, JESSICA REBEKAH BETT	80	\$9,600	CCL 6	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
GILLMAN, MICHAEL DAVID	113	\$11,925	CCL 6	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
HENLEY, CYNTHIA RUSSELL	252	\$21,610	CCL 6	2 - 90 day terms (Jan 14 - Mar 14) & (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
LIMITONE, ANTHONY V.	329	\$31,900	CCL 6	180 day (Apr 14 - Sept 14)
MCLELLAN, WILLIAM RENE	195	\$18,565	CCL 6	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
RUBAL, MARK ALLEN	58	\$6,500	CCL 6	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
SUAREZ, RICHARD A.	138	\$11,900	CCL 6	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
TURNER, EQUATOR LAVETTE	87	\$8,650	CCL 6	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
ASH, MARK J.	61	\$6,800	CCL 7	2 - 30 day terms (May 14) & (Nov 13)
CORTES, EDUARDO	46	\$6,260	CCL 7	30 day (Jan 14)
DESAI, RIDDHI	30	\$3,910	CCL 7	30 day (Feb 14)
DIXON, JOHN ARTHUR	28	\$2,250	CCL 7	30 day (Mar)
HAYNES, GEMAYEL LOCHON	6	\$2,250	CCL 7	term continuing from FY13
HILL, JOSHUA	390	\$29,550	CCL 7	2 - 90 day terms (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
ILlich KENNEL, KARLI GAYLE	20	\$1,750	CCL 7	30 day (Nov 13)
JIMENEZ, JOAQUIN	107	\$10,190	CCL 7	2 - 30 day terms (Oct 13) & (Dec 13)
LEITNER, CAROL MICHELLE	27	\$2,750	CCL 7	30 day (Oct 13)

Appendix E3 - Misdemeanor Term Assignments

Attorney Name	Misdemeanor Cases Paid	Total Paid	Assigned Court	Term Assignments and Approximate Time Periods as Indicated by General Ledger
MCGEE, ANDREW G.	22	\$2,550	CCL 7	30 day (Dec 13)
MEDLEY, DINA A.	110	\$14,230	CCL7	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
MIRANDA, SERGIO T.	27	\$6,230	CCL 7	30 day (Feb 14)
MOORE, MICHAEL HARDIE	183	\$16,940	CCL 7	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
MUNIZ, MARJORIE ANN	332	\$36,500	CCL 7	180 day term (Apr 14 - Sept 14) & 90 day term (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
PIERCE, TAMI CHERI	57	\$5,090	CCL 7	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
PRESS, DIONNE SUSAN	392	\$31,800	CCL 7	180 day term (Mar 14 - Aug 14) & 30 day term (Jan 14)
SUAREZ, RICHARD A.	143	\$14,650	CCL 7	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
VARA, JANE SCOTT	77	\$7,100	CCL 7	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
ALDAPE, JUAN MANUEL	37	\$3,000	CCL 8	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
ARNOLD, KEVIN DARNELL	195	\$15,800	CCL 8	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
ARREDONDO, ERNESTO	197	\$16,800	CCL 8	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
BEEDLE, NATHAN NATHANIEL	13	\$1,050	CCL 8	term continuing from FY13
BENAVIDES, ANTONIO	60	\$7,500	CCL 8	2 - 30 day terms (Oct 13) & (Feb 14)
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	62	\$5,100	CCL 8	2 - 30 day terms (May 14) & (Sept 14)
CORNELIUS, WILLIAM TERRELL	136	\$13,950	CCL 8	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
CRAWFORD, DENISE MARIA	162	\$17,000	CCL 8	90 day term (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
CRUZ, ROBERT	99	\$10,020	CCL 8	3 - 30 day terms (Mar 14) & (Jun 14) & (Aug 14)
DESAI, RIDDHI	20	\$3,400	CCL 8	30 day (Dec 13)
HAYNES, GEMAYEL LOCHON	23	\$2,500	CCL 8	30 day (Jan 14)
ILlich KENNELL, KARLI GAYLE	22	\$2,250	CCL 8	30 day (Feb 14)
IZAGUIRRE, ABEL	205	\$21,013	CCL 8	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MACK, LORI DEE	25	\$2,900	CCL 8	30 day (Jul 14)
MALAZZO, BEVERLY BRADEMAN	12	\$1,600	CCL 8	30 day (Mar 14)
MONTES, LUCIO ANTONIO	42	\$4,450	CCL 8	30 day (Jan 14)
PAPANTONAKIS, JOHN PETER	19	\$2,550	CCL 8	30 day (Apr 14)
PRUETT, CARL R.	41	\$4,975	CCL 8	30 day (May 14)
RODRIGUEZ, GILBERTO	43	\$5,000	CCL 8	2 - 30 day terms (Nov 13) & (Dec 13)
SAMPLE, MAITE MARIE	21	\$2,500	CCL 8	30 day (Jul 14)
SANTOS, RENATO	108	\$12,350	CCL 8	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
SCHULTE, NATHAN JOSEPH	58	\$4,565	CCL 8	2- 30 day terms (May 14) & (Jun 14)
SHELTON, EMILY ANDREA	38	\$4,000	CCL 8	30 day (Apr 14)
TOUCHSTONE, STEPHEN EDWARD	160	\$17,550	CCL 8	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
TOWNSEND, MICHELLE RUTH	23	\$2,225	CCL 8	30 day (Oct 13)
TURNER, EQUATOR LAVETTE	65	\$5,525	CCL 8	30 day (Nov 13)
ZAMIR, SHAHIN	201	\$18,275	CCL 8	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
ALFARO, XAVIER	195	\$15,450	CCL 9	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
ARREDONDO, ERNESTO	80	\$6,100	CCL 9	30 day (Feb 14)
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	231	\$18,540	CCL 9	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
CASTRO, LIONEL J.	107	\$7,250	CCL 9	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
CORTES, EDUARDO	43	\$4,250	CCL 9	30 day (Mar 14)
CRUZ, ROBERT	203	\$21,300	CCL 9	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)

Appendix E3 - Misdemeanor Term Assignments

Attorney Name	Misdemeanor Cases Paid	Total Paid	Assigned Court	Term Assignments and Approximate Time Periods as Indicated by General Ledger
DICKEY, JEANIE L.	118	\$8,000	CCL 9	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
JIMENEZ, JOAQUIN	314	\$34,455	CCL 9	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
LIMITONE, ANTHONY V.	161	\$18,000	CCL 9	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MARTIN, ANDREW DWIGHT	138	\$10,550	CCL 9	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MCLELLAN, WILLIAM RENE	172	\$18,900	CCL 9	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
OUGRAH, KRISHNAMURTI S.	216	\$14,600	CCL 9	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
VARA, JANE SCOTT	92	\$8,500	CCL 9	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
VELA, JOSE JULIO	205	\$20,100	CCL 9	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
ASH, MARK J.	276	\$30,150	CCL 10	long term assignment (Jan 14 - Sept 14)
BENAVIDES, ANTONIO	51	\$6,100	CCL 10	30 day (Dec 13)
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	33	\$3,300	CCL 10	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
BOORSTEIN, BARRY	508	\$38,600	CCL 10	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
CARDENAS, ROBERT VILLAGOMEZ	118	\$6,300	CCL 10	90 day term (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & 30 day term (Feb 14)
CARPENTER, JENNIFER LEE	140	\$11,850	CCL 10	2 - 30 day terms (Oct 13 & Jul 14)
CORNELIUS, WILLIAM TERRELL	83	\$9,900	CCL 10	2 - 30 day terms (Dec 13 & Feb 14)
CORTES, EDUARDO	136	\$16,920	CCL 10	3 - 30 day terms (Nov 13) & (Apr 14) & (Aug 14)
CRUZ, ROBERT	39	\$3,600	CCL 10	30 day (Feb 14)
DUONG, JOHN D.	16	\$3,100	CCL 10	term continuing from FY13
GUIDRY, ALLEN JOHN	73	\$5,650	CCL 10	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
JIMENEZ, JOAQUIN	42	\$6,070	CCL 10	30 day (Nov 13)
LEWIS, JORDAN ELLIOTT	40	\$4,645	CCL 10	2 - 30 day terms (Apr 14) & (Sept 14)
LUDWIG, V. JEFFREY	655	\$46,140	CCL 10	12 mos (Oct 13 - Sept 14)
MUNIZ, MARJORIE ANN	72	\$6,000	CCL 10	30 day (May 14)
RAFIEE, PARIA	77	\$6,900	CCL 10	2 - 30 day terms (Apr 14) & (May 14)
SANTOS, RENATO	51	\$4,930	CCL 10	30 day (Aug 14)
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	31	\$2,400	CCL 10	term continuing from FY13
WASHINGTON, TYRONE WILLIAM	36	\$4,000	CCL 10	30 day (Nov 13)
ALFARO, XAVIER	91	\$8,200	CCL 11	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
BROWN, CHERYL SHOOKS	225	\$21,720	CCL 11	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
CONTRERAS, JUAN M.	271	\$33,300	CCL 11	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
ESTRADA, JESSICA REBEKAH BETT	169	\$14,100	CCL 11	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
FLEISCHER, DAVID MARCEL	432	\$28,500	CCL 11	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
HENLEY, CYNTHIA RUSSELL	71	\$4,450	CCL 11	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MCLELLAN, WILLIAM RENE	161	\$15,200	CCL 11	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
RANDALL, STEPHEN EDWARD	102	\$7,960	CCL 11	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	220	\$20,050	CCL 11	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
TSIOROS, GREGORY	260	\$27,500	CCL 11	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
ZAMIR, SHAHIN	236	\$19,900	CCL 11	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
ABBEY, KIMBERLY DAWN	190	\$18,190	CCL 12	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
CONTRERAS, JUAN M.	171	\$18,600	CCL 12	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
DIXON, JOHN ARTHUR	207	\$16,550	CCL 12	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
DIXON, WOODROW WILSON I	100	\$8,350	CCL 12	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
ILLICH KENNEL, KARLI GAYLE	99	\$8,800	CCL 12	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)

Appendix E3 - Misdemeanor Term Assignments

Attorney Name	Misdemeanor Cases Paid	Total Paid	Assigned Court	Term Assignments and Approximate Time Periods as Indicated by General Ledger
LIMITONE, ANTHONY V.	159	\$18,300	CCL 12	90 day (Jan 14 - Apr 14)
MCLELLAN, WILLIAM RENE	156	\$16,725	CCL 12	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
MIRANDA, SERGIO T.	74	\$8,700	CCL 12	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
NACHTIGALL, DAVID ALLEN	86	\$7,700	CCL 12	90 day (Jun 14 - Aug 14)
RODRIGUEZ, FERNANDO JOSE	116	\$10,100	CCL 12	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
RUBAL, MARK ALLEN	143	\$16,475	CCL 12	90 day term (Jan 14 - Mar 14) & term beginning Sept 14
SAMPLE, MAITE MARIE	53	\$4,650	CCL 12	30 day (Sept 14)
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	151	\$14,300	CCL 12	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
WISNER, VICTOR JAY	160	\$16,350	CCL 12	90 day (Mar 14 - Jun 14)
FLEISCHER, DAVID MARCEL	313	\$36,050	CCL 13	180 day (Oct 13 - Mar 14)
PONS, JAMES FRANCISCO	114	\$10,600	CCL 13	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
RICHARDSON, DAN WILLIAM	226	\$24,000	CCL 13	long term (Jan 14 - Aug 14)
RODRIGUEZ, FERNANDO JOSE	294	\$34,700	CCL 13	180 day (Oct 13 - Mar 14)
RODRIGUEZ, GILBERTO	249	\$33,650	CCL 13	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	299	\$37,250	CCL 13	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
SCHULTZ, NATALIE LYNN	197	\$18,480	CCL 13	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
TSIOROS, GREGORY	92	\$8,700	CCL 13	90 day term (Oct 13 - Dec 13) & term beginning Sept 14
ZAMIR, SHAHIN	83	\$6,805	CCL 13	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	45	\$3,600	CCL 14	30 day (Apr 14)
BUSH, PRISCILLA TOMMYE	100	\$8,500	CCL 14	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
CORTES, EDUARDO	61	\$6,900	CCL 14	90 day (Apr 14 - Jun 14)
DIXON, JOHN ARTHUR	378	\$24,750	CCL 14	180 day (Mar 14 - Sept 14)
IZAGUIRRE, ABEL	655	\$52,800	CCL 14	long term (Jan 14 - Sept 14)
JOACHIM, CARSON FLYNN	141	\$12,600	CCL 14	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
KELBER, KATHRYN WHARTON	51	\$8,705	CCL 14	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
LEWIS, JORDAN ELLIOTT	108	\$11,900	CCL 14	90 day (Jan 14 - Mar 14)
MOORE, MICHAEL HARDIE	194	\$18,988	CCL 14	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
NACHTIGALL, DAVID ALLEN	259	\$22,650	CCL 14	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
OUGRAH, KRISHNAMURTI S.	166	\$12,450	CCL 14	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
SHAPIRO, LISA	138	\$13,715	CCL 14	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
ABBEY, KIMBERLY DAWN	428	\$35,850	CCL 15	long term (Jan 14 - Sept 14)
AGUIRRE, JUAN JOSE	272	\$28,200	CCL 15	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)
CONTRERAS, JUAN M.	152	\$18,000	CCL 15	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
DICKEY, JEANIE L.	410	\$35,900	CCL 15	long term (Jan 14 - Sept 14)
FRANKLIN, RAMONA NICOLE	126	\$12,750	CCL 15	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
MONTES, LUCIO ANTONIO	128	\$14,000	CCL 15	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
MOORE, MICHAEL HARDIE	150	\$14,455	CCL 15	90 day (Jun 14 - Sept 14)
RICHARDSON, DAN WILLIAM	167	\$12,650	CCL 15	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	159	\$13,300	CCL 15	90 day (Oct 13 - Dec 13)
SMITH, JAMES RANDALL	20	\$2,650	CCL 15	term continuing from FY13
VELA, JOSE JULIO	220	\$24,600	CCL 15	180 day (Jan 14 - Jun 14)

Appendix E4 - Public Defender Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
REZAI, MARY CATHLEEN	0	0	0	367	0	367	100	0
GOOCH, LORI JANELLE	0	0	0	343	0	343	100	0
MUELLER, SARAH ALLISON	0	0	7	296	0	303	100	0
BARTON, CURTIS E.	0	0	0	243	0	243	100	0
KUNDIGER, DANIEL	178	0	1	0	0	179	0	100
POPE, SCOTT CHRISTOPHER	0	0	179	0	0	179	100	0
JOHNSON, JULES EVAN	0	0	175	0	0	175	100	0
MARTIN, RAY B.	0	0	170	0	0	170	100	0
DOWNING, AMANDA GAY	170	0	0	0	0	170	0	100
STEWART GRAVOIS, JACQUELYN	168	0	0	0	0	168	0	100
GONZALES, MONICA LISA	2	0	154	0	0	156	97	3
TERRY, TANYA LYNN	0	0	156	0	0	156	100	0
JACKSON, JUANITA ALEXANDRA	0	0	153	0	0	153	100	0
DAVIS, ERIC J.	0	0	151	0	0	151	100	0
TUTHILL, ROBERT HAMPTON	148	0	1	1	0	150	5	95
DOWNING, JEFFREY NEIL	149	0	0	0	0	149	0	100
OLVERA, DIANA	0	0	141	0	0	141	100	0
RUDEN, MARY GRACE	0	0	23	114	0	137	100	0
CARPENTER, JACQUELYN RAEHELLE	0	0	135	0	0	135	100	0
BELL, TE'IVA JOHNSON	0	0	127	0	0	127	100	0
LACAYO, DANILO	0	0	114	0	0	114	100	0
STILL, JOHN CRAIG	0	0	113	0	0	113	100	0
MEADOR, MIRANDA DAWN	14	0	95	0	0	109	95	5
HALPERT, STEVEN HARVEY	87	0	0	3	0	90	5	95
SIMPSON, AMY ELIZABETH	82	0	0	5	0	87		
HOCHGLAUBE, MARK	0	0	81	0	0	81	100	0
HUGHES, NICOLAS ROBERT	0	0	1	0	76	77	100	0
DONLEY, ROGER SCOTT	0	0	70	0	0	70	100	0
BYNUM, FRANKLIN GORDON	0	0	9	11	22	42		
DUNCAN, CHERI LYNN	0	0	0	0	26	26	100	0
WICOFF, ROBERT S.	0	0	0	0	25	25	100	0

Appendix E4 - Public Defender Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
SHEFMAN SCHINDLER, DAUCIE	0	0	0	0	23	23	100	0
KRATOVIL, MARK CHARLES	0	0	0	0	22	22	95	5
MARTIN, MELISSA	0	0	0	0	21	21	100	0
WOOD, SARAH VERNIER	0	0	0	0	21	21	100	0
CAMERON, ANGELA L.	0	0	0	1	18	19	100	0
SHAPIRO, LEAH	0	0	18	0	0	18	30	70
MASELLI WOOD, JANI JO	0	0	0	0	14	14	100	0
BUNIN, ALEXANDER	0	0	5	0	0	5	95	5
BOURLIOT, FRANCES YOUNG	0	0	0	0	5	5	100	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
DICKEY, JEANIE L.	0	0	441	528	0	969	\$124,020	65	0
IZAGUIRRE, ABEL	0	0	0	873	0	873	\$74,488	65	0
CANTU, JORGE A.	0	0	74	758	0	832	\$94,985	75	0
HIGGINBOTHAM, CARY LYNN	0	0	184	645	0	829	\$147,911	97	0
HILL, JOSHUA	0	0	22	736	1	759	\$67,100	75	0
WALKER, MEKISHA JANE	0	0	0	755	0	755	\$67,075	68	0
ABBEY, KIMBERLY DAWN	0	0	119	630	0	749	\$111,798	60	0
FLEISCHER, DAVID MARCEL	0	0	0	745	0	745	\$64,550	100	0
PRESS, DIONNE SUSAN	0	0	140	580	0	720	\$105,760	65	0
AGUIRRE, JUAN JOSE	0	0	271	440	0	711	\$130,095	97	0
SAPIEN, MARCO ANTONIO	0	0	0	704	0	704	\$56,200	60	0
MCLELLAN, WILLIAM RENE	0	0	0	688	0	688	\$69,790	60	0
CONTRERAS, JUAN M.	0	0	47	640	0	687	\$108,035	90	0
LIMITONE, ANTHONY V.	0	0	0	676	0	676	\$71,200	80	0
BENAVIDES, KELLY DENISE	0	0	0	676	0	676	\$60,840	50	0
MOORE, MICHAEL HARDIE	0	0	0	656	0	656	\$63,901	93	0
LUDWIG, V. JEFFREY	0	0	0	655	0	655	\$46,140		
DIXON, JOHN ARTHUR	0	0	0	642	0	642	\$45,050		
ZAMIR, SHAHIN	0	0	98	543	0	641	\$74,955	40	0
WISNER, VICTOR JAY	0	0	209	427	0	636	\$202,822	58	0
RODRIGUEZ, RAUL	0	0	42	591	0	633	\$81,160	60	0
JIMENEZ, JOAQUIN	0	0	0	631	0	631	\$68,905	50	0
ARREDONDO, ERNESTO	0	0	0	629	0	629	\$58,895	90	0
GUIDRY, ALLEN JOHN	0	0	0	615	0	615	\$46,000	70	0
TOUCHSTONE, STEPHEN EDWARD	0	0	0	594	0	594	\$51,550	68	0
VELA, JOSE JULIO	0	0	0	589	0	589	\$60,300	90	0
ACOSTA, GERALDO G.	306	0	274	0	0	580	\$188,395	45	45
OUGRAH, KRISHNAMURTI S.	0	0	0	574	0	574	\$42,800	95	0
GUERINOT, GERARD W.	0	0	553	0	0	553	\$97,565	40	0
CLARK, JOHN ARTHUR	0	0	553	0	0	553	\$96,380	40	0
CARPENTER, JENNIFER LEE	0	0	0	533	0	533	\$51,231	50	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
MUNIZ, MARJORIE ANN	0	0	0	525	0	525	\$52,175	60	0
CRUZ, ROBERT	0	0	0	524	0	524	\$53,420	35	0
ACOSTA, SHELIA RIDDLE	0	0	0	521	0	521	\$51,950	95	0
BOORSTEIN, BARRY	0	0	0	508	0	508	\$38,600	100	0
SHANNON, HATTIE SEWELL	0	1	499	0	0	500	\$204,690	99	0
MONTES, LUCIO ANTONIO	0	0	0	500	0	500	\$55,565	50	0
ALDAPE, JUAN MANUEL	0	0	0	491	0	491	\$51,950	35	0
MACIAS, ALEJANDRO	0	0	0	488	0	488	\$44,100	80	0
RICHARDSON, DAN WILLIAM	0	0	93	393	0	486	\$83,020	90	0
ALFARO, XAVIER	0	0	37	438	0	475	\$86,732	95	0
TRENT, MICHAEL E.	0	0	318	147	0	465	\$218,670	70	0
RODRIGUEZ, GILBERTO	0	0	111	336	0	447	\$83,930	90	0
SANTOS, RENATO	0	0	0	431	0	431	\$45,865	60	0
GONZALEZ, RICARDO N.	0	0	428	0	0	428	\$397,013	90	0
ASH, MARK J.	0	0	12	413	0	425	\$51,115	40	0
MCCRACKEN, KERRY HOLLINGSWORTH	0	0	424	0	0	424	\$89,270	100	0
ESTRADA, JESSICA REBEKAH BETTS	0	0	142	278	0	420	\$74,120	90	0
RODRIGUEZ, FERNANDO JOSE	0	0	0	411	0	411	\$44,850		
CARDENAS, ROBERT VILLAGOMEZ	0	0	7	400	0	407	\$40,680	25	0
GUERINOT, EILEEN MARIE	0	0	398	0	0	398	\$70,105	99	0
TSIOROS, GREGORY	0	0	0	398	0	398	\$37,950	60	0
KHAWAJA, IBRAHIM ELIAS	0	0	218	178	0	396	\$78,765		
GARZA, DAVID LAWRENCE	0	0	367	3	2	372	\$151,710	85	0
NACHTIGALL, DAVID ALLEN	0	0	25	345	0	370	\$35,470	35	0
MCCOY, KENNETH EUGENE	0	0	361	0	2	363	\$125,320	90	0
SCHULTZ, NATALIE LYNN	0	0	32	329	0	361	\$37,055	98	0
SCOTT, ROBERT R.	0	5	353	0	0	358	\$159,350	80	0
JANIK, PAGE E.	0	0	199	159	0	358	\$49,102	95	0
CRAWFORD, DENISE MARIA	0	0	186	167	0	353	\$68,405	85	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
MCLAUGHLIN, TONYA ROLLAND	0	0	12	339	0	351	\$34,020	87	0
GIFFORD, JACQUELINE MOORE	0	0	347	0	0	347	\$79,225	99	0
HENLEY, CYNTHIA RUSSELL	0	0	0	346	0	346	\$27,510	30	0
GODINICH, JEROME	0	3	330	0	6	339	\$215,888	98	0
SEDERIS, STACY ALLEN	0	0	339	0	0	339	\$89,454	99	0
CORTES, EDUARDO	0	0	8	329	0	337	\$37,085	70	0
BRISTOW, RACHEL CAPOTE	0	0	331	0	0	331	\$66,755	100	0
SUAREZ, RICHARD A.	0	0	0	331	0	331	\$29,450	75	0
BUSH, MICHELLE WALKER EMMO	328	0	0	0	0	328	\$70,513	0	45
DOEBBLER, TED R.	0	0	317	0	4	321	\$141,745	95	0
TREJO, HUMBERTO RENE	0	0	320	0	0	320	\$92,445	80	0
CASTILLO, MARK A.	315	0	0	0	0	315	\$123,805	0	70
BENAVIDES, ANTONIO	0	0	0	315	0	315	\$36,970	30	0
MARSHALL, LUCINDA KAY	0	0	243	70	0	313	\$93,120	100	0
LEITNER, CAROL MICHELLE	0	0	148	162	0	310	\$96,689	95	0
BURTON, RUTH YVONNE	0	0	309	0	0	309	\$97,283	90	0
DESAI, RIDDHI	0	0	256	53	0	309	\$92,630	60	0
GUMBERGER, KURT	0	0	309	0	0	309	\$86,450	99	0
BISHOP, SUSAN M.	0	0	309	0	0	309	\$77,280	97	0
ROLL, RANDOLPH EARL	0	0	306	0	0	306	\$77,830	85	0
BROOKS, JAMES M.	0	0	303	0	0	303	\$165,830	90	0
BARR, JAMES L.	0	0	302	0	0	302	\$88,145	90	0
MARTIN, ANDREW DWIGHT	0	0	47	254	0	301	\$30,850	90	0
ACOSTA, JERRY MICHAEL	299	0	0	0	0	299	\$120,238	0	85
PARRISH, DAMON	0	0	0	296	0	296	\$28,440	50	0
MIRANDA, SERGIO T.	0	0	149	141	0	290	\$89,913	50	0
COTLAR, DORIAN CLAUDE	0	0	288	0	0	288	\$111,220	60	0
SPROTT, OLIVER WENDELL	286	0	0	0	0	286	\$152,866	0	50
BOTELLO, LORI ANN	0	0	0	286	0	286	\$31,838	30	0
FLEMING, MARCUS JUSTIN	0	0	284	0	0	284	\$82,285	80	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
RANDALL, STEPHEN EDWARD	0	0	0	282	0	282	\$29,660	50	0
SAVOY, BRYAN K.	0	0	277	0	0	277	\$100,025	39	0
DAVIDSON, LUCIENNE AITKEN	0	0	273	0	0	273	\$98,100	60	0
SINCLAIR, NATASHA A.	0	0	273	0	0	273	\$86,100	100	0
MEDLEY, DINA A.	0	0	0	270	0	270	\$31,445		
PETRUZZI, JOHN MICHAEL	0	0	269	0	0	269	\$90,250	85	0
GREENLEE, STEVEN	0	0	268	0	0	268	\$106,890	75	0
MOSELEY, ANN LEE DULEVITZ	0	0	264	0	1	265	\$87,198	99	0
RAFIEE, PARIA	0	0	157	106	0	263	\$50,762	95	0
CLOUD, CARVANA HICKS	0	0	257	0	1	258	\$86,800		
RAMIREZ, ENRIQUE C.	0	0	76	181	0	257	\$74,500	80	0
BRUEGGER, ALEXIS GILBERT	0	0	252	0	0	252	\$108,684	95	0
HUBBARD, LATREECIA	1	0	248	0	0	249	\$73,325	50	0
PRASIFKA, JOSEPH WADE	241	0	0	0	0	241	\$102,619	0	70
MILLER, SHERRA DIANN	0	0	240	0	0	240	\$95,195	98	0
BECK, MICHELLE E.	0	0	239	0	0	239	\$78,935	80	0
CORNELIUS, WILLIAM TERRELL	0	0	0	238	0	238	\$25,480		
SIMOTAS, HELEN	0	0	67	171	0	238	\$17,970	100	0
LIPKIN, MARK G.	127	0	108	0	0	235	\$51,565	30	30
NOLL, CHARLES A.	0	0	233	0	0	233	\$95,726	98	0
MARTINEZ, HERMAN	0	0	233	0	0	233	\$83,825	30	0
FOSHER, MICHAEL P.	0	0	231	0	1	232	\$129,470	55	0
SALINAS, J. A.	0	0	229	0	0	229	\$191,520	50	0
GIFFORD, WILLIAM R.	0	0	229	0	0	229	\$58,925	95	0
DIXON, WOODROW WILSON I	0	0	128	101	0	229	\$36,525	80	0
GARRETT, CASEY	0	0	220	0	7	227	\$112,399	75	0
BROWN, CHERYL SHOOKS	0	0	0	227	0	227	\$21,820	20	0
PONS, JAMES FRANCISCO	0	0	12	214	0	226	\$29,010	65	0
LEWIS, THOMAS JOSEPH	0	0	211	0	8	219	\$93,611	85	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
MARTIN, STEPHANIE LYNN	0	1	217	0	0	218	\$106,595	80	0
TURNBULL, EDWARD RANDOLPH	0	0	215	0	0	215	\$129,465	30	0
OWMBY, JOSEPH S.	0	0	215	0	0	215	\$83,323	85	0
VARA, JANE SCOTT	0	0	41	169	0	210	\$37,909	50	0
POLLAND, GARY MICHAEL	189	0	20	0	0	209	\$128,956	5	35
RUBAL, MARK ALLEN	0	0	0	207	1	208	\$23,650	27	0
RUZZO, PATRICK J.	0	0	207	0	0	207	\$118,516	85	0
FISHER, DENA	139	0	65	1	0	205	\$135,531	40	48
DEANE, SAMUEL HENRY	0	0	201	0	0	201	\$45,715	85	0
PAPANTONAKIS, JOHN PETER	0	0	0	199	0	199	\$21,850	73	0
VINAS, JOSEPH FRANCIS	0	0	198	0	0	198	\$101,907	90	0
BENKEN, BRIAN A.	0	0	198	0	0	198	\$91,640	95	0
CONTRERAS, JUAN MANUEL	0	0	187	0	11	198	\$63,120	90	0
LILES, JOHN STEPHEN	189	0	0	7	0	196	\$88,420	5	40
BACKERS, BEVERLY J.	0	0	196	0	0	196	\$68,160	95	0
ARNOLD, KEVIN DARNELL	0	0	0	195	0	195	\$15,800		
KEYSER, DEBORAH A.	0	0	193	0	0	193	\$63,000	98	0
JOHNSON, KYLE B.	0	0	188	0	2	190	\$109,760	100	0
SHAPIRO, LISA	0	0	0	189	0	189	\$18,265	40	0
THURSLAND, WILLIAM MICHAEL	187	0	0	0	0	187	\$134,624	0	23
AYERS, RANDALL J.	0	0	180	0	7	187	\$133,050	100	0
GARCIA, CARLOS ROBERT	185	0	0	0	0	185	\$90,388		
STONE, MICHAEL JOHN	0	0	184	0	0	184	\$97,170	85	0
ANDREWS, LISA KAY	0	0	184	0	0	184	\$72,356	40	0
CRAFT, E. ROSS	0	0	183	1	0	184	\$59,945	95	0
GOODE, KENNETH E.	0	0	179	0	4	183	\$108,855	100	0
GRAHAM, SPENCE DOUGLAS	0	0	181	0	0	181	\$149,599	90	0
WARREN, BRIAN E	0	0	177	4	0	181	\$40,750	100	0
MARTIN, THOMAS ALLAN	0	0	178	0	1	179	\$96,998	80	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
DAVIS, SAMANTHA YOLANDA	179	0	0	0	0	179	\$46,288	0	30
DEVLIN, ERIC HEADEN	0	0	178	0	0	178	\$113,645	30	0
BARNEY, KAREN A.	0	0	178	0	0	178	\$94,705	90	0
MORTON, CHRISTOPHER DEAN	0	0	89	88	0	177	\$38,482	30	0
BAKER, WENDY	0	0	176	0	0	176	\$76,893	50	0
SALAZAR, JOEL EDWARD	0	0	175	0	0	175	\$38,050		
GILLMAN, MICHAEL DAVID	0	0	60	113	0	173	\$34,365	49	0
NASSIF, MICHAEL PAUL	0	0	64	103	0	167	\$42,490	20	0
CASTRO, RAY ANTHONY	0	0	166	0	0	166	\$86,630	60	0
NEEDHAM, JESSICA NICOLE	0	0	163	2	0	165	\$55,700	100	0
MADRID, MARIO	0	3	161	0	0	164	\$156,670	45	0
BUNDICK, CRAIG	0	0	163	0	1	164	\$56,890	95	0
MAISEL, JOHN	161	0	0	0	0	161	\$63,368	0	25
HINTON, CHARLES	0	1	159	0	0	160	\$108,805	100	0
DOUGLAS, LARRY B.	0	0	156	0	0	156	\$51,155	70	0
TURNER, EQUATOR LAVETTE	0	0	0	155	0	155	\$14,225		
BROWN, CHARLES ALLEN	0	4	147	0	0	151	\$183,790	95	0
CRAIG, MICHAEL FRANCIS	151	0	0	0	0	151	\$45,075		
ISENBERG, MARC DAVID	150	0	0	0	0	150	\$56,856	0	80
MAIDA, SAM A.	0	0	150	0	0	150	\$36,323	70	0
ONCKEN, KIRK J.	0	0	149	0	0	149	\$66,030	97	0
MOORE, MARY C. A.	0	0	149	0	0	149	\$59,965	90	0
SEGURA, PATRICIA	0	1	145	1	1	148	\$115,098	55	0
SHELTON, PATRICK SCOTT	148	0	0	0	0	148	\$61,125	2	98
LEWIS, JORDAN ELLIOTT	0	0	0	148	0	148	\$16,545	15	0
CORNELIUS, R. P.	0	6	141	0	0	147	\$393,708	99	0
ORTIZ, JIMMY JOE	0	1	146	0	0	147	\$173,372	60	0
DODIER, ELIHU H.	0	0	147	0	0	147	\$99,948	95	0
SMITH, KEISHA L.	0	0	145	0	1	146	\$60,169	84	0
NUNNERY, A. E.	0	5	140	0	0	145	\$263,265		
ACOSTA, JAIME GARCIA	0	0	145	0	0	145	\$65,000	95	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
AZZO, ALEX G.	0	0	144	0	0	144	\$75,840	100	0
DAVIS, MYRON GABRIEL	0	0	0	144	0	144	\$15,465		
ILLICH KENNEL, KARLI GAYLE	0	0	0	143	0	143	\$13,190	20	0
JOACHIM, CARSON FLYNN	0	0	0	142	0	142	\$12,650	50	0
ABNER, MICHAEL ANTHONY	0	0	0	142	0	142	\$10,450	30	0
WELLS, JOE DAVID	0	0	140	0	1	141	\$72,760	75	0
ANDERSON, WILFORD A.	0	0	138	0	3	141	\$53,675	85	0
SUMMERS, DEBORAH D.	0	0	137	0	3	140	\$111,542	90	0
SULLA, JAMIE M.	0	0	137	0	0	137	\$45,145	100	0
ST. JULIAN, COURTNEY	0	0	134	3	0	137	\$41,590	60	0
FITCH, BONNIE JOYE	135	0	0	0	0	135	\$40,613	0	30
KISLUK, BRET STEVEN	0	0	132	0	0	132	\$56,480	40	0
CRANE, DONALD M.	132	0	0	0	0	132	\$20,775	0	15
WEATHERS, GWENDOLYN	130	0	0	0	0	130	\$30,175	0	40
ESCOBEDO, SYLVIA YVONNE	37	0	92	0	0	129	\$53,646	35	10
COULSON, REBECCA STEWART	128	0	0	0	0	128	\$26,331	0	50
ROBERTS, BRIAN MARC	0	0	127	0	0	127	\$97,201	100	0
WRIGHT, ANDREW ALEXANDER	0	0	0	127	0	127	\$10,455	10	0
VILLARREAL, GILBERTO A.	0	0	126	0	0	126	\$114,010	65	0
FRANKLIN, RAMONA NICOLE	0	0	0	126	0	126	\$12,750	40	0
CAMPBELL, ANN L.	125	0	0	0	0	125	\$27,190	0	90
LUONG, JASON	0	0	123	1	0	124	\$59,783	50	0
LOPEZ, BLANCA E.	0	0	122	0	0	122	\$63,339	99	0
KOMORN, JANET ELIZABETH	0	0	122	0	0	122	\$60,248	90	0
SANCHEZ, WILLIS ROBERT	117	0	0	0	0	117	\$46,263	0	59
PUBCHARA, SILVIA V.	0	0	116	0	0	116	\$35,527	69	0
NELSON, MITCHEL RYAN	116	0	0	0	0	116	\$32,650	0	40

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
WENTZ, KURT BUDD	0	5	95	0	14	114	\$110,258	85	1
ST. JOHN, PAUL	85	0	27	0	0	112	\$40,989	50	35
WALKER, SEDRICK TIMOTHY	0	0	0	112	0	112	\$10,230	69	0
HAYNES, GEMAYEL LOCHON	0	0	73	34	0	107	\$27,123	50	0
CASTRO, LIONEL J.	0	0	0	107	0	107	\$7,250	50	0
GAISER, TERRENCE A.	0	3	96	0	6	105	\$125,462	60	0
REED, JOHN GARNER	104	0	0	0	0	104	\$23,450	0	50
MULDROW, LORETTA JOHNSON	0	1	102	0	0	103	\$253,750	100	0
MCANALLY, EVA PATRICIA	103	0	0	0	0	103	\$22,475	0	38
PHEA, ANGELA	102	0	0	0	0	102	\$43,378	0	30
JEREB, THEODORE B.	102	0	0	0	0	102	\$21,175	0	40
DUPONT, THOMAS B.	0	0	101	0	0	101	\$71,647	50	0
BALDERAS, ANTONIO	0	0	100	0	0	100	\$75,670	45	0
YORK, DOUGLAS RAY	100	0	0	0	0	100	\$27,200		
BUSH, PRISCILLA TOMMYE	0	0	0	100	0	100	\$8,500	33	0
YOUNGBLOOD, GLENN J.	0	0	99	0	0	99	\$55,975	100	0
COULSON, W. MICHAEL	98	0	1	0	0	99	\$40,910	5	50
BROUSSARD, ARLAN J.	0	0	99	0	0	99	\$32,055	90	0
TRIGG, THEODORE F.	99	0	0	0	0	99	\$28,460	0	30
WARRINER, WALLACE F.	98	0	0	0	0	98	\$46,476	0	80
DUARTE, RUDY MORIN	0	3	92	0	0	95	\$82,280	99	0
MERCHANT, FEROZ FAROOK	0	2	81	12	0	95	\$76,731	65	0
BROWN, ADAM BANKS	0	0	93	0	2	95	\$38,033	50	0
COTTON, GREG L.	95	0	0	0	0	95	\$25,900	0	40
ISBELL, ALLEN C.	0	6	84	0	4	94	\$153,083	85	0
HUNTER, JONAS LEWIS	93	0	0	0	0	93	\$21,275	0	15
SAMPLE, MAITE MARIE	0	0	0	93	0	93	\$9,075	90	0
DYSART, JOHN RICHARD	90	0	0	0	0	90	\$17,063	0	25
KELBER, KATHRYN WHARTON	0	0	0	90	0	90	\$14,036	30	0
MILLER, MANDY GOLDMAN	0	0	85	4	0	89	\$35,655	65	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
DE VEGA, GABRIEL M.	0	0	0	88	0	88	\$7,850	70	0
LAFON, TOMMY L.	0	0	86	0	0	86	\$55,030	50	0
VIJ, VIKRAM	0	0	86	0	0	86	\$32,440	40	0
SLOPIS, SHARON ELIZABETH	0	0	84	0	1	85	\$51,735	100	0
CANNON, JOSEPH P.	84	0	0	0	0	84	\$38,305	0	40
CLINE, CYNTHIA JEAN-MARIE	0	0	84	0	0	84	\$38,245	75	0
SMITH, JAMES DENNIS	0	0	84	0	0	84	\$34,670	30	0
CROWLEY, JAMES SIDNEY	0	3	75	0	4	82	\$64,760	57	0
LARSON, KEITH DANIEL	0	0	81	0	0	81	\$27,431	70	0
GRAVES, JAMES TUCKER	0	0	80	0	0	80	\$42,330	75	2
JORDAN, OLIVIA LIANE	0	0	80	0	0	80	\$39,520	90	0
OAKES, NATALIA COKINOS	80	0	0	0	0	80	\$35,776	0	80
MOON, TAMMY SIMIEN	80	0	0	0	0	80	\$15,875	0	10
VARELA, JOSEPH WILLIAM	0	0	67	6	5	78	\$67,940	90	0
RISKIND, MIRIAM JUDITH	78	0	0	0	0	78	\$20,393	0	65
SAMPSON, KYLE REEVES	0	0	25	53	0	78	\$10,570	40	0
TANNER, ALLEN MARK	0	3	73	0	0	76	\$158,249	100	0
RODRIGUEZ, LOURDES	0	0	75	0	0	75	\$8,632	95	0
WOOD, HARRIS S.	0	0	74	0	0	74	\$72,768	45	0
MILLER, KIMBERLY DENISE	0	0	74	0	0	74	\$30,805	85	0
GULAMALI, SHREYA	0	0	68	6	0	74	\$24,840	90	0
LOPER, DOUGLAS BRADLEY	37	0	35	0	0	72	\$37,523	30	10
HALE, JEFFREY KARL	0	0	72	0	0	72	\$32,109	90	0
MUSICK-LONG, JOANNE MARIE	15	0	56	0	0	71	\$19,685	55	10
PODOLSKY, BRETT A.	0	0	70	0	0	70	\$37,165	95	5
HAYES, RONALD NELSON	0	0	70	0	0	70	\$28,820	100	0
CLEMENTS, MARTHA JANE	0	0	70	0	0	70	\$15,077	98	0
STOOL, ANNA E.	69	0	0	0	0	69	\$15,790	0	15
BONHAM, TRACIE D.	0	0	0	68	0	68	\$42,708		
MCCULLOUGH, ELLIS C.	0	0	68	0	0	68	\$40,613	100	0
ROGERS, ALVIS O.	0	0	65	0	0	65	\$13,820	75	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
NEWMAN, LOUIS MURAT	0	0	63	0	0	63	\$37,877	60	0
NEUMANN, RUSSELL ALLEN	62	0	0	0	0	62	\$15,500	0	15
EASTERLING, DANNY KARL	0	5	52	0	4	61	\$262,250	50	0
LAIRD, JULES L.	0	0	61	0	0	61	\$31,028	80	0
RADOSEVICH, THOMAS A.	0	0	45	16	0	61	\$25,875	50	5
WASHINGTON, TYRONE WILLIAM	0	0	0	58	0	58	\$4,800		
SCHULTE, NATHAN JOSEPH	0	0	0	58	0	58	\$4,565	30	0
PIERCE, TAMI CHERI	0	0	0	57	0	57	\$5,090	10	0
JONES, JOLANDA F.	0	0	55	0	0	55	\$30,585	50	1
MACK, LORI DEE	0	0	0	55	0	55	\$4,850	88	0
SEDLA, PATRICIA FORTNEY	0	0	48	0	6	54	\$60,994	70	0
DETOTO, RICHARD GREGORY	0	0	52	0	0	52	\$44,460		
JONES, DAVID A.	0	0	0	51	0	51	\$5,100		
LEITNER, JAMES MICHAEL	0	1	49	0	0	50	\$22,378		
BIGGAR, STACI DIAN	0	0	46	4	0	50	\$7,743	75	0
RENFRO, MICHAEL D.	0	0	49	0	0	49	\$14,600	20	0
ORUAGA, DOROTHY EJEDAFETA	49	0	0	0	0	49	\$14,156	0	15
GRABER, JERALD KAPLAN	0	2	41	0	5	48	\$90,095	95	5
ALEXANDER, ROBERT F.	0	0	48	0	0	48	\$8,285	90	0
GLASS, JAMES GREGORY	0	0	47	0	0	47	\$61,545	100	0
SECRET, ALLISON ANNE	0	0	29	18	0	47	\$21,548	50	0
BATCHAN, JOHN W.	47	0	0	0	0	47	\$12,025	40	60
SHELTON, EMILY ANDREA	0	0	0	46	0	46	\$7,836		
THOMAS, ROBERT E.	44	0	0	0	0	44	\$4,738	0	40
CANTRELL, DONALD R.	0	0	41	0	2	43	\$48,825		
SALHAB, JOSEPH	0	1	37	0	3	41	\$66,946	85	0
PRUETT, CARL R.	0	0	0	41	0	41	\$4,975	7	0
TOWNSEND, MICHELLE RUTH	0	0	14	23	2	39	\$10,593		
KEIRNAN, JOHN PATRICK	0	2	36	0	0	38	\$81,523	100	0
GLICK, EVAN B.	38	0	0	0	0	38	\$25,629	0	33

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
BORG, LEAH M.	0	0	35	0	2	37	\$24,346	90	0
HANSEN, R. K.	0	0	36	0	0	36	\$26,502	76	0
KEMP, JAPAUULA C.	0	0	0	36	0	36	\$2,500	33	0
PEREZ, JOHN J.	35	0	0	0	0	35	\$6,100		
MILLER, GARY SCHAFFER	0	0	27	5	0	32	\$13,220	32	0
FISHER, RAYMOND LAMAR	32	0	0	0	0	32	\$7,275	10	30
MARSH, JEFFREY H.	32	0	0	0	0	32	\$6,100		
WILLIAMS, CLYDE HILL	0	0	27	0	3	30	\$31,100	95	0
SMITH, KELLY ANN	0	0	23	0	6	29	\$37,485	80	0
PLAUT, BENJAMIN B.	0	0	29	0	0	29	\$9,237	85	0
MONCRIFFE, TYRONE C.	0	4	24	0	0	28	\$132,040	95	0
DIGGS, CHERYL HARRIS	0	0	27	1	0	28	\$24,757	75	0
LOCKLEAR, TROY SCOTT	0	0	28	0	0	28	\$13,420	90	3
CONNORS, CLAIRE TERESA	0	0	27	0	0	27	\$66,188	90	0
FISCHER, BRIAN JOSEPH	27	0	0	0	0	27	\$15,000	0	35
DAVIDSON, CLINT PAUL ROYCE	0	0	26	0	0	26	\$11,836	40	0
BROOKS, LOTT JOSEPH	0	0	12	13	0	25	\$12,405	15	0
HILL, CHARLES ERNEST	0	0	24	0	0	24	\$12,710	40	0
STRYKER, KEVIN BRADLEY	0	0	24	0	0	24	\$5,025	11	0
WILLIAMS, CONNIE BROWN	0	0	23	0	0	23	\$26,730		
MCGEE, ANDREW G.	0	0	0	22	0	22	\$2,550	15	0
SMITH, JAMES RANDALL	0	0	0	20	0	20	\$2,650	10	0
GOMMELS, PHILIP MICHAEL	0	0	19	0	0	19	\$11,995	17	0
MUNOZ, MANUEL	0	0	0	19	0	19	\$4,425		
HUGHES, DALLAS CRAIG	0	0	18	0	0	18	\$12,096	5	0
SUMMERLIN, ROBERT EARL	0	0	16	0	0	16	\$6,627	10	0
DUONG, JOHN D.	0	0	0	16	0	16	\$3,100	20	0
MALAZZO, BEVERLY BRADEMAN	0	0	0	16	0	16	\$2,000	5	0
BOURQUE, GERALD E.	0	4	11	0	0	15	\$203,055	10	0
BEEDLE, NATHAN NATHANIEL	0	0	0	15	0	15	\$1,350	5	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
MCALISTER, SEAN TIMOTHY	14	0	0	0	0	14	\$7,003	0	5
MORAN, THOMAS DONALD	0	0	12	0	1	13	\$12,820	35	0
OSSO, ANTHONY	0	3	9	0	0	12	\$115,309		
MELAMED, SANFORD	0	0	12	0	0	12	\$2,035		
BALDWIN, SHANNON BRICHELE	0	0	11	0	0	11	\$5,716	30	0
MORROW, ROBERT A.	0	5	4	0	1	10	\$158,876	35	0
CROW, JULIANE PHILLIPS	10	0	0	0	0	10	\$6,275	0	5
LINTON, CRESPIAN MICHAEL	0	0	8	0	1	9	\$7,940	10	0
MCKNIGHT, LINDSEY MERWIN	0	0	9	0	0	9	\$5,140	25	0
LE, TOT KIM	0	0	0	9	0	9	\$250	5	0
STAFFORD, JAMES T.	0	2	6	0	0	8	\$81,960	40	0
WYBORN, DAVID ALAN	0	0	8	0	0	8	\$2,625	10	0
SPJUT, DAN JEFFREY	8	0	0	0	0	8	\$1,350		
KING, VIVIAN R.	0	2	4	0	1	7	\$57,560	16	0
MCCANN, PATRICK F.	0	4	1	0	1	6	\$116,225	40	0
CONNOLLY, WILLIAM B.	6	0	0	0	0	6	\$10,150	0	18
SOLIZ, ITZE OLGA MARIA	6	0	0	0	0	6	\$1,400		
LOPER, ROBERT KENT	0	1	4	0	0	5	\$50,750	45	0
RAMSEY, ROBERT SCOTT	0	0	4	0	1	5	\$4,955	15	0
SUHLER, DAVID ROBERT	0	0	5	0	0	5	\$4,155	30	0
WILLIAMS, QUENTIN TATE	0	0	5	0	0	5	\$1,770	9	0
JACKSON, ERIN LARENA	0	0	5	0	0	5	\$903	8	0
JONES, HAZEL BEATRICE	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$7,847	14	0
LINDSEY, LAINE D.	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$6,388	10	0
KENNEDY, PAUL BRIAN	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$3,435	5	0
DIETZ, C. LOGAN	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$1,575		
HORAK, MATTHEW PATRICK	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$875	5	0
UNGER, HILARY DIANE	0	0	4	0	0	4	\$875	10	0
CLEVINGER, GEORGE T.	4	0	0	0	0	4	\$325		
PASTORINI, WINIFRED AKINS	0	1	2	0	0	3	\$54,670	25	0

Appendix E5 - Combined Private Attorney Payments and Caseloads

Attorney Name	Juvenile Cases	Capital Murder Cases	Felony Cases	Misdemeanor Cases	Appeals Cases	Total Cases Paid	Total Paid	% Adult Time	% Juvenile Time
GRAY, LORI CHAMBERS	0	0	3	0	0	3	\$1,750	50	0
ROE, CARMEN MAE	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$1,155		
MONKS, J. MICHAEL	0	0	0	3	0	3	\$400		
MUNIER, MARIE	0	0	3	0	0	3	\$250	75	0
DURHAM, DOUGLAS M.	0	1	1	0	0	2	\$56,260	50	0
PARKS, CALVIN DESHON	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$2,290	2	0
BAILEY, CAROL L.	0	0	0	2	0	2	\$2,175		
LIGON, ANDRE	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$2,125		
JONES, RODNEY ROBERT	2	0	0	0	0	2	\$1,650		
UHRAN, CRAIG WILLIAM	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$1,450	5	0
ANINAO, V. ANTONIO	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$1,250	70	0
MCCLELLAN, BRYAN LYN	0	0	0	2	0	2	\$1,150		
REDDI, ASHA	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$1,000		
SACHDEVA, NEELU	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$250	100	0
CAMPBELL, JAMES REESE	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$250	5	0
PALMER, MICHAEL	0	0	0	2	0	2	\$150		
HILL, WAYNE T.	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$16,000	5	0
SCARDINO, KATHERINE	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$9,825	28	0
MAYR, THOMAS BRANTON	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$6,019	0	0
RHODES, HARRY WHEELER	1	0	0	0	0	1	\$1,875	0	20
ELIADES, ROSA ALEXANDER	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$1,500		
RANDALL, BE'ATRICE MICHELLE	1	0	0	0	0	1	\$1,204		
JOHNSON, THOMAS LEE	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$715	22	0
MCENRUE, MICHAEL A.	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$143	15	0
BARNETT, STEPHANIE	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$100	1	0