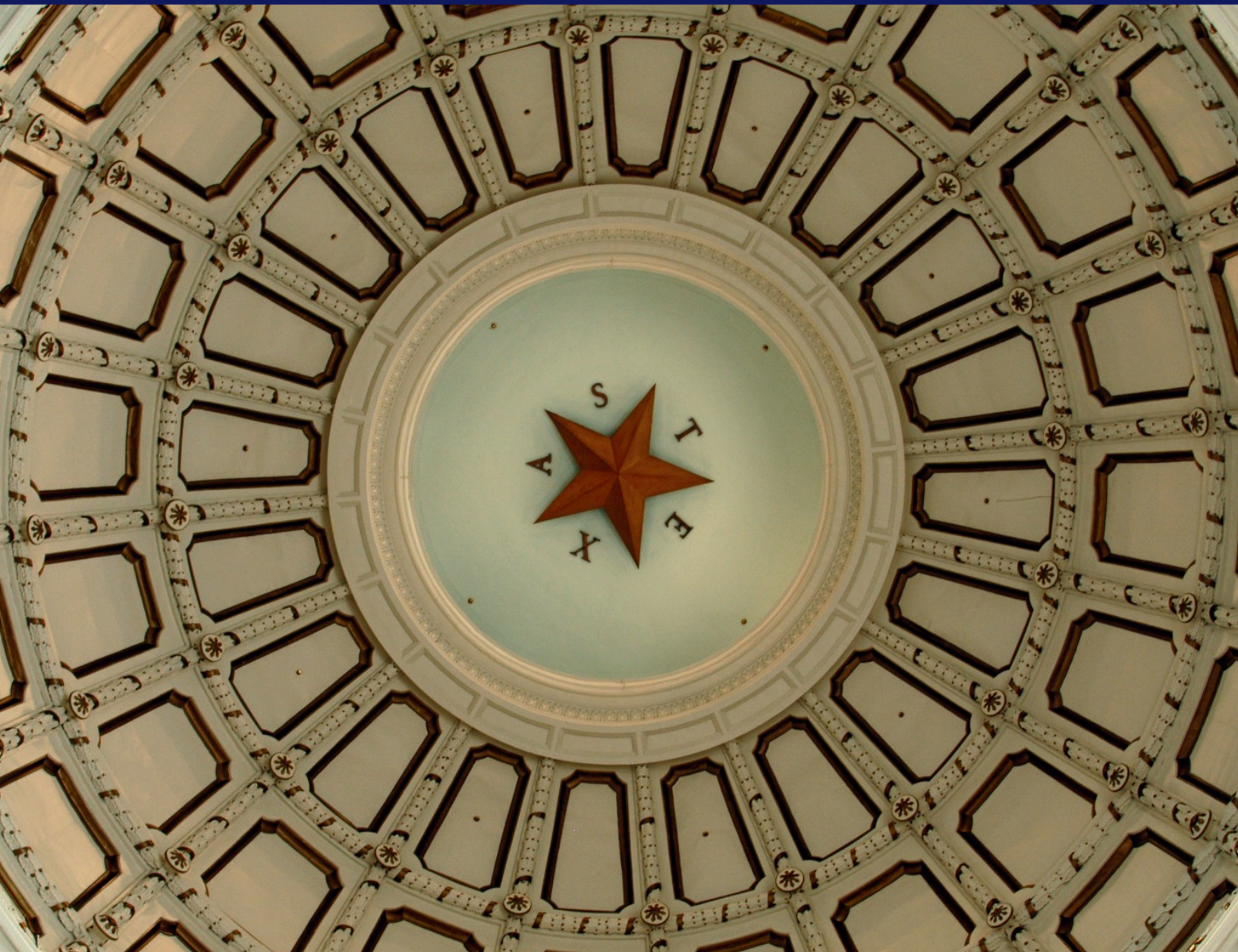




Protecting the right to counsel, improving public defense



2025 - 2027 TEXAS FAIR DEFENSE LAWS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	ix
The United States Constitution	1
The Sixth Amendment	1
The Texas Constitution of 1876	1
Article 1. Bill of Rights	1
Sec. 10. Rights of Accused in Criminal Prosecutions	1
Sec. 11. General Right to Bail	2
Sec. 11a. Denial of Bail After Multiple Felonies	2
Sec. 11b. Denial of Bail for Violation of Condition of Release.....	2
Sec. 11c. Denial of Bail for Violation of Protective Order Involving Family Violence	2
Sec. 11d. Denial of Bail for Certain Felony Offenses	2
Texas Code of Criminal Procedure	4
Chapter 1. General Provisions	4
Art. 1.05. Rights of Accused	4
Art. 1.051. Right to Representation by Counsel	4
Art. 1.053. Present Ability to Pay	10
Chapter 11. Habeas Corpus	11
Art. 11.051. Filing Fee Prohibited.....	11
Art. 11.07. Procedure After Conviction Without Death Penalty	11
Art. 11.071. Procedure in Death Penalty Case	12
Art. 11.074. Court-Appointed Representation Required in Certain Cases.....	17
Chapter 14. Arrest Without Warrant	18
Art. 14.06. Must Take Offender Before Magistrate.....	18
Chapter 15. Arrest Under Warrant	19
Art. 15.17. Duties of Arresting Officer and Magistrate	19
Art. 15.18. Arrest for Out-of-County Offense	21
Art. 15.19. Notice of Arrest.....	21
Art. 15.20. Duty of Sheriff Receiving Notice	22
Art. 15.21. Release on Personal Bond if Not Timely Demanded	22
Chapter 16. The Commitment or Discharge of the Accused	22
Art. 16.22. Early Identification of Defendant Suspected of Having Mental Illness or Intellectual Disability.....	22
Art. 16.23. Diversion of Persons Suffering Mental Health Crisis or Substance Abuse Issue	24
Chapter 17. Bail	25
Art. 17.021. Public Safety Report System	25
Art. 17.022. Public Safety Report.....	26
Art. 17.027. Release on Bail of Defendant Charged with Felony Offense	27

Art. 17.028. Bail Decision	28
Art. 17.029. Review of Bail Decision.....	29
Art. 17.03. Personal Bond	29
Art. 17.031. Release on Personal Bond.....	31
Art. 17.032. Release on Personal Bond of Certain Defendants with Mental Illness or Intellectual Disability.....	31
Art. 17.033. Release on Bond of Certain Persons Arrested Without a Warrant.....	32
Art. 17.071. Charitable Bail Organizations	32
Art. 17.09. Duration; Original and Subsequent Proceedings; New Bail.....	33
Art. 17.091. Notice of Certain Bail Reductions Required	34
Art. 17.092. Reduction in Amount or Conditions of Bond Prohibited in Certain Circumstances	34
Art. 17.15. Rules for Setting Amount of Bail	34
Art. 17.151. Release Because of Delay	35
Art. 17.20. Bail in Misdemeanor	35
Art. 17.21. Bail in Felony	36
Art. 17.38. Rules Applicable to All Cases of Bail	36
Art. 17.39. Records of Bail	36
Art. 17.411. Conditions for Civilly Committed Sexually Violent Predators.....	36
Art. 17.42. Personal Bond Office	37
Art. 17.43. Home Curfew and Electronic Monitoring as Condition	38
Chapter 26. Arraignment	38
Art. 26.01. Arraignment	38
Art. 26.011. Waiver of Arraignment	38
Art. 26.02. Purpose of Arraignment	38
Art. 26.03. Time of Arraignment	38
Art. 26.04. Procedures for Appointing Counsel	38
Art. 26.041. Procedures Related to Guardianships	43
Art. 26.044. Public Defender's Office	43
Art. 26.045. Public Defender Oversight Board.....	45
Art. 26.047. Managed Assigned Counsel Program	45
Art. 26.05. Compensation of Counsel Appointed to Defend	46
Art. 26.051. Indigent Inmate Defense	49
Art. 26.052. Appointment of Counsel in Death Penalty Case; Reimbursement of Investigative Expenses.....	49
Art. 26.056. Contribution from State in Certain Counties	52
Art. 26.06. Elected Officials Not to Be Appointed	52
Chapter 27. The Pleading in Criminal Actions	52
Art. 27.11. Ten Days Allowed for Filing Pleadings.....	52
Art. 27.12. Time After Service	52
Art. 27.13. Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere in Felony.....	52
Art. 27.14. Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere in Misdemeanor	52
Art. 27.16. Plea of Not Guilty, How Made	53
Art. 27.17. Plea of Not Guilty Construed	53
Art. 27.18. Plea or Waiver of Rights by Videoconference	53
Art. 27.19. Plea by Certain Defendants.....	54

Art. 27.20. Confinement Before Sentencing on Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere for Certain Offenses	54
Chapter 32. Dismissing Prosecutions	54
Art. 32.01. Defendant in Custody and No Indictment Presented	54
Chapter 38. Evidence in Criminal Actions	55
Art. 38.30. Interpreter	55
Art. 38.31. Interpreters for Deaf Persons.....	55
Chapter 42. Judgement and Sentence	56
Art. 42.01. Judgment.....	56
Art. 42.0195. Finding Regarding Failure to Appear	58
Art. 42.0372. Mandatory Restitution for Victims of Trafficking of Persons or Prostitution Related Offenses	58
Art. 42.15. Fines and Costs	58
Chapter 42A. Community Supervision	59
Subchapter G. Discretionary Conditions Generally	
Art. 42A.301. Basic Discretionary Conditions	59
Subchapter N. Payments; Fees	
Art. 42A.651. Payment as Condition of Community Supervision.....	60
Art. 42A. 652. Monthly Reimbursement Fee.....	60
Art. 42A.655. Ability to Pay	61
Subchapter P. Revocation and Other Sanctions	
Art. 42A.751. Violation of Conditions of Community Supervision; Detention and Hearing.....	62
Chapter 43. Execution of Judgement.....	63
Art. 43.03. Payment of Fine	63
Art. 43.035. Reconsideration of Fine or Costs	64
Art. 43.091. Waiver of Payment of Fines and Costs for Certain Defendants and for Children.....	64
Chapter 44. Appeal and Writ of Error.....	65
Art. 44.01. Appeal by State.....	65
Chapter 64. Motion for Forensic DNA Testing.....	66
Art. 64.01. Motion	66
Art. 64.011. Guardians and Other Representatives	67
Art. 64.02. Notice to State; Response	67
Art. 64.03. Requirements; Testing	67
Art. 64.035. Unidentified DNA Profiles.....	68
Art. 64.04. Finding	68
Art. 64.05. Appeals.....	68
Chapter 103. Collection and Record Keeping.....	68
Art. 103.001. Costs Payable	68
Art. 103.002. Certain Costs Barred	68
Art. 103.0025. Alternative Payment Procedure for Certain Past Due Fines and Costs	68

Art. 103.007. Additional Costs After Payment	69
Art. 103.009. Fee Records.....	69
Family Code.....	70
Chapter 51. General Provisions	70
Sec. 51.10. Right to Assistance of Attorney; Compensation	70
Sec. 51.101. Appointment of Attorney and Continuation of Representation	71
Sec. 51.102. Appointment of Counsel Plan	71
Chapter 54. Judicial Proceedings.....	72
Sec. 54.01. Detention Hearing.....	72
Chapter 107. Special Appointments, Child Custody Evaluations, and Adoption Evaluations	74
Subchapter A. Court-Ordered Representation in Suits Affecting the Parent-Child Relationship	
Sec. 107.0042. Report on Percentage of Professional Practice Time as Attorney Ad Litem.....	74
Sec. 107.259. Office Personnel.....	74
Government Code	75
Chapter 41. General Provisions	75
Subchapter A. General Provisions	
Sec. 41.258. Assistant Prosecutor Supplement Fund and Fair Defense Account	75
Chapter 71. Texas Judicial Council	75
Subchapter A. General Provisions	
Sec. 71.001. Definitions	75
Chapter 72. Office of Court Administration.....	75
Subchapter B. Administrative Provisions	
Sec. 72.016. Notification Procedure for Judicial Privacy	75
Subchapter C. Powers and Duties	
Sec. 72.038. Bail Form	76
Chapter 78. Capital and Forensic Writs Committee and Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	76
Subchapter A. Capital and Forensic Writs Committee	
Sec. 78.001. Definitions	76
Sec. 78.002. Establishment of Committee; Duties	76
Sec. 78.003. Appointment and Composition of Committee.....	77
Sec. 78.004. Recommendation and Appointment of Director of Office of Capital and Forensic Writs.....	77
Subchapter B. Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	
Sec. 78.051. Definitions	77
Sec. 78.052. Establishment; Funding.....	77
Sec. 78.053. Director; Staff	77
Sec. 78.054. Powers and Duties.....	78
Sec. 78.055. Compensation of Other Appointed Attorneys.....	78

Sec. 78.056. Appointment List.....	78
Chapter 79. Texas Indigent Defense Commission	78
Subchapter A. General Provisions	
Sec. 79.001. Definitions	78
Sec. 79.002. Establishment of Commission	79
Subchapter B. Administrative Provisions	
Sec. 79.011. Establishment of Board; Composition	79
Sec. 79.012. Executive Director	79
Sec. 79.013. Ex Officio Members.....	80
Sec. 79.014. Appointments.....	80
Sec. 79.015. Presiding Officer	80
Sec. 79.016. Disclosure Required	80
Sec. 79.017. Vacancies.....	81
Sec. 79.018. Meetings; Quorum; Voting.....	81
Sec. 79.019. Compensation.....	81
Sec. 79.020. Immunity from Liability	81
Sec. 79.021. Rules	81
Subchapter C. General Powers and Duties of Commission	
Sec. 79.031. Fair Defense Account.....	81
Sec. 79.032. Acceptance of Gifts, Grants, and Other Funds; State Grants Team	81
Sec. 79.033. Administrative Attachment; Support; Budget	81
Sec. 79.034. Policies and Standards.....	81
Sec. 79.035. County Reporting Plan; Commission Reports	82
Sec. 79.036. Indigent Defense Information	83
Sec. 79.0365. Family Protection Services Information.....	84
Sec. 79.037. Technical Support; Grants	84
Sec. 79.039. Exoneration Reports	85
Sec. 79.040. Indigent Defense Information System.....	86
Sec. 79.041. Family Protection Services Information System.....	86
Sec. 79.042. Succession Plan for Certain Public Defender’s Offices	86
Chapter 81. State Bar.....	86
Subchapter C. Membership	
Sec. 81.054. Membership Fees and Additional Fees	86
<u>Local Government Code.....</u>	88
Chapter 133. Criminal and Civil Fees Payable to the	
Comptroller.....	88
Sec. 133.102. Consolidated Fees on Conviction	88
Sec. 133.122. Allocation of Fees to Jury Service Fund	89
<u>Tax Code</u>	90
Title 1. Property Tax Code	
Subtitle D. Appraisal and Assessment	
Chapter 26. Assessment.....	90

Sec. 26.0442. Tax Rate Adjustment for County Indigent Defense Compensation Expenditures.....	90
--	----

Texas Administrative Code 91

Title 1. Administration, Part 8. Judicial Council

Chapter 173. Indigent Defense Grants 91

Subchapter A. General Funding Program Provisions

Rule § 173.101. Applicability	91
Rule § 173.102. Definitions.....	91
Rule § 173.103. Process for Submitting Applications for Grants and Other Funds	92
Rule § 173.104. Grant Resolutions	92
Rule § 173.105. Selection Process	92
Rule § 173.106. Grant Funding Decisions	93
Rule § 173.107. Improvement Grant Acceptance	93
Rule § 173.108. Adoptions by Reference	93
Rule § 173.109. Use of the Internet	93

Subchapter B. Eligibility and Funding Requirements

Rule § 173.201. Eligibility	93
Rule § 173.202. Use of Funds	94
Rule § 173.203. Expenditure Categories	94
Rule § 173.204. Program Income	94
Rule § 173.205. Equipment.....	94

Subchapter C. Administering Grants

Rule § 173.301. Grant Officials.....	95
Rule § 173.302. Obligating Funds	95
Rule § 173.303. Retention of Records	95
Rule § 173.304. Expenditure Reports	95
Rule § 173.305. Provision of Funds	96
Rule § 173.306. Improvement Grant Adjustments	96
Rule § 173.307. Remedies for Noncompliance.....	96
Rule § 173.308. Term of Grant.....	96
Rule § 173.309. Violations of Laws	97
Rule § 173.310. Progress Reports for Improvement Grants	97
Rule § 173.311. Contract Monitoring	97

Subchapter D. Monitoring and Audits

Rule § 173.401. Fiscal Monitoring	97
Rule § 173.402. Audits Not Performed by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission	98

Chapter 174. Indigent Defense Policies and Standards 98

Subchapter A. Minimum Continuing Legal Education Requirements

Rule § 174.1. Appointment in Criminal Cases.....	98
Rule § 174.2. Appointment in Juvenile Cases	99
Rule § 174.3. Reporting Period	99
Rule § 174.4. Emergency Appointment	99

Subchapter B. Contract Defender Program Requirements

Division 1. Definitions

Rule § 174.10. Subchapter Definitions	99
---	----

<i>Division 2. Application of Standards and Contracting Procedures</i>	
Rule § 174.11. Application of Subchapter.....	100
Rule § 174.12. Application Process	100
Rule § 174.13. Application Review Process	100
Rule § 174.14. Awarding the Contract	100
<i>Division 3. Required Elements of a Contract for Indigent Defense Services</i>	
Rule § 174.15. Parties	101
Rule § 174.16. Term of Contract.....	101
Rule § 174.17. Scope of Contract	101
Rule § 174.18. Minimum Attorney Qualifications.....	101
Rule § 174.19. Duration of Representation.....	101
Rule § 174.20. Substitution of Attorneys	101
Rule § 174.21. Caseload Limitations	101
Rule § 174.22. Standards of Representation	101
Rule § 174.23. Conflicts of Interest	101
Rule § 174.24. Investigators and Experts.....	101
Rule § 174.25. Compensation and Payment Processes	101
Subchapter C. Policy Monitoring Requirements	
<i>Division 1. Definitions</i>	
Rule § 174.26. Subchapter Definitions	102
<i>Division 2. Policy Monitoring Process and Benchmarks</i>	
Rule § 174.27. Risk Assessment	102
Rule § 174.28. On-Site Monitoring Process.....	102
Subchapter D. Indigent Defense Procedure Requirements	
Rule § 174.51. Indigent Defense Plan Requirements	105



PREFACE

In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature passed the Fair Defense Act (SB 7), creating the blueprint for distribution of indigent defense funding from the State of Texas to local government through the creation of the Task Force on Indigent Defense, the first state body to administer statewide appropriations and policies. During the 82nd Legislative Session (2011), Governor Perry signed House Bill 1754 into law, establishing the Texas Indigent Defense Commission (Commission), the permanent organization that renamed and replaced the Task Force. In 2016, Court of Criminal Appeals Presiding Judge Sharon Keller noted the impact of the Fair Defense Laws upon indigent defense in our state:

Advances over the past fifteen years in the manner in which trial and appellate counsel are appointed in Texas have resulted in better-qualified attorneys for indigents. Starting with the Fair Defense Act in 2001, Texas has transformed the way in which counsel is appointed in criminal cases. Counties must have objective standards for appointing counsel, attorneys must obtain continuing legal education in criminal law each year, and attorneys must be on a list approved by a majority of the judges in order to receive appointments. When a defendant requests counsel, an attorney must be appointed promptly. Counsel must be appointed in a fair, neutral, and nondiscriminatory manner.

Texas has expanded the number of public defender offices, instituted private defender offices, established mental-health public defender offices and appellate public-defender offices, created regional public defender offices for rural areas, instituted an innovative "client choice" project that includes a mentoring program for young lawyers, and published attorney caseload guidelines. Spending on indigent defense statewide has risen from \$91 million in 2001 to \$238 million in 2015. No system is perfect, but because Texas is addressing effective assistance of counsel at the front end of the process, the fundamental right to counsel at trial is not left unprotected.

In re Garcia, 486 S.W.3d 565, 566-67 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016) (Keller, P.J., concurring).

The Commission provides financial and technical support to counties to develop and maintain quality, cost-effective indigent defense and family protection systems that meet the needs of local communities and the requirements of the Constitution and state law. In addition to these duties, the Commission is pleased to update, provide commentary on, and publish the Fair Defense Laws after each legislative session.

The Commission gratefully acknowledges the significant contribution of TIDC Senior Policy Analyst Natasha George in preparing this publication, as well as Alexander Walheim, Gabriel Loya, Kenna Titus, Zacharie Kump, Christopher Lough, Hayden Kursh, Rachel Gartman, Susan Stradley, Rebecca Yung, Cory Dalton, and Jaret Kanarek for their work updating previous versions of the Fair Defense Laws.

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THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The Sixth Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Selected Commentary:

1. Establishment of the Right

The Sixth Amendment, binding upon the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, guarantees that anyone too poor to afford an attorney will be provided one. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963). The seminal case on the right to counsel under the Sixth Amendment observed that “anyone haled into court who is too poor to hire a lawyer, cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him.” *Id* at 344. The right to counsel has long been recognized as a fundamental right because it is through counsel that all other rights of the accused are protected. *Id*. Moreover, vigorous representation is essential due to our adversarial system of justice, which is “premised on the well-tested principle that truth -- as well as fairness -- is best discovered by powerful statements on both sides of the question.” *Penson v. Ohio*, 488 U.S. 75, 84-85 (1988) (internal citations and quote marks omitted). These critical individual and institutional interests animate the right to counsel, and it is now axiomatic that “lawyers in criminal courts are necessities, not luxuries.” *Gideon*, 372 U.S. at 344.

2. Scope of the Right

The United States Supreme Court has expanded the right to counsel on numerous occasions since *Gideon* was decided in 1963. *In re Gault*, mandates counsel in juvenile court proceedings, 387 U.S. 1, 36 (1967) and probationers facing revocation must be appointed counsel pursuant to the Court’s decision in *Mempa v. Rhay*, 389 U.S. 128, 136 (1967). Regardless of the grade of offense, an indigent defendant must be afforded the assistance of appointed counsel prior to being sentenced to any period of incarceration upon conviction. *Argersinger v. Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25, 37 (1972). Whether the sentence is suspended or not is immaterial because the United States Constitution requires that before any sentence of incarceration can be imposed the conviction itself must be subjected to meaningful adversarial testing, therefore counsel

must be appointed. *Alabama v. Shelton*, 535 U.S. 654, 657 (2002).

3. When the Right Attaches & Critical Stages

The right to counsel attaches at the first appearance before a judicial officer at which the defendant is informed of the formal accusation against him and restrictions are imposed on his liberty. *Rothgery v. Gillespie County*, 554 U.S. 191, 194-95 (2008) (Interpreting Article 15.17 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure). Thereafter, “the right applies to all ‘critical stages’ of the prosecution, before, during and after trial.” *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 659 (1984). Critical stages include arraignment, *Hamilton v. Alabama*, 368 U.S. 52, 54-55 (1961); guilty pleas, *Argersinger*, 407 U.S. at 37-38; revocation proceedings, *Mempa*, 389 U.S. at 136; and a first appeal of right, *Douglas v. California*, 372 U.S. 353, 357 (“[W]here the merits of the one and only appeal an indigent has as of right are decided without benefit of counsel, we think an unconstitutional line has been drawn between rich and poor.”).

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION OF 1876

Article 1. Bill of Rights

Sec. 10. Rights of Accused in Criminal Prosecutions.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, and shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel, or both, shall be confronted by the witnesses against him and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, except that when the witness resides out of the State and the offense charged is a violation of any of the anti-trust laws of this State, the defendant and the State shall have the right to produce and have the evidence admitted by deposition, under such rules and laws as the Legislature may hereafter provide; and no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 11. General Right to Bail.

All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences [sic], when the proof is evident; but this provision shall not be so construed as to prevent bail after indictment found upon examination of the evidence, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11a. Denial of Bail After Multiple Felonies.

(a) Any person (1) accused of a felony less than capital in this State, who has been theretofore twice convicted of a felony, the second conviction being subsequent to the first, both in point of time of commission of the offense and conviction therefor, (2) accused of a felony less than capital in this State, committed while on bail for a prior felony for which he has been indicted, (3) accused of a felony less than capital in this State involving the use of a deadly weapon after being convicted of a prior felony, or (4) accused of a violent or sexual offense committed while under the supervision of a criminal justice agency of the State or a political subdivision of the State for a prior felony, after a hearing, and upon evidence substantially showing the guilt of the accused of the offense in (1) or (3) above, of the offense committed while on bail in (2) above, or of the offense in (4) above committed while under the supervision of a criminal justice agency of the State or a political subdivision of the State for a prior felony, may be denied bail pending trial, by a district judge in this State, if said order denying bail pending trial is issued within seven calendar days subsequent to the time of incarceration of the accused; provided, however, that if the accused is not accorded a trial upon the accusation under (1) or (3) above, the accusation and indictment used under (2) above, or the accusation or indictment used under (4) above within sixty (60) days from the time of his incarceration upon the accusation, the order denying bail shall be automatically set aside, unless a continuance is obtained upon the motion or request of the accused; provided, further, that the right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals of this State is expressly accorded the accused for a review of any judgment or order made hereunder, and said appeal shall be given preference by the Court of Criminal Appeals.

(b) In this section:

(1) "Violent offense" means:

- (A) murder;
- (B) aggravated assault, if the accused used or exhibited a

deadly weapon during the commission of the assault;

- (C) aggravated kidnapping; or
- (D) aggravated robbery.

(2) "Sexual offense" means:

- (A) aggravated sexual assault;
- (B) sexual assault; or
- (C) indecency with a child.

Sec. 11b. Denial of Bail for Violation of Condition of Release.

Any person who is accused in this state of a felony or an offense involving family violence, who is released on bail pending trial, and whose bail is subsequently revoked or forfeited for a violation of a condition of release may be denied bail pending trial if a judge or magistrate in this state determines by a preponderance of the evidence at a subsequent hearing that the person violated a condition of release related to the safety of a victim of the alleged offense or to the safety of the community.

Sec. 11c. Denial of Bail for Violation of Protective Order Involving Family Violence.

The Legislature by general law may provide that any person who violates an order for emergency protection issued by a judge or magistrate after an arrest for an offense involving family violence or who violates an active protective order rendered by a court in a family violence case, including a temporary ex parte order that has been served on the person, or who engages in conduct that constitutes an offense involving the violation of an order described by this section may be taken into custody and, pending trial or other court proceedings, denied release on bail if following a hearing a judge or magistrate in this State determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person violated the order or engaged in the conduct constituting the offense.

Sec. 11d. Denial of Bail for Certain Felony Offenses.

(a) This section applies only to a person accused of committing one or more of the following offenses:

- (1) murder;
- (2) capital murder;
- (3) aggravated assault if the person:
 - (A) caused serious bodily injury, as that term is defined by general law, to another; or
 - (B) used a firearm, club, knife, or explosive weapon, as those terms are defined by

general law, during the commission of the assault;

- (4) aggravated kidnapping;
- (5) aggravated robbery;
- (6) aggravated sexual assault;
- (7) indecency with a child;
- (8) trafficking of persons; or
- (9) continuous trafficking of persons.

(b) person to whom this section applies shall be denied bail pending trial if the attorney representing the state demonstrates:

- (1) by a preponderance of the evidence after a hearing that the granting of bail is insufficient to reasonably prevent the person's wilful nonappearance in court; or
- (2) by clear and convincing evidence after a hearing that the granting of bail is insufficient to reasonably ensure the safety of the community, law enforcement, and the victim of the alleged offense.

(c) judge or magistrate who grants a person bail in accordance with this section shall:

- (1) set bail and impose conditions of release necessary only to reasonably:
 - (A) prevent the person's wilful nonappearance in court; and
 - (B) ensure the safety of the community, law enforcement, and the victim of the alleged offense; and
- (2) prepare a written order that includes findings of fact and a statement explaining the judge's or magistrate's justification for the grant and the determinations required by this section.

(d) This section may not be construed to:

- (1) limit any right a person has under other law to contest a denial of bail or to contest the amount of bail set by a judge or magistrate; or
- (2) require any testimonial evidence before a judge or magistrate makes a bail decision with respect to a person to whom this section applies.

(e) For purposes of determining whether a preponderance of the evidence or clear and convincing evidence, as applicable, exists as described by this section, a judge or magistrate shall consider:

- (1) the likelihood of the person's wilful nonappearance in court;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;
- (3) the safety of the community, law enforcement,

and the victim of the alleged offense; and
(4) the criminal history of the person.

(f) At a hearing described by this section, a person is entitled to be represented by counsel.

2025 Legislative Note: Added to 11/4/2025 ballot by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., SJR 5. Approved by voters 11/4/2025.

TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Art. 1.05. Rights of Accused.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall have the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself. He shall have the right of being heard by himself, or counsel, or both; shall be confronted with the witnesses against him and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. No person shall be held to answer for a felony unless on indictment of a grand jury.

Selected Commentary: “As to Article 1.05, it is obvious that it is merely the codified statutory progeny of Article I, § 10 of the Texas Constitution and we can find no authority which would indicate that the Legislature intended an expansion of rights other than those set out in the constitutional provision.” *McCambridge v. State*, 778 S.W.2d 70, 72-73 (Tex. Crim. App. 1989).

Art. 1.051. Right to Representation by Counsel.

(l) A defendant in a criminal matter is entitled to be represented by counsel in an adversarial judicial proceeding. The right to be represented by counsel includes the right to consult in private with counsel sufficiently in advance of a proceeding to allow adequate preparation for the proceeding.

(l) For purposes of this article and Articles 26.04 and 26.05 of this code, “indigent” means a person who is not financially able to employ counsel.

(l) An indigent defendant is entitled to have an attorney appointed to represent him in any adversary judicial proceeding that may result in punishment by confinement and in any other criminal proceeding if the court concludes that the interests of justice require representation. Subject to Subsection (c-1), if an indigent defendant is entitled to and requests appointed counsel and if adversarial judicial proceedings have been initiated against the defendant, a court or the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county in which the defendant is arrested shall appoint counsel as soon as possible, but not later than:

- (1) the end of the third working day after the date on which the court or the courts' designee receives the defendant's request for appointment of counsel, if the defendant is

arrested in a county with a population less than 250,000; or

- (2) the end of the first working day after the date on which the court or the courts' designee receives the defendant's request for appointment of counsel, if the defendant is arrested in a county with a population of 250,000 or more.

(c-1) If an indigent defendant is arrested under a warrant issued in a county other than the county in which the arrest was made and the defendant is entitled to and requests appointed a court or the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county that issued the warrant shall appoint counsel within the periods prescribed by Subsection (c), regardless of whether the defendant is present within the county issuing the warrant and even if adversarial judicial proceedings have not yet been initiated against the defendant in the county issuing the warrant. However, if the defendant has not been transferred or released into the custody of the county issuing the warrant before the 11th day after the date of the arrest and if counsel has not otherwise been appointed for the defendant in the arresting county under this article, a court or the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the arresting county immediately shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant in any matter under Chapter 11 or 17, regardless of whether adversarial judicial proceedings have been initiated against the defendant in the arresting county. If counsel is appointed for the defendant in the arresting county as required by this subsection, the arresting county may seek from the county that issued the warrant reimbursement for the actual costs paid by the arresting county for the appointed counsel.

(l) An eligible indigent defendant is entitled to have the trial court appoint an attorney to represent him in the following appellate and postconviction habeas corpus matters:

- (1) an appeal to a court of appeals;
- (2) an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals if the appeal is made directly from the trial court or if a petition for discretionary review has been granted;
- (3) a habeas corpus proceeding if the court concludes that the interests of justice require representation; and

- (4) any other appellate proceeding if the court concludes that the interests of justice require representation.

(l) An appointed counsel is entitled to 10 days to prepare for a proceeding but may waive the preparation time with the consent of the defendant in writing or on the record in open court. If a nonindigent defendant appears without counsel at a proceeding after having been given a reasonable opportunity to retain counsel, the court, on 10 days' notice to the defendant of a dispositive setting, may proceed with the matter without securing a written waiver or appointing counsel. If an indigent defendant who has refused appointed counsel in order to retain private counsel appears without counsel after having been given an opportunity to retain counsel, the court, after giving the defendant a reasonable opportunity to request appointment of counsel or, if the defendant elects not to request appointment of counsel, after obtaining a waiver of the right to counsel pursuant to Subsections (f) and (g), may proceed with the matter on 10 days' notice to the defendant of a dispositive setting.

(l) A defendant may voluntarily and intelligently waive in writing the right to counsel. A waiver obtained in violation of Subsection (f-1) or (f-2) is presumed invalid.

(f-1) In any adversary judicial proceeding that may result in punishment by confinement, the attorney representing the state may not:

- (1) initiate or encourage an attempt to obtain from a defendant who is not represented by counsel a waiver of the right to counsel; or
- (2) communicate with a defendant who has requested the appointment of counsel, unless the court or the court's designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county has denied the request and, subsequent to the denial, the defendant:
 - (A) has been given a reasonable opportunity to retain and has failed to retain private counsel; or
 - (B) waives or has waived the opportunity to retain private counsel.

(f-2) In any adversary judicial proceeding that may result in punishment by confinement, the court may not direct or encourage the defendant to communicate with the attorney representing the state until the court advises the defendant of the right to counsel and the procedure for requesting appointed counsel and the defendant has been given a reasonable opportunity to

request appointed counsel. If the defendant has requested appointed counsel, the court may not direct or encourage the defendant to communicate with the attorney representing the state unless the court or the court's designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county has denied the request and, subsequent to the denial, the defendant:

- (1) has been given a reasonable opportunity to retain and has failed to retain private counsel; or
- (2) waives or has waived the opportunity to retain private counsel.

(l) If a defendant wishes to waive the right to counsel for purposes of entering a guilty plea or proceeding to trial, the court shall advise the defendant of the nature of the charges against the defendant and, if the defendant is proceeding to trial, the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation. If the court determines that the waiver is voluntarily and intelligently made, the court shall provide the defendant with a statement substantially in the following form, which, if signed by the defendant, shall be filed with and become part of the record of the proceedings:

"I have been advised this _____ day of _____, 20____, by the (name of court) Court of my right to representation by counsel in the case pending against me. I have been further advised that if I am unable to afford counsel, one will be appointed for me free of charge. Understanding my right to have counsel appointed for me free of charge if I am not financially able to employ counsel, I wish to waive that right and request the court to proceed with my case without an attorney being appointed for me. I hereby waive my right to counsel. (signature of defendant)"

(l) A defendant may withdraw a waiver of the right to counsel at any time but is not entitled to repeat a proceeding previously held or waived solely on the grounds of the subsequent appointment or retention of counsel. If the defendant withdraws a waiver, the trial court, in its discretion, may provide the appointed counsel 10 days to prepare.

(l) Subject to Subsection (c-1), with respect to a county with a population of less than 250,000, if an indigent defendant is entitled to and requests appointed counsel and if adversarial judicial proceedings have not been initiated against the

defendant, a court or the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county in which the defendant is arrested shall appoint counsel immediately following the expiration of three working days after the date on which the court or the courts' designee receives the defendant's request for appointment of counsel. If adversarial judicial proceedings are initiated against the defendant before the expiration of the three working days, the court or the courts' designee shall appoint counsel as provided by Subsection (c).

Subject to Subsection (c-1), in a county with a population of 250,000 or more, the court or the courts' designee shall appoint counsel as required by this subsection immediately following the expiration of one working day after the date on which the court or the courts' designee receives the defendant's request for appointment of counsel. If adversarial judicial proceedings are initiated against the defendant before the expiration of the one working day, the court or the courts' designee shall appoint counsel as provided by Subsection (c).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if an indigent defendant is released from custody prior to the appointment of counsel under this section, appointment of counsel is not required until the defendant's first court appearance or when adversarial judicial proceedings are initiated, whichever comes first.

(k) A court or the courts' designee may without unnecessary delay appoint new counsel to represent an indigent defendant for whom counsel is appointed under Subsection (c), (c-1), or (i) if:

- (1) the defendant is subsequently charged in the case with an offense different from the offense with which the defendant was initially charged; and
- (2) good cause to appoint new counsel is stated on the record as required by Article 26.04(j)(2).

Selected Commentary:

Subsections (a), (c), and (c-1)

1. Right to Counsel

It is well established that every defendant has a constitutional right to the assistance of counsel and the Texas Legislature has further protected this constitutional mandate by enacting a statutory right to representation in criminal proceedings. *Ex parte Gonzales*, 945 S.W.2d 830, 837 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997). See also *Ex parte Williams*, 870 S.W.2d 343, 347 (Tex. App. 1994) ("The Sixth Amendment right to counsel, as

interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, applies to all state prosecutions and to certain ancillary proceedings. The right to counsel is likewise guaranteed by Article I, §10 of the Texas Constitution and Article 1.051 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure."); Sixth Amendment commentary *supra*. Moreover, the right to assistance of counsel, conferred upon all members of our democratic society, necessarily includes the right to both seek the advice of counsel and to be heard through counsel. *Stearnes v. Clinton*, 780 S.W.2d 216, 226 (Tex. Crim. App. 1989) (citing *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 53, (1932)). As stated by the Supreme Court, "[o]f all the rights that an accused person has, the right to be represented by counsel is by far the most pervasive for it affects his ability to assert any other rights he may have." *Cronic*, 466 U.S. at 654.

The right to counsel includes representation at all critical stages of the prosecution. Examples specific to Texas include: an examining trial, *Green v. State*, 872 S.W.2d 717, 721 (Tex. Crim. App. 1994) ("It is true that an examining trial in Texas serves as an adversarial proceeding designed to inquire into the probable cause of the State to justify detention of an accused pending formal prosecution, and state law permits the examining magistrate to appoint counsel for the indigent accused."); contempt proceedings, *Ex parte Gonzales*, 945 S.W.2d 830, 837 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997) ("Trial judges presiding over contempt proceedings should recognize that under the rule we announce today, a defendant must be informed of his right to representation, and if found indigent, his right to appointment of counsel."); filing a post-trial motion for new trial, *Griffith v. State*, 507 S.W.3d 720, 727 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016) ("a person convicted of a crime has a Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel during the motion for new trial [] process") (citing *Cooks v. State*, 240 S.W.3d 906, 911 (Tex. Crim. App. 2007); and an Article 412 hearing, *Villafranco v. State*, 654 S.W.3d 753, 760 (Tex. Crim. App. 2021) ("We conclude that a Rule 412 adversarial hearing is a critical stage of trial, and Appellant's right to counsel was not forfeited by inaction alone.").

2. Right to Consult with Counsel Privately Prior to a Proceeding

The sacrosanct nature of the attorney-client relationship has been described by the Court of Criminal Appeals as "involve[ing] not just the casual assistance of a member of the bar, *but an intimate process of consultation and planning which culminates in a state of trust and confidence between the client and his attorney.*" *Stearnes*, 780 S.W.2d at 226 (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added). For assistance of counsel to comport with the Sixth

Amendment, it must be meaningful and based upon a relationship of trust between the client and attorney. Free two-way communication is essential to developing this relationship. Moreover, “the purpose of the attorney-client privilege is inextricably linked to the very integrity and accuracy of the fact-finding process itself. Even guilty individuals are entitled to be advised of strategies for their defense. *In order for the adversary system to function properly, any advice received as a result of a defendant's disclosure to counsel must be insulated from the government.*” *Morrison v. State*, 575 S.W.3d 1, 21-24 (Tex. App. - Texarkana 2019, no pet) (emphasis in the original, internal citations omitted).

3. When the Right Attaches

The right to counsel attaches at the Article 15.17 hearing. As stated in *Rubalcado v. State*, “The Sixth Amendment right to counsel . . . attaches when the prosecution has commenced. The prosecution commences for Sixth Amendment right to-counsel purposes at the ‘first appearance before a judicial officer at which the defendant is told of the formal accusation against him and restrictions are imposed on his liberty.’” 424 S.W.3d 560, 570 (Tex. Crim. App. 2014) (quoting *Rothgery v. Gillespie County*, 554 U.S. 191, 198, (2008)). Accord: *González v. State*, 616 S.W.3d 585, 594 (Tex. Crim. App. 2020)).

4. Duties of the Court

The court must ensure that all criminal defendants are apprised of their right to representation and the appointment of counsel if indigent. “[T]he appearance of a criminal defendant in court without counsel necessitates an examination by the trial judge as to whether the defendant is aware of his right to representation.” *Ex parte Gonzales*, 945 S.W.2d 830, 837 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997) (citation & quote marks omitted).

The trial court must also admonish a defendant as to the immigration consequences of a guilty or nolo contendere plea and the admonishments must appear in the record. Failure to determine citizenship status and properly admonish a defendant regarding immigration consequences is reversible error if citizenship status cannot be determined from the record.

In *VanNortrick*, we held that a trial court's error in failing to admonish the defendant regarding the immigration consequences of his guilty plea (as article 26.13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires) was not harmless. We explained that analyzing harm requires a reviewing court to conduct an independent examination of the record as a whole. Further,

neither party carries a burden to prove harm or harmlessness resulting from the error. But we also explained that the record was insufficient to establish the defendant's citizenship. And, because of the silent, or nearly silent record, we would be required to speculate about whether the defendant would have changed his mind about his guilty plea had he been properly admonished. Ultimately, we held that a silent record on the issue of citizenship or a record that is insufficient to determine citizenship establishes harm for non-constitutional error. Moreover, the record was also silent, or at least insufficiently vocal, about the defendant's thought process in pleading guilty and what effect admonishments regarding immigration consequences would have had on the defendant's decision to plead.

King v. State, 666 S.W.3d 581, 588-89 (Tex. Crim. App. 2023) (Newell, J., concurring) (citing *VanNortrick v. State*, 227 S.W.3d 706, 714 (Tex. Crim. App. 2007)); see also *Morales v. State*, 872 S.W.2d 753 (Tex. Crim. App. 1994) (failure to give the article 26.13(a)(4) admonishment was reversible error, even without a showing of harm.); *Matchett v. State*, 941 S.W.2d 922, 929-30 (Tex. Crim. App. 1996) (“The Legislature in writing article 26.13(a)(4), expressed its intent that a defendant, before entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, be admonished as to the possible immigration consequences of such a plea Our decision in *Morales* correctly gave due deference to the Legislature's intent by holding it is reversible error to fail to give the admonishment where the record is silent as to defendant's citizenship status.”).

5. Right to Effective Counsel

“Th[e] right to counsel is not merely the right to have counsel physically present in the courtroom; it is the right to have the effective assistance of counsel in the courtroom.” *Cannon v. State*, 252 S.W.3d 342, 348 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) (citing *McMann v. Richardson*, 397 U.S. 759, 771 n. 14 (1970)). The Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals have repeatedly emphasized that the purpose of the constitutional right to effective counsel is to ensure fairness in the proceedings. Therefore, “the benchmark for judging any claim of ineffectiveness must be whether counsel's conduct so undermined the proper functioning of the adversarial process that the [proceeding] cannot be relied on as having produced a just result.” *Ex parte Chandler*, 182 S.W.3d 350, 353-54 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005) (citing *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1987)).

When evaluating ineffective assistance of counsel claims, Texas courts “are bound by the Supreme Court’s opinions about effective assistance of counsel” because “[c]laims of ineffective assistance of counsel are grounded in the federal constitution.” *Miller v. State*, 548 S.W.3d 497, 502 (Tex. Crim. App. 2018) (citing *Ex parte Evans*, 537 S.W.3d 109, 111 (Tex. Crim. App. 2017)). Therefore, *Strickland*’s two-part inquiry controls. To prevail, the appellant “must demonstrate [by a preponderance of the evidence] both deficient performance and prejudice. That is, he must demonstrate that: (1) defense counsel’s performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and (2) there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Cannon v. State*, 252 S.W.3d at 348 (citing *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. at 687).

“Deficient performance” is defined using an “objective standard of reasonableness under the prevailing professional norms, considering the facts of the case viewed from counsel’s perspective at the time of the representation.” *Ex parte Lane*, 670 S.W.3d 662, 671 (Tex. Crim. App. 2023) (citing *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. at 687-88, 690). To render reasonably effective assistance of counsel, “it is fundamental that an attorney must have a firm command of the facts of the case as well as the law.” *Id.* (citing *Ex parte Lilly*, 656 S.W.2d 490, 493 (Tex. Crim. App. 1983)). “Thus, counsel is charged with making an independent legal and factual investigation of the case.” *Id.* (citing *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 691; *Ex parte Langley*, 833 S.W.2d 141, 143 (Tex. Crim. App. 1992)). Furthermore, “a lawyer must be sufficiently abreast of developments in criminal law aspects implicated in the case at hand.” *Id.* (citing *Ex parte Williams*, 753 S.W.2d 695, 698 (Tex. Crim. App. 1988)). Consequently, “[i]gnorance of well-defined general laws, statutes and legal propositions is not excusable and such ignorance may lead to a finding of constitutionally deficient assistance of counsel[.]” *Id.* (citing *Chandler*, 182 S.W.3d at 358).

A defendant need not establish deficient performance and harm in certain situations because “prejudice is presumed based upon the actual or constructive denial of counsel.” *Ex parte McFarland*, 163 S.W.3d 743, 752 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005) (citing *Cronic*, 466 U.S. at 654). “[T]he Sixth Amendment principle animating *Cronic*’s presumption of prejudice is the fundamental idea that a defendant must have the actual assistance of counsel at every critical stage of a criminal proceeding for the court’s reliance on the fairness of that proceeding to be justified.” *Burdine v. Johnson*, 262 F.3d 336, 345 (5th Cir. 2001).

6. Limitations on the Right to Counsel

“[A]n indigent defendant does not have the right to the appointment of counsel of choice.” *Stearnes v. Clinton*, 780 S.W.2d 216, 221 (Tex. Crim. App. 1989)). *Accord United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez*, 548 U.S. at 151. “The defendant must accept counsel assigned by the court unless he or she effectively waives the right to counsel [] or can show adequate cause for appointment of a different attorney.” *Reddic v. State*, 976 S.W.2d 281, 283 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi, 1998, pet. ref’d) (citing *Thomas v. State*, 550 S.W.2d 64, 68 (Tex. Crim. App. 1977)); see also Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 26.04(j)(2). And the right to counsel “cannot be manipulated so as to obstruct the orderly procedure in the courts or to interfere with the fair administration of justice.” *Huggins v. State*, No. PD-0590-21, 2023 Tex. Crim. App. LEXIS 614, at *24-25 (Crim. App. Sep. 6, 2023) (citing *Webb v. State*, 533 S.W.2d 780, 784 (Tex. Crim. App. 1976).

Subsection (d)

The right to counsel statutorily provided by subsection (d) encompasses appeals, certain habeas actions, probation and deferred adjudication revocation hearings, and “in the interest of justice.” Article 26.04(a) provides the statutory right to counsel for appeals. See e.g. *Ex parte Lopez*, 763 S.W.2d 427, 429-30 (Tex. Crim. App. 1989) (quoting *Ayala v. State*, 633 S.W.2d 526 (Tex. Crim. App. 1982) (“Specifically, [the State] . . . may not deny indigent defendants the services of counsel on the first level of appeal from a criminal conviction, which it grants as a matter of right.”) (citing *Douglas v. California*, 372 U.S. 353, (1963)). Articles 11.074 and 11.071(2) set forth the criteria for appointing counsel in non-capital and capital cases, respectively. See Tex. Code Crim. Proc. arts. 11.074 and 11.071(2). Texas also recognizes that counsel may be appointed “in the interest of justice.” See *Ex parte Sandoval*, 508 S.W.3d 284, 284 (Tex. Crim. App. 2016) (Keller, P.J., concurring) (citing Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 1.051(c) and 26.04(c)) (“In Texas, as in the federal system, trial courts are authorized to appoint counsel on habeas in the interests of justice.”).

Subsection (e)

“The primary goal of art. 1.051(e) is to ensure the indigent defendant receives appointed counsel who is prepared for the proceeding.” *Marin v. State*, 891 S.W.2d 267, 272 (Tex. Crim. App. 1994) (overruled on other grounds by *Cain v. State*, 947 S.W.2d 262 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997)). When deciding if Art. 1.051(e) has been violated, courts focus on the actual preparation time, not the time between the formal appointment and the date of the proceeding. *Id.* at 270. Failure to satisfy Art. 1.051(e) may be raised on appeal without a

previous objection. *Id.* at 268. If a defendant is re-indicted and the difference in indictments is negligible, counsel is not entitled to 10 additional days to prepare for the newer indictment. *Id.* at 271. If more than one attorney represents the defendant and at least one of the attorneys is given 10 days to prepare, then Art 1.051(e) is satisfied. *Id.* Similarly, if a defendant's sole appointed attorney is replaced by another one, the newly appointed attorney must be given 10 days to prepare for the proceeding. *Id.* at 272.

Subsections (f)

1. Right to Self-Representation

"The U.S. Constitution implicitly protects the right to self-representation and the Texas Constitution does so explicitly." *Heckman v. Williamson County.*, 369 S.W.3d 137, 159 (Tex. 2012); Tex. Const. art. I, § 10 ("In all criminal prosecutions the accused . . . shall have the right of being heard by himself..."). Accordingly, it is a well-established judicial precept that the Sixth Amendment guarantees to every criminal defendant "the constitutional right to the assistance of counsel and the constitutional right to self-representation." *Osorio-Lopez v. State*, 663 S.W.3d 750, 756-57 (Tex. Crim. App. 2022) (citing U.S. Const. amend. VI; Tex. Const. art. I § 10; *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806, 835 (1975)). "The right to self-representation and the assistance of counsel are separate rights depicted on the opposite sides of the same Sixth Amendment coin. To choose one obviously means to forego the other." *Id.* (citing *Purnett*, 910 F.2d at 54). "While the right to counsel is in force until waived, the right of self-representation does not attach until asserted." *Id.* (quoting *Brown v. Wainwright*, 665 F.2d 607, 610 (5th Cir. 1982); see also *Williams v. State*, 252 S.W.3d 353, 356, 358 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008). "Assertion of the right to self-representation must be clear and unequivocal" *Id.* (quoting *Faretta*, 422 U.S. at 835). Further, "[C]ourts indulge every reasonable presumption against waiver' of fundamental constitutional rights . . ." *Id.* (quoting *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. at 464).

2. Right to Self-Representation Not Absolute

The constitutional right to self-representation is limited to competent defendants i.e., those defendants possessing the mental capacity to "knowingly and intelligently waive his right to counsel." *Godinez v. Moran*, 509 U.S. 389, 400 (1993); see also *Indiana v. Edwards*, 554 U.S. 164, 178 (2008). "The United States Supreme Court has held that the competency to waive the right to counsel is the same as the 'competency to stand trial' standard: Whether the defendant has (1) 'sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding' and has (2) 'a rational as well as factual understanding of the

proceedings against him.'" *Osorio-Lopez*, 663 S.W.3d at 756-757 (quoting *Godinez* 509 U.S. at 396 (quoting *Dusky v. United States*, 362 U.S. 402, 402 (1960)). "States may adopt a higher standard, but they are not obligated to do so." *Id.*; See *Edwards*, 554 U.S. at 178. "Texas has not adopted a higher standard. Instead, we have said that "the trial judge is in the best position to make the decision of whether a mentally ill defendant is competent to proceed pro se." *Id.* (quoting *Chadwick v. State*, 309 S.W.3d 558, 563 (Tex. Crim. App. 2010) (citing *Edwards*, 554 U.S. at 177)).

3. Waiver Requirements

"The right to counsel must be waived affirmatively and such waiver must be understandingly, intelligently, and voluntarily done. A waiver cannot be established through presumed acquiescence." *United States v. Russell*, 205 F.3d 768, 771 (5th Cir. 2000); see also *Williams v. State*, 252 S.W.3d 353, 358-59 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) ("Williams's failure to request the assistance of counsel [] did not forfeit her right to counsel."); *Osorio-Lopez*, 663 S.W. 3d at 756-757 (citing *Holloway v. State*, 780 S.W.2d 787, 793 (Tex. Crim. App. 1989) ("the waiver should be made 'knowingly and intelligently,' and he should be warned of the 'dangers and disadvantages' accompanying such waiver so that 'the record will establish that 'he knows what he is doing and his choice is made with open eyes.'"); *Hatten v. State*, 71 S.W.3d 332, 333 (Tex. Crim. App. 2002); *Collier v. State*, 959 S.W.2d 621, 626 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997) (citing *Faretta*, 422 U.S. at 834-36) (decision to waive counsel in favor of self-representation "is made voluntarily if it is uncoerced " and it is "knowing and intelligent" if "it is made with a full understanding of the right to counsel, which is being abandoned, as well as the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation"); *Ex parte Gonzales*, 945 S.W.2d at 837 (citing *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458 at 464) ("It is well settled that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel is not forfeitable, but may only be waived by the conscious and intelligent decision of the person who holds the right"); Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Arts. 1.051(f), (g), (h); 1.13.

Furthermore, it is the "responsibility, obligation and duty of the trial judge to make this serious determination of waiver and such determination should appear plainly on the record." *United States v. Russell*, 205 F.3d at 771 (internal citations and quote marks omitted) (emphasis added). "The trial court should assist in protecting the defendant's rights, at a minimum, by insuring that the defendant is aware of and understands the right to have counsel present, by explaining the meaning and consequence of waiving the right to counsel ... and making sure that such

waiver ... is on the record.” *Id*; *Williams*, 252 S.W.3d at 358-59 (“a defendant cannot be expected to assert the right to appointed trial counsel if the defendant is unaware of the right”).

Pursuant to Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals precedent, binding upon all Texas courts, “[t]he record must reflect that the trial court thoroughly admonished the defendant.” *Osorio-Lopez*, 663 S.W. 3d at 756-757 For example, the defendant must be aware that there are technical rules of evidence and procedure, and he will not be granted any special consideration solely because he asserted his pro se rights. But “a trial court need follow no formulaic questioning’ or a particular script to assure itself that an accused who has asserted his right to self-representation does so with eyes open. And a defendant need not have the skill and experience of a lawyer to competently and intelligently choose self-representation. The focus is on whether the defendant is competent to choose to proceed pro se, not whether he is equipped to represent himself at trial.” *Id*. (internal citations and quote marks omitted); see also *Blankenship v. State*, 673 S.W.2d 578, 583 (Tex. Crim. App. 1984)) (“Whether a waiver of counsel was effective depends on the totality of the circumstances, which includes considering the background, experience, and conduct of the accused.”) (internal citations and quote marks omitted).

Subsection (g)

“An invalid waiver waives nothing,” *Williams* 252 S.W.3d at 358, thus a defendant asserting her right to self-representation must be thoroughly admonished by the trial court. *Osorio-Lopez*, 663 S.W. 3d at 757. “The admonishments required for self-representation depend on circumstances such as the complexity of the case, the stage of the proceedings, and the background of the defendant.” *Huggins v. State*, No. PD-0590-21, 2023 Tex. Crim. App. LEXIS 614, at *25-26 (Crim. App. Sep. 6, 2023). “A defendant need not have lawyerly skill or experience to competently and intelligently choose to represent himself, but he should be made aware of the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation.” *Id*. (citing *Faretta*, 422 U.S. at 835). There is no required script that must be read or formula that must be followed, “but judges must take an active role in assessing whether the defendant knowingly exercises [the right to self-representation.” *Id*; see also *Iowa v. Tovar*, 541 U.S. 77, 88 (2004); *Blankenship*, 673 S.W.2d at 583; Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 1.051(f). The focus of any inquiry regarding a defendant’s assertion of his right to self-representation “is not solely on whether the right to counsel was waived but also on whether

the defendant was aware of the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation.” *Id* (citing *Goffney*, 843 S.W.2d at 585).

“Under Article 1.051, a defendant may waive the right to counsel in writing.” *Huggins v. State* at 26 (citing Tex. Code Crim. P. art. 1.051(f)). “The trial court must advise him of the nature of the charges against him, his right to counsel, his right to appointed counsel, and, if he is proceeding to trial, the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation.” *Id* (citing 1.051(g)). “If the court finds the waiver to have been made voluntarily and intelligently, then it shall provide him with a statement memorializing the waiver.” *Id* (emphasis added).

“We note, however, that a violation of Article 1.051(g) is harmless so long as a reviewing court *can examine the record and assess whether the defendant was made aware of the dangers and disadvantages of the self-representation.*” *Osorio-Lopez*, 663 S.W.3d at 755 n.4 (internal quote marks omitted and emphasis added); see also *Goffney v. State*, 843 S.W.2d 583, 585 (Tex. Crim. App. 1992).

Subsection (h)

Article 1.051 (h) creates an exception to the general rule of 1.051 (e). *Barnes v. State*, 921 S.W.2d 881, 884 (Tex. App.—Austin 1996, pet. ref’d). “According to the plain language of article 1.051(h), an attorney who is appointed to represent a defendant who has withdrawn a previous waiver of counsel is not automatically entitled to ten days to prepare for trial.” *Cole v. State*, 929 S.W.2d 102, 103 (Tex. App.—Beaumont 1996, pet. ref’d) (citing *Boykin v. State*, 818 S.W.2d 782, 785 (Tex. Crim. App.1991) (courts are to interpret statutes according to their plain language). But “the statutory right to withdraw a waiver of counsel ‘at any time’ does not mean under any circumstances.” *Huggins*, No. PD-0590-21 at *25-26 (Tex. Crim. App. Sep. 6, 2023) (no abuse of discretion in denial of appellant’s second request to withdraw waiver of counsel on cusp of trial).

Subsection (i)

“Texas has long recognized that legislation limited in operation to only a portion of the state or prescribing different rules for distinct geographical areas is not invalid for denying equal protection where there is a reasonable basis for the distinction and all persons similarly situated in the same place are equally treated.” *Mouton v. State*, 627 S.W.2d 765, 767 (Tex. App. – Houston, [1st District] 1981, no pet); *Ex Parte George*, 152 Tex.Cr.R. 465, 215 S.W.2d 170 (1948).

Art. 1.053. Present Ability to Pay.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, in determining a defendant’s ability to pay for any

purpose, the court shall consider only the defendant's present ability to pay.

Selected Commentary: See 26.05 commentary.

Chapter 11. Habeas Corpus

Art. 11.051. Filing Fee Prohibited.

Notwithstanding any other law, a clerk of a court may not require a filing fee from an individual who files an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Art. 11.07. Procedure After Conviction Without Death Penalty.

Sec. 1. This article establishes the procedures for an application for writ of habeas corpus in which the applicant seeks relief from a felony judgment imposing a penalty other than death.

Sec. 2. Repealed by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 933 (S.B. 1516), Sec. 20, eff. September 1, 2023.

Sec. 3. (a) After final conviction in any felony case, the writ must be made returnable to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas at Austin, Texas.

(b) An application for writ of habeas corpus filed after final conviction in a felony case, other than a case in which the death penalty is imposed, must be filed with the clerk of the court in which the conviction being challenged was obtained, and the clerk shall assign the application to that court. When the application is received by that court, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the Court of Criminal Appeals, shall issue by operation of law. The clerk of that court shall make appropriate notation thereof, assign to the case a file number (ancillary to that of the conviction being challenged), and forward a copy of the application by certified mail, return receipt requested, by electronic mail, or by personal service to the attorney representing the state in that court, who shall answer the application not later than the 30th day after the date the copy of the application is received. Matters alleged in the application not admitted by the state are deemed denied.

(c) Within 20 days of the expiration of the time in which the state is allowed to answer, it shall be the duty of the convicting court to decide whether there are controverted, previously unresolved facts material to the legality of the applicant's confinement. Confinement means confinement for any offense or any collateral consequence resulting from the conviction that is the basis of the instant habeas corpus. If the convicting court decides that there are no

such issues, the clerk shall immediately transmit to the Court of Criminal Appeals a copy of the application, any answers filed, and a certificate reciting the date upon which that finding was made. Failure of the court to act within the allowed 20 days shall constitute such a finding.

(d) If the convicting court decides that there are controverted, previously unresolved facts which are material to the legality of the applicant's confinement, it shall enter an order within 20 days of the expiration of the time allowed for the state to reply, designating the issues of fact to be resolved. To resolve those issues the court may order affidavits, depositions, interrogatories, additional forensic testing, and hearings, as well as using personal recollection. The state shall pay the cost of additional forensic testing ordered under this subsection, except that the applicant shall pay the cost of the testing if the applicant retains counsel for purposes of filing an application under this article. The convicting court may appoint an attorney or a magistrate to hold a hearing and make findings of fact. An attorney so appointed shall be compensated as provided in Article 26.05 of this code. It shall be the duty of the reporter who is designated to transcribe a hearing held pursuant to this article to prepare a transcript within 15 days of its conclusion. On completion of the transcript, the reporter shall immediately transmit the transcript to the clerk of the convicting court. After the convicting court makes findings of fact or approves the findings of the person designated to make them, the clerk of the convicting court shall immediately transmit to the Court of Criminal Appeals, under one cover, the application, any answers filed, any motions filed, transcripts of all depositions and hearings, any affidavits, and any other matters such as official records used by the court in resolving issues of fact.

(e) For the purposes of Subsection (d), "additional forensic testing" does not include forensic DNA testing as provided for in Chapter 64.

Sec. 4. (a) If a subsequent application for writ of habeas corpus is filed after final disposition of an initial application challenging the same conviction, a court may not consider the merits of or grant relief based on the subsequent application unless the application contains sufficient specific facts establishing that:

- (1) the current claims and issues have not been and could not have been presented previously in an original application or in a previously considered application filed under this article because the factual or legal basis for the claim

was unavailable on the date the applicant filed the previous application; or

- (2) by a preponderance of the evidence, but for a violation of the United States Constitution no rational juror could have found the applicant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (a)(1), a legal basis of a claim is unavailable on or before a date described by Subsection (a)(1) if the legal basis was not recognized by and could not have been reasonably formulated from a final decision of the United States Supreme Court, a court of appeals of the United States, or a court of appellate jurisdiction of this state on or before that date.

(c) For purposes of Subsection (a)(1), a factual basis of a claim is unavailable on or before a date described by Subsection (a)(1) if the factual basis was not ascertainable through the exercise of reasonable diligence on or before that date.

Sec. 5. The Court of Criminal Appeals may deny relief upon the findings and conclusions of the hearing judge without docketing the cause, or may direct that the cause be docketed and heard as though originally presented to said court or as an appeal. Upon reviewing the record, the court shall enter its judgment remanding the applicant to custody or ordering his release, as the law and facts may justify. The mandate of the court shall issue to the court issuing the writ, as in other criminal cases. After conviction the procedure outlined in this Act shall be exclusive and any other proceeding shall be void and of no force and effect in discharging the prisoner.

Sec. 6. Upon any hearing by a district judge by virtue of this Act, the attorney for applicant, and the state, shall be given at least seven full days' notice before such hearing is held.

Sec. 7. When the attorney for the state files an answer, motion, or other pleading relating to an application for a writ of habeas corpus or the court issues an order relating to an application for a writ of habeas corpus, the clerk of the court shall mail or deliver to the applicant a copy of the answer, motion, pleading, or order.

Selected Commentary: A claim that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to advance a point of error on appeal is a challenge to the conviction, but if appellate counsel is ineffective for failing to file an appeal at all, that is not considered a challenge to the conviction for purposes of § 4. See e.g. *Ex parte Santana*, 227 S.W.3d 700, 705 (Tex. Crim. App. 2007)). All subsequent writs are barred unless they meet one

of the two conditions set forth in Sec. 4(a)(1) and (2). *Id.* at 703.

While the writ of habeas corpus is “a writ of right” it may be waived if the waiver is “knowingly and intelligently” made. *Ex parte Reedy*, 282 S.W.3d 492, 494-96 (Tex. Crim.App. 2009). An applicant’s waiver of habeas relief cannot be knowing and intelligent for claims such as “actual innocence based on newly available evidence, the suppression of material, exculpatory evidence by the State, and ineffective assistance of counsel.” *Id.* at 498. These claims cannot be waived because “an applicant cannot be expected to have known about the existence of the facts that support such claims at the time of his waiver.” *Id.*

Art. 11.071. Procedure in Death Penalty Case.

Sec. 1. Application to Death Penalty Case.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, this article establishes the procedures for an application for a writ of habeas corpus in which the applicant seeks relief from a judgment imposing a penalty of death.

Sec. 2. Representation by Counsel.

(a) An applicant shall be represented by competent counsel unless the applicant has elected to proceed pro se and the convicting trial court finds, after a hearing on the record, that the applicant's election is intelligent and voluntary.

(b) If a defendant is sentenced to death the convicting court, immediately after judgment is entered under Article 42.01, shall determine if the defendant is indigent and, if so, whether the defendant desires appointment of counsel for the purpose of a writ of habeas corpus. If the defendant desires appointment of counsel for the purpose of a writ of habeas corpus, the court shall appoint the office of capital and forensic writs to represent the defendant as provided by Subsection (c).

(c) At the earliest practical time, but in no event later than 30 days, after the convicting court makes the findings required under Subsections (a) and (b), the convicting court shall appoint the office of capital and forensic writs or, if the office of capital and forensic writs does not accept or is prohibited from accepting an appointment under Section 78.054, Government Code, other competent counsel under Subsection (f), unless the applicant elects to proceed pro se or is represented by retained counsel. On appointing counsel under this section, the convicting court shall immediately notify the court of criminal appeals of the appointment,

including in the notice a copy of the judgment and the name, address, and telephone number of the appointed counsel.

(d) If the court of criminal appeals denies an applicant relief under this article, an attorney appointed under this section to represent the applicant shall, not later than the 15th day after the date the court of criminal appeals denies relief or, if the case is filed and set for submission, the 15th day after the date the court of criminal appeals issues a mandate on the initial application for a writ of habeas corpus under this article, move for the appointment of counsel in federal habeas review under 18 U.S.C. Section 3599. The attorney shall immediately file a copy of the motion with the court of criminal appeals, and if the attorney fails to do so, the court may take any action to ensure that the applicant's right to federal habeas review is protected, including initiating contempt proceedings against the attorney.

(e) If the office of capital and forensic writs does not accept or is prohibited from accepting an appointment under Section 78.054, Government Code, the convicting court shall appoint counsel from a list of competent counsel maintained by the presiding judges of the administrative judicial regions under Section 78.056, Government Code. The convicting court shall reasonably compensate as provided by Section 2A an attorney appointed under this section, other than an attorney employed by the office of capital and forensic writs, regardless of whether the attorney is appointed by the convicting court or was appointed by the court of criminal appeals under prior law. An attorney appointed under this section who is employed by the office of capital and forensic writs shall be compensated in accordance with Subchapter B, Chapter 78, Government Code.

Sec. 2A. State Reimbursement; County Obligation.

(a) The state shall reimburse a county for compensation of counsel under Section 2, other than for compensation of counsel employed by the office of capital and forensic writs, and for payment of expenses under Section 3, regardless of whether counsel is employed by the office of capital and forensic writs. The total amount of reimbursement to which a county is entitled under this section for an application under this article may not exceed \$25,000. Compensation and expenses in excess of the \$25,000 reimbursement provided by the state are the obligation of the county.

(b) A convicting court seeking reimbursement for a county shall certify to the comptroller of public

accounts the amount of compensation that the county is entitled to receive under this section. The comptroller of public accounts shall issue a warrant to the county in the amount certified by the convicting court, not to exceed \$25,000.

(c) The limitation imposed by this section on the reimbursement by the state to a county for compensation of counsel and payment of reasonable expenses does not prohibit a county from compensating counsel and reimbursing expenses in an amount that is in excess of the amount the county receives from the state as reimbursement, and a county is specifically granted discretion by this subsection to make payments in excess of the state reimbursement.

(d) The comptroller shall reimburse a county for the compensation and payment of expenses of an attorney appointed by the court of criminal appeals under prior law. A convicting court seeking reimbursement for a county as permitted by this subsection shall certify the amount the county is entitled to receive under this subsection for an application filed under this article, not to exceed a total amount of \$25,000.

Sec. 3. Investigation of Grounds for Application.

(a) On appointment, counsel shall investigate expeditiously, before and after the appellate record is filed in the court of criminal appeals, the factual and legal grounds for the filing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

(b) Not later than the 30th day before the date the application for a writ of habeas corpus is filed with the convicting court, counsel may file with the convicting court an ex parte, verified, and confidential request for prepayment of expenses, including expert fees, to investigate and present potential habeas corpus claims. The request for expenses must state:

- (1) the claims of the application to be investigated;
- (2) specific facts that suggest that a claim of possible merit may exist; and
- (3) an itemized list of anticipated expenses for each claim.

(c) The court shall grant a request for expenses in whole or in part if the request for expenses is timely and reasonable. If the court denies in whole or in part the request for expenses, the court shall briefly state the reasons for the denial in a written order provided to the applicant.

(d) Counsel may incur expenses for habeas corpus investigation, including expenses for experts, without prior approval by the convicting court or the court of criminal appeals. On presentation of a claim for reimbursement, which may be presented ex parte, the convicting court shall order reimbursement of counsel for expenses, if the expenses are reasonably necessary and reasonably incurred. If the convicting court denies in whole or in part the request for expenses, the court shall briefly state the reasons for the denial in a written order provided to the applicant. The applicant may request reconsideration of the denial for reimbursement by the convicting court.

(e) Materials submitted to the court under this section are a part of the court's record.

(f) This section applies to counsel's investigation of the factual and legal grounds for the filing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, regardless of whether counsel is employed by the office of capital and forensic writs.

Sec. 4. Filing of Application.

(a) An application for a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the court of criminal appeals, must be filed in the convicting court not later than the 180th day after the date the convicting court appoints counsel under Section 2 or not later than the 45th day after the date the state's original brief is filed on direct appeal with the court of criminal appeals, whichever date is later.

(b) The convicting court, before the filing date that is applicable to the applicant under Subsection (a), may for good cause shown and after notice and an opportunity to be heard by the attorney representing the state grant one 90-day extension that begins on the filing date applicable to the defendant under Subsection (a). Either party may request that the court hold a hearing on the request. If the convicting court finds that the applicant cannot establish good cause justifying the requested extension, the court shall make a finding stating that fact and deny the request for the extension.

(c) An application filed after the filing date that is applicable to the applicant under Subsection (a) or (b) is untimely.

(d) If the convicting court receives an untimely application or determines that after the filing date that is applicable to the applicant under Subsection (a) or (b) no application has been filed, the convicting court immediately, but in any event within 10 days, shall send

to the court of criminal appeals and to the attorney representing the state:

- (1) a copy of the untimely application, with a statement of the convicting court that the application is untimely, or a statement of the convicting court that no application has been filed within the time periods required by Subsections (a) and (b); and
- (2) any order the judge of the convicting court determines should be attached to an untimely application or statement under Subdivision (1).

(e) A failure to file an application before the filing date applicable to the applicant under Subsection (a) or (b) constitutes a waiver of all grounds for relief that were available to the applicant before the last date on which an application could be timely filed, except as provided by Section 4A.

Sec. 4A. Untimely Application; Application Not Filed.

(a) On command of the court of criminal appeals, a counsel who files an untimely application or fails to file an application before the filing date applicable under Section 4(a) or (b) shall show cause as to why the application was untimely filed or not filed before the filing date.

(b) At the conclusion of the counsel's presentation to the court of criminal appeals, the court may:

- (1) find that good cause has not been shown and dismiss the application;
- (2) permit the counsel to continue representation of the applicant and establish a new filing date for the application, which may be not more than 180 days from the date the court permits the counsel to continue representation; or
- (3) appoint new counsel to represent the applicant and establish a new filing date for the application, which may be not more than 270 days after the date the court appoints new counsel.

(c) The court of criminal appeals may hold in contempt counsel who files an untimely application or fails to file an application before the date required by Section 4(a) or (b). The court of criminal appeals may punish as a separate instance of contempt each day after the first day on which the counsel fails to timely file the application. In addition to or in lieu of holding counsel in contempt, the court of criminal appeals may enter an order denying counsel compensation under Section 2A.

(d) If the court of criminal appeals establishes a new filing date for the application, the court of criminal appeals shall notify the convicting court of that fact and the convicting court shall proceed under this article.

(e) Sections 2A and 3 apply to compensation and reimbursement of counsel appointed under Subsection (b)(3) in the same manner as if counsel had been appointed by the convicting court, unless the attorney is employed by the office of capital and forensic writs, in which case the compensation of the attorney is governed by Subchapter B, Chapter 78, Government Code.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the court of criminal appeals shall appoint counsel and establish a new filing date for application, which may be no later than the 270th day after the date on which counsel is appointed, for each applicant who before September 1, 1999, filed an untimely application or failed to file an application before the date required by Section 4(a) or (b). Section 2A applies to the compensation and payment of expenses of counsel appointed by the court of criminal appeals under this subsection, unless the attorney is employed by the office of capital and forensic writs, in which case the compensation of that attorney is governed by Subchapter B, Chapter 78, Government Code.

Sec. 5. Subsequent Application.

(a) If a subsequent application for a writ of habeas corpus is filed after filing an initial application, a court may not consider the merits of or grant relief based on the subsequent application unless the application contains sufficient specific facts establishing that:

- (1) the current claims and issues have not been and could not have been presented previously in a timely initial application or in a previously considered application filed under this article or Article 11.07 because the factual or legal basis for the claim was unavailable on the date the applicant filed the previous application;
- (2) by a preponderance of the evidence, but for a violation of the United States Constitution no rational juror could have found the applicant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt; or
- (3) by clear and convincing evidence, but for a violation of the United States Constitution no rational juror would have answered in the state's favor one or more of the special issues that were submitted to the jury in the applicant's trial under Article 37.071, 37.0711, or 37.072.

(b) If the convicting court receives a subsequent application, the clerk of the court shall:

- (1) attach a notation that the application is a subsequent application;
- (2) assign to the case a file number that is ancillary to that of the conviction being challenged; and
- (3) immediately send to the court of criminal appeals a copy of:
 - (A) the application;
 - (B) the notation;
 - (C) the order scheduling the applicant's execution, if scheduled; and
 - (D) any order the judge of the convicting court directs to be attached to the application.

(c) On receipt of the copies of the documents from the clerk, the court of criminal appeals shall determine whether the requirements of Subsection (a) have been satisfied. The convicting court may not take further action on the application before the court of criminal appeals issues an order finding that the requirements have been satisfied. If the court of criminal appeals determines that the requirements have not been satisfied, the court shall issue an order dismissing the application as an abuse of the writ under this section.

(d) For purposes of Subsection (a)(1), a legal basis of a claim is unavailable on or before a date described by Subsection (a)(1) if the legal basis was not recognized by or could not have been reasonably formulated from a final decision of the United States Supreme Court, a court of appeals of the United States, or a court of appellate jurisdiction of this state on or before that date.

(e) For purposes of Subsection (a)(1), a factual basis of a claim is unavailable on or before a date described by Subsection (a)(1) if the factual basis was not ascertainable through the exercise of reasonable diligence on or before that date.

(f) If an amended or supplemental application is not filed within the time specified under Section 4(a) or (b), the court shall treat the application as a subsequent application under this section.

Sec. 6. Issuance of Writ.

(a) If a timely application for a writ of habeas corpus is filed in the convicting court, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the court of criminal appeals, shall issue by operation of law.

(b) If the convicting court receives notice that the requirements of Section 5 for consideration of a subsequent application have been met, a writ of

habeas corpus, returnable to the court of criminal appeals, shall issue by operation of law.

(b-1) If the convicting court receives notice that the requirements of Section 5(a) for consideration of a subsequent application have been met and if the applicant has not elected to proceed pro se and is not represented by retained counsel, the convicting court shall appoint, in order of priority:

- (1) the attorney who represented the applicant in the proceedings under Section 5, if the attorney seeks the appointment;
- (2) the office of capital and forensic writs, if the office represented the applicant in the proceedings under Section 5 or otherwise accepts the appointment; or
- (3) counsel from a list of competent counsel maintained by the presiding judges of the administrative judicial regions under Section 78.056, Government Code, if the office of capital and forensic writs:
 - (A) did not represent the applicant as described by Subdivision (2); or
 - (B) does not accept or is prohibited from accepting the appointment under Section 78.054, Government Code.

(b-2) Regardless of whether the subsequent application is ultimately dismissed, compensation and reimbursement of expenses for counsel appointed under Subsection (b-1) shall be provided as described by Section 2, 2A, or 3, including compensation for time previously spent and reimbursement of expenses previously incurred with respect to the subsequent application.

- (c) The clerk of the convicting court shall:
- (1) make an appropriate notation that a writ of habeas corpus was issued;
 - (2) assign to the case a file number that is ancillary to that of the conviction being challenged; and
 - (3) send a copy of the application by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by secure electronic mail to the attorney representing the state in that court.

(d) The clerk of the convicting court shall promptly deliver copies of documents submitted to the clerk under this article to the applicant and the attorney representing the state.

Sec. 7. Answer to Application.

(a) The state shall file an answer to the application for a writ of habeas corpus not later than the 120th day after the date the state receives notice of issuance of the

writ. The state shall serve the answer on counsel for the applicant or, if the applicant is proceeding pro se, on the applicant. The state may request from the convicting court an extension of time in which to answer the application by showing particularized justifying circumstances for the extension, but in no event may the court permit the state to file an answer later than the 180th day after the date the state receives notice of issuance of the writ.

(b) Matters alleged in the application not admitted by the state are deemed denied.

Sec. 8. Findings of Fact Without Evidentiary Hearing.

(a) Not later than the 20th day after the last date the state answers the application, the convicting court shall determine whether controverted, previously unresolved factual issues material to the legality of the applicant's confinement exist and shall issue a written order of the determination.

(b) If the convicting court determines the issues do not exist, the parties shall file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law for the court to consider on or before a date set by the court that is not later than the 30th day after the date the order is issued.

(c) After argument of counsel, if requested by the court, the convicting court shall make appropriate written findings of fact and conclusions of law not later than the 15th day after the date the parties filed proposed findings or not later than the 45th day after the date the court's determination is made under Subsection (a), whichever occurs first.

- (d) The clerk of the court shall immediately send to:
- (1) the court of criminal appeals a copy of the:
 - (A) application;
 - (B) answer;
 - (C) orders entered by the convicting court;
 - (D) proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; and
 - (E) findings of fact and conclusions of law entered by the court; and
 - (2) counsel for the applicant or, if the applicant is proceeding pro se, to the applicant, a copy of:
 - (A) orders entered by the convicting court;
 - (B) proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; and
 - (C) findings of fact and conclusions of law entered by the court.

Sec. 9. Hearing.

(a) If the convicting court determines that controverted, previously unresolved factual issues material to the legality of the applicant's confinement exist, the court shall enter an order, not later than the 20th day after the last date the state answers the application, designating the issues of fact to be resolved and the manner in which the issues shall be resolved. To resolve the issues, the court may require affidavits, depositions, interrogatories, and evidentiary hearings and may use personal recollection.

(b) The convicting court shall hold the evidentiary hearing not later than the 30th day after the date on which the court enters the order designating issues under Subsection (a). The convicting court may grant a motion to postpone the hearing, but not for more than 30 days, and only if the court states, on the record, good cause for delay.

(c) The presiding judge of the convicting court shall conduct a hearing held under this section unless another judge presided over the original capital felony trial, in which event that judge, if qualified for assignment under Section 74.054 or 74.055, Government Code, may preside over the hearing.

(d) The court reporter shall prepare a transcript of the hearing not later than the 30th day after the date the hearing ends and file the transcript with the clerk of the convicting court.

(e) The parties shall file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law for the convicting court to consider on or before a date set by the court that is not later than the 30th day after the date the transcript is filed. If the court requests argument of counsel, after argument the court shall make written findings of fact that are necessary to resolve the previously unresolved facts and make conclusions of law not later than the 15th day after the date the parties file proposed findings or not later than the 45th day after the date the court reporter files the transcript, whichever occurs first.

(f) The clerk of the convicting court shall immediately transmit to:

- (1) the court of criminal appeals a copy of:
 - (A) the application;
 - (B) the answers and motions filed;
 - (C) the court reporter's transcript;
 - (D) the documentary exhibits introduced into evidence;
 - (E) the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law;

- (F) the findings of fact and conclusions of law entered by the court;
 - (G) the sealed materials such as a confidential request for investigative expenses; and
 - (H) any other matters used by the convicting court in resolving issues of fact; and
- (2) counsel for the applicant or, if the applicant is proceeding pro se, to the applicant, a copy of:
 - (A) orders entered by the convicting court;
 - (B) proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; and
 - (C) findings of fact and conclusions of law entered by the court.

(g) The clerk of the convicting court shall forward an exhibit that is not documentary to the court of criminal appeals on request of the court.

Sec. 10. Rules of Evidence.

The Texas Rules of Criminal Evidence apply to a hearing held under this article.

Sec. 11. Review By Court of Criminal Appeals.

The court of criminal appeals shall expeditiously review all applications for a writ of habeas corpus submitted under this article. The court may set the cause for oral argument and may request further briefing of the issues by the applicant or the state. After reviewing the record, the court shall enter its judgment remanding the applicant to custody or ordering the applicant's release, as the law and facts may justify.

Selected Commentary: "[T]here is an unequivocal and absolute statutory right to counsel (indeed, 'competent counsel') for death row inmates in Texas under Article 11.071." *Ex parte Alvarez*, 468 S.W.3d 543, 547 (Tex. Crim. App. 2015) (Yearly, J., concurring).

Art. 11.074. Court-Appointed Representation Required in Certain Cases.

(a) This article applies only to a felony or misdemeanor case in which the applicant seeks relief on a writ of habeas corpus from a judgment of conviction that:

- (1) imposes a penalty other than death; or
- (2) orders community supervision.

(b) If at any time the state represents to the convicting court that an eligible indigent defendant under Article 1.051 has under a writ of habeas corpus a potentially meritorious claim for relief from a judgement described by Subsection (a) who was sentenced or had a sentence suspended is not guilty, is guilty of only a lesser offense, or was convicted or sentenced under a law that has been found unconstitutional by the court

of criminal appeals or the United States Supreme Court, the court shall appoint an attorney to investigate the claim and represent the indigent defendant for purposes of filing an application for writ of habeas corpus, if an application has not been filed, or to otherwise represent the indigent defendant in a proceeding based on the application for the writ.

(c) An attorney appointed under this article shall be compensated as provided by Article 26.05.

Chapter 14. Arrest Without Warrant

Art. 14.06. Must Take Offender Before Magistrate.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this article, in each case enumerated in this Code, the person making the arrest or the person having custody of the person arrested shall take the person arrested or have him taken without unnecessary delay, but not later than 48 hours after the person is arrested, before the magistrate who may have ordered the arrest, before some magistrate of the county where the arrest was made without an order, or, to provide more expeditiously to the person arrested the warnings described by Article 15.17 ~~[of this Code]~~, before a magistrate in any other county of this state. The magistrate shall immediately perform the duties described in Article 15.17 in any manner ~~permitted by that article [of this Code]~~.

(a-1) On presentation of a person arrested for committing an offense described by Article 17.292(a), the person making the arrest or the person having custody, as applicable, shall provide to magistrate the information regarding the arrested person that is necessary for the issuance of a magistrate's order for emergency protection as provided by Article 17.292(d-3).

(b) A peace officer who is charging a person, including a child, with committing an offense that is a Class C misdemeanor, other than an offense under Section 49.02, Penal Code, may, instead of taking the person before a magistrate, issue a citation to the person that contains:

- (1) the offense charged;
- (2) information regarding the alternatives to the full payment of any fine or costs assessed against the person, if the person is convicted of the offense and is unable to pay that amount; and
- (3) the following admonishment, in boldfaced or underlined type or in capital letters:

"If you are convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving violence where you are or were a spouse, intimate partner, parent, or guardian of the victim or are or were involved in another, similar relationship with the victim, it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase a firearm, including a handgun or long gun, or ammunition, pursuant to federal law under 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(9) or Section 46.04(b), Texas Penal Code. If you have any questions whether these laws make it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm, you should consult an attorney."

(c) If the person resides in the county where the offense occurred, a peace officer who is charging a person with committing an offense that is a Class A or B misdemeanor may, instead of taking the person before a magistrate, issue a citation to the person that contains written notice of the time and place the person must appear before a magistrate of this state as described by Subsection (a), the name and address of the person charged, and the offense charged.

(d) Subsection (c) applies only to a person charged with committing an offense under:

- (1) Section 481.121, Health and Safety Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (b)(1) or (2) of that section;
- (1-a) Section 481.1161, Health and Safety Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (b)(1) or (2) of that section;
- (2) Section 28.03, Penal Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (b)(2) of that section;
- (3) Section 28.08, Penal Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (b)(2) or (3) of that section;
- (4) Section 31.03, Penal Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (e)(2)(A) of that section;
- (5) Section 31.04, Penal Code, if the offense is punishable under Subsection (e)(2) of that section;
- (5-a) Section 37.10, Penal Code, if the offense is for tampering with a temporary tag issued under Chapter 502 or 503, Transportation Code;
- (6) Section 38.114, Penal Code, if the offense is punishable as a Class B misdemeanor; or
- (7) Section 521.457, Transportation Code.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (a-1) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 861 (S.B. 1896), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025. Amendment to subsection (a), enacted by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1145 (S.B. 1610), Sec. 10, eff. September 1, 2025, deleted “of this Code” following “article 15.17” in the first sentence and substituted “in any manner permitted by that article” for “of this Code” in the second sentence.

Selected Commentary: The Fourth Amendment requires a prompt “judicial determination of probable cause as a prerequisite to extended restraint of liberty following arrest [without warrant].” *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103,114 (1975). Applying *Gerstein*, the Supreme Court has held that generally, there is no unreasonable delay when a jurisdiction makes such a determination within 48 hours of arrest. *City of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, 500 U.S. 44, 55 (1991). However, a determination made within 48 hours may violate *Gerstein* if it was delayed unreasonably (e.g., a delay to gather more evidence to justify the arrest or a delay motivated by malice towards the arrestee). *Id.*

Chapter 15. Arrest Under Warrant

Art. 15.17. Duties of Arresting Officer and Magistrate.

(a) In each case enumerated in this Code, the person making the arrest or the person having custody of the person arrested shall without unnecessary delay, but not later than 48 hours after the person is arrested, take the person arrested or have him taken before some magistrate of the county where the accused was arrested or, to provide more expeditiously to the person arrested the warnings described by this article, before a magistrate in any other county of this state. The arrested person may be taken before the magistrate in person or the image of the arrested person may be presented to the magistrate by means of a videoconference. If the arrested person is civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code, and residing at a civil commitment facility as defined by Section 1.07, Penal Code, the magistrate may also choose to perform the duties of this article at the civil commitment facility. The magistrate shall inform in clear language the person arrested, either in person or through a videoconference, of: the accusation against him and of any affidavit filed therewith, of his right to retain counsel, of his right to remain silent, of his right to have an attorney present during any interview with peace officers or attorneys representing the state, of his right

to terminate the interview at any time, and of his right to have an examining trial. The magistrate shall also inform the person arrested of the person's right to request the appointment of counsel if the person cannot afford counsel. The magistrate shall inform the person arrested of the procedures for requesting appointment of counsel. If applicable, the magistrate shall inform the person that the person may file the affidavit described by Article 17.028(f). If the person arrested does not speak and understand the English language or is deaf, the magistrate shall inform the person in a manner consistent with Articles 38.30 and 38.31, as appropriate. The magistrate shall ensure that reasonable assistance in completing the necessary forms for requesting appointment of counsel is provided to the person at the same time. If the person arrested is indigent and requests appointment of counsel and if the magistrate is authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county, the magistrate shall appoint counsel in accordance with Article 1.051. If the magistrate is not authorized to appoint counsel, the magistrate shall without unnecessary delay, but not later than 24 hours after the person arrested requests appointment of counsel, transmit, or cause to be transmitted to the court or to the courts' designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel in the county, the forms requesting the appointment of counsel. The magistrate shall also inform the person arrested that he is not required to make a statement and that any statement made by him may be used against him. The magistrate shall allow the person arrested reasonable time and opportunity to consult counsel and shall, after determining whether the person is currently on bail for a separate criminal offense and whether the bail decision is subject to Article 17.027, admit the person arrested to bail if allowed by law. A record of the communication between the arrested person and the magistrate shall be made. The record shall be preserved until the earlier of the following dates: (1) the date on which the pretrial hearing ends; or (2) the 91st day after the date on which the record is made if the person is charged with a misdemeanor or the 120th day after the date on which the record is made if the person is charged with a felony. For purposes of this subsection, "videoconference" means a two-way electronic communication of image and sound between the arrested person and the magistrate and includes secure Internet videoconferencing.

(a-1) If a magistrate is provided written or electronic notice of credible information that may establish reasonable cause to believe that a person brought

before the magistrate has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability, the magistrate shall conduct the proceedings described by Article 16.22 or 17.032, as appropriate.

(a-2) On presentation of a person arrested for committing an offense described by Article 17.292(a), the person making the arrest or the person having custody, as applicable, shall provide to the magistrate the information regarding the arrested person that is necessary for the issuance of a magistrate's order for emergency protection as provided by Article 17.292(d-3).

(b) After an accused charged with a misdemeanor punishable by fine only is taken before a magistrate under Subsection (a) and the magistrate has identified the accused with certainty, the magistrate may release the accused without bond and order the accused to appear at a later date for arraignment in the applicable justice court or municipal court. The order must state in writing the time, date, and place of the arraignment, and the magistrate must sign the order. The accused shall receive a copy of the order on release. If an accused fails to appear as required by the order, the judge of the court in which the accused is required to appear shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused. If the accused is arrested and brought before the judge, the judge may admit the accused to bail, and in admitting the accused to bail, the judge should set as the amount of bail an amount double that generally set for the offense for which the accused was arrested. This subsection does not apply to an accused who:

- (1) has previously been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor other than a misdemeanor punishable by fine only; or
- (2) is civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code, at the time of the offense.

(c) When a deaf accused is taken before a magistrate under this article or Article 14.06 of this Code, an interpreter appointed by the magistrate qualified and sworn as provided in Article 38.31 of this Code shall interpret the warning required by those articles in a language that the accused can understand, including but not limited to sign language.

(d) If a magistrate determines that a person brought before the magistrate after an arrest authorized by Article 14.051 of this code was arrested unlawfully, the magistrate shall release the person from custody. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was lawful, the person arrested is considered a fugitive from justice for

the purposes of Article 51.13 of this code, and the disposition of the person is controlled by that article.

(e) In each case in which a person arrested is taken before a magistrate as required by Subsection (a) or Article 15.18(a), a record shall be made of:

- (1) the magistrate informing the person of the person's right to request appointment of counsel;
- (2) the magistrate asking the person whether the person wants to request appointment of counsel; and
- (3) whether the person requested appointment of counsel.

(f) A record required under Subsection (a) or (e) may consist of written forms, electronic recordings, or other documentation as authorized by procedures adopted in the county under Article 26.04(a). The counsel for the defendant may obtain a copy of the record on payment of a reasonable amount to cover the costs of reproduction, or, if the defendant is indigent, the court shall provide a copy to the defendant without charging a cost for the copy.

(g) If a person charged with an offense punishable as a misdemeanor appears before a magistrate in compliance with a citation issued under Article 14.06(b) or (c), the magistrate shall perform the duties imposed by this article in the same manner as if the person had been arrested and brought before the magistrate by a peace officer. After the magistrate performs the duties imposed by this article, the magistrate except for good cause shown may release the person on personal bond. If a person who was issued a citation under Article 14.06(c) fails to appear as required by that citation, the magistrate before which the person is required to appear shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

(h) Not later than 24 hours after the time a magistrate determines that no probable cause exists to believe that a person committed the offense for which the person was arrested, the magistrate shall enter in the record written findings to support that finding.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (a-2) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 861 (S.B. 1896), Sec. 3, eff. September 1, 2025. Subsection (h) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1069 (H.B. 75), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025. Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1145 (S.B. 1610), Sec. 11, eff. September 1, 2025, added the third sentence of (a); added the (b)(1) designation; added (b)(2); and made related changes.

Selected Commentary: Counsel during custodial interrogation is protected by the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, however, “[o]nce formal adversary proceedings begin, the Sixth Amendment right to counsel applies in exactly the same way as the Fifth Amendment right applies to custodial interrogation.” *Pecina v. State*, 361 S.W.3d 68, 78 n. 40 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012).

The right to counsel during interrogation can be waived but only after the defendant is advised of his *Miranda* rights and the waiver of counsel and right to remain silent is voluntarily and intelligently made. *Pecina*, 361 S.W.3d at 78 (interpreting and applying *Montejo v. Louisiana*, 556 U.S. 778, 794–795 (2009)). Requesting counsel at magistration alone does not sufficiently invoke the right to counsel for post-arrest interrogation purposes. Invocation of the right to counsel during custodial interrogation, under both the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, must be unambiguous. *Id*; see also *Davis v. United States*, 512 U.S. 452, 459 (1994). The defendant must articulate his desire to have counsel present sufficiently clearly that a reasonable police officer in the circumstances would understand the statement to be a request for an attorney. *Id*. See also *Sixth Amendment*, Art. 1.051, and 14.06 commentary.

Art. 15.18. Arrest for Out-of-County Offense.

(a) A person arrested under a warrant issued in a county other than the one in which the person is arrested shall be taken before a magistrate of the county where the arrest takes place or, to provide more expeditiously to the arrested person the warnings described by Article 15.17, before a magistrate in any other county of this state, including the county where the warrant was issued. The magistrate shall:

- (1) take bail, if allowed by law, and, if without jurisdiction, immediately transmit the bond taken to the court having jurisdiction of the offense; or
- (2) in the case of a person arrested under warrant for an offense punishable by fine only, accept a written plea of guilty or nolo contendere, set a fine, determine costs, accept payment of the fine and costs, give credit for time served, determine indigency, or, on satisfaction of the judgment, discharge the defendant, as the case may indicate.

(a-1) If the arrested person is taken before a magistrate of a county other than the county that issued the warrant, the magistrate shall inform the person arrested of the procedures for requesting appointment of counsel and ensure that reasonable assistance in completing the necessary forms for requesting the

appointment of counsel is provided to the person at the same time. If the person requests the appointment of counsel, the magistrate shall, without unnecessary delay but not later than 24 hours after the person requested the appointment of counsel, transmit, or cause to be transmitted, the necessary request forms to a court or the courts’ designee authorized under Article 26.04 to appoint counsel in the county issuing the warrant.

(b) Before the 11th business day after the date a magistrate accepts a written plea of guilty or nolo contendere in a case under Subsection (a)(2), the magistrate shall, if without jurisdiction, transmit to the court having jurisdiction of the offense:

- (1) the written plea;
- (2) any orders entered in the case; and
- (3) any fine or costs collected in the case.

(c) The arrested person may be taken before a magistrate by means of an electronic broadcast system as provided by and subject to the requirements of Article 15.17.

(d) This article does not apply to an arrest made pursuant to a capias pro fine issued under Chapter 43 or Article 45A.259.

Art. 15.19. Notice of Arrest.

(a) If the arrested person fails or refuses to give bail, as provided in Article 15.18, the arrested person shall be committed to the jail of the county where the person was arrested. The magistrate committing the arrested person shall immediately provide notice to the sheriff of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed regarding:

- (1) the arrest and commitment, which notice may be given by mail or other written means or by secure facsimile transmission or other secure electronic means; and
- (2) whether the person was also arrested under a warrant issued under Section 508.251, Government Code.

(b) If a person is arrested and taken before a magistrate in a county other than the county in which the arrest is made and if the person is remanded to custody, the person may be confined in a jail in the county in which the magistrate serves for a period of not more than 72 hours after the arrest before being transferred to the county jail of the county in which the arrest occurred.

Art. 15.20. Duty of Sheriff Receiving Notice.

(a) Subject to Subsection (b), the sheriff receiving the notice of arrest and commitment under Article 15.19 shall forthwith go or send for the arrested person and have the arrested person brought before the proper court or magistrate.

(b) A sheriff who receives notice under Article 15.19(a)(2) of a warrant issued under Section 508.251, Government Code, shall have the arrested person brought before the proper magistrate or court before the 11th day after the date the person is committed to the jail of the county in which the person was arrested.

Art. 15.21. Release on Personal Bond if Not Timely Demanded.

(a) If the proper office of the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed does not demand an arrested person described by Article 15.19 and take charge of the arrested person before the 11th day after the date the person is committed to the jail of the county in which the person is arrested, a magistrate in the county where the person was arrested shall:

- (1) release the arrested person on personal bond without sureties or other security; and
- (2) forward the personal bond to:
 - (A) the sheriff of the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed; or
 - (B) the court that issued the warrant of arrest.

Chapter 16. The Commitment or Discharge of the Accused**Art. 16.22. Early Identification of Defendant Suspected of Having Mental Illness or Intellectual Disability.**

(a)

- (1) Not later than 12 hours after the sheriff or municipal jailer having custody of a defendant receives credible information that may establish reasonable cause to believe that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability, the sheriff or municipal jailer shall provide written or electronic notice to the magistrate. The notice must include any information related to the sheriff's or municipal jailer's determination, such as information regarding the defendant's behavior immediately before, during, and after the defendant's arrest and, if applicable, the results of any previous assessment of the defendant. On a determination that there is reasonable cause to believe that the

defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability, the magistrate, except as provided by Subdivision (2), shall order the service provider that contracts with the jail to provide mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services, the local mental health authority, the local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or another qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert to:

- (A) interview the defendant if the defendant has not previously been interviewed by a qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert on or after the date the defendant was arrested for the offense for which the defendant is in custody and otherwise collect information regarding whether the defendant has a mental illness as defined by Section 571.003, Health and Safety Code, or is a person with an intellectual disability as defined by Section 591.003, Health and Safety Code, including, if applicable, information obtained from any previous assessment of the defendant and information regarding any previously recommended treatment or service; and
- (B) provide to the magistrate a written report of an interview described by Paragraph (A) and the other information collected under that paragraph on the form approved by the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments under Section 614.0032(c), Health and Safety Code.
- (C) The magistrate is not required to order the interview and collection of other information under Subdivision (1) if the defendant:
 - (i) is no longer in custody;
 - (ii) in the year preceding the defendant's applicable date of arrest has been determined to have a mental illness or to be a person with an intellectual disability by the service provider that contracts with the jail to provide mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services, the local mental health authority, the local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or another mental

health or intellectual and developmental disability expert described by Subdivision (1); or

(iii) was only arrested or charged with an offense punishable as a Class C misdemeanor.

- (3) A court that elects to use the results of a determination described by Subdivision (2)(B) may proceed under Subsection (c).
- (4) If the defendant fails or refuses to submit to the interview and collection of other information regarding the defendant as required under Subdivision (1), the magistrate may order the defendant to submit to an examination in a jail, or in another place determined to be appropriate by the local mental health authority or local intellectual and developmental disability authority, for a reasonable period not to exceed 72 hours. If applicable, the county in which the committing court is located shall reimburse the local mental health authority or local intellectual and developmental disability authority for the mileage and per diem expenses of the personnel required to transport the defendant, calculated in accordance with the state travel regulations in effect at the time.

(a-1) If a magistrate orders a local mental health authority, a local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or another qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert to conduct an interview or collect information under Subsection (a)(1), the commissioners court for the county in which the magistrate is located shall reimburse the local mental health authority, local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert for the cost of performing those duties in the amount provided by the fee schedule adopted under Subsection (a-2) or in the amount determined by the judge under Subsection (a-3), as applicable.

(a-2) The commissioners court for a county may adopt a fee schedule to pay for the costs to conduct an interview and collect information under Subsection (a)(1). In developing the fee schedule, the commissioners court shall consider the generally accepted reasonable cost in that county of performing the duties described by Subsection (a)(1). A fee schedule described by this subsection must be

adopted in a public hearing and must be periodically reviewed by the commissioners court.

(a-3) If the cost of performing the duties described by Subsection (a)(1) exceeds the amount provided by the applicable fee schedule or if the commissioners court for the applicable county has not adopted a fee schedule, the authority or expert who performed the duties may request that the judge who has jurisdiction over the underlying offense determine the reasonable amount for which the authority or expert is entitled to be reimbursed under Subsection (a-1). The amount determined under this subsection may not be less than the amount provided by the fee schedule, if applicable. The judge shall determine the amount not later than the 45th day after the date the request is made. The judge is not required to hold a hearing before making a determination under this subsection.

(a-4) An interview under Subsection (a)(1) may be conducted in person in the jail, by telephone, or through a telemedicine medical service or telehealth service.

(b) Except as otherwise permitted by the magistrate for good cause shown, a written report of an interview described by Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the other information collected under that paragraph shall be provided to the magistrate:

- (1) for a defendant held in custody, not later than 96 hours after the time an order was issued under Subsection (a); or
- (2) or a defendant released from custody, not later than the 30th day after the date an order was issued under Subsection (a).

(b-1) The magistrate shall provide copies of the written report to:

- (1) the defense counsel;
- (2) the attorney representing the state;
- (3) the trial court;
- (4) the sheriff or other person responsible for the defendant's medical records while the defendant is confined in county jail; and
- (5) as applicable:
 - (A) any personal bond office established under Article 17.42 for the county in which the defendant is being confined; or
 - (B) the director of the office or department that is responsible for supervising the defendant while the defendant is released on bail and receiving mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services as a condition of bail.

(b-2) The written report must include a description of the procedures used in the interview and collection of other information under Subsection (a)(1)(A) and the applicable expert's observations and findings pertaining to:

- (1) whether the defendant is a person who has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability;
- (2) subject to Article 46B.002, whether there is clinical evidence to support a belief that the defendant may be incompetent to stand trial and should undergo a complete competency examination under Subchapter B, Chapter 46B; and
- (3) any appropriate or recommended treatment or service.

(c) After the trial court receives the applicable expert's written report relating to the defendant under Subsection (b-1) or elects to use the results of a previous determination as described by Subsection (a)(2), the trial court may, as applicable:

- (1) resume criminal proceedings against the defendant, including any appropriate proceedings related to the defendant's release on personal bond under Article 17.032 if the defendant is being held in custody;
- (2) resume or initiate competency proceedings, if required, as provided by Chapter 46B;
- (3) consider the written report during the punishment phase after a conviction of the offense for which the defendant was arrested, as part of a presentence investigation report, or in connection with the impositions of conditions following placement on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision;
- (4) refer the defendant to an appropriate specialty court established or operated under Subtitle K, Title 2, Government Code; or
- (5) if the offense charged does not involve an act, attempt, or threat of serious bodily injury to another person, release the defendant on bail while charges against the defendant remain pending and enter an order transferring the defendant to the appropriate court for court-ordered outpatient mental health services under Chapter 574, Health and Safety Code.

(c-1) If an order is entered under Subsection (c)(5), an attorney representing the state shall file the application for court-ordered outpatient services under Chapter 574, Health and Safety Code.

(c-2) On the motion of an attorney representing the state, if the court determines the defendant has complied with appropriate court-ordered outpatient treatment, the court may dismiss the charges pending against the defendant and discharge the defendant.

(c-3) On the motion of an attorney representing the state, if the court determines the defendant has failed to comply with appropriate court-ordered outpatient treatment, the court shall proceed under this chapter or with the trial of the offense.

(d) This article does not prevent the applicable court from, before, during, or after the interview and collection of other information regarding the defendant as described by this article:

- (1) releasing a defendant who has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability from custody on personal or surety bond, including imposing as a condition of release that the defendant submit to an examination or other assessment; or
- (2) subject to Article 46B.002, ordering an examination regarding the defendant's competency to stand trial.

(e) The Texas Judicial Council shall adopt rules to require the reporting of the number of written reports provided to a court under Subsection (a)(1)(B). The rules must require submission of the reports to the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System on a monthly basis.

(f) A written report submitted to a magistrate under Subsection (a)(1)(B) is confidential and not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, but may be used or disclosed as provided by this article.

Art. 16.23. Diversion of Persons Suffering Mental Health Crisis or Substance Abuse Issue.

(a) Each law enforcement agency shall make a good faith effort to divert a person suffering a mental health crisis or suffering from the effects of substance abuse to a proper treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction if:

- (1) there is an available and appropriate treatment center in the agency's jurisdiction to which the agency may divert the person;
- (2) it is reasonable to divert the person;
- (3) the offense that the person is accused of is a misdemeanor, other than a misdemeanor involving violence; and

- (4) the mental health crisis or substance abuse issue is suspected to be the reason the person committed the alleged offense.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a person who is accused of an offense under Section 49.04, 49.045, 49.05, 49.06, 49.061, 49.065, 49.07, or 49.08 of the Penal Code.

Chapter 17. Bail

Art. 17.021. Public Safety Report System.

(a) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall develop and maintain a public safety report system that is available for use for purposes of Article 17.15.

- (b) The public safety report system must:
- (1) state the requirements for setting bail under Article 17.15 and list each factor provided by Article 17.15(a);
 - (2) provide the defendant's name and date of birth or, if impracticable, other identifying information, the cause number of the case, if available, and the offense for which the defendant was arrested;
 - (3) provide information on the eligibility of the defendant for a personal bond;
 - (4) provide information regarding the applicability of any required or discretionary bond conditions;
 - (5) provide, in summary form, the criminal history of the defendant, including information regarding any:
 - (A) previous misdemeanor or felony convictions;
 - (B) pending charges;
 - (C) any previous sentences imposing a term of confinement;
 - (D) any previous convictions or pending charges for:
 - (i) offenses that are offenses involving violence as defined by Article 17.03; or
 - (ii) offenses involving violence directed against a peace officer; [and]
 - (E) previous failures of the defendant to appear in court following release on bail;
 - (F) whether the defendant is currently on community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision for an offense;

- (G) whether the defendant is currently released on bail or participating in a pretrial intervention program and any conditions of that release or participation;

- (H) outstanding warrants for the defendant arrest that have been entered into the National Crime Information Center database or the Texas Crime Information System established under Section 411.0541, Government Code, including a warrant issued under Article 42A.751 of this code or Section 508.251, Government Code; and
- (I) any current protective orders, as defined by Section 72.151, Government Code, for which the defendant is the subject; and

- (6) be designed to collect and maintain the information provided on a bail form submitted under Section 72.038, Government Code.

(c-1) On request by an attorney representing the state, the office shall provide to the attorney access to the public safety report system for the purpose of allowing the attorney to access a bail form submitted to the office under Section 72.038, Government Code.

- (d) The public safety report system may not:
- (1) be the only item relied on by a judge or magistrate in making a bail decision;
 - (2) include a score, rating, or assessment of a defendant's risk or make any recommendation regarding the appropriate bail for the defendant; or
 - (3) include any information other than the information listed in Subsection (b).

(e) The office shall use the information maintained under Subsection (b)(6) to collect data from the preceding state fiscal year regarding the number of defendants for whom bail was set after arrest, including:

- (1) the number for each category of offense;
- (2) the number of personal bonds; and
- (3) the number of monetary bonds.

(f) Not later than December 1 of each year, the office shall submit a report containing the data described by Subsection (e) to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house of representatives, and presiding officers of the standing committees of each house of the

legislature with primary jurisdiction over the judiciary.

(g) The Department of Public Safety shall assist the office in implementing the public safety report system established under this article and shall provide criminal history record information to the office in the electronic form necessary for the office to implement this article.

(h) The public safety report system must be configured to allow a county or municipality to integrate the jail records management system and case management systems used by the county with the public safety report system.

(h-1) The office may provide grants to reimburse counties and municipalities for costs related to integrating the systems described by Subsection (h). The office is not required to provide a grant under this subsection unless the office is appropriated money for that purpose. This subsection expires August 31, 2027.

(i) The office may modify the public safety report system to incorporate technological advances to the system's features regarding notices and to any other processes the office determines will enhance the system's availability to protect the public.

2025 Legislative Note: Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 2, eff. April 1, 2026, deleted “any” at the end of (b)(5); added “any” in (b)(5)(C) and (b)(5)(D); deleted “and” at the end of (b)(5)(D)(ii); added (b)(5)(F) through (b)(5)(I); Subsection (c-1), (h), and (h-1) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 2, eff. January 1, 2026. Subsection (i) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 2, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.022. Public Safety Report.

(a) A magistrate considering the release on bail of a defendant charged with an offense punishable as a Class B misdemeanor or any higher category of offense shall order that:

- (1) the personal bond office established under Article 17.42 for the county in which the defendant is being detained, if a personal bond office has been established for that county, or other suitably trained person including judicial personnel or sheriff's department personnel, use the public safety report system developed under

Article 17.021 to prepare a public safety report with respect to the defendant; and

- (2) the public safety report prepared under Subdivision (1) be provided to the magistrate as soon as practicable but not later than 48 hours after the defendant's arrest.

(b) A magistrate may not, without the consent of the sheriff, order a sheriff or sheriff's department personnel to prepare a public safety report under this article.

(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), a magistrate may personally prepare a public safety report, before or while making a bail decision, using the public safety report system developed under Article 17.021.

(d) The magistrate shall:

- (1) consider the public safety report before setting bail; and
- (2) promptly but not later than ~~48~~ 72 hours after the time bail is set, submit the bail form described by Section 72.038, Government Code, in accordance with that section.

(e) In the manner described by this article, a magistrate may, but is not required to, order, prepare, or consider a public safety report in setting bail for a defendant charged only with a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a defendant who receives a citation under Article 14.06(c). If ordered, the report shall be prepared for the time and place for an appearance as indicated in the citation.

(f) A magistrate may set bail for a defendant charged only with an offense punishable as a misdemeanor without ordering, preparing, or considering a public safety report if the public safety report system is unavailable for longer than 12 hours due to a technical failure at the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System.

(g) In the manner described by this article, a magistrate may order, prepare, or consider a public safety report in setting bail for a defendant who is not in custody at the time the report is ordered, prepared, or considered.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (g) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 3, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.027. Release on Bail of Defendant Charged with Felony Offense Committed While on Bail.

(a) Notwithstanding any other law:

(1) if a defendant is taken before a magistrate for ~~charged with~~ committing an offense punishable as a felony while released on bail in a pending case for another offense punishable as a felony and the subsequent offense was committed in the same county as the previous offense, the defendant may be released on bail only by:

- (A) the court before whom the case for the previous offense is pending; or
- (B) another court designated in writing by the court described by Paragraph (A); and

(2) if a defendant is taken before a magistrate for ~~charged with~~ committing an offense punishable as a felony while released on bail for another pending offense punishable as a felony and the subsequent offense was committed in a different county than the previous offense, electronic notice of the charge must be promptly given to the individual designated to receive electronic notices for the county in which the previous offense was committed, not later than the next business day after the date the defendant is taken before the magistrate, for purposes of the court specified by Subdivision (1) for purposes of reevaluating the bail decision, determining whether any bail conditions were violated[,-] or taking any other applicable action such as an action described by Subsection (a-1).

(a-1) If a defendant is taken before a magistrate for committing an offense punishable as a felony while released on bail for another offense punishable as a felony, the court before which the case for the previous offense is pending shall consider whether to revoke or modify the terms of the previous bond or to otherwise reevaluate the previous bail decision.

(a-2) A magistrate appointed under Chapter 54, Government Code, may not release on bail a defendant who:

- (1) is charged with committing an offense punishable as a felony if the defendant:
 - (A) was released on bail, parole, or community supervision for an offense

punishable as a felony at the time of the instant offense;

(B) has previously been finally convicted of two or more offenses punishable as felony and for which the defendant was imprisoned in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice; or

(C) is subject to an immigration detainer issued by United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement; or

(2) is charged with committing an offense under the following provisions of the Penal Code:

(A) Section 19.02 (murder

(B) Section 19.03 (capital murder);

(C) Section 20.04 (aggravated kidnapping); or

(D) Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual assault).

(a-3) An order granting bail signed by a magistrate appointed under Chapter 54, Government Code, must include the names of each individual who appointed the magistrate and state that the magistrate was appointed by those individuals.

(b) This article may not be construed to extend any deadline provided by Article 15.17.

(c) The local administrative district judge for each county shall designate an individual to receive electronic notices under Subsection (a)(2). The county shall ensure that the name and contact information of the individual designated to receive notices under this subsection are included in the public safety report system developed under Article 17.021.

(d) An individual designated under Subsection (c) who receives an electronic notice under Subsection (a) shall promptly provide the notice to the court specified by Subsection (a)(1), to the district clerk, and to the attorney representing the state and the defendant's attorney, if known, in the pending case for the offense for which the defendant was initially released on bail. A notice provided under this subsection does not constitute an *ex parte* communication.

2025 Legislative Note: Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 4, eff. September 1, 2025, deleted "Committed While on Bail" at the end of the section heading. Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 5, eff. April 1, 2026, substituted "taken before a magistrate for" for "charged with" and

deleted "in a pending case" following "on bail" in (a)(1); in (a)(2), substituted "taken before a magistrate for" for "charged with", deleted "pending" following "for another", deleted "promptly" following "must be", added "individual designated to receive electronic notices for the county in which the previous offense was committed, not later than the next business day after the date the defendant is taken before the magistrate, for purposes of the", deleted "for purposes of reevaluating the bail decision" following "Subdivision (1)", and added "such as an action described by Subsection (a-1)"; added (a-2) and (a-3)[eff. September 1, 2025]; and added (c) and (d)[effective January 1, 2026].

Art. 17.028. Bail Decision.

(a) Without unnecessary delay but not later than 48 hours after a defendant is arrested, a magistrate shall order, after individualized consideration of all circumstances and of the factors required by Article 17.15(a), that the defendant be:

- (1) granted personal bond with or without conditions;
- (2) granted surety or cash bond with or without conditions; or
- (3) denied bail in accordance with the Texas Constitution and other law.

(b) In setting bail under this article, the magistrate shall impose the least restrictive conditions, if any, and the personal bond or cash or surety bond necessary to reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance in court as required and the safety of the community, law enforcement, and the victim of the alleged offense.

(c) In each criminal case, unless specifically provided by other law, there is a rebuttable presumption that bail, conditions of release, or both bail and conditions of release are sufficient to reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance in court as required and the safety of the community, law enforcement, and the victim of the alleged offense.

(c-1) Subsections (b) and (c) may not be construed as requiring the court to hold an evidentiary hearing that is not required by other law.

(d) A judge may not adopt a bail schedule or enter a standing order related to bail that:

- (1) is inconsistent with this article; or
- (2) authorizes a magistrate to make a bail decision for a defendant without

considering each of the factors in Article 17.15(a).

(e) A defendant who is denied bail or who is unable to give bail in the amount required by any bail schedule or standing order related to bail shall be provided with the warnings described by Article 15.17.

(f) A defendant who is charged with an offense punishable as a Class B misdemeanor or any higher category of offense and who is unable to give bail in the amount required by a schedule or order described by Subsection (e), other than a defendant who is denied bail, shall be provided with the opportunity to file with the applicable magistrate a sworn affidavit in substantially the following form:

"On this ___ day of ___, 2___, I have been advised by _____ (name of the court or magistrate, as applicable) of the importance of providing true and complete information about my financial situation in connection with the charge pending against me. I am without means to pay _____ and I hereby request that an appropriate bail be set. (signature of defendant)."

(g) A defendant filing an affidavit under Subsection (f) shall complete a form to allow a magistrate to assess information relevant to the defendant's financial situation. The form must be the form used to request appointment of counsel under Article 26.04 or a form promulgated by the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System that collects, at a minimum and to the best of the defendant's knowledge, the information a court may consider under Article 26.04(m).

(g-1) The magistrate making the bail decision under Subsection (a) shall, if applicable:

- (1) inform the defendant of the defendant's right to file an affidavit under Subsection (f); and
- (2) ensure that the defendant receives reasonable assistance in completing the affidavit described by Subsection (f) and the form described by Subsection (g).

(h) A defendant described by Subsection (f) may file an affidavit under Subsection (f) at any time before or during the bail proceeding under Subsection (a). A defendant who files an affidavit under Subsection (f) is entitled to a prompt review by the magistrate on the bail amount. The review may be conducted by the magistrate making the bail

decision under Subsection (a) or may occur as a separate pretrial proceeding. The magistrate shall consider the facts presented and the rules established by Article 17.15(a) and shall set the defendant's bail. If the magistrate does not set the defendant's bail in an amount below the amount required by the schedule or order described by Subsection (e), the magistrate shall issue written findings of fact supporting the bail decision.

(i) The judges of the courts trying criminal cases and other magistrates in a county must report to the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System each defendant for whom a review under Subsection (h) was not held within 48 hours of the defendant's arrest. If a delay occurs that will cause the review under Subsection (h) to be held later than 48 hours after the defendant's arrest, the magistrate or an employee of the court or of the county in which the defendant is confined must provide notice of the delay to the defendant's counsel or to the defendant, if the defendant does not have counsel.

(j) The magistrate may enter an order or take other action authorized by Article 16.22 with respect to a defendant who does not appear capable of executing an affidavit under Subsection (f).

(k) This article may not be construed to require the filing of an affidavit before a magistrate considers the defendant's ability to make bail under Article 17.15.

(l) A written or oral statement obtained under this article or evidence derived from the statement may be used only to determine whether the defendant is indigent, to impeach the direct testimony of the defendant, or to prosecute the defendant for an offense under Chapter 37, Penal Code.

(m) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), a magistrate may make a bail decision regarding a defendant who is charged only with a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a defendant who receives a citation under Article 14.06(c) without considering the factor required by Article 17.15(a)(6).

Art. 17.029. Review of Bail Decision.

(a) This article applies only to a bail decision:

- (1) regarding a defendant charged with or arrested for an offense punishable as a felony; and
- (2) that was made under Article 17.028 by the magistrate of a court that does not have

jurisdiction to try the offense with which the defendant is charged.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a district judge in any county in which the offense for which the person was arrested will be tried or in any county in which the charge for that offense will be filed has jurisdiction to modify a bail decision to which this article applies, regardless of whether the defendant has been previously indicted or an information has been previously filed for the offense for which the defendant was arrested.

(c) The local administrative judge for each county shall establish a procedure for the district clerk to notify each district judge in the county that the district clerk received a request to review a bail decision under this article.

(d) A district judge must review a bail decision as soon as practicable but not later than the next business day after the date a request to review the bail decision is filed with the district clerk by an attorney representing the state.

(e) A district judge reviewing a bail decision under this article shall comply with Article 17.09 and shall consider the facts presented and the rules established by Article 17.15(a) in setting the defendant's bail.

(f) If a district judge modifies a bail decision under this article to increase the amount of bail or to require additional conditions of bail for a defendant who is not in custody, the judge shall:

- (1) issue a summons for the defendant to appear before the judge; and
- (2) give the defendant a reasonable opportunity to appear before issuing a warrant for the defendant's arrest.

2025 Legislative Note: Added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 6, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.03. Personal Bond.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter Subsection (b) or (b-1), a magistrate may, in the magistrate's discretion, release the defendant on personal bond without sureties or other security.

(b-1) A magistrate may not release on personal bond a defendant who, at the time of the commission of the charged offense, is civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code.

(b-2) Except as provided by Articles 15.21, 17.032, 17.033, and 17.151, a defendant may not be released on personal bond if the defendant:

(1) is charged with:

(A) an offense involving violence; or

(B) an offense under:

(i) Section 19.02(b)(4), Penal Code (murder as a result of manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance in Penalty Group 1-B);

(ii) Section 22.07, Penal Code (terroristic threat), if the offense is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor or any higher category of offense;

(iii) Section 25.07, Penal Code (violation of certain court orders or conditions of bond in a family violence, child abuse or neglect, sexual assault or abuse, indecent assault, stalking, or trafficking case); or

(iv) Section 46.04(a), Penal Code (unlawful possession of firearm); or

(2) while released on bail, parole, or community supervision for an offense involving violence, is charged with committing:

(A) any offense punishable as a felony;

(B) an offense under the following provisions of the Penal Code:

(i) Section 22.01(a)(1) (assault);

(ii) Section 22.05 (deadly conduct); or

(iii) [Section 22.07 (terroristic threat); or

[(iv)] Section 42.01(a)(7) or (8) (disorderly conduct involving firearm).

(b-3) In this article:

(1) "Controlled substance" has the meaning assigned by Section 481.002, Health and Safety Code.

(2) "Offense involving violence" means an offense under the following provisions of the Penal Code:

(A) Section 19.02 (murder);

(B) Section 19.03 (capital murder);

(C) Section 20.03 (kidnapping);

(D) Section 20.04 (aggravated kidnapping);

(E) Section 20A.02 (trafficking of persons);

(F) Section 20A.03 (continuous trafficking of persons);

(G) Section 21.02 (continuous sexual abuse of young child or disabled individual);

(H) Section 21.11 (indecenty with a child);

(I) Section 22.01(a)(1) (assault), if the offense is:

(i) punishable as a felony of the second degree under Subsection (b-2) of that section; or

(ii) punishable as a felony and involved family violence as defined by Section 71.004, Family Code;

(J) Section 22.011 (sexual assault);

(K) Section 22.02 (aggravated assault);

(L) Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual assault);

(M) Section 22.04 (injury to a child, elderly individual, or disabled individual);

(N) Section 25.072 (repeated violation of certain court orders or conditions of bond in family violence, child abuse or neglect, sexual assault or abuse, indecent assault, stalking, or trafficking case);

(O) Section 25.11 (continuous violence against the family);

(P) Section 29.03 (aggravated robbery);

(Q) Section 38.14 (taking or attempting to take weapon from peace officer, federal special investigator, employee or official of correctional facility, parole officer, community supervision and corrections department officer, or commissioned security officer);

(R) Section 43.04 (aggravated promotion of prostitution), if the defendant is not alleged to have engaged in conduct constituting an offense under Section 43.02(a);

(S) Section 43.05 (compelling prostitution); or

(T) Section 43.25 (sexual performance by a child).

(c) When setting a personal bond under this chapter, on reasonable belief by the investigating or arresting law enforcement agent or magistrate of the presence of a controlled substance in the defendant's body or on the finding of drug or alcohol abuse related to the offense for which the defendant is charged, the court or a magistrate shall require as a condition of personal bond that the defendant submit to testing for alcohol or a controlled substance in the defendant's body and

participate in an alcohol or drug abuse treatment or education program if such a condition will serve to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant for trial.

(d) The state may not use the results of any test conducted under this chapter in any criminal proceeding arising out of the offense for which the defendant is charged.

(e) Costs of testing may be assessed as court costs or ordered paid directly by the defendant as a condition of bond.

(f) Repealed by Acts 2021, 87th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 11 (S.B. 6), Sec. 20, eff. December 2, 2021.

(g) The court may order that a personal bond fee assessed under Section 17.42 be:

- (1) paid before the defendant is released;
- (2) paid as a condition of bond;
- (3) paid as court costs;
- (4) reduced as otherwise provided for by statute; or
- (5) waived.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsections (a) amended and (b-2) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 7, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.031. Release on Personal Bond.

(a) Any magistrate in this state may release a defendant eligible for release on personal bond under Article 17.03 of this code on his personal bond where the complaint and warrant for arrest does not originate in the county wherein the accused is arrested if the magistrate would have had jurisdiction over the matter had the complaint arisen within the county wherein the magistrate presides. The personal bond may not be revoked by the judge of the court issuing the warrant for arrest except for good cause shown.

(b) If there is a personal bond office in the county from which the warrant for arrest was issued, the court releasing a defendant on his personal bond will forward a copy of the personal bond to the personal bond office in that county.

Art. 17.032. Release on Personal Bond of Certain Defendants with Mental Illness or Intellectual Disability.

(a) In this article, "violent offense" means an offense under the following sections of the Penal Code:

- (1) Section 19.02 (murder);
- (2) Section 19.03 (capital murder);

- (3) Section 20.03 (kidnapping);
- (4) Section 20.04 (aggravated kidnapping);
- (5) Section 21.11 (indecent with a child);
- (6) Section 22.01(a)(1) (assault), if the offense involved family violence as defined by Section 71.004, Family Code;
- (7) Section 22.011 (sexual assault);
- (8) Section 22.02 (aggravated assault);
- (9) Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual assault);
- (10) Section 22.04 (injury to a child, elderly individual, or disabled individual);
- (11) Section 29.03 (aggravated robbery);
- (12) Section 21.02 (continuous sexual abuse of young child or disabled individual children); or
- (13) Section 20A.03 (continuous trafficking of persons).

(b) Notwithstanding Article 17.03(b), or a bond schedule adopted or a standing order entered by a judge, a magistrate shall release a defendant on personal bond unless good cause is shown otherwise if:

- (1) the defendant is not charged with and has not been previously convicted of a violent offense;
- (2) the defendant is examined by the service provider that contracts with the jail to provide mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services, the local mental health authority, the local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or another qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert under Article 16.22;
- (3) the applicable expert, in a written report submitted to the magistrate under Article 16.22:
 - (A) concludes that the defendant has a mental illness or is a person with an intellectual disability and is nonetheless competent to stand trial; and
 - (B) recommends mental health treatment or intellectual and developmental disability services for the defendant, as applicable;
- (4) the magistrate determines, in consultation with the local mental health authority or local intellectual and developmental disability authority, that appropriate community-based mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services for the defendant are available in accordance with Section 534.053 or 534.103, Health and Safety Code, or through another mental health or

intellectual and developmental disability services provider; and

- (5) the magistrate finds, after considering all the circumstances, a pretrial risk assessment, if applicable, and any other credible information provided by the attorney representing the state or the defendant, that release on personal bond would reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance in court as required and the safety of the community and the victim of the alleged offense.

(c) The magistrate, unless good cause is shown for not requiring treatment or services, shall require as a condition of release on personal bond under this article that the defendant submit to outpatient or inpatient mental health treatment or intellectual and developmental disability services as recommended by the service provider that contracts with the jail to provide mental health or intellectual and developmental disability services, the local mental health authority, the local intellectual and developmental disability authority, or another qualified mental health or intellectual and developmental disability expert if the defendant's:

- (1) mental illness or intellectual disability is chronic in nature; or
- (2) ability to function independently will continue to deteriorate if the defendant does not receive the recommended treatment or services.

Art. 17.033. Release on Bond of Certain Persons Arrested Without a Warrant.

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), a person who is arrested without a warrant and who is detained in jail must be released on bond, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000, not later than the 24th hour after the person's arrest if the person was arrested for a misdemeanor and a magistrate has not determined whether probable cause exists to believe that the person committed the offense. If the person is unable to obtain a surety for the bond or unable to deposit money in the amount of the bond, the person must be released on personal bond.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), a person who is arrested without a warrant and who is detained in jail must be released on bond, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000, not later than the 48th hour after the person's arrest if the person was arrested for a felony and a magistrate has not determined whether probable cause exists to believe that the person committed the offense. If the person is unable to obtain a surety for the bond or unable to deposit money in the amount of the bond, the person must be released on personal bond.

(c) On the filing of an application by the attorney representing the state, a magistrate may postpone the release of a person under Subsection (a), or (b) for not more than 72 hours after the person's arrest. An application filed under this subsection must state the reason a magistrate has not determined whether probable cause exists to believe that the person committed the offense for which the person was arrested.

(d) The time limits imposed by Subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to a person arrested without a warrant who is taken to a hospital, clinic, or other medical facility before being taken before a magistrate under Article 15.17. For a person described by this subsection, the time limits imposed by Subsections (a) and (b) begin to run at the time, as documented in the records of the hospital, clinic, or other medical facility, that a physician or other medical professional releases the person from the hospital, clinic, or other medical facility.

Art. 17.071. Charitable Bail Organizations.

(a) In this article:

- (1) "~~Charitable~~ [~~charitable~~]-bail organization" means a person who accepts and uses donations from the public to deposit money with a court in the amount of a defendant's bail bond. The term does not include:

- (A)(1) a person accepting donations with respect to a defendant who is a member of the person's family, as determined under Section 71.003, Family Code; or
- (B)(2) a nonprofit corporation organized for a religious purpose.

- (2) "Office" means the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System.

(b) This article does not apply to a charitable bail organization that pays a bail bond for not more than three defendants in any 180-day period.

(c) A person may not act as a charitable bail organization for the purpose of paying a defendant's bail bond in a county unless the person:

- (1) is a nonprofit organization exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(a), Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as an organization described by Section 501(c)(3) of that code; and
- (2) has been issued a certificate under Subsection (d) with respect to that county.

(d) A county clerk shall issue to a charitable bail organization a certificate authorizing the organization to pay bail bonds in the county if the clerk determines the organization is:

- (1) a nonprofit organization described by Subsection (c)(1); and
- (2) current on all filings required by the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) A charitable bail organization shall file in the office of the county clerk of each county where the organization intends to pay bail bonds an affidavit designating the individuals authorized to pay bonds on behalf of the organization.

(f) Not later than the 10th day of each month, a charitable bail organization shall submit to the office ~~and to the sheriff of each county in which the organization files an affidavit under Subsection (e)~~, a report that includes the following information for each defendant for whom the organization paid a bail bond in the preceding calendar month:

- (1) the name of the defendant;
- (2) the cause number of the case;
- (3) each charge for which the bond was paid;
- (4) the category of offense for each charge for which the bond was paid;
- (5) the amount of the bond paid;
- (6) the county in which the applicable charge is pending, if different from the county in which the bond was paid;
- (7) ~~and (4)~~ any dates on which the defendant has failed to appear in court as required for the charge for which the bond was paid; and
- (8) whether a bond forfeiture has occurred in connection with the charge for which the bond was paid.

(f-1) Repealed by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 19, eff. September 1, 2025.

(g) A charitable bail organization may not pay a bail bond for a defendant at any time the organization is considered to be out of compliance with the reporting requirements of this article.

(h) If the office has reason to believe that a charitable bail organization may have paid one or more bonds in violation of this article, the office shall report that information to the sheriff of the county in which the suspected violation occurred. The sheriff of ~~that~~ a county may suspend a charitable bail organization from paying bail bonds in the county for a period not to exceed one year if the sheriff determines the

organization has paid one or more bonds in violation of this article and the organization has received a warning from the sheriff in the preceding 12-month period for another payment of bond made in violation of this article. The sheriff shall report the suspension to the office ~~Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System~~.

(i) Chapter 22 applies to a bail bond paid by a charitable bail organization.

(j) A charitable bail organization may not accept a premium or compensation for paying a bail bond for a defendant.

(k) Not later than December 1 of each year, the office ~~Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System~~ shall prepare and submit, to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house of representatives, and presiding officers of the standing committees of each house of the legislature with primary jurisdiction over the judiciary, a report regarding the information submitted to the office under Subsections (f) and (h) for the preceding state fiscal year.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsections (a), (f), (h), and (k) amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 8, eff. September 1, 2025. Subsection (f-1) repealed by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 19, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.09. Duration; Original and Subsequent Proceedings; New Bail.

Sec. 1. Where a defendant, in the course of a criminal action, gives bail before any court or person authorized by law to take same, for his personal appearance before a court or magistrate, to answer a charge against him, the said bond shall be valid and binding upon the defendant and his sureties, if any, thereon, for the defendant's personal appearance before the court or magistrate designated therein, as well as before any other court to which same may be transferred, and for any and all subsequent proceedings had relative to the charge, and each such bond shall be so conditioned except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. When a defendant has once given bail for his appearance in answer to a criminal charge, he shall not be required to give another bond in the course of the same criminal action except as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Provided that whenever, during the course of the action, and regardless of whether the defendant has been previously released under Article 17.151, the judge or magistrate in whose court such action is pending

finds that the bond is defective, excessive or insufficient in amount, or that the sureties, if any, are not acceptable, or for any other good and sufficient cause, such judge or magistrate may, either in term-time or in vacation, order the accused to be rearrested, and require the accused to give another bond in such amount as the judge or magistrate may deem proper. When such bond is so given and approved, the defendant shall be released from custody.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the judge or magistrate in whose court a criminal action is pending may not order the accused to be rearrested or require the accused to give another bond in a higher amount because the accused:

- (1) withdraws a waiver of the right to counsel; or
- (2) requests the assistance of counsel, appointed or retained.

2025 Legislative Note: Section 3, amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 9, eff. September 1, 2025, added "and regardless of whether the defendant has been previously released under Article 17.151" in Section 3.

Selected Commentary: The primary purpose of an appearance bond is securing the appearance of the defendant at trial. *Ex parte Vance*, 608 S.W.2d 681, 683 (Tex. Crim. App. 1980). The defendant's ability to make bail is not the only factor included in determining the amount of bail; the nature of the offenses will also have weight in the determination. *Id.* Although bail should be high enough to provide reasonable assurance that the undertaking will be complied with, it should not be used as an "instrument of oppression." *Id.*

The traditional right to freedom before conviction permits the unhampered preparation of a defense and serves to prevent the infliction of punishment prior to conviction. *Stack, et al. v. Boyle, United States Marshal*, 342 U.S. 1, 4 (1951); *Ex parte Anderer*, 61 S.W.3d 398, 405 (Tex. Crim. App. 2001). As the Supreme Court has explained, "[t]he time spent in jail awaiting trial has a detrimental impact on the individual. It often means loss of a job; it disrupts family life; and it enforces idleness," all the while the defendant is "living under a cloud of anxiety, suspicion, and often hostility." *Barker v. Wingo*, 407 U.S. 514, 532-33 (1972). In addition, a pretrial detainee is "hindered in his ability to gather evidence, contact witnesses, or otherwise prepare his defense." *Id.* at 533.

Art. 17.091. Notice of Certain Bail Reductions Required.

Before a judge or magistrate reduces the amount of bail set for a defendant charged with an offense listed in Article 42A.054 or an offense described by Article 62.001(5), or any felony offense committed while the defendant is civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code, the judge or magistrate shall provide:

- (1) to the attorney representing the state, reasonable notice of the proposed bail reduction; and
- (2) on request of the attorney representing the state or the defendant or the defendant's counsel, an opportunity for a hearing concerning the proposed bail reduction.

2025 Legislative Note: Amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1145 (S.B. 1610), Sec. 12, eff. September 1, 2025, to add "or any felony offense committed while the defendant is civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841." Sexually violent predator refers "to a small but extremely dangerous" group of individuals who have a "behavioral abnormality that is not amenable to traditional mental illness treatment" and makes the individual "likely to engage in repeated acts of sexual violence." Tex. Health and Safety Code, Sec. 841.001 (2021).

Art. 17.092. Reduction in Amount or Conditions of Bond Prohibited in Certain Circumstances.

A magistrate described by Articles 2A.151(5)-(14) may not reduce the amount or conditions of bond set by the judge of a district court, including the judge of a district court in another county.

2025 Legislative Note: Added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 10, eff. September 1, 2025 as part of the comprehensive legislative amendments to the statutory scheme controlling bail.

Art. 17.15. Rules for Setting Amount of Bail.

(a) The amount of bail and any conditions of bail to be required in any case in which the defendant has been arrested are to be regulated by the court, judge, magistrate, or officer taking the bail in accordance with Articles 17.20, 17.21, and 17.22 and are governed by the Constitution and the following rules:

- (1) Bail and any conditions of bail shall be sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the undertaking will be complied with.
- (2) The power to require bail is not to be used to make bail an instrument of oppression.
- (3) The nature of the offense and the circumstances under which the offense was committed are to be considered, including whether the offense:
 - (A) is an offense involving violence as defined by Article 17.03; or
 - (B) involves violence directed against a peace officer.
- (4) The ability to make bail shall be considered, and proof may be taken on this point.
- (5) The future safety of a victim of the alleged offense, law enforcement, and the community shall be considered.
- (6) The criminal history record information for the defendant, including information obtained through the statewide telecommunications system maintained by the Department of Public Safety and through the public safety report system developed under Article 17.021, shall be considered, including any acts of family violence, other pending criminal charges, and any instances in which the defendant failed to appear in court following release on bail.
- (7) The citizenship status of the defendant shall be considered.

(c) In this article, "family violence" has the meaning assigned by Section 71.004, Family Code.

Art. 17.151. Release Because of Delay.

Sec. 1. A defendant who is detained in jail pending trial of an accusation against him must be released either on personal bond or by reducing the amount of bail required, if the state is not ready for trial of the criminal action for which he is being detained within:

- (1) 90 days from the commencement of his detention if he is accused of a felony;
- (2) 30 days from the commencement of his detention if he is accused of a misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of imprisonment in jail for more than 180 days;
- (3) 15 days from the commencement of his detention if he is accused of a misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of imprisonment for 180 days or less; or

- (4) five days from the commencement of his detention if he is accused of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine only.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this article do not apply to a defendant who is:

- (1) serving a sentence of imprisonment for another offense while the defendant is serving that sentence;
- (2) being detained pending trial of another accusation against the defendant as to which the applicable period has not yet elapsed;
- (3) incompetent to stand trial, during the period of the defendant's incompetence; ~~or~~
- (4) being detained for a violation of the conditions of a previous release related to the safety of a victim of the alleged offense or to the safety of the community under this article; ~~or~~
- (5) civily committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code.

2025 Legislative Note: Section 2 amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1145 (S.B. 1610), Sec. 13, eff. September 1, 2025. See the legislative note to Article 17.091 for the definition of a "sexually violent predator."

Selected Commentary: "Article 17.151 is mandatory; if the State is not ready for trial within 90 days of the beginning of the defendant's detention, the defendant accused of a felony must be released on personal bond or by reducing the required bail amount. Without an indictment, the State cannot be ready for trial under Article 17.151. Under those circumstances, the judge has only two options: either release the accused on personal bond or reduce the required bail amount. If the court chooses to reduce the amount of bail required, it must reduce it to an amount that the record reflects the accused can make." *Ex parte Lanclos*, 624 S.W.3d 923, 927 (Tex. Crim. App. 2021) (internal citations omitted).

Art. 17.20. Bail in Misdemeanor.

(a) In cases of misdemeanor, the sheriff or other peace officer, or a jailer licensed under Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, may, whether during the term of the court or in vacation, where the officer has a defendant in custody, take the defendant's bail.

(b) Before taking bail under this article, the sheriff, peace officer, or jailer shall obtain the defendant's criminal history record information through the statewide telecommunications system maintained by the Department of Public Safety and through the

public safety report system developed under Article 17.021.

(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (b), a sheriff, peace officer, or jailer may make a bail decision regarding a defendant who is charged only with a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a defendant who receives a citation under Article 14.06(c) without considering the factor required by Article 17.15(a)(6).

(d) If the defendant is charged with or has previously been convicted of an offense involving violence as defined by Article 17.03, the sheriff, officer, or jailer may not set the amount of the defendant's bail but may take the defendant's bail in the amount set by the court.

Art. 17.21. Bail in Felony.

(a) In cases of felony, when the accused is in custody of the sheriff or other officer, and the court before which the prosecution is pending is in session in the county where the accused is in custody, the court shall fix the amount of bail, if it is a bailable case and determine if the accused is eligible for a personal bond; and the sheriff or other peace officer, unless it be the police of a city, or a jailer licensed under Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, is authorized to take a bail bond of the accused in the amount as fixed by the court, to be approved by such officer taking the same, and will thereupon discharge the accused from custody. The defendant and the defendant's sureties are not required to appear in court.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), before releasing on bail a defendant charged with an offense punishable as a felony, a magistrate shall ensure that:

- (1) the defendant has appeared before the magistrate; and
- (2) the magistrate has considered the public safety report prepared under Article 17.022 for the defendant.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (b) amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 11, eff. September 1, 2025, requires the magistrate to ensure that no arrestee charged with a felony is released without appearing before a magistrate who has considered the public safety report in setting bail.

Art. 17.38. Rules Applicable to All Cases of Bail.

The rules in this Chapter respecting bail are applicable to all such undertakings when entered into in the course of a criminal action, whether before or after an indictment, in every case where authority is given to any court, judge, magistrate, or other officer, to require bail of a person accused of an offense, or of a witness in a criminal action.

Art. 17.39. Records of Bail.

A magistrate or other officer who sets the amount of bail or who takes bail shall record in a well-bound book the name of the person whose appearance the bail secures, the amount of bail, the date bail is set, the magistrate or officer who sets bail, the offense or other cause for which the appearance is secured, the magistrate or other officer who takes bail, the date the person is released, and the name of the bondsman, if any.

Art. 17.411. Conditions for Civilly Committed Sexually Violent Predators.

(a) In this article, "civil commitment facility" has the meaning assigned by Section 1.07, Penal Code.

(b) This article applies only to a defendant who was civilly committed as a sexually violent predator under Chapter 841, Health and Safety Code, at the time of the alleged offense.

(c) A magistrate may impose any reasonable condition of bond related to the safety of a victim of the alleged offense, to the safety of the community, or to the safety of staff, contractors, or volunteers at a civil commitment facility.

(d) A magistrate shall impose as a condition of bond that the defendant:

- (1) not commit a new offense while released on bond; and
- (2) comply with the defendant's civil commitment order for purposes of ensuring a safe environment at the civil commitment facility.

(e) At a hearing limited to determining whether the defendant violated a condition of bond imposed under this article, the magistrate shall revoke the defendant's bond and order that the defendant be immediately returned to custody if the magistrate finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation occurred. Once the defendant is placed in custody, the revocation of the defendant's bond discharges the sureties on the bond, if any, from any

future liability on the bond. A discharge under this subsection from any future liability on the bond does not discharge any surety from liability for previous forfeitures on the bond.

2025 Legislative Note: Added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1145 (S.B. 1610), Sec. 14, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 17.42. Personal Bond Office.

Sec. 1. Any county, or any judicial district with jurisdiction in more than one county, with the approval of the commissioners court of each county in the district, may establish a personal bond office to gather and review information about an accused that may have a bearing on whether he will comply with the conditions of a personal bond and report its findings to the court before which the case is pending.

Sec. 2. (a) The commissioners court of a county that establishes the office or the district and county judges of a judicial district that establishes the office may employ a director of the office.

(b) The director may employ the staff authorized by the commissioners court of the county or the commissioners court of each county in the judicial district.

Sec. 3. If a judicial district establishes an office, each county in the district shall pay its pro rata share of the costs of administering the office according to its population.

Sec. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, if a court releases an accused on personal bond on the recommendation of a personal bond office, the court shall assess a personal bond reimbursement fee of \$20 or three percent of the amount of the bail fixed for the accused, whichever is greater. The court may waive the fee or assess a lesser fee if good cause is shown. A court that requires a defendant to give a personal bond under Article 45A.107 may not assess a personal bond fee under this subsection.

(b) Reimbursement fees collected under this article may be used solely to defray expenses of the personal bond office, including defraying the expenses of extradition.

(c) Reimbursement fees collected under this article shall be deposited in the county treasury, or if the office serves more than one county, the fees shall be apportioned to each county in the district

according to each county's pro rata share of the costs of the office.

Sec. 5. (a) A personal bond pretrial release office established under this article shall:

- (1) prepare a record containing information about any accused person identified by case number only who, after review by the office, is released by a court on personal bond before sentencing in a pending case;
- (2) update the record on a monthly basis;
- (3) file a copy of the record with the district or county clerk, as applicable based on court jurisdiction over the categories of offenses addressed in the records, in any county served by the office; and
- (4) submit a copy of the record to the attorney representing the state and the accused person's attorney and, as applicable based on whether the accused person violated a condition of release on bond in the preceding month, an update to that record.

(b) In preparing a record under Subsection (a), the office shall include in the record a statement of:

- (1) the offense with which the person is charged;
- (2) the dates of any court appearances scheduled in the matter that were previously unattended by the person;
- (3) whether a warrant has been issued for the person's arrest for failure to appear in accordance with the terms of the person's release;
- (4) whether the person has failed to comply with conditions of release on personal bond, including failing to comply by tampering with an electronic monitoring device; and
- (5) the presiding judge or magistrate who authorized the personal bond.

(c) This section does not apply to a personal bond pretrial release office that on January 1, 1995, was operated by a community corrections and supervision department.

Sec. 6. (a) Not later than April 1 of each year, a personal bond office established under this article shall submit to the commissioners court or district and county judges that established the office an annual report containing information about the operations of the office during the preceding year.

(b) In preparing an annual report under Subsection (a), the office shall include in the report a statement of:

- (1) the office's operating budget;
- (2) the number of positions maintained for office staff;
- (3) the number of accused persons who, after review by the office, were released by a court on personal bond before sentencing in a pending case; and
- (4) the number of persons described by Subdivision (3):
 - (A) who failed to attend a scheduled court appearance;
 - (B) for whom a warrant was issued for the arrest of those persons for failure to appear in accordance with the terms of their release; or
 - (C) who, while released on personal bond, were arrested for any other offense in the same county in which the persons were released on bond.

(c) This section does not apply to a personal bond pretrial release office that on January 1, 1995, was operated by a community corrections and supervision department.

2025 Legislative Note: Section 5, amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 288 (S.B. 1020), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025, added (4) requiring a pretrial release office to submit a copy of the record prepared by that office to the prosecutor and defendant's attorney including updates to that record.

Art. 17.43. Home Curfew and Electronic Monitoring as Condition.

(a) A magistrate may require as a condition of release on personal bond that the defendant submit to home curfew and electronic monitoring under the supervision of an agency designated by the magistrate.

(b) Cost of monitoring may be assessed as reimbursement fees or ordered paid directly by the defendant as a condition of bond.

Chapter 26. Arraignment

Art. 26.01. Arraignment.

In all felony cases, after indictment, and all misdemeanor cases punishable by imprisonment, there shall be an arraignment.

Art. 26.011. Waiver of Arraignment.

An attorney representing a defendant may present a waiver of arraignment, and the clerk of the court may not require the presence of the defendant as a condition of accepting the waiver.

Art. 26.02. Purpose of Arraignment.

An arraignment takes place for the purpose of fixing his identity and hearing his plea.

Art. 26.03. Time of Arraignment.

No arraignment shall take place until the expiration of at least two entire days after the day on which a copy of the indictment was served on the defendant, unless the right to such copy or to such delay be waived, or unless the defendant is on bail.

Art. 26.04. Procedures for Appointing Counsel.

(a) The judges of the county courts, statutory county courts, and district courts trying criminal cases in each county, by local rule, shall adopt and publish written countywide procedures for timely and fairly appointing counsel for an indigent defendant in the county arrested for, charged with, or taking an appeal from a conviction of a misdemeanor punishable by confinement or a felony. The procedures must be consistent with this article and Articles 1.051, 15.17, 15.18, 26.05, and 26.052 and must provide for the priority appointment of a public defender's office as described by Subsection (f). A court shall appoint an attorney from a public appointment list using a system of rotation, unless the court appoints an attorney under Subsection (f), (f-1), (h), or (i). The court shall appoint attorneys from among the next five names on the appointment list in the order in which the attorneys' names appear on the list, unless the court makes a finding of good cause on the record for appointing an attorney out of order. An attorney who is not appointed in the order in which the attorney's name appears on the list shall remain next in order on the list.

(b) Procedures adopted under Subsection (a) shall:

- (1) authorize only the judges of the county courts, statutory county courts, and district courts trying criminal cases in the county, or the judges' designee, to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county;
- (2) apply to each appointment of counsel made by a judge or the judges' designee in the county;
- (3) ensure that each indigent defendant in the county who is charged with a misdemeanor punishable by confinement or with a felony

and who appears in court without counsel has an opportunity to confer with appointed counsel before the commencement of judicial proceedings;

- (4) require appointments for defendants in capital cases in which the death penalty is sought to comply with any applicable requirements under Articles 11.071 and 26.052;
- (5) ensure that each attorney appointed from a public appointment list to represent an indigent defendant perform the attorney's duty owed to the defendant in accordance with the adopted procedures, the requirements of this code, and applicable rules of ethics; and
- (6) ensure that appointments are allocated among qualified attorneys in a manner that is fair, neutral, and nondiscriminatory.

(c) Whenever a court or the courts' designee authorized under Subsection (b) to appoint counsel for indigent defendants in the county determines for purposes of a criminal proceeding that a defendant charged with or appealing a conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by confinement is indigent or that the interests of justice require representation of a defendant in the proceeding, the court or the courts' designee shall appoint one or more practicing attorneys to represent the defendant in accordance with this subsection and the procedures adopted under Subsection (a). If the court or the courts' designee determines that the defendant does not speak and understand the English language or that the defendant is deaf, the court or the courts' designee shall make an effort to appoint an attorney who is capable of communicating in a language understood by the defendant.

(d) A public appointment list from which an attorney is appointed as required by Subsection (a) shall contain the names of qualified attorneys, each of whom:

- (1) applies to be included on the list;
- (2) meets the objective qualifications specified by the judges under Subsection (e);
- (3) meets any applicable qualifications specified by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission; and
- (4) is approved by a majority of the judges who established the appointment list under Subsection (e).

(e) In a county in which a court is required under Subsection (a) to appoint an attorney from a public appointment list:

- (1) the judges of the county courts and statutory county courts trying misdemeanor cases in the county, by formal action:

(A) shall:

- (i) establish a public appointment list of attorneys qualified to provide representation in the county in misdemeanor cases punishable by confinement; and
- (ii) specify the objective qualifications necessary for an attorney to be included on the list; and

(B) may establish, if determined by the judges to be appropriate, more than one appointment list graduated according to the degree of seriousness of the offense, the attorneys' qualifications, and whether representation will be provided in trial court proceedings, appellate proceedings, or both; and

- (2) the judges of the district courts trying felony cases in the county, by formal action:

(A) shall:

- (i) establish a public appointment list of attorneys qualified to provide representation in felony cases in the county; and
- (ii) specify the objective qualifications necessary for an attorney to be included on the list; and

(B) may establish, if determined by the judges to be appropriate, more than one appointment list graduated according to the degree of seriousness of the offense, the attorneys' qualifications, and whether representation will be provided in trial court proceedings, appellate proceedings, or both.

(f) In a county with a public defender's office, the court or the courts' designee shall give priority in appointing that office to represent the defendant in the criminal proceeding, including a proceeding in a capital murder case. However, the court is not required to appoint the public defender's office if:

- (1) the court makes a finding of good cause for appointing other counsel, provided that in a capital murder case, the court makes a finding of good cause on the record for appointing that counsel;
- (2) the appointment would be contrary to the office's written plan under Article 26.044;

- (3) the office is prohibited from accepting the appointment under Article 26.044(j); or
- (4) a managed assigned counsel program also exists in the county and an attorney will be appointed under that program.

(f-1) In a county in which a managed assigned counsel program is operated in accordance with Article 26.047, the managed assigned counsel program may appoint counsel to represent the defendant in accordance with the guidelines established for the program.

(g) A countywide alternative program for appointing counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases is established by a formal action in which two-thirds of the judges of the courts designated under this subsection vote to establish the alternative program. An alternative program for appointing counsel in misdemeanor and felony cases may be established in the manner provided by this subsection by the judges of the county courts, statutory county courts, and district courts trying criminal cases in the county. An alternative program for appointing counsel in misdemeanor cases may be established in the manner provided by this subsection by the judges of the county courts and statutory county courts trying criminal cases in the county. An alternative program for appointing counsel in felony cases may be established in the manner provided by this subsection by the judges of the district courts trying criminal cases in the county. In a county in which an alternative program is established:

- (1) the alternative program may:
 - (A) use a single method for appointing counsel or a combination of methods; and
 - (B) use a multicounty appointment list using a system of rotation; and
- (2) the procedures adopted under Subsection (a) must ensure that:
 - (A) attorneys appointed using the alternative program to represent defendants in misdemeanor cases punishable by confinement:
 - (i) meet specified objective qualifications for that representation, which may be graduated according to the degree of seriousness of the offense and whether representation will be provided in trial court proceedings, appellate proceedings, or both; and
 - (ii) are approved by a majority of the judges of the county courts and

statutory county courts trying misdemeanor cases in the county;

- (B) attorneys appointed using the alternative program to represent defendants in felony cases:
 - (i) meet specified objective qualifications for that representation, which may be graduated according to the degree of seriousness of the offense and whether representation will be provided in trial court proceedings, appellate proceedings, or both; and
 - (ii) are approved by a majority of the judges of the district courts trying felony cases in the county;
- (C) appointments for defendants in capital cases in which the death penalty is sought comply with the requirements of Article 26.052; and
- (D) appointments are reasonably and impartially allocated among qualified attorneys.

(h) Subject to Subsection (f), in a county in which an alternative program for appointing counsel is established as provided by Subsection (g) and is approved by the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region, a court or the courts' designee may appoint an attorney to represent an indigent defendant by using the alternative program. In establishing an alternative program under Subsection (g), the judges of the courts establishing the program may not, without the approval of the commissioners court, obligate the county by contract or by the creation of new positions that cause an increase in expenditure of county funds.

(i) Subject to Subsection (f), a court or the courts' designee required under Subsection (c) to appoint an attorney to represent a defendant accused or convicted of a felony may appoint an attorney from any county located in the court's administrative judicial region.

- (l) An attorney appointed under this article shall:
 - (1) make every reasonable effort to contact the defendant not later than the end of the first working day after the date on which the attorney is appointed and to interview the defendant as soon as practicable after the attorney is appointed;
 - (2) represent the defendant until charges are dismissed, the defendant is acquitted, appeals are exhausted, or the attorney is permitted or ordered by the court to withdraw

as counsel for the defendant after a finding of good cause is entered on the record; and

- (3) with respect to a defendant not represented by other counsel, before withdrawing as counsel for the defendant after a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty:
 - (A) advise the defendant of the defendant's right to file a motion for new trial and a notice of appeal;
 - (B) if the defendant wishes to pursue either or both remedies described by Paragraph (A), assist the defendant in requesting the prompt appointment of replacement counsel; and
 - (C) if replacement counsel is not appointed promptly and the defendant wishes to pursue an appeal, file a timely notice of appeal; and
- (4) not later than October 15 of each year and on a form prescribed by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission, submit to the county information, for the preceding fiscal year, that describes the percentage of the attorney's practice time that was dedicated to work based on appointments accepted in the county under this article and Title 3, Family Code.

(k) A court may replace an attorney who violates Subsection (j)(1) with other counsel. A majority of the judges of the county courts and statutory county courts or the district courts, as appropriate, trying criminal cases in the county may remove from consideration for appointment an attorney who intentionally or repeatedly violates Subsection (j)(1).

(l) Procedures adopted under Subsection (a) must include procedures and financial standards for determining whether a defendant is indigent. The procedures and standards shall apply to each defendant in the county equally, regardless of whether the defendant is in custody or has been released on bail.

(m) In determining whether a defendant is indigent, the court or the courts' designee may consider the defendant's income, source of income, assets, property owned, outstanding obligations, necessary expenses, the number and ages of dependents, and spousal income that is available to the defendant. The court or the courts' designee may not consider whether the defendant has posted or is capable of posting bail, except to the extent that it reflects the defendant's

financial circumstances as measured by the considerations listed in this subsection.

(n) A defendant who requests a determination of indigency and appointment of counsel shall:

- (1) complete under oath a questionnaire concerning his financial resources;
- (2) respond under oath to an examination regarding his financial resources by the judge or magistrate responsible for determining whether the defendant is indigent; or
- (3) complete the questionnaire and respond to examination by the judge or magistrate.

(o) Before making a determination of whether a defendant is indigent, the court shall request the defendant to sign under oath a statement substantially in the following form:

"On this ___ day of _____, 20___, I have been advised by the (name of the court) Court of my right to representation by counsel in connection with the charge pending against me. I certify that I am without means to employ counsel of my own choosing and I hereby request the court to appoint counsel for me.
(signature of the defendant)"

(p) A defendant who is determined by the court to be indigent is presumed to remain indigent for the remainder of the proceedings in the case unless a material change in the defendant's financial circumstances occurs. If there is a material change in financial circumstances after a determination of indigency or nonindigency is made, the defendant, the defendant's counsel, or the attorney representing the state may move for reconsideration of the determination.

(q) A written or oral statement elicited under this article or evidence derived from the statement may not be used for any purpose, except to determine the defendant's indigency or to impeach the direct testimony of the defendant. This subsection does not prohibit prosecution of the defendant under Chapter 37, Penal Code.

(r) A court may not threaten to arrest or incarcerate a person solely because the person requests the assistance of counsel.

Selected Commentary:

1. Indigency Hearing

"The sole purpose of an indigency hearing is to determine the purely factual matter of whether a defendant can afford to employ counsel." *Johnson v. State*, 894 S.W.2d 529, 533 (Tex. App. 1995); Tex. Code

Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 1.051(b). Indigency determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and are reviewable for an abuse of discretion. *McFatridge v. State*, 309 S.W.3d 1, 5 (Tex. Crim. App. 2010); see also *Coleman v. State*, 246 S.W.3d 76, 85 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008).

“The appointment-of-counsel statute does not give the trial court the option to rule upon an unsworn motion.” *Whitehead v. State*, 130 S.W.3d 866, 873 (Tex. Crim. App. 2004); Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 26.04(o). Therefore, a request for counsel must be accompanied by an affidavit of indigence, detailing the applicant’s financial resources, and a statutorily provided oath stating that the defendant is without the means to employ counsel. *Id.*

2. Determining Indigence

“Determination of indigence is made on a case-by-case basis and involves a two-part process: (1) the defendant must make a prima facie showing of indigence, and (2) if the defendant satisfies that burden, the burden then shifts to the State to show the defendant is not, in fact, indigent.” *McFatridge*, 309 S.W.3d 1, 6 (Tex. Crim. App. 2010); *Tuck v. State*, 215 S.W.3d 411, 414-15 (Tex. Crim. App. 2007). In determining indigence, the trial court, may consider the defendant’s income, source of income, assets, property owned, outstanding obligations, necessary expenses, the number and ages of dependents, and spousal income that is available to the defendant, as well as the defendant’s affidavit of indigence, and sworn testimony. Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. arts. 26.04(a) (judges of courts in each county shall adopt and publish written procedures for timely and fairly appointing counsel for indigent defendants). 26.04(l); 26.04(m)-(n); *McFatridge*, 309 S.W.3d at 5-6; *Whitehead*, 130 S.W.3d at 877-78. See also: *Tuck v. State*, 215 S.W.3d at 415 (“[T]he reasonableness of a defendant’s expenses and financial obligations must be viewed in light of the totality of his financial situation and not in isolation. ...A court cannot presume unreasonableness; some aspect of the record must support such a determination). Further, “a defendant should not be required to borrow money that can never be repaid except by depriving the defendant of the necessities of life.” *Whitehead*, 130 S.W.3d at 878 (citing *Goffney v. Lowry*, 554 S.W.2d 157, 159 (Tex. 1977)).

The ability to post bail may not be considered. Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 26.04(m) (“The court or the courts’ designee *may not* consider whether the defendant has posted or is capable of posting bail, except to the extent that it reflects the defendant’s financial circumstances as measured by the

considerations listed in this subsection.”) (emphasis added); see also *In re Behee*, 987 S.W.2d 903, 904-05 (Tex. App.—Waco 1999, no pet.) (Granting a writ of mandamus against a court that removed appointed counsel once the defendant posted bond. This holding establishes mandamus relief for the improvident removal of appointed counsel by the trial court).

3. Judicial Discretion Limited

Although the trial court is allowed some deference concerning its’ factual determinations, the trial court’s discretion is neither “unfettered” nor “unbridled.” *Whitehead*, 130 S.W.3d at 876. The trial court is not at liberty to “simply disbelieve” a defendant’s allegations concerning his own financial status unless the court has “a reasonable, articulable basis for doing so, either because there is conflicting evidence or because the evidence submitted is in some manner suspect or determined by the court to be inadequate.” *Id.*; *McFatridge*, 309 S.W.3d at 6, “Once the defendant has made out a prima facie case for indigence, both the burden of production and the ultimate burden of persuasion fall upon the State to show that the defendant is not indigent. ...Unless there is such evidence in the record from any source, however, the fact that the burden has shifted to the State means that the trial court must accept the defendant’s prima facie case as determinative of indigence.” *Id.* at 6 n. 20. As *Whitehead* noted, “the disadvantages of erroneously ruling in a defendant’s favor when evaluating his indigence are relatively innocuous, while erroneously ruling against a defendant increases the risk that a truly indigent defendant will be deprived of counsel. Additionally, the question of a defendant’s indigence can be reconsidered if his financial status changes, and a defendant can be required to reimburse the cost of legal services if it is later determined that he is able to do so.” *Whitehead*, 130 S.W. 3d at 876 (emphasis added); see also Tex. Code Crim. Proc. arts. 26.04(p); 26.05(g).

To preserve and fully effectuate the right to counsel, it must be protected from outside interference. *United States v. Brown*, 417 F.2d 1068 (5th Cir. 1969), cert. den. 397 U.S. 998 (1970); accord *Brewer v. State*, 649 S.W.2d 628, 631 (Tex. Crim. App. 1983) (while the trial court is granted considerable discretion when ruling upon an attorney’s request to withdraw, the court may not *sua sponte* interfere with an existing attorney-client relationship). Therefore, “[a] trial court may not unilaterally remove a defendant’s attorney without ‘extraordinarily good cause.’” *Ex parte McFarland*, 163 S.W.3d at 759. “This is because the trial court’s power to appoint counsel to represent an indigent defendant does not include the concurrent power to remove counsel at the trial court’s

‘discretionary whim.’” *Brown v. State*, 182 S.W.3d 427, 429 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005) (citing *Stearnes*, 780 S.W.2d at 222-25). See also *Sixth Amendment and Art. 1.051 commentary*.

Art. 26.041. Procedures Related to Guardianships.

(a) In this article:

- (1) "Guardian" has the meaning assigned by Section 1002.012, Estates Code.
- (2) "Letters of guardianship" means a certificate issued under Section 1106.001(a), Estates Code.

(b) A guardian who provides a court with letters of guardianship for a defendant may:

- (1) provide information relevant to the determination of indigency; and
- (2) request that counsel be appointed in accordance with this chapter.

Art. 26.044. Public Defender's Office.

(a) In this chapter:

- (1) "Governmental entity" includes a county, a group of counties, a department of a county, an administrative judicial region created by Section 74.042, Government Code, and any entity created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act as permitted by Chapter 791, Government Code.
- (2) "Office of capital and forensic writs" means the office of capital and forensic writs established under Subchapter B, Chapter 78, Government Code.
- (3) "Oversight board" means an oversight board established in accordance with Article 26.045.
- (4) "Public defender's office" means an entity that:
 - (A) is either:
 - (i) a governmental entity; or
 - (ii) a nonprofit corporation operating under a written agreement with a governmental entity, other than an individual judge or court; and
 - (B) uses public funds to provide legal representation and services to indigent defendants accused of a crime or juvenile offense, as those terms are defined by Section 79.001, Government Code.

(b) The commissioners court of any county, on written approval of a judge of a county court, statutory county court, or district court trying criminal cases or cases under Title 3, Family Code, in the county, may create a

department of the county or by contract may designate a nonprofit corporation to serve as a public defender's office. The commissioners courts of two or more counties may enter into a written agreement to jointly create or designate and jointly fund a regional public defender's office. In creating or designating a public defender's office under this subsection, the commissioners court shall specify or the commissioners courts shall jointly specify, if creating or designating a regional public defender's office:

- (1) the duties of the public defender's office;
- (2) the types of cases to which the public defender's office may be appointed under Article 26.04(f) and the courts in which an attorney employed by the public defender's office may be required to appear;
- (3) if the public defender's office is a nonprofit corporation, the term during which the contract designating the public defender's office is effective and how that contract may be renewed on expiration of the term; and
- (4) if an oversight board is established under Article 26.045 for the public defender's office, the powers and duties that have been delegated to the oversight board.

(b-1) The applicable commissioners court or commissioners courts shall require a written plan from a governmental entity serving as a public defender's office.

(c) Before contracting with a nonprofit corporation to serve as a public defender's office under Subsection (b), the commissioners court or commissioners courts shall solicit proposals for the public defender's office.

(c-1) A written plan under Subsection (b-1) or a proposal must include:

- (1) a budget for the public defender's office, including salaries;
- (2) a description of each personnel position, including the chief public defender position;
- (3) the maximum allowable caseloads for each attorney employed by the public defender's office;
- (4) provisions for personnel training;
- (5) a description of anticipated overhead costs for the public defender's office;
- (6) policies regarding the use of licensed investigators and expert witnesses by the public defender's office; and
- (7) a policy to ensure that the chief public defender and other attorneys employed by the public defender's office do not provide representation to a defendant if doing so would

create a conflict of interest that has not been waived by the client.

(d) After considering each proposal for the public defender's office submitted by a nonprofit corporation under Subsection (c), the commissioners court or commissioners courts shall select a proposal that reasonably demonstrates that the public defender's office will provide adequate quality representation for indigent defendants in the county or counties.

(e) The total cost of the proposal under Subsection (c) may not be the sole consideration in selecting a proposal.

(f) A public defender's office must be directed by a chief public defender who:

- (1) is a member of the State Bar of Texas;
- (2) has practiced law for at least three years; and
- (3) has substantial experience in the practice of criminal law.

(g) A public defender's office is entitled to receive funds for personnel costs and expenses incurred in operating as a public defender's office in amounts fixed by the commissioners court and paid out of the appropriate county fund, or jointly fixed by the commissioners courts and proportionately paid out of each appropriate county fund if the public defender's office serves more than one county.

(h) A public defender's office may employ attorneys, licensed investigators, and other personnel necessary to perform the duties of the public defender's office as specified by the commissioners court or commissioners courts under Subsection (b)(1).

(i) Except as authorized by this article, the chief public defender and other attorneys employed by a public defender's office may not:

- (1) engage in the private practice of criminal law; or
- (2) accept anything of value not authorized by this article for services rendered under this article.

(j) A public defender's office may not accept an appointment under Article 26.04(f) if:

- (1) a conflict of interest exists that has not been waived by the client;
- (2) the public defender's office has insufficient resources to provide adequate representation for the defendant;
- (3) the public defender's office is incapable of providing representation for the defendant in accordance with the rules of professional conduct;

- (4) the acceptance of the appointment would violate the maximum allowable caseloads established at the public defender's office; or
- (5) the public defender's office shows other good cause for not accepting the appointment.

(j-1) On refusing an appointment under Subsection (j), a chief public defender shall file with the court a written statement that identifies any reason for refusing the appointment. The court shall determine whether the chief public defender has demonstrated adequate good cause for refusing the appointment and shall include the statement with the papers in the case.

(j-2) A chief public defender may not be terminated, removed, or sanctioned for refusing in good faith to accept an appointment under Subsection (j).

(k) The judge may remove from a case a person who violates a provision of Subsection (i).

(l) A public defender's office may investigate the financial condition of any person the public defender's office is appointed to represent. The public defender's office shall report the results of the investigation to the appointing judge. The judge may hold a hearing to determine if the person is indigent and entitled to representation under this article.

(m) If it is necessary that an attorney who is not employed by a public defender's office be appointed, the attorney is entitled to the compensation provided by Article 26.05 of this code.

(n) An attorney employed by a public defender's office may be appointed with respect to an application for a writ of habeas corpus filed under Article 11.071 only if:

- (1) an attorney employed by the office of capital writs is not appointed in the case; and
- (2) the attorney employed by the public defender's office is on the list of competent counsel maintained under Section 78.056, Government Code.

Selected Commentary:

The Supreme Court first explained the role of a public defender over forty years ago:

First, a public defender is not amenable to administrative direction in the same sense as other employees of the State. Administrative and legislative decisions undoubtedly influence the way a public defender does his work. State decisions may determine the quality of his law library or the size of his caseload. But a defense lawyer is not, and by the nature of his function cannot be, the servant

of an administrative superior. Held to the same standards of competence and integrity as a private lawyer, a public defender works under canons of professional responsibility that mandate his exercise of independent judgment on behalf of the client. "A lawyer shall not permit a person who recommends, employs, or pays him to render legal services for another to direct or regulate his professional judgment in rendering such legal services." DR 5-107(B), ABA Code of Professional Responsibility (1976).

Second, and equally important, it is the constitutional obligation of the State to respect the professional independence of the public defenders whom it engages. This Court's decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963), established the right of state criminal defendants to the "guiding hand of counsel at every step in the proceedings against [them]." *Id.* at 345, quoting *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 69 (1932). Implicit in the concept of a "guiding hand" is the assumption that counsel will be free of state control. There can be no fair trial unless the accused receives the services of an effective and independent advocate. See, e.g., *Gideon v. Wainwright*; *supra*; *Holloway v. Arkansas*, 435 U.S. 475 (1978). *Polk City v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 321-22 (1981); See also American Bar Association *Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System* (August 2023) (https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls-sclaid-ten-princ-pd-web.pdf).

Art. 26.045. Public Defender Oversight Board.

(a) The commissioners court of a county or the commissioners courts of two or more counties may establish an oversight board for a public defender's office created or designated in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The commissioners court or courts that establish an oversight board under this article shall appoint members of the board. Members may include one or more of the following:

- (1) an attorney;
- (2) the judge of a trial court in this state;
- (3) a county commissioner;
- (4) a county judge;
- (5) a community representative; and
- (6) a former client or a family member of a former client of the public defender's office for which

the oversight board was established under this article.

(c) The commissioners court or courts may delegate to the board any power or duty of the commissioners court to provide oversight of the office under Article 26.044, including:

- (1) recommending selection and removal of a chief public defender;
- (2) setting policy for the office; and
- (3) developing a budget proposal for the office.

(d) An oversight board established under this article may not gain access to privileged or confidential information.

Art. 26.047. Managed Assigned Counsel Program.

(a) In this article:

- (1) "Governmental entity" has the meaning assigned by Article 26.044.
- (2) "Managed assigned counsel program" or "program" means a program operated with public funds:
 - (A) by a governmental entity, nonprofit corporation, or bar association under a written agreement with a governmental entity, other than an individual judge or court; and
 - (B) for the purpose of appointing counsel under Article 26.04 of this code or Section 51.10, Family Code.

(b) The commissioners court of any county, on written approval of a judge of the juvenile court of a county or a county court, statutory county court, or district court trying criminal cases in the county, may appoint a governmental entity, nonprofit corporation, or bar association to operate a managed assigned counsel program. The commissioners courts of two or more counties may enter into a written agreement to jointly appoint and fund a governmental entity, nonprofit corporation, or bar association to operate a managed assigned counsel program. In appointing an entity to operate a managed assigned counsel program under this subsection, the commissioners court shall specify or the commissioners courts shall jointly specify:

- (1) the types of cases in which the program may appoint counsel under Article 26.04 of this code or Section 51.10, Family Code, and the courts in which the counsel appointed by the program may be required to appear; and

- (2) the term of any agreement establishing a program and how the agreement may be terminated or renewed.

(c) The commissioners court or commissioners courts shall require a written plan of operation from an entity operating a program under this article. The plan of operation must include:

- (1) a budget for the program, including salaries;
- (2) a description of each personnel position, including the program's director;
- (3) the maximum allowable caseload for each attorney appointed by the program;
- (4) provisions for training personnel of the program and attorneys appointed under the program;
- (5) a description of anticipated overhead costs for the program;
- (6) a policy regarding licensed investigators and expert witnesses used by attorneys appointed under the program;
- (7) a policy to ensure that appointments are reasonably and impartially allocated among qualified attorneys; and
- (8) a policy to ensure that an attorney appointed under the program does not accept appointment in a case that involves a conflict of interest for the attorney that has not been waived by all affected clients.

(d) A program under this article must have a director. Unless the program uses a review committee appointed under Subsection (e), a program under this article must be directed by a person who:

- (1) is a member of the State Bar of Texas;
- (2) has practiced law for at least three years; and
- (3) has substantial experience in the practice of criminal law.

(e) The governmental entity, nonprofit corporation, or bar association operating the program may appoint a review committee of three or more individuals to approve attorneys for inclusion on the program's public appointment list described by Subsection (f). Each member of the committee:

- (1) must meet the requirements described by Subsection (d);
- (2) may not be employed as a prosecutor; and
- (3) may not be included on or apply for inclusion on the public appointment list described by Subsection (f).

(f) The program's public appointment list from which an attorney is appointed must contain the names of qualified attorneys, each of whom:

- (1) applies to be included on the list;
- (2) meets any applicable requirements specified by the procedure for appointing counsel adopted under Article 26.04(a) and the Texas Indigent Defense Commission; and
- (3) is approved by the program director or review committee, as applicable.

(g) A court may replace an attorney appointed by the program for the same reasons and in the same manner described by Article 26.04(k).

(h) A managed assigned counsel program is entitled to receive funds for personnel costs and expenses incurred in amounts fixed by the commissioners court and paid out of the appropriate county fund, or jointly fixed by the commissioners courts and proportionately paid out of each appropriate county fund if the program serves more than one county.

(i) A managed assigned counsel program may employ personnel and enter into contracts necessary to perform the program's duties as specified by the commissioners court or commissioners courts under this article.

Art. 26.05. Compensation of Counsel Appointed to Defend.

(a) A counsel, other than an attorney with a public defender's office or an attorney employed by the office of capital and forensic writs, appointed to represent a defendant in a criminal proceeding, including a habeas corpus hearing, shall be paid a reasonable attorney's fee for performing the following services, based on the time and labor required, the complexity of the case, and the experience and ability of the appointed counsel:

- (1) time spent in court making an appearance on behalf of the defendant as evidenced by a docket entry, time spent in trial, and time spent in a proceeding in which sworn oral testimony is elicited;
- (2) reasonable and necessary time spent out of court on the case, supported by any documentation that the court requires;
- (3) preparation of an appellate brief and preparation and presentation of oral argument to a court of appeals or the Court of Criminal Appeals; and
- (4) preparation of a motion for rehearing.

(b) All payments made under this article shall be paid in accordance with a schedule of fees adopted by

formal action of the judges of the county courts, statutory county courts, and district courts trying criminal cases in each county. On adoption of a schedule of fees as provided by this subsection, a copy of the schedule shall be sent to the commissioners court of the county.

(c) Each fee schedule adopted shall state reasonable fixed rates or minimum and maximum hourly rates, taking into consideration reasonable and necessary overhead costs and the availability of qualified attorneys willing to accept the stated rates, and shall provide a form for the appointed counsel to itemize the types of services performed. No payment shall be made under this article until the form for itemizing the services performed is submitted to the judge presiding over the proceedings or, if the county operates a managed assigned counsel program under Article 26.047, to the director of the program or the director's designee, and until the judge or the director or director's designee, as applicable, approves the payment. If the judge or the director or director's designee disapproves the requested amount of payment, the judge or the director or director's designee shall make written findings stating the amount of payment that the judge or the director or director's designee approves and each reason for approving an amount different from the requested amount. An attorney whose request for payment is disapproved or is not otherwise acted on by the 60th day after the date the request for payment is submitted may appeal the disapproval or failure to act by filing a motion with the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region. On the filing of a motion, the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region shall review the disapproval of payment or failure to act and determine the appropriate amount of payment. In reviewing the disapproval or failure to act, the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region may conduct a hearing. Not later than the 45th day after the date an application for payment of a fee is submitted under this article, the commissioners court shall pay to the appointed counsel the amount that is approved by the presiding judge of the administrative judicial region and that is in accordance with the fee schedule for that county.

(d) A counsel in a non-capital case, other than an attorney with a public defender's office, appointed to represent a defendant under this code shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses, including expenses for investigation and for mental health and other experts. Expenses incurred with prior court approval shall be reimbursed in the same manner

provided for capital cases by Articles 26.052(f) and (g), and expenses) incurred without prior court approval shall be reimbursed in the manner provided for capital cases by Article 26.052(h).

(e) A majority of the judges of the county courts and statutory county courts or the district courts, as appropriate, trying criminal cases in the county may remove an attorney from consideration for appointment if, after a hearing, it is shown that the attorney submitted a claim for legal services not performed by the attorney.

(f) All payments made under this article shall be paid from the general fund of the county in which the prosecution was instituted, or habeas corpus hearing held and may be included as reimbursement fees.

(g) If the judge determines that a defendant has financial resources that enable the defendant to offset in part or in whole the costs of the legal services provided to the defendant in accordance with Article 1.051(c) or (d), including any expenses and costs, the judge shall order the defendant to pay during the pendency of the charges or, if convicted, as a reimbursement fee the amount that the judge finds the defendant is able to pay. The defendant may not be ordered to pay an amount that exceeds:

- (1) the actual costs, including any expenses and costs, paid by the county for the legal services provided by an appointed attorney; or
- (2) if the defendant was represented by a public defender's office, the actual amount, including any expenses and costs, that would have otherwise been paid to an appointed attorney had the county not had a public defender's office.

(g-1)(1) This subsection applies only to a defendant who at time of sentencing to confinement or placement on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, did not have the financial resources to pay the maximum amount described by Subsection (g)(1) or (2), as applicable, for legal services provided to the defendant.

- (2) At any time during a defendant's sentence of confinement or period of community supervision, the judge, after providing written notice to the defendant and an opportunity for the defendant to present information relevant to the defendant's ability to pay, may order a defendant to whom this subsection applies to pay any unpaid portion of the amount described by Subsection (g)(1) or (2), as

applicable, if the judge determines that the defendant has the financial resources to pay the additional portion.

- (3) The judge may amend an order entered under Subdivision (2) if, subsequent to the judge's determination under that subdivision, the judge determines that the defendant is indigent or demonstrates an inability to pay the amount ordered.
- (4) In making a determination under this subsection, the judge may only consider the information a court or courts' designee is authorized to consider in making an indigency determination under Article 26.04(m).
- (5) Notwithstanding any other law, the judge may not revoke or extend the defendant's period of community supervision solely to collect the amount the defendant has been ordered to pay under this subsection.

(h) Reimbursement of expenses incurred for purposes of investigation or expert testimony may be paid directly to a private investigator licensed under Chapter 1702, Occupations Code, or to an expert witness in the manner designated by appointed counsel and approved by the court.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (c), amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 515 (H.B. 1445), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025, allows the director's designee to approve or reduce attorney fee vouchers.

Selected Commentary:

1. Ability to Pay

The Court of Criminal Appeals stated in *Mayer v. State*, "the defendant's financial resources and ability to pay are explicit critical elements in the trial court's determination of the propriety of ordering reimbursement of costs and fees." 309 S.W.3d 552, 556 (Tex. Crim. App. 2010); see also *Armstrong v. State*, 340 S.W.3d 759, 765-66 (Tex. Crim. App. 2011). Further, a defendant may challenge the sufficiency of the evidence of his changed financial resources and ability to pay for the first time on appeal. *Mayer*, 309 S.W.3d at 556; *Fulmer v. State*, 401 S.W.3d 305, 318 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2013, pet. ref'd); *Garcia v. State*, 663 S.W.3d 92, 97 (Tex. Crim. App. 2022) (change in financial condition not forfeited by failure to object, but restitution orders are not subject to an ability to pay analysis).

Article 26.05(g) requires a present determination of financial resources and does not allow speculation about possible future resources. *Cates v. State*, 402 S.W.3d 250, 252 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013). And the trial

court's determination of a reasonable attorney's fee for appointed counsel is limited by the fixed or minimum and maximum hourly rates adopted by formal action of the judges within a county. *In re State ex rel. Wice v. Fifth Judicial Dist. Court of Appeals*, 581 S.W.3d 189, 192 (Tex. Crim. App. 2018).

2. Presumed to Remain Indigent

As in the appointment of counsel context, an "indigency determination is made on a case-by-case basis as of the time the issue is raised and not as of some prior or future time." *Whitehead v. State*, 130 S.W.3d at 874 (quoting *Gray v. Robinson*, 744 S.W.2d 604, 607 (Tex. Crim. App. 1988)); accord *McFatridge*, 309 S.W.3d at 5 ("Indigency determinations are made at the time the issue is raised and are decided on a case-by-case basis."). "A defendant who is determined by the court to be indigent is presumed to remain indigent for the remainder of the proceedings in the case unless a material change in the defendant's financial circumstances occurs." Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 26.04(p); see *Wiley v. State*, 410 S.W.3d 313, 317 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013); *Mayer v. State*, 309 S.W.3d at 557. The reviewing court examines the record to determine whether the trial court could have reasonably determined the appellant's financial circumstances experienced a material change and the appellant was able to pay the court-appointed attorney's fees. Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 26.04(p); *McFatridge*, 309 S.W.3d at 6.

Article 26.05(g) provides, "[i]f the judge determines that a defendant has financial resources that enable the defendant to offset in part or in whole the costs of the legal services . . . , the judge shall order the defendant to pay . . . as a reimbursement fee the amount that the judge finds the defendant is able to pay." Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 26.05(g). An order to repay appointed attorney fees is invalid if it is entered without any "determination or finding by the trial court that appellant had any financial resources or was 'able to pay' the appointed attorney fees." *Mayer*, 309 S.W.3d at 556-58; *Gilbert v. State*, No. 06-19-00069-CR, 2019 Tex. App. LEXIS 7971 (Tex. App. Texarkana Aug. 30, 2019) pet. dismissed No. PD-0976-19, 2020 Tex. Crim. App. LEXIS 42 (Tex. Crim. App. Jan. 15, 2020), pet. ref'd No. PD-0976-19, 2020 Tex. Crim. App. LEXIS 190 (Tex. Crim. App. Mar. 11, 2020). The courts of appeals frequently modify criminal judgments to delete attorney fee repayment orders entered without such a finding, or without evidence sufficient to support a finding, that the defendant has the present ability to pay. See e.g.; *Phelps v. State*, 532 S.W.3d 437, 440 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2017, pet. dismissed); *Kirkland v. State*, 488 S.W.3d 379 (Tex. App.—Beaumont 2016, no pet.); *West v. State*, 474 S.W.3d 785

(Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2014, no pet.); *Jones v. State*, 428 S.W.3d 163 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2014, no pet.); *Stinecipher v. State*, 438 S.W.3d 155 (Tex. App.—Tyler 2014, no pet.); *Smith v. State*, 421 S.W.3d 161 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2013, no pet.); *Wolfe v. State*, 377 S.W.3d. 141 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2012, no pet.).

3. Confidentiality of Billing Records

Article 26.05(c) requires that counsel for indigent defendants provide an itemized list of services performed to assess a “reasonable attorney’s fee.” However, counsel may not disclose privileged information when submitting itemized bills nor may prosecutors use such information to gain a tactical advantage. *Morrison v. State*, 575 S.W.3d 1, 26 (Tex. App. – Texarkana 2019, no pet.). See also *Sixth Amendment and Article 1.051 commentary*.

Art. 26.051. Indigent Inmate Defense.

(a) In this article:

- (1) "Board" means the Texas Board of Criminal Justice
- (2) "Correctional institutions division" means the correctional institutions division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

(b)-(c) Repealed by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., ch. 1014 (H.B. 1267), § 7, eff. Sept. 1, 2007.

(d) A court shall:

- (1) notify the board if it determines that a defendant before the court is indigent and is an inmate charged with an offense committed while in the custody of the correctional institutions division or a correctional facility authorized by Section 495.001, Government Code; and
- (2) request that the board provide legal representation for the inmate.

(e) The board shall provide legal representation for inmates described by Subsection (d) of this section. The board may employ attorneys, support staff, and any other personnel required to provide legal representation for those inmates. All personnel employed under this article are directly responsible to the board in the performance of their duties. The board shall pay all fees and costs associated with providing legal representation for those inmates.

(f) Repealed by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 988, § 7.02, eff. Sept. 1, 1993.

(g) The court shall appoint an attorney other than an attorney provided by the board if the court determines for any of the following reasons that a conflict of interest

could arise from the use of an attorney provided by the board under Subsection (e) of this article:

- (1) the case involves more than one inmate and the representation of more than one inmate could impair the attorney's effectiveness;
- (2) the case is appealed and the court is satisfied that conflict of interest would prevent the presentation of a good faith allegation of ineffective assistance of counsel by a trial attorney provided by the board; or
- (3) any conflict of interest exists under the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of Texas that precludes representation by an attorney appointed by the board.

(h) When the court appoints an attorney other than an attorney provided by the board:

- (1) except as otherwise provided by this article, the inmate's legal defense is subject to Articles 1.051, 26.04, 26.05, and 26.052, as applicable; and
- (2) the county in which a facility of the correctional institutions division or a correctional facility authorized by Section 495.001, Government Code, is located shall pay from its general fund the total costs of the aggregate amount allowed and awarded by the court for attorney compensation and expenses under Article 26.05 or 26.052, as applicable.

(i) The state shall reimburse a county for attorney compensation and expenses awarded under Subsection (h). A court seeking reimbursement for a county shall certify to the comptroller of public accounts the amount of compensation and expenses for which the county is entitled to be reimbursed under this article. Not later than the 60th day after the date the comptroller receives from the court the request for reimbursement, the comptroller shall issue a warrant to the county in the amount certified by the court.

Art. 26.052. Appointment of Counsel in Death Penalty Case; Reimbursement of Investigative Expenses.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, this article establishes procedures in death penalty cases for appointment and payment of counsel to represent indigent defendants at trial and on direct appeal and to apply for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court.

(b) If a county is served by a public defender's office, trial counsel and counsel for direct appeal or to apply

for a writ of certiorari may be appointed as provided by the guidelines established by the public defender's office. In all other cases in which the death penalty is sought, counsel shall be appointed as provided by this article.

(c) A local selection committee is created in each administrative judicial region created under Section 74.042, Government Code. The administrative judge of the judicial region shall appoint the members of the committee. A committee shall have not less than four members, including:

- (1) the administrative judge of the judicial region;
- (2) at least one district judge;
- (3) a representative from the local bar association; and
- (4) at least one practitioner who is board certified by the State Bar of Texas in criminal law.

(d)(1) The committee shall adopt standards for the qualification of attorneys to be appointed to represent indigent defendants in capital cases in which the death penalty is sought.

(2) The standards must require that a trial attorney appointed as lead counsel to a capital case:

- (A) be a member of the State Bar of Texas;
- (B) exhibit proficiency and commitment to providing quality representation to defendants in death penalty cases;
- (C) have not been found by a federal or state court to have rendered ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial or appeal of any capital case, unless the local selection committee determines under subsection (n) that the conduct underlying the finding no longer accurately reflects the attorney's ability to provide effective representation;
- (D) have at least five years of criminal law experience;
- (E) have tried to a verdict as lead defense counsel a significant number of felony cases, including homicide trials and other trials for offenses punishable as second- or first-degree felonies or capital felonies;
- (F) have trial experience in:
 - (i) the use of and challenges to mental health or forensic expert witnesses; and
 - (ii) investigating and presenting mitigating evidence at the penalty phase of a death penalty trial; and

(G) have participated in continuing legal education courses or other training relating to criminal defense in death penalty cases.

(3) The standards must require that an attorney appointed as lead appellate counsel in the direct appeal of a capital case:

- (A) be a member of the State Bar of Texas;
- (B) exhibit proficiency and commitment to providing quality representation to defendants in death penalty cases;
- (C) have not been found by a federal or state court to have rendered ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial or appeal of any capital case, unless the local selection committee determines under subsection (n) that the conduct underlying the finding no longer accurately reflects the attorney's ability to provide effective representation;
- (D) have at least five years of criminal law experience;
- (E) have authored a significant number of appellate briefs, including appellate briefs for homicide cases and other cases involving an offense punishable as a capital felony or a felony of the first degree or an offense described by Article 42A.054(a);
- (F) have trial or appellate experience in:
 - (i) the use of and challenges to mental health or forensic expert witnesses; and
 - (ii) the use of mitigating evidence at the penalty phase of a death penalty trial; and
- (G) have participated in continuing legal education courses or other training relating to criminal defense in appealing death penalty cases.

(4) The committee shall prominently post the standards in each district clerk's office in the region with a list of attorneys qualified for appointment.

(5) Not later than the second anniversary of the date an attorney is placed on the list of attorneys qualified for appointment in death penalty cases and each year following the second anniversary, the attorney must present proof to the committee that the attorney has successfully completed the minimum continuing legal education

requirements of the State Bar of Texas, including a course or other form of training relating to criminal defense in death penalty cases or in appealing death penalty cases, as applicable. The committee shall remove the attorney's name from the list of qualified attorneys if the attorney fails to provide the committee with proof of completion of the continuing legal education requirements.

(e) The presiding judge of the district court in which a capital felony case is filed shall appoint two attorneys, at least one of whom must be qualified under this chapter, to represent an indigent defendant as soon as practicable after charges are filed, unless the state gives notice in writing that the state will not seek the death penalty.

(f) Appointed counsel may file with the trial court a pretrial ex parte confidential request for advance payment of expenses to investigate potential defenses. The request for expenses must state:

- (1) the type of investigation to be conducted;
- (2) specific facts that suggest the investigation will result in admissible evidence; and
- (3) an itemized list of anticipated expenses for each investigation.

(g) The court shall grant the request for advance payment of expenses in whole or in part if the request is reasonable. If the court denies in whole or in part the request for expenses, the court shall:

- (1) state the reasons for the denial in writing;
- (2) attach the denial to the confidential request; and
- (3) submit the request and denial as a sealed exhibit to the record.

(h) Counsel may incur expenses without prior approval of the court. On presentation of a claim for reimbursement, the court shall order reimbursement of counsel for the expenses, if the expenses are reasonably necessary and reasonably incurred.

(i) If the indigent defendant is convicted of a capital felony and sentenced to death, the defendant is entitled to be represented by competent counsel on appeal and to apply for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

(j) As soon as practicable after a death sentence is imposed in a capital felony case, the presiding judge of the convicting court shall appoint counsel to represent an indigent defendant on appeal and to apply for a writ of certiorari, if appropriate.

(k) The court may not appoint an attorney as counsel on appeal if the attorney represented the defendant at trial, unless:

- (1) the defendant and the attorney request the appointment on the record; and
- (2) the court finds good cause to make the appointment.

(l) An attorney appointed under this article to represent a defendant at trial or on direct appeal is compensated as provided by Article 26.05 from county funds. Advance payment of expenses anticipated or reimbursement of expenses incurred for purposes of investigation or expert testimony may be paid directly to a private investigator licensed under the Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies Act (Article 4413(29bb), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes) or to an expert witness in the manner designated by appointed counsel and approved by the court.

(m) The local selection committee shall annually review the list of attorneys posted under Subsection (d) to ensure that each listed attorney satisfies the requirements under this chapter.

(n) At the request of an attorney, the local selection committee shall make a determination under subsection (d)(2)(C) or (3)(C), as applicable, regarding an attorney's current ability to provide effective representation following a judicial finding that the attorney previously rendered ineffective assistance of counsel in a capital case.

Selected Commentary: The due process guarantee of fundamental fairness requires the state to provide an indigent defendant with expert assistance if such assistance is "likely to be a significant factor at trial." *Ex parte Jimenez*, 364 S.W.3d 866, 876 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012) (quoting *Ake v. Oklahoma*, 470 U.S. 68, 74 (1985)). "Because psychiatric evidence is at once esoteric and uncertain, the indigent accused needs a psychiatrist . . . to provide technical assistance to the accused, to help evaluate the strength of his defense, to offer his own expert diagnosis at trial if it is favorable to that defense, and to identify the weaknesses in the State's case, if any, by testifying himself and/or preparing counsel to cross-examine opposing experts." *De Freece v. State*, 848 S.W. 2d 150, 159 n.7 (Tex. Crim. App. 1993). A neutral expert or "court's expert" is insufficient to meet this burden because, *inter alia*, a neutral expert is not subject to the attorney-client privilege. See *Id.* at 159, n. 8.

Art. 26.056. Contribution from State in Certain Counties.

Sec. 1. A county in which a state training school for delinquent children is located shall pay from its general fund the first \$250 of fees awarded for court-appointed counsel under Article 26.05 toward defending a child committed to the school from another county who is being prosecuted for a felony or misdemeanor in the county where the training school is located.

Sec. 2. If the fees awarded for counsel compensation are in excess of \$250, the court shall certify the amount in excess of \$250 to the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas. The Comptroller shall issue a warrant to the court-appointed counsel in the amount certified to the comptroller by the court.

Art. 26.06. Elected Officials Not to Be Appointed.

No court may appoint an elected county, district or state official to represent a person accused of crime, unless the official has notified the court of his availability for appointment. If an official has notified the court of his availability and is appointed as counsel, he may decline the appointment if he determines that it is in the best interest of his office to do so. Nothing in this Code shall modify any statutory provision for legislative continuance.

Chapter 27. The Pleading in Criminal Actions

Art. 27.11. Ten Days Allowed for Filing Pleadings.

In all cases the defendant shall be allowed ten entire days, exclusive of all fractions of a day after his arrest, and during the term of the court, to file written pleadings.

Art. 27.12. Time After Service.

In cases where the defendant is entitled to be served with a copy of the indictment, he shall be allowed the ten days time mentioned in the preceding Article to file written pleadings after such service.

Art. 27.13. Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere in Felony.

A plea of "guilty" or a plea of "nolo contendere" in a felony case must be made in open court by the defendant in person; and the proceedings shall be as provided in Articles 26.13, 26.14 and 27.02. If the plea is before the judge alone, same may be made in the same manner as is provided for by Articles 1.13 and 1.15.

Art. 27.14. Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere in Misdemeanor.

(a) A plea of "guilty" or a plea of "nolo contendere" in a misdemeanor case may be made either by the defendant or his counsel in open court; in such case, the defendant or his counsel may waive a jury, and the punishment may be assessed by the court either upon or without evidence, at the discretion of the court.

(b) A defendant charged with a misdemeanor for which the maximum possible punishment is by fine only may, in lieu of the method provided in Subsection (a), mail or deliver in person to the court a plea of "guilty" or a plea of "nolo contendere" and a waiver of jury trial. The defendant may also request in writing that the court notify the defendant, at the address stated in the request, of the amount of an appeal bond that the court will approve. If the court receives a plea and waiver before the time the defendant is scheduled to appear in court, the court shall dispose of the case without requiring a court appearance by the defendant. If the court receives a plea and waiver after the time the defendant is scheduled to appear in court but at least five business days before a scheduled trial date, the court shall dispose of the case without requiring a court appearance by the defendant. The court shall notify the defendant either in person or by regular mail of the amount of any fine or costs assessed in the case, information regarding the alternatives to the full payment of any fine or costs assessed against the defendant, if the defendant is unable to pay that amount, and, if requested by the defendant, the amount of an appeal bond that the court will approve. Except as otherwise provided by this code, the defendant shall pay any fine or costs assessed or give an appeal bond in the amount stated in the notice before the 31st day after receiving the notice. This subsection does not apply to a defendant charged with a misdemeanor involving family violence, as defined by Section 71.004, Family Code.

(c) In a misdemeanor case for which the maximum possible punishment is by fine only, payment of a fine or an amount accepted by the court constitutes a finding of guilty in open court as though a plea of nolo contendere had been entered by the defendant and constitutes a waiver of a jury trial in writing.

(d) If written notice of an offense for which maximum possible punishment is by fine only or of a violation relating to the manner, time, and place of parking has been prepared, delivered, and filed with the court and a legible duplicate copy has been given to the defendant, the written notice serves as a complaint to which the

defendant may plead "guilty," "not guilty," or "nolo contendere." If the defendant pleads "not guilty" to the offense or fails to appear based on the written notice, a complaint shall be filed that conforms to the requirements of Chapter 45A, and that complaint serves as an original complaint. A defendant may waive the filing of a sworn complaint and elect that the prosecution proceed on the written notice of the charged offense if the defendant agrees in writing with the prosecution, signs the agreement, and files it with the court.

(e)(1) Before accepting a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere by a defendant charged with a misdemeanor involving family violence, as defined by Section 71.004, Family Code, the court shall admonish the defendant by using the following statement:

"If you are convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving violence where you are or were a spouse, intimate partner, parent, or guardian of the victim or are or were involved in another, similar relationship with the victim, it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase a firearm, including a handgun or long gun, or ammunition, pursuant to federal law under 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(9) or Section 46.04(b), Texas Penal Code. If you have any questions whether these laws make it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm, you should consult an attorney."

(2) The court may provide the admonishment under Subdivision (1) orally or in writing.

Art. 27.16. Plea of Not Guilty, How Made.

(a) The plea of not guilty may be made orally by the defendant or by his counsel in open court. If the defendant refuses to plead, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him by the court.

(b) A defendant charged with a misdemeanor for which the maximum possible punishment is by fine only may, in lieu of the method provided in Subsection (a) of this article, mail to the court a plea of not guilty.

Art. 27.17. Plea of Not Guilty Construed.

The plea of not guilty shall be construed to be a denial of every material allegation in the indictment or information. Under this plea, evidence to establish the insanity of defendant, and every fact whatever tending to acquit him of the accusation may be introduced, except such facts as are proper for a special plea under Article 27.05.

Art. 27.18. Plea or Waiver of Rights by Videoconference.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this code requiring that a plea or a waiver of a defendant's right be made in open court, a court may accept the plea or waiver by videoconference to the court if:

- (1) the defendant and the attorney representing the state file with the court written consent to the use of videoconference;
- (2) the videoconference provides for a simultaneous, compressed full motion video, and interactive communication of image and sound between the judge, the attorney representing the state, the defendant, and the defendant's attorney; and
- (3) on request of the defendant, the defendant and the defendant's attorney are able to communicate privately without being recorded or heard by the judge or the attorney representing the state.

(b) On motion of the defendant or the attorney representing the state or in the court's discretion, the court may terminate an appearance by videoconference at any time during the appearance and require an appearance by the defendant in open court.

(c) A record of the communication shall be made by a court reporter or by electronic recording and preserved by the court reporter or by electronic recording until all appellate proceedings have been disposed of. A court reporter or court recorder is not required to transcribe or make a duplicate electronic recording of a plea taken under this article unless an appeal is taken in the case and a party requests a transcript.

(c-1) The defendant may obtain a copy of the record, including any electronic recording, on payment of a reasonable amount to cover the costs of reproduction or, if the defendant is indigent, the court shall provide a copy to the defendant without charging a cost for the copy.

(c-2) The loss or destruction of or failure to create a court record or an electronic recording of a plea entered under this article is not alone sufficient grounds for a defendant to withdraw the defendant's plea or to request the court to set aside a conviction, sentence, or plea.

(d) A defendant who is confined in a county other than the county in which charges against the defendant are pending may use the videoconference method provided by this article or by Article 15.17 to enter a plea

or waive a right in the court with jurisdiction over the case.

(e) A defendant who enters a plea or waiver under Subsection (d):

- (1) consents to venue in the county in which the court receiving the plea or waiver is located; and
- (2) waives any claim of error related to venue.

(f) Subsection (e) does not prohibit a court from granting a defendant's motion for a change of venue during the trial of the defendant.

(g) If a defendant enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere under Subsection (d), the attorney representing the state may request at the time the plea is entered that the defendant submit a fingerprint of the defendant suitable for attachment to the judgment. On request for a fingerprint under this subsection, the county in which the defendant is confined shall obtain a fingerprint of the defendant and use first-class mail or other means acceptable to the attorney representing the state and the county to forward the fingerprint to the court accepting the plea.

Art. 27.19. Plea by Certain Defendants.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, a court shall accept a plea of guilty or nolo contendere from a defendant who is confined in a penal institution if the plea is made:

- (1) in accordance with the procedure established by Article 27.18; or
- (2) in writing, including a writing delivered by United States mail or secure electronic or facsimile transmission, before the appropriate court having jurisdiction in the county in which the penal institution is located, provided that:
 - (A) the defendant is notified by the court of original jurisdiction of the right to counsel and the procedures for requesting appointment of counsel, and is provided a reasonable opportunity to request a court-appointed lawyer;
 - (B) if the defendant elects to proceed without counsel, the defendant must waive the right to counsel in accordance with Article 1.051;
 - (C) the defendant must waive the right to be present at the taking of the plea or to have counsel present, if the defendant has counsel; and

- (D) if the defendant is charged with a felony, judgment and sentence are rendered in accordance with the conditions and the procedure established by Article 42.14(b).

(b) In this article, "penal institution" has the meaning assigned by Section 1.07, Penal Code.

(c) Before accepting a plea submitted under Subsection (a)(2), the court shall verify that the person submitting the plea is:

- (1) the defendant named in the information or indictment; or
- (2) a person with legal authority to act for the defendant named in the information or indictment.

Art. 27.20. Confinement Before Sentencing on Plea of Guilty or Nolo Contendere for Certain Offenses.

If a defendant is adjudged guilty after entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for an offense listed in Article 42A.054(a) punishable as a felony of the second degree or any higher category of offense and for which the defendant is not eligible for community supervision under Article 42A.055 as provided by Article 42A.056, the court shall order that the defendant be taken into custody and confined until the defendant is sentenced.

2025 Legislative Note: Added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 12, eff. September 1, 2025.

Chapter 32. Dismissing Prosecutions

Art. 32.01. Defendant in Custody and No Indictment Presented.

(a) When a defendant has been detained in custody or held to bail for the defendant's appearance to answer any criminal accusation, the prosecution, unless otherwise ordered by the court, for good cause shown, supported by affidavit, shall be dismissed and the bail discharged, if indictment or information be not presented against the defendant on or before the last day of the next term of the court which is held after the defendant's commitment or admission to bail or on or before the 180th day after the date of commitment or admission to bail, whichever date is later.

(b) A surety may file a motion under Subsection (a) for the purpose of discharging the defendant's bail only.

Chapter 38. Evidence in Criminal Actions

Art. 38.30. Interpreter.

(a) In any criminal proceeding, when [When] a motion for appointment of an interpreter is filed by any party or on motion of the court and if the court determines[;] in any criminal proceeding, it is determined] that a person charged or a witness does not understand and speak the English language, an interpreter must be appointed as provided by Section 57.002, Government Code, and sworn to interpret for the person charged or the witness. Subject to Section 57.002, Government Code, any [Any] person may be subpoenaed, attached, or recognized in any criminal action or proceeding[;] to appear before the proper judge or court to act as interpreter ~~therein~~, under the same rules and penalties as are provided for witnesses. In the event that the only available interpreter is not considered to possess adequate interpreting skills for the particular situation or the interpreter is not familiar with use of slang, the person charged or witness may be permitted by the court to nominate another person to act as intermediary between the person charged or witness and the appointed interpreter during the proceedings.

(a-1) A qualified telephone interpreter may be sworn to interpret for the person in any criminal proceeding before a judge or magistrate if an interpreter is not available to appear in person at the proceeding or if the only available interpreter is not considered to possess adequate interpreting skills for the particular situation or is unfamiliar with the use of slang. In this subsection, “qualified telephone interpreter” means a telephone service that employs:

- (1) licensed court interpreters as defined by Section 157.001, Government Code; or
- (2) federally certified court interpreters.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c) of this article, interpreters appointed under the terms of this article will receive from the general fund of the county for their services a sum not to exceed \$100 a day as follows: interpreters shall be paid not less than \$15 nor more than \$100 a day at the discretion of the judge presiding, and when travel of the interpreter is involved all the actual expenses of travel, lodging, and meals incurred by the interpreter pertaining to the case the interpreter is appointed to serve shall be paid at the same rate applicable to state employees.

(c) A county commissioners court may set a payment schedule and expend funds for the services of interpreters in excess of the daily amount of not less than \$15 or more than \$100 established by Subsection (b) of this article.

2025 Legislative Note: Section (a) amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 317 (S.B. 1537), Sec. 1, eff. May 30, 2025.

Art. 38.31. Interpreters for Deaf Persons.

(a) If the court is notified by a party that the defendant is deaf and will be present at an arraignment, hearing, examining trial, or trial, or that a witness is deaf and will be called at a hearing, examining trial, or trial, the court shall appoint a qualified interpreter to interpret the proceedings in any language that the deaf person can understand, including but not limited to sign language. On the court's motion or the motion of a party, the court may order testimony of a deaf witness and the interpretation of that testimony by the interpreter visually, electronically recorded for use in verification of the transcription of the reporter's notes. The clerk of the court shall include that recording in the appellate record if requested by a party under Article 40.09 of this Code.

(b) Following the filing of an indictment, information, or complaint against a deaf defendant, the court on the motion of the defendant shall appoint a qualified interpreter to interpret in a language that the defendant can understand, including but not limited to sign language, communications concerning the case between the defendant and defense counsel. The interpreter may not disclose a communication between the defendant and defense counsel or a fact that came to the attention of the interpreter while interpreting those communications if defense counsel may not disclose that communication or fact.

(c) In all cases where the mental condition of a person is being considered and where such person may be committed to a mental institution, and where such person is deaf, all of the court proceedings pertaining to him shall be interpreted by a qualified interpreter appointed by the court.

(d) A proceeding for which an interpreter is required to be appointed under this Article may not commence until the appointed interpreter is in a position not exceeding ten feet from and in full view of the deaf person.

(e) The interpreter appointed under the terms of this Article shall be required to take an oath that he will

make a true interpretation to the person accused or being examined, which person is deaf, of all the proceedings of his case in a language that he understands; and that he will repeat said deaf person's answer to questions to counsel, court, or jury, in the English language, in his best skill and judgment.

(f) Interpreters appointed under this Article are entitled to a reasonable fee determined by the court after considering the recommendations of the Texas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. When travel of the interpreter is involved all the actual expenses of travel, lodging, and meals incurred by the interpreter pertaining to the case he is appointed to serve shall be paid at the same rate applicable to state employees.

(g) In this Code:

- (1) "Deaf person" means a person who has a hearing impairment, regardless of whether the person also a speech impairment has, that inhibits the person's comprehension of the proceedings or communication with others.
- (2) "Qualified interpreter" means an interpreter for the deaf who holds a current legal certificate issued by the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf or a current court interpreter certificate issued by the Board for Evaluation of Interpreters at the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services.

Chapter 42. Judgment and Sentence

Art. 42.01. Judgment.

Sec. 1. A judgment is the written declaration of the court signed by the trial judge and entered of record showing the conviction or acquittal of the defendant. The sentence served shall be based on the information contained in the judgment. The judgment shall reflect:

1. The title and number of the case;
2. That the case was called and the parties appeared, naming the attorney for the state, the defendant, and the attorney for the defendant, or, where a defendant is not represented by counsel, that the defendant knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived the right to representation by counsel;
3. The plea or pleas of the defendant to the offense charged;
4. Whether the case was tried before a jury or a jury was waived;
5. The submission of the evidence, if any;

6. In cases tried before a jury that the jury was charged by the court;
7. The verdict or verdicts of the jury or the finding or findings of the court;
8. In the event of a conviction that the defendant is adjudged guilty of the offense as found by the verdict of the jury or the finding of the court, and that the defendant be punished in accordance with the jury's verdict or the court's finding as to the proper punishment;
9. In the event of conviction where death or any punishment is assessed that the defendant be sentenced to death, a term of confinement or community supervision, or to pay a fine, as the case may be;
10. In the event of conviction where the imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on community supervision, setting forth the punishment assessed, the length of community supervision, and the conditions of community supervision;
11. In the event of acquittal that the defendant be discharged;
12. The county and court in which the case was tried and, if there was a change of venue in the case, the name of the county in which the prosecution was originated;
13. The offense or offenses for which the defendant was convicted;
14. The date of the offense or offenses and degree of offense for which the defendant was convicted;
15. The term of sentence;
16. The date judgment is entered;
17. The date sentence is imposed;
18. The date sentence is to commence and any credit for time served;
19. The terms of any order entered pursuant to Article 42.08 that the defendant's sentence is to run cumulatively or concurrently with another sentence or sentences;
20. The terms of any plea bargain;
21. Affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42A.054(c) or (d);
22. The terms of any fee payment ordered under Article 42.151;
23. The defendant's thumbprint taken in accordance with Article 38.33;
24. In the event that the judge orders the defendant to repay a reward or part of a

reward under Articles 37.073 and 42.152, a statement of the amount of the payment or payments required to be made;

25. In the event that the court orders restitution to be paid to the victim, a statement of the amount of restitution ordered and:
 - (A) the name and address of a person or agency that will accept and forward restitution payments to the victim; or
 - (B) if the court specifically elects to have payments made directly to the crime victim, the name and permanent address of the victim at the time of judgment;
26. In the event that a presentence investigation is required by Subchapter F, Chapter 42A, a statement that the presentence investigation was done according to the applicable provision;
27. In the event of conviction of an offense for which registration as a sex offender is required under Chapter 62, a statement that the registration requirement of that chapter applies to the defendant and a statement of the age of the victim of the offense;
28. The defendant's state identification number required by Article 66.152(a)(2), if that number has been assigned at the time of the judgment; and
29. The incident number required by Article 66.152(a)(4), if that number has been assigned at the time of the judgment.

Sec. 2. The judge may order the prosecuting attorney, or the attorney or attorneys representing any defendant, or the court clerk under the supervision of an attorney, to prepare the judgment, or the court may prepare the same.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this article shall apply to both felony and misdemeanor cases.

Sec. 4. The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall promulgate a standardized felony judgment form that conforms to the requirements of Section 1 of this article. A court entering a felony judgment shall use the form promulgated under this section.

Sec. 5. In addition to the information described by Section 1 of this article, the judgment should reflect

affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.013 of this code.

Sec. 6. In addition to the information described by Section 1 of this article, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.014 of this code.

Sec. 7. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.015.

Sec. 8. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.017.

Sec. 9. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0197.

Sec. 10. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0198.

Sec. 11. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect whether a victim impact statement was returned to the attorney representing the state pursuant to Article 56A.157(a).

Sec. 12. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0192.

Sec. 13. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0196.

Sec. 14. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment must reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0175.

Sec. 15. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0193.

Sec. 16. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment should reflect the affirmative finding and instruction entered pursuant to Article 42.0194.

Sec. 17. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment must reflect affirmative findings entered pursuant to Article 42.0195.

Sec. 17. In addition to the information described by Section 1, the judgment must reflect the affirmative finding entered pursuant to Article 42.01992.

2025 Legislative Note: Section 17 added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 13, eff. September 1, 2025. Section 17 added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 539 (H.B. 108), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025.

Art. 42.0195. Finding Regarding Failure to Appear.

In the disposition of a criminal case involving any offense punishable as a Class B misdemeanor or any higher category of offense, the judge shall make an affirmative finding of fact and enter the affirmative finding in the judgment or dismissal order in the case if the judge determines that the defendant wilfully failed to appear after the defendant was released from custody for the offense. The affirmative finding must include the number of times the defendant failed to appear for the offense.

2025 Legislative Note: Added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 14, eff. September 1, 2025 as part of comprehensive legislative amendments to statutes affecting bail in a criminal case.

Art. 42.0372. Mandatory Restitution for ~~[Child]~~ Victims of Trafficking of Persons or ~~[Compelling]~~ Prostitution Related Offenses.

(a) The court shall order a defendant convicted of an offense under Chapter 20A or Subchapter A, Chapter 43, ~~[Section 20A.02 or 43.05(a)(2)]~~ Penal Code, to pay restitution in an amount equal to:

- (1) the cost of necessary rehabilitation, including medical, psychiatric, and psychological care and treatment; and
- (2) the cost of the removal of a tattoo the victim received as a result of force, fraud, or coercion related to the offense ~~[- for any victim of the offense who is younger than 18 years of age].~~

(b) The court shall, after considering the financial circumstances of the defendant, specify in a restitution order issued under Subsection (a) the manner in which the defendant must pay the restitution.

(c) A restitution order issued under Subsection (a) may be enforced by the state, or by a victim named in the order to receive the restitution, in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action.

(d) The court may hold a hearing, make findings of fact, and amend a restitution order issued under

Subsection (a) if the defendant fails to pay the victim named in the order in the manner specified by the court.

2025 Legislative Note: Article heading amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 503 (S.B. 1804), Sec. 1, eff. September 1, 2025. Subsection (a), amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 503 (S.B. 1804), Sec. 2, eff. September 1, 2025, adds cost of tattoo removal to the expenses allowed to be included in a restitution order for defendants convicted of trafficking persons or compelling prostitution.

Art. 42.15. Fines and Costs.

(a) When the defendant is fined, the judgment shall be that the defendant pay the amount of the fine and all costs to the state.

(a-1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, during or immediately after imposing a sentence in a case in which the defendant entered a plea in open court as provided by Article 27.13, 27.14(a), or 27.16(a), a court shall inquire on the record whether the defendant has sufficient resources or income to immediately pay all or part of the fine and costs. If the court determines that the defendant does not have sufficient resources or income to immediately pay all or part of the fine and costs, the court shall determine whether the fine and costs should be:

- (1) subject to Subsection (c), required to be paid at some later date or in a specified portion at designated intervals;
- (2) discharged by performing community service under, as applicable, Article 43.09(f), 45A.254, 45A.459, or 45A.460
- (3) waived in full or in part under Article 43.091 or 45A.257; or
- (4) satisfied through any combination of methods under Subdivisions (1)-(3).

(a-2) A defendant may waive the requirement for the inquiry described by Subsection (a-1) to be on the record.

(b) Subject to Subsections (c) and (d) and Article 43.091, when imposing a fine and costs, a court may direct a defendant:

- (1) to pay the entire fine and costs when sentence is pronounced;
- (2) to pay the entire fine and costs at some later date; or
- (3) to pay a specified portion of the fine and costs at designated intervals.

(c) When imposing a fine and costs in a misdemeanor case, if the court determines that the defendant is unable to immediately pay the fine and costs, the court shall allow the defendant to pay the fine and costs in specified portions at designated intervals.

(d) A judge may allow a defendant who is a child, as defined by Article 45A.453(a), to elect at the time of conviction, as defined by Section 133.101, Local Government Code, to discharge the fine and costs by:

- (1) performing community service or receiving tutoring under Article 45A.460; or
- (2) paying the fine and costs in a manner described by Subsection (b).

(e) The election under Subsection (d) must be made in writing, signed by the defendant, and, if present, signed by the defendant's parent, guardian, or managing conservator. The court shall maintain the written election as a record of the court and provide a copy to the defendant.

(f) The requirement under Article 45A.460(a) that an offense occur in a building or on the grounds of the primary or secondary school at which the defendant was enrolled at the time of the offense does not apply to the performance of community service or the receipt of tutoring to discharge a fine or costs under Subsection (d)(1).

Chapter 42A. Community Supervision

Subchapter G. Discretionary Conditions Generally

Art. 42A.301. Basic Discretionary Conditions.

(a) The judge of the court having jurisdiction of the case shall determine the conditions of community supervision after considering the results of a risk and needs assessment conducted with respect to the defendant. The assessment must be conducted using an instrument that is validated for the purpose of assessing the risks and needs of a defendant placed on community supervision. The judge may impose any reasonable condition that is not duplicative of another condition and that is designed to protect or restore the community, protect or restore the victim, or punish, rehabilitate, or reform the defendant. In determining the conditions, the judge shall consider the extent to which the conditions impact the defendant's:

- (1) work, education, and community service schedule or obligations; and
- (2) ability to meet financial obligations.

(b) Conditions of community supervision may include conditions requiring the defendant to:

- (1) commit no offense against the laws of this state or of any other state or of the United States;
- (2) avoid injurious or vicious habits;
- (3) avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character, including any person, other than a family member of the defendant, who is an active member of a criminal street gang;
- (4) report to the supervision officer as directed by the judge or supervision officer and obey all rules and regulations of the community supervision and corrections department;
- (5) permit the supervision officer to visit the defendant at the defendant's home or elsewhere;
- (6) work faithfully at suitable employment to the extent possible;
- (7) remain within a specified place;
- (8) pay in one or more amounts:
 - (A) the defendant's fine, if one is assessed; and
 - (B) all court costs, regardless of whether a fine is assessed;
- (9) support the defendant's dependents;
- (10) participate, for a period specified by the judge, in any community-based program, including a community service project under Article 42A.304;
- (11) if the judge determines that the defendant has financial resources that enable the defendant to offset in part or in whole the costs of the legal services provided to the defendant in accordance with Article 1.051(c) or (d), including any expenses and costs, reimburse the county in which the prosecution was instituted for the costs of the legal services in an amount that the judge finds the defendant is able to pay, except that the defendant may not be ordered to pay an amount that exceeds:
 - (A) the actual costs, including any expenses and costs, paid by the county for the legal services provided by an appointed attorney; or
 - (B) if the defendant was represented by a public defender's office, the actual amount, including any expenses and costs, that would have otherwise been paid to an appointed attorney had the county not had a public defender's office;

- (12) if under custodial supervision in a community corrections facility:
 - (A) remain under that supervision;
 - (B) obey all rules and regulations of the facility; and
 - (C) pay a percentage of the defendant's income to the facility for room and board;
- (13) submit to testing for alcohol or controlled substances;
- (14) attend counseling sessions for substance abusers or participate in substance abuse treatment services in a program or facility approved or licensed by the Department of State Health Services;
- (15) with the consent of the victim of a misdemeanor offense or of any offense under Title 7, Penal Code, participate in victim-defendant mediation;
- (16) submit to electronic monitoring;
- (17) reimburse the compensation to victims of crime fund for any amounts paid from that fund to or on behalf of a victim, as defined by Article 56B.003, of the offense or if no reimbursement is required, make one payment to the compensation to victims of crime fund in an amount not to exceed \$50 if the offense is a misdemeanor or not to exceed \$100 if the offense is a felony;
- (18) reimburse a law enforcement agency for the analysis, storage, or disposal of raw materials, controlled substances, chemical precursors, drug paraphernalia, or other materials seized in connection with the offense;
- (19) reimburse all or part of the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the victim for psychological counseling made necessary by the offense or for counseling and education relating to acquired immune deficiency syndrome or human immunodeficiency virus made necessary by the offense;
- (20) pay a fine in an amount not to exceed \$50 to a crime stoppers organization, as defined by Section 414.001, Government Code, and as certified by the Texas Crime Stoppers Council;
- (21) submit a DNA sample to the Department of Public Safety under Subchapter G, Chapter 411, Government Code, for the purpose of creating a DNA record of the defendant; and
- (22) in any manner required by the judge, provide in the county in which the offense was committed public notice of the offense for

which the defendant was placed on community supervision.

- (c) Before the judge may require as a condition of community supervision that the defendant receive treatment in a state-funded substance abuse treatment program, including an inpatient or outpatient program, a substance abuse felony program under Article 42A.303, or a program provided to the defendant while confined in a community corrections facility as defined by Article 42A.601, the judge must consider the results of an evaluation conducted to determine the appropriate type and level of treatment necessary to address the defendant's alcohol or drug dependency.

Subchapter N. Payments; Fees

Art. 42A.651. Payment as Condition of Community Supervision.

- (a) A judge may not order a defendant to make a payment as a term or condition of community supervision, except for:

- (1) the payment of fines, court costs, or restitution to the victim;
- (2) reimbursement of a county as described by Article 42A.301(b)(11); or
- (3) a payment ordered as a condition that relates personally to the rehabilitation of the defendant or that is otherwise expressly authorized by law.

- (b) A defendant's obligation to pay a fine or court cost as ordered by a judge is independent of any requirement to pay the fine or court cost as a condition of the defendant's community supervision. A defendant remains obligated to pay any unpaid fine or court cost after the expiration of the defendant's period of community supervision.

- (c) A judge may not impose a condition of community supervision requiring a defendant to reimburse a county for the costs of legal services as described by Article 42A.301(b)(11) if the defendant has already satisfied that obligation under Article 26.05(g).

Art. 42A.652. Monthly Reimbursement Fee.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this article, a judge who grants community supervision to a defendant shall set a reimbursement fee of not less than \$25 and not more than \$60 to be paid each month during the period of community supervision by the defendant to:

- (1) the court of original jurisdiction; or
- (2) the court accepting jurisdiction of the defendant's case, if jurisdiction is transferred under Article 42A.151.

(b) The judge may make payment of the monthly reimbursement fee a condition of granting or continuing the community supervision. The judge may waive or reduce the fee or suspend a monthly payment of the reimbursement fee if the judge determines that payment of the fee would cause the defendant a significant financial hardship.

(c) A court accepting jurisdiction of a defendant's case under Article 42A.151 shall enter an order directing the defendant to pay the monthly reimbursement fee to that court instead of to the court of original jurisdiction. To the extent of any conflict between an order issued under this subsection and an order issued by a court of original jurisdiction, the order entered under this subsection prevails.

(d) A judge who receives a defendant for supervision as authorized by Section 510.017, Government Code, may require the defendant to pay the reimbursement fee authorized by this article.

(e) A judge may not require a defendant to pay the reimbursement fee under this article for any month after the period of community supervision has been terminated by the judge under Article 42A.701.

(f) A judge shall deposit any reimbursement fee received under this article in the special fund of the county treasury, to be used for the same purposes for which state aid may be used under Chapter 76, Government Code.

Art. 42A.655. Ability to Pay.

(a) The court shall consider the defendant's ability to pay before ordering the defendant to make any payments under this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law and subject to Subsection (c), the court shall consider whether the defendant has sufficient resources or income to make any payments under this chapter, excluding restitution but including any fee, fine, reimbursement cost, court cost, rehabilitation cost, program cost, service cost, counseling cost, ignition interlock cost, assessment cost, testing cost, education cost, treatment cost, payment required under Article 42A.652, or any other payment or cost authorized or required under this chapter. The court shall consider under this subsection whether a defendant has sufficient resources or income:

- (1) before or immediately after placing the defendant on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision; and

- (2) during the period of community supervision, before or immediately after the court orders or requires the defendant to make any payments under this chapter.

(c) Subsection (b) does not apply to consideration of a defendant's ability to pay restitution.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, if a defendant is ordered to make a payment included under Subsection (b), the court shall reconsider whether the defendant has sufficient resources or income to make the payment at any hearing held under Article 42A.751(d).

(e) A defendant who is ordered to make a payment included under Subsection (b) may, at any time during the defendant's period of community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, but not more than once in any six-month period unless the defendant shows a substantial and compelling reason for making an additional request during that period, file a written statement with the clerk of the court requesting reconsideration of the defendant's ability to make the payment and requesting that the payment be satisfied by an alternative method provided under Subsection (f). On receipt of the statement, the court shall consider whether the defendant's financial status or required payments have changed in such a way that the defendant's ability to make a payment previously ordered by the court is substantially hindered. If after conducting a review under this subsection the court finds that the defendant's ability to make a payment previously ordered by the court is substantially hindered, the court shall determine whether all or a portion of the payment should be satisfied by an alternative method provided under Subsection (f). The court shall notify the defendant and the attorney representing the state of the court's decision regarding whether to allow all or a portion of the payment to be satisfied by an alternative method.

(f) Notwithstanding any other law, if the court determines under this article at any time during a defendant's period of community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, that the defendant does not have sufficient resources or income to make a payment included under Subsection (b), the court shall determine whether all or a portion of the payment should be:

- (1) required to be paid at a later date or in a specified portion at designated intervals;

- (2) waived completely or partially under Article 43.091 or 45A.257;
- (3) discharged by performing community service under Article 42A.304 or 45A.254, as applicable; or
- (4) satisfied through any combination of methods under Subdivisions (1)-(3).

(g) In making a determination under Subsection (f), a court may waive completely or partially a payment required under Article 42A.652 only if, after waiving all other applicable payments included under Subsection (b), the court determines that the defendant does not have sufficient resources or income to make the payment.

(h) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall adopt a standardized form that a defendant may use to make a request under Subsection (e) for the reconsideration of the defendant's ability to pay. The form must include:

- (1) detailed and clear instructions for how to fill out the form and submit a request to the court; and
- (2) the following statement at the top of the form, in bold type and in any language in which the form is produced: "If at any time while you are on community supervision your ability to pay any fine, fee, program cost, or other payment ordered by the court, other than restitution, changes and you cannot afford to pay, you have the right to request that the court review your payments and consider changing or waiving your payments. You can use this form to make a request for a change in your payments. You cannot use this form to request a change in restitution payments."

(i) A supervision officer or the court shall promptly provide a defendant a copy of the form adopted under Subsection (h) on the defendant's request for the form.

(j) This subsection applies only to a defendant whose payments are wholly or partly waived under this article. At any time during the defendant's period of community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, the court, on the court's own motion or by motion of the attorney representing the state, may reconsider the waiver of the payment. After providing written notice to the defendant and an opportunity for the defendant to present information relevant to the defendant's ability to pay, the court may order the defendant to pay all or part of the waived amount of the payment only if the court determines

that the defendant has sufficient resources or income to pay the amount.

Selected commentary: See Article 26.05 commentary.

Subchapter P. Revocation and Other Sanctions

Art. 42A.751. Violation of Conditions of Community Supervision; Detention and Hearing.

(a) At any time during the period of community supervision the judge may issue a warrant for violation of any of the conditions of the community supervision and cause a defendant convicted under Section 43.02 or 43.021, Penal Code, Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, or Sections 485.031 through 485.035, Health and Safety Code, or placed on deferred adjudication community supervision after being charged with one of those offenses, to be subject to:

- (1) the control measures of Section 81.083, Health and Safety Code; and
- (2) the court-ordered management provisions of Subchapter G, Chapter 81, Health and Safety Code.

(b) At any time during the period of community supervision the judge may issue a warrant for violation of any condition of community supervision and cause the defendant to be arrested. Any supervision officer, police officer or other officer with the power of arrest may arrest the defendant with or without a warrant on the order of the judge to be noted on the docket of the court. Subject to Subsection (c), a defendant arrested under this subsection may be detained in the county jail or other appropriate place of confinement until the defendant can be taken before the judge for a determination regarding the alleged violation. The arresting officer shall immediately report the arrest and detention to the judge.

(c) Without any unnecessary delay, but not later than 48 hours after the defendant is arrested, the arresting officer or the person with custody of the defendant shall take the defendant before the judge who ordered the arrest for the alleged violation of a condition of community supervision or, if the judge is unavailable, before a magistrate of the county in which the person was arrested. The judge or magistrate shall perform all appropriate duties and may exercise all appropriate powers as provided by Article 15.17 with respect to an arrest for a new offense, except that only the judge who ordered the arrest for the alleged violation may

authorize the defendant's release on bail. The defendant may be taken before the judge or magistrate under this subsection by means of an electronic broadcast system as provided by and subject to the requirements of Article 15.17.

(d) If the defendant has not been released on bail as permitted under Subsection (c), on motion by the defendant the judge who ordered the arrest for the alleged violation of a condition of community supervision shall cause the defendant to be brought before the judge for a hearing on the alleged violation within 20 days of the date the motion is filed. After a hearing without a jury, the judge may continue, extend, modify, or revoke the community supervision.

(e) A judge may revoke without a hearing the community supervision of a defendant who is imprisoned in a penal institution if the defendant in writing before a court of record or a notary public in the jurisdiction where the defendant is imprisoned:

- (1) waives the defendant's right to a hearing and to counsel;
- (2) affirms that the defendant has nothing to say as to why sentence should not be pronounced against the defendant; and
- (3) requests the judge to revoke community supervision and to pronounce sentence.

(f) In a felony case, the state may amend the motion to revoke community supervision any time before the seventh day before the date of the revocation hearing, after which time the motion may not be amended except for good cause shown. The state may not amend the motion after the commencement of taking evidence at the revocation hearing.

(g) The judge may continue the revocation hearing for good cause shown by either the defendant or the state.

(h) The court may not revoke the community supervision of a defendant if, at the revocation hearing, the court finds that the only evidence supporting the alleged violation of a condition of community supervision is the uncorroborated results of a polygraph examination.

(i) In a revocation hearing at which it is alleged only that the defendant violated the conditions of community supervision by failing to pay community supervision fees or court costs or by failing to pay the costs of legal services as described by Article 42A.301(b)(11), the state must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant was able to pay and did not pay as ordered by the judge.

(j) The court may order a community supervision and corrections department to obtain information pertaining to the factors listed under Article 42.037(h) and include that information in the presentence report required under Article 42A.252 or a separate report, as the court directs.

(k) A defendant has a right to counsel at a hearing under this article. The court shall appoint counsel for an indigent defendant in accordance with the procedures adopted under Article 26.04.

(l) A court retains jurisdiction to hold a hearing under Subsection (d) and to revoke, continue, or modify community supervision, regardless of whether the period of community supervision imposed on the defendant has expired, if before the expiration of the supervision period:

- (1) the attorney representing the state files a motion to revoke, continue, or modify community supervision; and
- (2) a *capias* is issued for the arrest of the defendant.

Selected Commentary: If the probationer at a revocation hearing is indigent and has not waived the right to counsel, counsel must be appointed. *Mempa v. Rhay*, 389 U.S. 128, 137 (1967). See also 6th Amendment and Article 1.051 commentary.

Chapter 43. Execution of Judgment

Art. 43.03. Payment of Fine.

(a) If a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine or costs or both and the defendant defaults in payment, the court after a hearing under Subsection (d) of this article may order the defendant confined in jail until discharged as provided by law, may order the defendant to discharge the fines and costs in any other manner provided by Article 43.09 of this code, or may waive payment of the fines and costs as provided by Article 43.091. A certified copy of the judgment, sentence, and order is sufficient to authorize confinement under this subsection.

(b) A term of confinement for default in payment of fine or costs or both may not exceed the maximum term of confinement authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced to pay the fine or costs or both. If a court orders a term of confinement for default in payment of fines or costs under this article at a time during which a defendant is serving another term of confinement for default or is serving a term of confinement for conviction of an

offense, the term of confinement for default runs concurrently with the other term of confinement, unless the court orders the terms to run consecutively under Article 42.08 of this code.

(c) If a defendant is sentenced both to confinement and to pay a fine or costs or both, and he defaults in payment of either, a term of confinement for the default, when combined with the term of confinement already assessed, may not exceed the maximum term of confinement authorized for the offense for which the defendant was sentenced.

(d) A court may not order a defendant confined under Subsection (a) of this article unless the court at a hearing makes a written determination that:

- (1) the defendant is not indigent and has failed to make a good faith effort to discharge the fines and costs; or
- (2) the defendant is indigent and:
 - (A) has failed to make a good faith effort to discharge the fines and costs under Article 43.09(f); and
 - (B) could have discharged the fines and costs under Article 43.09 without experiencing any undue hardship.

(e) This article does not apply to a court governed by Chapter 45A.

(f) For purposes of a hearing described by Subsection (d), a defendant may be brought before the court in person or by means of an electronic broadcast system through which an image of the defendant is presented to the court. For purposes of this subsection, "electronic broadcast system" means a two-way electronic communication of image and sound between the defendant and the court and includes secure Internet videoconferencing.

Art. 43.035. Reconsideration of Fine or Costs.

(a) If the defendant notifies the court that the defendant has difficulty paying the fine and costs in compliance with the judgment, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether that portion of the judgment imposes an undue hardship on the defendant.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (a), a defendant may notify the court by:

- (1) voluntarily appearing and informing the court or the clerk of the court in the manner established by the court for that purpose;
- (2) filing a motion with the court;

- (3) mailing a letter to the court; or
- (4) any other method established by the court for that purpose.

(c) If the court determines at the hearing under Subsection (a) that the portion of the judgment regarding the fine and costs imposes an undue hardship on the defendant, the court shall consider whether the fine and costs should be satisfied through one or more methods listed under Article 42.15(a-1).

(d) The court may decline to hold a hearing under Subsection (a) if the court:

- (1) previously held a hearing under that subsection with respect to the case and is able to determine without holding a hearing that the portion of the judgment regarding the fine and costs does not impose an undue hardship on the defendant; or
- (2) is able to determine without holding a hearing that:
 - (A) the applicable portion of the judgment imposes an undue hardship on the defendant; and
 - (B) the fine and costs should be satisfied through one or more methods listed under Article 42.15(a-1).

(e) The court retains jurisdiction for the purpose of making a determination under this article.

Art. 43.091. Waiver of Payment of Fines and Costs for Certain Defendants and for Children.

(a) A court may waive payment of all or part of a fine imposed on a defendant if the court determines that:

- (1) the defendant is indigent or does not have sufficient resources or income to pay all or part of the fine or was, at the time the offense was committed, a child as defined by Article 45A.453(a); and
- (2) each alternative method of discharging the fine under Article 43.09 or 42.15 would impose an undue hardship on the defendant.

(b) A determination of undue hardship made under Subsection (a)(2) is in the court's discretion. In making that determination, the court may consider, as applicable, the defendant's:

- (1) significant physical or mental impairment or disability;
- (2) pregnancy and childbirth;
- (3) substantial family commitments or responsibilities, including child or dependent care;

- (4) work responsibilities and hours;
- (5) transportation limitations;
- (6) homelessness or housing insecurity; and
- (7) any other factor the court determines relevant.

(c) A court may waive payment of all or part of the costs imposed on a defendant if the court determines that the defendant:

- (1) is indigent or does not have sufficient resources or income to pay all or part of the costs; or
- (2) was, at the time the offense was committed, a child as defined by Article 45A.453(a).

(d) This subsection applies only to a defendant placed on community supervision, including deferred adjudication community supervision, whose fine or costs are wholly or partly waived under this article. At any time during the defendant's period of community supervision, the court, on the court's own motion or by motion of the attorney representing the state, may reconsider the waiver of the fine or costs. After providing written notice to the defendant and an opportunity for the defendant to present information relevant to the defendant's ability to pay, the court may order the defendant to pay all or part of the waived amount of the fine or costs only if the court determines that the defendant has sufficient resources or income to pay that amount.

Chapter 44. Appeal and Writ of Error

Art. 44.01. Appeal by State.

(a) The state is entitled to appeal an order of a court in a criminal case if the order:

- (1) dismisses an indictment, information, or complaint or any portion of an indictment, information, or complaint;
- (2) arrests or modifies a judgment;
- (3) grants a new trial;
- (4) sustains a claim of former jeopardy;
- (5) grants a motion to suppress evidence, a confession, or an admission, if jeopardy has not attached in the case and if the prosecuting attorney certifies to the trial court that the appeal is not taken for the purpose of delay and that the evidence, confession, or admission is of substantial importance in the case; [or]
- (6) is issued under Chapter 64; or
- (7) grants bail, in an amount considered insufficient by the prosecuting attorney, to a defendant who:

(A) is charged with an offense under any of the following sections of the Penal Code:

- (i) Section 19.02 (murder);
- (ii) Section 19.03 (capital murder);
- (iii) Section 22.02 (aggravated assault)

if:

- (a) the offense was committed under Subsection (a)(1); or
- (b) the defendant used a firearm, club, knife, or explosive weapon, as those terms are defined by Section 46.01, Penal Code, during the commission of the assault;

(iv) Section 20.04 (aggravated kidnapping);

(v) Section 29.03 (aggravated robbery);

(vi) Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual assault);

(vii) Section 21.11 (indecent with a child);

(viii) Section 20A.02 (trafficking of persons); or

(ix) Section 20A.03 (continuous trafficking of persons); or

(B) is charged with an offense punishable as a felony and was released on bail for an offense punishable as a felony at the time the instant offense was committed.

(b) The state is entitled to appeal a sentence in a case on the ground that the sentence is illegal.

(c) The state is entitled to appeal a ruling on a question of law if the defendant is convicted in the case and appeals the judgment.

(d) The prosecuting attorney may not make an appeal under Subsection (a) or (b) of this article later than the 20th day after the date on which the order, ruling, or sentence to be appealed is entered by the court.

(e) The state is entitled to a stay in the proceedings pending the disposition of an appeal under Subsection (a) or (b) of this article.

(f) The court of appeals shall give precedence in its docket to an appeal filed under Subsection (a) or (b) of this article. The state shall pay all costs of appeal under Subsection (a) or (b) of this article, other than the cost of attorney's fees for the defendant.

(f-1) In an appeal filed under Subsection (a)(7), a court of appeals shall:

- (1) conduct a de novo review of all issues presented;
- (2) expedite the appeal; and
- (3) issue an order not later than the 20th day after the date the appeal is filed.

(f-2) In an appeal filed under Subsection (a)(7), a court of appeals may:

- (1) affirm or modify the bail amount set by the court; or
- (2) reject the bail amount set by the court and remand the case to the court, with or without guidance, for modification of the bail amount.

(g) If the state appeals pursuant to this article and the defendant is on bail, the defendant ~~he~~ shall be permitted to remain at large on the existing bail. If the defendant is in custody, ~~the defendant~~ ~~he~~ is entitled to reasonable bail, as provided by law, unless the appeal is from an order which would:

- (1) terminate the prosecution, in which event the defendant is entitled to release on personal bond; or
- (2) grant bail in an amount considered insufficient by the prosecuting attorney, in which event the defendant shall be held in custody during the pendency of the appeal.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsections (a) and (g) amended and subsections (f-1) and (f-2) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 15, eff. September 1, 2025. These amendments and additions grant the State the ability to appeal a bail decision in certain circumstances and sets forth appellate court procedure in these cases.

Chapter 64. Motion for Forensic DNA Testing

Art. 64.01. Motion.

(a) In this section, “biological material”:

- (1) means an item that is in possession of the state and that contains blood, semen, hair, saliva, skin tissues or cells, fingernail scrapings, bone, bodily fluids, or other identifiable biological evidence that may be suitable for forensic DNA testing; and
- (2) includes the contents of a sexual assault evidence collection kit

(a-1) A convicted person may submit to the convicting court a motion for forensic DNA testing of evidence that has a reasonable likelihood of containing biological material. The motion must be accompanied by an affidavit, sworn to by the convicted person, containing statements of fact in support of the motion.

(b) The motion may request forensic DNA testing only of evidence described by Subsection (a-1) that was secured in relation to the offense that is the basis of the challenged conviction and was in the possession of the state during the trial of the offense, but:

- (1) was not previously subjected to DNA testing; or
- (2) although previously subjected to DNA testing:
 - (A) can be subjected to testing with new testing techniques that provide a reasonable likelihood of results that are more accurate and probative than the results of the previous tests; or
 - (B) was tested:
 - (i) at a laboratory that ceased conducting DNA testing after an audit by the Texas Forensic Science Commission revealed the laboratory engaged in faulty testing practices; and
 - (ii) during the period identified in the audit as involving faulty testing practices.

(c) A convicted person is entitled to counsel during a proceeding under this chapter. The convicting court shall appoint counsel for the convicted person if the person informs the court that the person wishes to submit a motion under this chapter, the court finds reasonable grounds for a motion to be filed, and the court determines that the person is indigent. Counsel must be appointed under this subsection not later than the 45th day after the date the court finds reasonable grounds or the date the court determines that the person is indigent, whichever is later. Compensation of counsel is provided in the same manner as is required by:

- (1) Article 11.071 for the representation of a petitioner convicted of a capital felony; and
- (2) Chapter 26 for the representation in a habeas corpus hearing of an indigent defendant convicted of a felony other than a capital felony.

Selected Commentary: A court’s decision to deny appointed counsel under Art. 64 is not an “appealable order” because “a motion for appointed counsel is a preliminary matter that precedes the initiation of

Chapter 64 proceedings.” *Gutierrez v. State*, 307 S.W.3d 318, 323 (Tex. Crim. App. 2010). To appeal a decision denying counsel, an applicant must “file a motion for DNA testing and, if and when the motion is denied, appeal any alleged error made by the trial judge in refusing to appoint counsel.” *Id.*

Art. 64.011. Guardians and Other Representatives.

(a) In this chapter, “guardian of a convicted person” means a person who is the legal guardian of the convicted person, whether the legal relationship between the guardian and convicted person exists because of the age of the convicted person or because of the physical or mental incompetency of the convicted person.

(b) A guardian of a convicted person may submit motions for the convicted person under this chapter and is entitled to counsel otherwise provided to a convicted person under this chapter.

Art. 64.02. Notice to State; Response.

- (a) On receipt of the motion, the convicting court shall:
- (1) provide the attorney representing the state with a copy of the motion; and
 - (2) require the attorney representing the state to take on of the following actions in response to the motion not later than the 60th day after the date the motion is served on the attorney representing the state:
 - (A) deliver the evidence to the court, along with a description of the condition of the evidence; or
 - (C) explain in writing to the court why the state cannot deliver the evidence to the court.

(b) The convicting court may proceed under Article 64.03 after the response period described by Subsection (a)(2) has expired, regardless of whether the attorney representing the state submitted a response under that subsection.

Art. 64.03. Requirements; Testing.

- (a) A convicting court may order forensic DNA testing under this chapter only if:
- (1) the court finds that:
 - (A) the evidence:
 - (i) still exists and is in a condition making DNA testing possible; and
 - (ii) has been subjected to a chain of custody sufficient to establish that it has not been substituted, tampered with, replaced, or altered in any material respect;

- (iii) there is a reasonable likelihood that the evidence contains biological material suitable for DNA testing; and
 - (iv) identity was or is an issue in the case; and

- (2) the convicted person establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that:
 - (A) the person would not have been convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through DNA testing; and
 - (B) the request for the proposed DNA testing is not made to unreasonably delay the execution of sentence or administration of justice.

(b) A convicted person who pleaded guilty or nolo contendere or, whether before or after conviction, made a confession or similar admission in the case may submit a motion under this chapter, and the convicting court is prohibited from finding that identity was not an issue in the case solely on the basis of that plea, confession, or admission, as applicable.

(b-1) Notwithstanding Subsection (c), a convicting court shall order that the requested DNA testing be done with respect to evidence described by Article 64.01(b)(2)(B) if the court finds in the affirmative the issues listed in Subsection (a)(1), regardless of whether the convicted person meets the requirements of Subsection (a)(2). The court may order the test to be conducted by any laboratory that the court may order to conduct a test under Subsection (c).

(c) If the convicting court finds in the affirmative the issues listed in Subsection (a)(1) and the convicted person meets the requirements of Subsection (a)(2), the court shall order that the requested forensic DNA testing be conducted. The court may order the test to be conducted by:

- (1) the Department of Public Safety;
- (2) a laboratory operating under a contract with the department; or
- (3) on the request of the convicted person, another laboratory if that laboratory is accredited under Article 38.01.

(d) If the convicting court orders that the forensic DNA testing be conducted by a laboratory other than a Department of Public Safety laboratory or a laboratory under contract with the department, the State of Texas is not liable for the cost of testing under this subsection unless good cause for payment of that cost has been shown. A political subdivision of the state is not liable for the cost of testing under this subsection, regardless

of whether good cause for payment of that cost has been shown. If the court orders that the testing be conducted by a laboratory described by this subsection, the court shall include in the order requirements that:

- (1) the DNA testing be conducted in a timely and efficient manner under reasonable conditions designed to protect the integrity of the evidence and the testing process;
- (2) the DNA testing employ a scientific method sufficiently reliable and relevant to be admissible under Rule 702, Texas Rules of Evidence; and
- (3) on completion of the DNA testing, the results of the testing and all data related to the testing required for an evaluation of the test results be immediately filed with the court and copies of the results and data be served on the convicted person and the attorney representing the state.

(e) The convicting court, not later than the 30th day after the conclusion of a proceeding under this chapter, shall forward the results to the Department of Public Safety.

Art. 64.035. Unidentified DNA Profiles.

If an analyzed sample meets the applicable requirements of state or federal submission policies, on completion of the testing under Article 64.03, the convicting court shall order an unidentified DNA profile to be compared with the DNA profiles in:

- (1) the DNA database established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
- (2) the DNA database maintained by the Department of Public Safety under Subchapter G, Chapter 411, Government Code.

Art. 64.04. Finding.

After examining the results of testing under Article 64.03 and any comparison of a DNA profile under Article 64.035, the convicting court shall hold a hearing and make a finding as to whether, had the results been available during the trial of the offense, it is reasonably probable that the person would not have been convicted.

Art. 64.05. Appeals.

An appeal under this chapter is to a court of appeals in the same manner as an appeal of any other criminal matter, except that if the convicted person was convicted in a capital case and was sentenced to

death, the appeal is a direct appeal to the court of criminal appeals.

Chapter 103. Collection and Record Keeping

Art. 103.001. Costs Payable.

(a) In a justice or municipal court, a cost is not payable by the person charged with the cost until a written bill is:

- (1) produced or is ready to be produced, containing the items of cost; and
- (2) signed by the officer who charged the cost or the officer who is entitled to receive payment for the cost.

(b) In a court other than a justice or municipal court, a cost is not payable by the person charged with the cost until a written bill containing the items of cost is:

- (1) produced;
- (2) signed by the officer who charged the cost or the officer who is entitled to receive payment for the cost; and
- (3) provided to the person charged with the cost.

Art. 103.002. Certain Costs Barred.

An officer may not impose a cost for a service not performed or for a service for which a cost is not expressly provided by law.

Art. 103.0025. Alternative Payment Procedure for Certain Past Due Fines and Costs.

(a) This article applies to a defendant's past due payment on a judgment for a fine and related court costs if a *capias pro fine* has been issued in the case.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may adopt an alternative procedure for collecting a past due payment described by Subsection (a). Under the procedure, a peace officer who executes a *capias pro fine* or who is authorized to arrest a defendant on other grounds and knows that the defendant owes a past due payment described by Subsection (a):

- (1) shall inform the defendant of:
 - (A) the possibility of making an immediate payment of the fine and related court costs by use of a credit or debit card; and
 - (B) the defendant's available alternatives to making an immediate payment; and
- (2) may accept, on behalf of the court, the defendant's immediate payment of the fine and related court costs by use of a credit or debit card, after which the peace officer may

release the defendant as appropriate based on the officer's authority for the arrest.

(c) A peace officer accepting a payment under Subsection (b)(2) may also accept payment for fees for the issuance and execution of the capias pro fine.

Art. 103.007. Additional Costs After Payment.

After a defendant has paid costs, no more costs may be charged against the defendant unless the court rules on a motion presented to the court that additional costs are due.

Art. 103.009. Fee Records.

(a) Each clerk of a court, county judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, constable, and marshal shall keep a fee record. The record must contain:

- (1) a statement of each fee or item of cost charged for a service rendered in a criminal action or proceeding;
- (2) the number and style of the action or proceeding; and
- (3) the name of the officer or person who is entitled to receive the fee.

(b) Any person may inspect a fee record described by Subsection (a).

(c) A statement of an item of cost in a fee record is prima facie evidence of the correctness of the statement.

(d) The county shall provide to officers required to keep a fee record by this article equipment and supplies necessary to keep the record.

(e) An officer who has been provided a computerized case and financial management system by the county shall:

- (1) maintain the information described by Subsection (a) in the system; and
- (2) provide the complete computerized fee record in hard-copy form for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Article 103.001.

FAMILY CODE

Chapter 51. General Provisions

Sec. 51.10. Right to Assistance of Attorney; Compensation.

(a) A child may be represented by an attorney at every stage of proceedings under this title, including:

- (1) the detention hearing required by Section 54.01 of this code;
- (2) the hearing to consider transfer to criminal court required by Section 54.02 of this code;
- (3) the adjudication hearing required by Section 54.03 of this code;
 - (A) the disposition hearing required by Section 54.04 of this code;
 - (B) the hearing to modify disposition required by Section 54.05 of this code;
- (6) hearings required by Chapter 55 of this code;
- (7) habeas corpus proceedings challenging the legality of detention resulting from action under this title; and
- (8) proceedings in a court of civil appeals or the Texas Supreme Court reviewing proceedings under this title.

(b) The child's right to representation by an attorney shall not be waived in:

- (1) a hearing to consider transfer to criminal court as required by Section 54.02;
- (2) an adjudication hearing as required by Section 54.03;
- (3) a disposition hearing as required by Section 54.04;
- (4) a hearing prior to commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department as a modified disposition in accordance with Section 54.05(f); or
- (5) hearings required by Chapter 55.

(c) If the child was not represented by an attorney at the detention hearing required by Section 54.01 of this code and a determination was made to detain the child, the child shall immediately be entitled to representation by an attorney. The court shall order the retention of an attorney according to Subsection (d) or appoint an attorney according to Subsection (f).

(d) The court shall order a child's parent or other person responsible for support of the child to employ an attorney to represent the child, if:

- (1) the child is not represented by an attorney;

- (2) after giving the appropriate parties an opportunity to be heard, the court determines that the parent or other person responsible for support of the child is financially able to employ an attorney to represent the child; and
- (3) the child's right to representation by an attorney:

- (A) has not been waived under Section 51.09 of this code; or
- (B) may not be waived under Subsection (b) of this section.

(e) Repealed by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 256 (S.B. 1612), Sec. 27(a)(3), eff. September 1, 2023.

(f) The court shall appoint an attorney to represent the interest of a child entitled to representation by an attorney, if:

- (1) the child is not represented by an attorney;
- (2) the court determines that the child's parent or other person responsible for support of the child is financially unable to employ an attorney to represent the child; and
- (3) the child's right to representation by an attorney:
 - (A) has not been waived under Section 51.09 of this code; or
 - (B) may not be waived under Subsection (b) of this section.

(g) The juvenile court may appoint an attorney in any case in which it deems representation necessary to protect the interests of the child.

(h) Any attorney representing a child in proceedings under this title is entitled to 10 days to prepare for any adjudication or transfer hearing under this title.

(i) Except as provided in Subsection (d) of this section, an attorney appointed under this section to represent the interests of a child shall be paid from the general fund of the county in which the proceedings were instituted according to the schedule in Article 26.05 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, 1965. For this purpose, a bona fide appeal to a court of civil appeals or proceedings on the merits in the Texas Supreme Court are considered the equivalent of a bona fide appeal to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

(j) The juvenile board of a county may make available to the public the list of attorneys eligible for appointment to represent children in proceedings under this title as provided in the plan adopted under Section 51.102. The list of attorneys must indicate the

level of case for which each attorney is eligible for appointment under Section 51.102(b)(2).

(k) Repealed by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 256 (S.B. 1612), Sec. 27(a)(3), eff. September 1, 2023.

(l) Repealed by Acts 2023, 88th Leg., R.S., Ch. 256 (S.B. 1612), Sec. 27(a)(3), eff. September 1, 2023.

Selected Commentary: Juvenile proceedings are quasi-criminal in nature even though they are classified as civil proceedings. *In re D.A.S.*, 973 S.W.2d 296, 298 (Tex. 1998) (citing *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. 1, 30 (1967)). Like criminal defendants, juveniles have a constitutional right to counsel during the delinquency determination. *Id.* Further, the right to effective assistance of counsel extends to juveniles and efficacy of assistance is analyzed under the standard set out in *Strickland*. See *Matthews v. Lumpkin*, No. 3:19-CV-0192, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 198208, *48-49 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (citing *Kent v. United States*, 383 U.S. 541, 561-62 (1966)). *Miranda* warning requirements apply to juveniles as well. *In re Gault*, 387 U.S. at 55. The *Anders* procedure for withdrawal of appellate counsel set forth by the Supreme Court extends to juvenile appeals. *In re D.A.S.*, 973 S.W.2d at 298.

Sec. 51.101. Appointment of Attorney and Continuation of Representation.

(a) If an attorney is appointed under Section 54.01(b-1) or (d) to represent a child at the initial detention hearing and the child is detained, the attorney shall continue to represent the child until the case is terminated, the family retains an attorney, or a new attorney is appointed by the juvenile court. Release of the child from detention does not terminate the attorney's representation.

(b) If there is an initial detention hearing without an attorney and the child is detained, the attorney appointed under Section 51.10(c) shall continue to represent the child until the case is terminated, the family retains an attorney, or a new attorney is appointed by the juvenile court. Release of the child from detention does not terminate the attorney's representation.

(c) The juvenile court shall determine, on the filing of a petition, whether the child's family is indigent if:

- (1) the child is released by intake;
- (2) the child is released at the initial detention hearing; or (3) the case was referred to the court without the child in custody.

(d) A juvenile court that makes a finding of indigence under Subsection (c) shall appoint an attorney to represent the child on or before the fifth working day

after the date the petition for adjudication or discretionary transfer hearing was served on the child. An attorney appointed under this subsection shall continue to represent the child until the case is terminated, the family retains an attorney, or a new attorney is appointed by the juvenile court.

(e) The juvenile court shall determine whether the child's family is indigent if a motion or petition is filed under Section 54.05 seeking to modify disposition by committing the child to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department or placing the child in a secure correctional facility. A court that makes a finding of indigence shall appoint an attorney to represent the child on or before the fifth working day after the date the petition or motion has been filed. An attorney appointed under this subsection shall continue to represent the child until the court rules on the motion or petition, the family retains an attorney, or a new attorney is appointed.

Sec. 51.102. Appointment of Counsel Plan.

(a) The juvenile board in each county shall adopt a plan that:

- (1) specifies the qualifications necessary for an attorney to be included on an appointment list from which attorneys are appointed to represent children in proceedings under this title; and
- (2) establishes the procedures for:
 - (A) including attorneys on the appointment list and removing attorneys from the list; and
 - (B) appointing attorneys from the appointment list to individual cases.

(b) A plan adopted under Subsection (a) must:

- (1) to the extent practicable, comply with the requirements of Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure, except that:
 - (A) the income and assets of the child's parent or other person responsible for the child's support must be used in determining whether the child is indigent; and
 - (B) any alternative plan for appointing counsel is established by the juvenile board in the county; and
- (2) recognize the differences in qualifications and experience necessary for appointments to cases in which:
 - (A) the allegation is:
 - (i) conduct indicating a need for supervision or delinquent conduct, and

- commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department is not an authorized disposition; or
- (ii) delinquent conduct, and commitment to the department without a determinate sentence is an authorized disposition; or
- (B) determinate sentence proceedings have been initiated or proceedings for discretionary transfer to criminal court have been initiated.

Chapter 54. Judicial Proceedings

Sec. 54.01. Detention Hearing.

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (p), if the child is not released under Section 53.02, a detention hearing without a jury shall be held promptly, but not later than the second working day after the child is taken into custody; provided, however, that when a child is detained on a Friday or Saturday, then such detention hearing shall be held on the first working day after the child is taken into custody.

(b) Reasonable notice of the detention hearing, either oral or written, shall be given, stating the time, place, and purpose of the hearing. Notice shall be given to the child and, if they can be found, to his parents, guardian, or custodian. Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the court shall inform the parties of the child's right to counsel and to appointed counsel if they are indigent and of the child's right to remain silent with respect to any allegations of delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or conduct that violates an order of probation imposed by a juvenile court.

(b-1) Unless the court finds that the appointment of counsel is not feasible due to exigent circumstances, the court shall appoint counsel within a reasonable time before the first detention hearing is held to represent the child at that hearing.

(c) At the detention hearing, the court may consider written reports from probation officers, professional court employees, guardians ad litem appointed under Section 51.11(d), or professional consultants in addition to the testimony of witnesses. Prior to the detention hearing, the court shall provide the attorney for the child with access to all written matter to be considered by the court in making the detention decision. The court may order counsel not to reveal items to the child or the child's his parent, guardian, or guardian ad litem if such disclosure would materially harm the treatment and

rehabilitation of the child or would substantially decrease the likelihood of receiving information from the same or similar sources in the future.

(d) A detention hearing may be held without the presence of the child's parents if the court has been unable to locate them. If no parent or guardian is present, the court shall appoint counsel or a *guardian ad litem* for the child, subject to the requirements of Subsection (b-1).

(e) At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall order the child released from detention unless it finds that:

- (1) he is likely to abscond or be removed from the jurisdiction of the court;
- (2) suitable supervision, care, or protection for him is not being provided by a parent, guardian, custodian, or other person;
- (3) he has no parent, guardian, custodian, or other person able to return him to the court when required;
- (4) he may be dangerous to himself or may threaten the safety of the public if released; or
- (5) he has previously been found to be a delinquent child or has previously been convicted of a penal offense punishable by a term in jail or prison and is likely to commit an offense if released.

(f) Unless otherwise agreed in the memorandum of understanding under Section 37.011, Education Code, a release may be conditioned on requirements reasonably necessary to insure the child's appearance at later proceedings, but the conditions of the release must be in writing and a copy furnished to the child. In a county with a population greater than 125,000, if a child being released under this section is expelled under Section 37.007, Education Code, the release shall be conditioned on the child's attending a juvenile justice alternative education program pending a deferred prosecution or formal court disposition of the child's case.

(g) No statement made by the child at the detention hearing shall be admissible against the child at any other hearing.

(h) A detention order extends to the conclusion of the disposition hearing, if there is one, but in no event for more than 10 working days. Further detention orders may be made following subsequent detention hearings. The initial detention hearing may not be waived but subsequent detention hearings may be waived in accordance with the requirements of Section

51.09. Each subsequent detention order shall extend for no more than 10 working days, except that in a county that does not have a certified juvenile detention facility, as described by Section 51.12(a)(3), each subsequent detention order shall extend for no more than 15 working days.

(i) A child in custody may be detained for as long as 10 days without the hearing described in Subsection (a) of this section if:

- (1) a written request for shelter in detention facilities pending arrangement of transportation to his place of residence in another state or country or another county of this state is voluntarily executed by the child not later than the next working day after he was taken into custody;
- (2) the request for shelter contains:
 - (A) a statement by the child that he voluntarily agrees to submit himself to custody and detention for a period of no longer than 10 days without a detention hearing;
 - (B) an allegation by the person detaining the child that the child has left his place of residence in another state or country or another county of this state, that he is in need of shelter, and that an effort is being made to arrange transportation to his place of residence; and
 - (C) a statement by the person detaining the child that he has advised the child of his right to demand a detention hearing under Subsection (a) of this section; and
- (3) the request is signed by the juvenile court judge to evidence his knowledge of the fact that the child is being held in detention.

(j) The request for shelter may be revoked by the child at any time, and on such revocation, if further detention is necessary, a detention hearing shall be held not later than the next working day in accordance with Subsections (a) through (g) of this section.

(k) Notwithstanding anything in this title to the contrary, the child may sign a request for shelter without the concurrence of an adult specified in Section 51.09 of this code.

(l) The juvenile board may appoint a referee to conduct the detention hearing. The referee shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state. Such payment or additional payment as may be warranted for referee services shall be provided from county funds. Before commencing the detention hearing, the

referee shall inform the parties who have appeared that they are entitled to have the hearing before the juvenile court judge or a substitute judge authorized by Section 51.04(f). If a party objects to the referee conducting the detention hearing, an authorized judge shall conduct the hearing within 24 hours. At the conclusion of the hearing, the referee shall transmit written findings and recommendations to the juvenile court judge or substitute judge. The juvenile court judge or substitute judge shall adopt, modify, or reject the referee's recommendations not later than the next working day after the day that the judge receives the recommendations. Failure to act within that time results in release of the child by operation of law. A recommendation that the child be released operates to secure the child's immediate release, subject to the power of the juvenile court judge or substitute judge to reject or modify that recommendation. The effect of an order detaining a child shall be computed from the time of the hearing before the referee.

(m) The detention hearing required in this section may be held in the county of the designated place of detention where the child is being held even though the designated place of detention is outside the county of residence of the child or the county in which the alleged delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or probation violation occurred.

(n) An attorney appointed by the court under Section 51.10(c) because a determination was made under this section to detain a child who was not represented by an attorney may request on behalf of the child and is entitled to a de novo detention hearing under this section. The attorney must make the request not later than the 10th working day after the date the attorney is appointed. The hearing must take place not later than the second working day after the date the attorney filed a formal request with the court for a hearing.

(o) The court or referee shall find whether there is probable cause to believe that a child taken into custody without an arrest warrant or a directive to apprehend has engaged in delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or conduct that violates an order of probation imposed by a juvenile court. The court or referee must make the finding within 48 hours, including weekends and holidays, of the time the child was taken into custody. The court or referee may make the finding on any reasonably reliable information without regard to admissibility of that information under the Texas Rules of Evidence. A finding of probable cause is required to detain a child after the 48th hour after the time the child was taken

into custody. If a court or referee finds probable cause, additional findings of probable cause are not required in the same cause to authorize further detention.

(p) If a child is detained in a county jail or other facility as provided by Section 51.12(l) and the child is not released under Section 53.02(f), a detention hearing without a jury shall be held promptly, but not later than the 24th hour, excluding weekends and holidays, after the time the child is taken into custody.

(q) If a child has not been released under Section 53.02 or this section and a petition has not been filed under Section 53.04 or 54.05 concerning the child, the court shall order the child released from detention not later than:

- (1) the 30th working day after the date the initial detention hearing is held, if the child is alleged to have engaged in conduct constituting a capital felony, an aggravated controlled substance felony, or a felony of the first degree; or
- (2) the 15th working day after the date the initial detention hearing is held, if the child is alleged to have engaged in conduct constituting an offense other than an offense listed in Subdivision (1) or conduct that violates an order of probation imposed by a juvenile court.

(q-1) The juvenile board may impose an earlier deadline than the specified deadlines for filing petitions under Subsection (q) and may specify the consequences of not filing a petition by the deadline the juvenile board has established. The juvenile board may authorize but not require the juvenile court to release a respondent from detention for failure of the prosecutor to file a petition by the juvenile board's deadline.

(r) On the conditional release of a child from detention by judicial order under Subsection (f), the court, referee, or detention magistrate may order that the child's parent, guardian, or custodian present in court at the detention hearing engage in acts or omissions specified by the court, referee, or detention magistrate that will assist the child in complying with the conditions of release. The order must be in writing and a copy furnished to the parent, guardian, or custodian. An order entered under this subsection may be enforced as provided by Chapter 61.

Chapter 107. Special Appointments, Child Custody Evaluations, and Adoption Evaluations

Subchapter A. Court-Ordered Representation in Suits Affecting the Parent-Child Relationship

Sec. 107.0042. Report on Percentage of Professional Practice Time as Attorney Ad Litem.

Not later than October 15 of each year and on a form prescribed by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission, an attorney appointed as an attorney ad litem in a proceeding filed by the Department of Family and Protective Services under Title 5 shall submit to the county or the Texas Indigent Defense Commission a report for the preceding state fiscal year that describes the percentage of the attorney's professional practice time that was dedicated to the attorney's appointment as an attorney ad litem in the county under Title 5.

Sec. 107.259. Office Personnel.

(a) An office of child representation or office of parent representation must be directed by a chief counsel who:

- (1) is a member of the State Bar of Texas;
- (2) has practiced law for at least five years; and
- (3) has substantial experience in the practice of child protection law.

(b) An office of child representation or office of parent representation may employ attorneys, licensed investigators, licensed social workers, and other personnel necessary to perform the duties of the office as specified by the commissioners court or commissioners courts.

(c) An attorney for the office of child representation or office of parent representation must comply with any applicable continuing education and training requirements of Sections 107.004 and 107.0131 before accepting representation.

(d) Except as authorized by this chapter, the chief counsel and other attorneys employed by an office of child representation or office of parent representation may not:

- (1) engage in the private practice of child protection law; or
- (2) accept anything of value not authorized by this chapter for services rendered under this chapter.

(e) A judge may remove from a case a person who violates Subsection (d).

GOVERNMENT CODE

Chapter 41. General Provisions

Subchapter A. General Provisions

Sec. 41.258. Assistant Prosecutor Supplement Fund and Fair Defense Account.

(a) The assistant prosecutor supplement fund is created in the state treasury.

(b) A court, judge, magistrate, peace officer, or other officer taking a bail bond for an offense other than a misdemeanor punishable by fine only under Chapter 17, Code of Criminal Procedure, shall require the payment of a \$15 reimbursement fee by each surety posting the bail bond, provided the fee does not exceed \$30 for all bail bonds posted at that time for an individual and the fee is not required on the posting of a personal or cash bond.

(c) An officer collecting a reimbursement fee under this section shall deposit the fee in the county treasury in accordance with Article 103.004, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(d) An officer who collects a reimbursement fee due under this section shall:

- (1) keep separate records of the funds collected; and
- (2) file the reports required by Article 103.005, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(e) The custodian of the county treasury shall:

- (1) keep records of the amount of funds on deposit that are collected under this section; and
- (2) send to the comptroller not later than the last day of the month following each calendar quarter the funds collected under this section during the preceding quarter.

(f) A surety paying a reimbursement fee under Subsection (b) may apply for and is entitled to a refund of the fee not later than the 181st day after the date the state declines to prosecute an individual or the grand jury declines to indict an individual.

(g) A county may retain 10 percent of the funds collected under this section and may also retain all interest accrued on the funds if the custodian of the treasury:

- (1) keeps records of the amount of funds on deposit; and

(2) remits the funds to the comptroller as prescribed by Subsection (e).

(h) Funds collected are subject to audit by the comptroller, and funds expended are subject to audit by the state auditor.

(i) The comptroller shall deposit two-thirds of the funds received under this section in the assistant prosecutor supplement fund and one-third of the funds received under this section to the fair defense account. A county may not reduce the amount of funds provided for indigent defense services in the county because of funds provided under this subsection.

(j) The comptroller shall pay supplements from the assistant prosecutor supplement fund as provided by this subchapter. At the end of each fiscal year, any unexpended balance in the fund in excess of \$1.5 million may be transferred to the general revenue fund.

Chapter 71. Texas Judicial Council

Subchapter A. General Provisions

Sec. 71.001. Definitions.

In this chapter:

- (1) "Chair" means the chair of the council.
- (2) "Council" means the Texas Judicial Council.
- (3) "Defendant" means a person accused of a crime or juvenile offense, as those terms are defined by Section 79.001.
- (4) "Public defender's office" has the meaning assigned by Article 26.044(a), Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 72. Office of Court Administration

Subchapter B. Administrative Provisions

Sec. 72.016. Notification Procedure for Judicial Privacy.

The director shall develop a procedure to regularly notify county registrars, the Department of Public Safety, the Texas Ethics Commission, and any other state or local government agency the office determines should be notified of the judges, judges' spouses, employees of the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System and entities administratively attached to the office, employees and commissioners of the State

Commission on Judicial Conduct, and related family members whose personal information must be kept from public records, as provided under Sections 552.117 and 572.035 of this code, Sections 13.0021 and 15.0215, Election Code, Section 25.025, Tax Code, and Section 521.121, Transportation Code.

2025 Legislative Note: Amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., 2nd C.S., Ch. 7 (H.B. 16), Sec. 7.12, eff. December 4, 2025.

Subchapter C. Powers and Duties

Sec. 72.038. Bail Form.

(a) The office shall promulgate a form to be completed by a magistrate, judge, sheriff, peace officer, or jailer who sets bail under Chapter 17, Code of Criminal Procedure, for a defendant charged with an offense punishable as a Class B misdemeanor or any higher category of offense. The office shall incorporate the completed forms into the public safety report system developed under Article 17.021, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The form must:

- (1) state the cause number of the case, if available, the defendant's name and date of birth, and the offense for which the defendant was arrested;
- (2) state the name and the office or position of the person setting bail;
- (3) require the person setting bail to:
 - (A) identify the bail type, the amount of the bail, and any conditions of bail;
 - (B) certify that the person considered each factor provided by Article 17.15(a), Code of Criminal Procedure; and
 - (C) certify that the person considered the information provided by the public safety report system; and
- (4) be electronically signed by the person setting the bail.

(b-1) A person who, under the authority of a standing order related to bail, releases on bail a defendant who is charged with an offense punishable as a Class B misdemeanor or any higher category of offense shall complete the form required under this section.

(c) The person setting bail, an employee of the court that set the defendant's bail, or an employee of the county in which the defendant's bail was set must, on completion of the form required under this

section, promptly but not later than 48 [72] hours after the time the defendant's bail is set provide the form electronically to the office through the public safety report system.

(c-1) The office shall provide to the elected district attorney in each county an electronic copy of the form submitted to the office under Subsection (c) for each defendant whose bail is set in the county for an offense involving violence, as defined by Article 17.03, Code of Criminal Procedure. An elected district attorney shall provide an e-mail address to the office for the purpose of receiving a form as provided by this subsection.

(d) The office shall publish the information from each form submitted under this section in a database that is publicly accessible on the office's Internet website. Any identifying information or sensitive data, as defined by Rule 21c, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, regarding the victim of an offense and any person's address or contact information shall be redacted and may not be published under this subsection.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (b-1) added and (c) amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 17, eff. September 1, 2025. Subsection (c-1) added by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 339 (S.B. 9), Sec. 17, eff. January 1, 2026.

Chapter 78. Capital and Forensic Writs Committee and Office of Capital and Forensic Writs

Subchapter A. Capital and Forensic Writs Committee

Sec. 78.001. Definitions.

In this subchapter:

1. "Committee" means the capital and forensic writs committee established under this subchapter.
2. "Office of capital and forensic writs" means the office of capital and forensic writs established under Subchapter B.

Sec. 78.002. Establishment of Committee; Duties.

(a) The capital and forensic writs committee is established.

(b) The committee shall provide oversight and strategic guidance to the office of capital and forensic writs, including:

- (1) recommending to the court of criminal appeals as provided by Section 78.004 a director for the office of capital and forensic writs when a vacancy exists for the position of director;
- (2) setting policy for the office of capital and forensic writs; and
- (3) developing a budget proposal for the office of capital and forensic writs.

(c) The committee may not access privileged or confidential information.

Sec. 78.003. Appointment and Composition of Committee.

The committee is composed of the following five members who are appointed as follows:

- (1) three attorneys who are members of the State Bar of Texas and who are appointed by the executive director of the Texas Indigent Defense Commission; and
- (2) two attorneys who are appointed by the president of the State Bar of Texas, with ratification by the executive committee of the State Bar of Texas

(a-1) Each member of the committee must be a licensed attorney and must have significant experience in capital defense or indigent criminal defense policy or practice. A member of the committee may not be a prosecutor, a law enforcement official, a judge of a court that presides over criminal offenses, or an employee of the office of capital and forensic writs.

(a-2) Members of the committee serve four-year terms and may be reappointed.

(a-3) If a vacancy occurs, the appropriate appointing authority shall appoint a person to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

(b) The committee shall elect one member of the committee to serve as the presiding officer of the committee.

(c) The committee shall meet at the call of the presiding officer of the committee.

Sec. 78.004. Recommendation and Appointment of Director of Office of Capital and Forensic Writs.

(a) The committee shall submit to the court of criminal appeals, in order of the committee's preference, a list of the names of not more than five persons the committee recommends that the court consider in appointing the

director of the office of capital and forensic writs when a vacancy exists for the position of director. If the committee finds that three or more persons under the committee's consideration are qualified to serve as the director of the office of capital and forensic writs, the committee must include at least three names in the list submitted under this subsection.

(b) Each person recommended to the court of criminal appeals by the committee under Subsection (a):

- (1) must exhibit proficiency and commitment to providing quality representation to defendants in death penalty cases, as described by the Guidelines and Standards for Texas Capital Counsel, as published by the State Bar of Texas; and
- (2) may not have been found by a state or federal court to have rendered ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial or appeal of a criminal case.

(c) When a vacancy for the position exists, the court of criminal appeals shall appoint from the list of persons submitted to the court under Subsection (a) the director of the office of capital and forensic writs.

[Sections 78.005-78.050 reserved for expansion]

Subchapter B. Office of Capital and Forensic Writs

Sec. 78.051. Definitions.

In this subchapter:

- (1) "Committee" means the capital and forensic writs committee established under Subchapter A.
- (2) "Office" means the office of capital and forensic writs established under this subchapter.

Sec. 78.052. Establishment; Funding.

(a) The office of capital and forensic writs is established and operates under the direction and supervision of the director of the office.

(b) The office shall receive funds for personnel costs and expenses:

- (1) as specified in the General Appropriations Act; and
- (2) from the fair defense account under Section 79.031, in an amount sufficient to cover personnel costs and expenses not covered by appropriations described by Subdivision (1).

Sec. 78.053. Director; Staff.

(a) The court of criminal appeals shall appoint a director to direct and supervise the operation of the office. The director serves a four-year term and

continues to serve until a successor has been appointed and qualified. The court of criminal appeals may remove the director only for good cause. The director may be reappointed for a second or subsequent term.

(b) The director shall employ attorneys and employ or retain licensed investigators, experts, and other personnel necessary to perform the duties of the office. To be employed by the director, an attorney may not have been found by a state or federal court to have rendered ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial or appeal of a criminal case.

(c) The director and any attorney employed by the office may not:

- (1) engage in the private practice of criminal law; or
- (2) accept anything of value not authorized by law for services rendered under this subchapter.

Sec. 78.054. Powers and Duties.

(a) The office may not accept an appointment under Article 11.071, Code of Criminal Procedure, if:

- (1) a conflict of interest exists;
- (2) the office has insufficient resources to provide adequate representation for the defendant;
- (3) the office is incapable of providing representation for the defendant in accordance with the rules of professional conduct; or
- (4) other good cause is shown for not accepting the appointment.

(b) The office may not represent a defendant in a federal habeas review. The office may not represent a defendant in an action or proceeding in state court other than an action or proceeding that:

- (1) is conducted under Article 11.071 or 11.073, Code of Criminal Procedure;
- (2) is collateral to the preparation of an application under Article 11.071, Code of Criminal Procedure;
- (3) concerns any other post-conviction matter in a death penalty case other than a direct appeal, including an action or proceeding under Article 46.05 or Chapter 64, Code of Criminal Procedure; or
- (4) is conducted under Article 11.073, Code of Criminal Procedure, or is collateral to the preparation of an application under Article 11.073, Code of Criminal Procedure, if the case was referred in writing to the office by the Texas

Forensic Science Commission under Section 4(h), Article 38.01, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(c) Notwithstanding Article 26.04(p), Code of Criminal Procedure, the office may independently investigate the financial condition of any person the office is appointed to represent. The office shall report the results of the investigation to the appointing judge. The judge may hold a hearing to determine if the person is indigent and entitled to representation under this section.

(d) The office may consult with law school clinics with applicable knowledge and experience and with other experts as necessary to investigate the facts of a particular case.

Sec. 78.055. Compensation of Other Appointed Attorneys.

If it is necessary that an attorney other than an attorney employed by the office be appointed, that attorney shall be compensated as provided by Articles 11.071 and 26.05, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Sec. 78.056. Appointment List.

(a) The presiding judges of the administrative judicial regions shall maintain a statewide list of competent counsel available for appointment under Section 2(f), Article 11.071, Code of Criminal Procedure, if the office does not accept or is prohibited from accepting an appointment under Section 78.054. Each attorney on the list:

- (1) must exhibit proficiency and commitment to providing quality representation to defendants in death penalty cases; and
- (2) may not have been found by a state or federal court to have rendered ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial or appeal of a death penalty case.

(b) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System and the Texas Indigent Defense Commission shall provide administrative support necessary under this section.

Chapter 79. Texas Indigent Defense Commission

Subchapter A. General Provisions

Sec. 79.001. Definitions.

(1) "Assigned counsel program" means a system under which private attorneys, acting as independent

contractors and compensated with public funds, are individually appointed to:

- (A) provide legal representation and services to a particular indigent defendant accused of a crime or juvenile offense; or
- (B) serve as an attorney ad litem.

(1-a) "Attorney ad litem" means an attorney appointed by a court to represent and advocate on behalf of an indigent parent or child in a suit filed by the department against a parent.

(2) "Board" means the governing board of the Texas Indigent Defense Commission.

(3) "Commission" means the permanent standing committee of the council known as the Texas Indigent Defense Commission.

(4) "Contract defender program" means a system under which private attorneys, acting as independent contractors and compensated with public funds, are engaged to provide legal representation and services to:

- (A) a group of unspecified indigent defendants who appear before a particular court or group of courts; or
- (B) indigent parents or children named in a suit filed by the department against a parent.

(5) "Council" means the Texas Judicial Council.

(6) "Crime" means:

- (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement; or
- (B) a felony.

(7) "Defendant" means a person accused of a crime or a juvenile offense.

(7-a) "Department" means the Department of Family and Protective Services.

(8) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Texas Indigent Defense Commission.

(8-a) "Family protection services" means services provided under this chapter by an attorney, attorney ad litem, licensed investigator, social worker, forensic expert, mental health expert, or other similar expert or specialist to an indigent parent or child in:

- (A) a suit filed by the department against the parent; or
- (B) a department investigation of the parent.

(9) "Indigent defense support services" means criminal defense services that:

- (A) are provided by licensed investigators, experts, or other similar specialists, including forensic experts and mental health experts; and
- (B) are reasonable and necessary for appointed counsel to provide adequate representation to indigent defendants.

(10) "Juvenile offense" means conduct committed by a person while younger than 17 years of age that constitutes:

- (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement; or
- (B) a felony.

(11) "Managed assigned counsel program" has the meaning assigned by Article 26.047, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(12) "Office of capital and forensic writs" means the office of capital and forensic writs established under Subchapter B, Chapter 78.

(12-a) "Office of child representation" has the meaning assigned by Section 107.254, Family Code.

(12-b) "Office of parent representation" has the meaning assigned by Section 107.255, Family Code.

(13) "Public defender's office" has the meaning assigned by Article 26.044(a), Code of Criminal Procedure.

Sec. 79.002. Establishment of Commission.

(a) The Texas Indigent Defense Commission is established as a permanent standing committee of the council.

(b) The commission operates under the direction and supervision of a governing board.

[Sections 79.003-79.010 reserved for expansion]

Subchapter B. Administrative Provisions

Sec. 79.011. Establishment of Board; Composition.

(a) The commission is governed by a board consisting of eight ex officio members and seven appointive members.

(b) Except as provided by Section 79.033(b), the board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties under this chapter independently of the council.

Sec. 79.012. Executive Director.

(a) The executive director is appointed by the board.

- (b) The executive director:
 - (1) must demonstrate an interest in the standards for and provision of criminal defense services and family protection services to indigent individuals;
 - (2) may not engage in the private practice of law; and
 - (3) may not accept money, property, or any other thing of value not authorized by law for services rendered under this chapter.

Sec. 79.013. Ex Officio Members.

The ex officio members of the board are:

- (1) the following six members of the council:
 - (A) the chief justice of the supreme court;
 - (B) the presiding judge of the court of criminal appeals;
 - (C) one of the members of the senate serving on the council who is designated by the lieutenant governor;
 - (D) the member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house;
 - (E) one of the courts of appeals justices serving on the council who is designated by the governor; and
 - (F) one of the county court or statutory county court judges serving on the council who is designated by the governor or, if a county court or statutory county court judge is not serving on the council, one of the statutory probate court judges serving on the council who is designated by the governor;
- (2) one other member of the senate appointed by the lieutenant governor; and
- (3) the chair of the House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee.

Sec. 79.014. Appointments.

- (a) The governor shall appoint with the advice and consent of the senate seven members of the board as follows:
 - (1) one member who is a district judge serving as a presiding judge of an administrative judicial region;
 - (2) one member who is a judge of a constitutional county court or who is a county commissioner;
 - (3) one member who is a practicing criminal defense attorney;
 - (4) one member who is a chief public defender in this state who must be an attorney employed by the public defender's office; and

- (5) one member who is a judge of a constitutional county court or who is a county commissioner of a county with a population of 250,000 or more;
- (6) one member who is either:
 - (A) a director of a managed assigned program in this state; or
 - (B) a person who has a demonstrated expertise in indigent defense issues; and
- (7) One member who is a justice of the peace, municipal court judge, or appointed magistrate under Article 2A.151 ~~[2-09]~~, Code of Criminal Procedure, whose regular duties include presiding over hearings under Article 15.17, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The board members serve staggered terms of two years, with two members' terms expiring February 1 of each odd-numbered year and three members' terms expiring February 1 of each even-numbered year.

(c) In making appointments to the board, the governor shall attempt to reflect the geographic and demographic diversity of the state.

(d) A person may not be appointed to the board if the person is required to register as a lobbyist under Chapter 305 because of the person's activities for compensation on behalf of a profession related to the operation of the commission or the council.

2025 Legislative Note: Subsection (a)(7) amended by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 204 (H.B. 1620), Sec. 8.007, eff. September 1, 2025.

Sec. 79.015. Presiding Officer.

The board shall select a chair from among its members.

Sec. 79.016. Disclosure Required.

- (a) A board member who is a chief public defender or director of a managed assigned counsel program for an entity that applies for funds under Section 79.037 shall disclose that fact before a vote by the board regarding an award of funds to that entity and may not participate in that vote.
- (b) A board member's disclosure under Subsection (a) must be entered into the minutes of the board meeting at which the disclosure is made or reported, as applicable.
- (c) The commission may not award funds under Section 79.037 to an entity served by a chief public defender or director of a managed assigned counsel program who fails to make a disclosure to the board as required by Subsection (a).

Sec. 79.017. Vacancies.

A vacancy on the board must be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec. 79.018. Meetings; Quorum; Voting.

(a) The board shall meet at least four times each year and at such other times as it considers necessary or convenient to perform its duties.

(b) Six members of the board constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting the business of the board. The board may act only on the concurrence of five board members or a majority of the board members present, whichever number is greater. The board may adopt policies and standards under Section 79.034 only on the concurrence of seven board members.

(c) Except as provided by Section 79.016, a board member is entitled to vote on any matter before the board, except as otherwise provided by rules adopted by the board.

Sec. 79.019. Compensation.

A board member may not receive compensation for services on the board but is entitled to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in discharging board duties. The expenses are paid from funds appropriated to the board.

Sec. 79.020. Immunity from Liability.

A member of the board performing duties on behalf of the board is not liable for damages arising from an act or omission within the scope of those duties.

Sec. 79.021. Rules.

The board shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter.

[Sections 79.022-79.030 reserved for expansion]

Subchapter C. General Powers and Duties of Commission

Sec. 79.031. Fair Defense Account.

The fair defense account is an account in the general revenue fund that may be appropriated only to:

- (1) the commission for the purpose of implementing this chapter; and
- (2) the office of capital and forensic writs for the purpose of implementing Subchapter B, Chapter 78.

Sec. 79.032. Acceptance of Gifts, Grants, and Other Funds; State Grants Team.

(a) The commission may accept gifts, grants, and other funds from any public or private source to pay

expenses incurred in performing its duties under this chapter.

(b) The State Grants Team of the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning, and Policy may assist the commission in identifying grants and other resources available for use by the commission in performing its duties under this chapter.

Sec. 79.033. Administrative Attachment; Support; Budget.

(a) The commission is administratively attached to the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System.

(b) The office of court administration shall provide administrative support services, including human resources, budgetary, accounting, purchasing, payroll, information technology, and legal support services, to the commission as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The commission, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Legislative Budget Board, shall prepare, approve, and submit a legislative appropriations request that is separate from the legislative appropriations request for the Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System and is used to develop the commission's budget structure. The commission shall maintain the legislative appropriations request and budget structure separately from those of the office of court administration.

Sec. 79.034. Policies and Standards.

(a) The commission shall develop policies and standards for providing:

- (1) legal representation and other defense services to indigent defendants at trial, on appeal, and in post-conviction proceedings; and
- (2) family protection services to indigent parents and children.

(a-1) The policies and standards may include:

- (1) performance standards for counsel appointed to represent indigent individuals;
- (2) qualification standards under which attorneys may qualify for appointment to represent:
 - (A) indigent defendants, including:
 - (i) qualifications commensurate with the seriousness of the nature of the proceeding;

- (ii) qualifications appropriate for representation of mentally ill defendants and noncitizen defendants;
 - (iii) successful completion of relevant continuing legal education programs approved by the council; and
 - (iv) testing and certification standards; or
- (B) indigent parents and children in suits filed by the department, including:
 - (i) qualifications appropriate for representing an indigent parent;
 - (ii) qualifications appropriate for representing a child;
 - (iii) successful completion of relevant continuing legal education programs required by law or the State Bar of Texas and approved by the council; and
 - (iii) testing and certification standards;
- (3) standards for ensuring appropriate appointed caseloads for counsel appointed to represent indigent individuals;
- (4) standards for determining whether a person accused of a crime or juvenile offense or named in a suit by the department is indigent;
- (5) policies and standards governing the organization and operation of an assigned counsel program;
- (6) policies and standards governing the organization and operation of a public defender's office consistent with recognized national policies and standards;
- (7) policies and standards governing the organization and operation of an office of child representation or office of parent representation consistent with recognized national policies and standards;
- (8) standards for providing indigent defense services or family protection services under a contract defender program consistent with recognized national policies and standards;
- (9) standards governing the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent indigent individuals;
- (10) standards governing the availability and reasonable compensation of providers of indigent defense support services or family protection services for counsel appointed to represent indigent individuals;
- (11) standards governing the operation of a legal clinic or program that provides legal services to

- indigent individuals and is sponsored by a law school approved by the supreme court;
- (12) policies and standards governing the appointment of attorneys to represent children in proceedings under Title 3, Family Code;
- (13) policies and standards governing the appointment of attorneys to represent indigent parents and children in proceedings with the department under Title 5, Family Code;
- (14) policies and standards governing the organization and operation of a managed assigned counsel program consistent with nationally recognized policies and standards; and
- (15) other policies and standards for providing indigent defense services and family protection services as determined by the commission to be appropriate.

(b) The commission shall submit its proposed policies and standards developed under Subsection (a) to the board for adoption. The board shall adopt the proposed policies and standards as appropriate.

(c) Any qualification standards adopted by the board under Subsection (b) that relate to the appointment of counsel in a death penalty case must be consistent with the standards specified under Article 26.052(d), Code of Criminal Procedure. An attorney who is identified by the commission as not satisfying performance or qualification standards adopted by the board under Subsection (b) may not accept an appointment in a capital case.

Sec. 79.035. County Reporting Plan; Commission Reports.

(a) The commission shall develop a plan that establishes statewide requirements for counties relating to reporting indigent defense information and family protection services information. The plan must include provisions designed to reduce redundant reporting by counties and provisions that take into consideration the costs to counties of implementing the plan statewide. The commission shall use the information reported by a county to monitor the effectiveness of the county's indigent defense and family protection services policies, standards, and procedures and to ensure compliance by the county with the requirements of state law relating to indigent defense and family protection services. The commission may revise the plan as necessary to improve monitoring of indigent defense and family protection services _____ policies, standards, and procedures in this state.

(b) The commission shall annually submit to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house of representatives, and council and shall publish in written and electronic form a report:

- (1) containing any information submitted to the commission by a county under Section 79.036; and
- (2) regarding:
 - (A) the quality of legal representation provided by counsel appointed to represent indigent individuals;
 - (B) current indigent defense practices and family protection services practices in the state as compared to state and national standards;
 - (C) efforts made by the commission to improve indigent defense practices and family protection services practices in the state;
 - (D) recommendations made by the commission for improving indigent defense practices and family protection services practices in the state; and
 - (E) the findings of a report submitted to the commission under Section 79.039.

(c) The commission shall annually submit to the Legislative Budget Board and council and shall publish in written and electronic form a detailed report of all expenditures made under this subchapter, including distributions under Section 79.037.

(d) The commission may issue other reports relating to indigent defense and family protection services as determined to be appropriate by the commission.

Sec. 79.036. Indigent Defense Information.

(a) Not later than November 1 of each odd- numbered year and in the form and manner prescribed by the commission, each county shall prepare and provide to the commission:

- (1) a copy of all formal and informal rules and forms that describe the procedures used in the county to provide indigent defendants with counsel in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, including the schedule of fees required under Article 26.05 of that code;
- (2) any plan or proposal submitted to the commissioners court under Article 26.044, Code of Criminal Procedure;
- (3) any plan of operation submitted to the commissioners court under Article 26.047, Code of Criminal Procedure;

- (4) any contract for indigent defense services required under rules adopted by the commission relating to a contract defender program;
- (5) any revisions to rules, forms, plans, proposals, or contracts previously submitted under this section; or
- (6) verification that rules, forms, plans, proposals, or contracts previously submitted under this section still remain in effect.

(a-1) Not later than November 1 of each year and in the form and manner prescribed by the commission, each county shall prepare and provide to the commission information that describes for the preceding fiscal year the number of appointments under Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Title 3, Family Code, made to each attorney accepting appointments in the county, and information provided to the county by those attorneys under Article 26.04(j) (4), Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c):

- (1) the local administrative district judge in each county, or the person designated by the judge, shall perform the action required by Subsection (a) with respect to all rules and forms adopted by the judges of the district courts trying felony cases in the county; and
- (2) the local administrative statutory county court judge in each county, or the person designated by the judge, shall perform the action required by Subsection (a) with respect to all rules and forms adopted by the judges of the county courts and statutory county courts trying misdemeanor cases in the county.

(c) If the judges of two or more levels of courts described by Subsection (b) adopt the same formal and informal rules and forms, the local administrative judge serving the courts having jurisdiction over offenses with the highest classification of punishment, or the person designated by the judge, shall perform the action required by Subsection (a).

(d) The chair of the juvenile board in each county, or the person designated by the chair, shall perform the action required by Subsection (a) with respect to all rules and forms adopted by the juvenile board.

(e) In each county, the county auditor, or the person designated by the commissioners court if the county does not have a county auditor, shall prepare and send to the commission in the form and manner prescribed by the commission and on a monthly, quarterly, or

annual basis, with respect to legal services provided in the county to indigent defendants during each fiscal year, information showing the total amount expended by the county to provide indigent defense services and an analysis of the amount expended by the county:

- (1) in each district, county, statutory county, and appellate court;
- (2) in cases for which a private attorney is appointed for an indigent defendant;
- (3) in cases for which a public defender is appointed for an indigent defendant;
- (4) in cases for which counsel is appointed for an indigent juvenile under Section 51.10(f), Family Code; and
- (5) for investigation expenses, expert witness expenses, or other litigation expenses.

(f) As a duty of office, each district and county clerk shall cooperate with the county auditor or the person designated by the commissioners court and the commissioners court in retrieving information required to be sent to the commission under this section.

Sec. 79.0365. Family Protection Services Information.

(a) Not later than November 1 of each odd-numbered year and in the form and manner prescribed by the commission, each county shall prepare and provide to the commission:

- (1) a copy of all formal and informal rules and forms governing the procedures the county uses to provide indigent parents and children with counsel in accordance with Title 5, Family Code;
- (2) any fee schedule the court uses for family protection services representation; and
- (3) information on the court's compliance with Chapter 37, including the lists and rotation system required under that chapter.

(b) Not later than November 1 of each year and in the form and manner prescribed by the commission, each county shall prepare and provide to the commission for the preceding state fiscal year:

- (1) information on the number of appointments made to each attorney accepting appointments in the county for proceedings filed by the department under Title 5, Family Code; and
- (2) information provided to the county by those attorneys under Section 107.0042, Family Code, if the attorneys do not report the information directly to the commission.

(c) The local administrative district judge in each county, or the person designated by the judge, shall perform the action required by Subsection (a) with respect to all rules and forms adopted by the judges of the county.

(d) In each county, the county auditor, or the person designated by the commissioners court if the county does not have a county auditor, shall prepare and send to the commission in the form and manner prescribed by the commission and on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, with respect to legal services provided in the county to indigent parents and children during each state fiscal year, information showing the total amount expended by the county to provide family protection services and an analysis of the amount expended by the county:

- (1) in each district, county, statutory county, and appellate court;
- (2) in cases for which a private attorney is appointed for an indigent parent or child; and
- (3) for investigation expenses, expert witness expenses, or other litigation expenses.

(e) As a duty of office, each district and county clerk shall cooperate with the county auditor or the person designated by the commissioners court and the commissioners court in retrieving information required to be sent to the commission under this section.

Sec. 79.037. Technical Support; Grants.

(a) The commission shall:

- (1) provide technical support to:
 - (A) assist counties in improving their systems for providing indigent defense services, including indigent defense support services systems; ~~and~~
 - (B) assist counties in improving their systems for providing family protection services; and
 - (C) promote compliance by counties with the requirements of state law relating to indigent defense;
- (2) to assist a county in providing or improving the provision of indigent defense services and family protection services in the county, distribute in the form of grants any funds appropriated for the purposes of this section to one or more of the following entities:
 - (A) the county;
 - (B) a law school's legal clinic or program that provides indigent defense services in the county; and

- (C) a regional public defender that meets the requirements of Subsection (e) and provides indigent defense services in the county; and
 - (D) an entity described by Section 791.013 that provides to a county administrative service under an interlocal contract entered into for the purpose of providing or improving the provision of indigent defense services or family protection services in the county; ~~and~~
 - (E) A nonprofit corporation that provides indigent defense services, ~~indigent~~ defense support services, or family protection services in the county; and
 - (F) an office of child representation or office of parent representation created under Subchapter G, Chapter 107, Family Code; and
- (3) monitor each entity that receives a grant under Subdivision (2) and enforce compliance with the conditions of the grant, including enforcement by:
- (A) withdrawing grant funds; or
 - (B) requiring reimbursement of grant funds by the entity.
- (b) The commission shall determine for each county the entity or entities that are eligible to receive funds for the provision of or improvement in the provision of indigent defense services or family protection services under Subsection (a)(2). The determination must be made based on the entity's:
- (1) compliance with standards adopted by the board; and
 - (2) demonstrated commitment to compliance with the requirements of state law relating to indigent defense or family protection services.
- (c) The board shall adopt policies to ensure that funds under Subsection (a)(2) are allocated and distributed in a fair manner.
- (d) A county may not reduce the amount of funds provided for indigent defense services or family protection services in the county because of funds provided by the commission under this section.
- (e) The commission may distribute funds under Subsection (a) (2) to a regional public defender's office formed under Article 26.044, Code of Criminal Procedure, if:
- (1) the regional public defender's office serves two or more counties;

- (2) each county that enters an agreement to create or designate and to jointly fund the regional public defender's office satisfies the commission that the county will timely provide funds to the office for the duration of the grant for at least half of the office's operational costs;
- (3) each participating county by local rule adopts and submits the commission guidelines under Article 26.04(f), Code of Criminal Procedure, detailing the types of cases to be assigned to the office; and
- (4) each participating county and the regional public defender's office agree in writing to a method that the commission determines to be appropriate under Subsection (f) to pay all costs associated with the defense of cases assigned to the office that remain pending in the county after the termination of the agreement or the county's participation in the agreement.

(f) The commission shall select, by rule or under a contract with a regional public defender's office, a method for the payment of costs under Subsection (e) (4), which may include any combination of the following:

- (1) allowing an office to establish and maintain a reserve of funds sufficient to cover anticipated costs, in an amount determined appropriate by the commission;
- (2) guaranteeing all or part of the cost to be paid; or
- (3) establishing a schedule of fees for the payment of costs in the manner provided by Article 26.05, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(g) Any change to a schedule of fees established under Subsection (f) (3) must first be approved by the commission.

(h) A regional public defender's office shall collect each participating county's portion of the operational costs as that portion is provided by the county to the office.

Sec. 79.039. Exoneration Reports.

(a) Each legal clinic or program in this state that is operated by a law school and that receives financial support from the commission shall submit to the commission an annual report regarding criminal cases:

- (1) in which the clinic or program has provided legal services to an indigent defendant during the preceding calendar year; and

- (2) in which:
 - (A) based on a finding of actual innocence, the court of criminal appeals overturns a conviction; or
 - (B) the governor issues a pardon based on actual innocence.

- (b) The report required under Subsection (a) must:
 - (1) identify each likely cause of a wrongful conviction listed in the report; and
 - (2) recommend to the judiciary and the legislature best practices, policies, and statutory changes to address or mitigate those likely causes with respect to future criminal cases.

Sec. 79.040. Indigent Defense Information System.

(a) By entering into an interlocal contract with one or more counties under Chapter 791, the commission may participate and assist counties in the creation, implementation, operation, and maintenance of a computerized system to be used to assist those counties in the provision and administration of indigent defense services and to be used to collect data from those counties regarding representation of indigent defendants in this state.

(b) The commission may use appropriated funds to pay costs incurred under an interlocal contract described by Subsection (a), including license fees, implementation costs, maintenance and operations costs, administrative costs, and any other costs specified in the interlocal contract.

(c) The commission may provide training services to counties on the use and operation of a system created, implemented, operated, or maintained by one or more counties under Subsection (a).

(d) Subchapter L, Chapter 2054, does not apply to an indigent defense information system created under this section.

Sec. 79.041. Family Protection Services Information System.

(a) By entering into an interlocal contract with one or more counties under Chapter 791, the commission may participate and assist counties in the creation, implementation, operation, and maintenance of a computerized system to be used to assist those counties in the provision and administration of family protection services and to be used to collect data from those counties regarding representation of indigent individuals in this state.

(b) The commission may use appropriated funds to pay costs incurred under an interlocal contract described by Subsection (a), including license fees, implementation costs, maintenance and operations costs, administrative costs, and any other costs specified in the interlocal contract.

(c) The commission may provide training services to counties on the use and operation of a system created, implemented, operated, or maintained by one or more counties under Subsection (a).

(d) Subchapter L, Chapter 2054, does not apply to an indigent defense information system created under this section.

Sec. 79.042. Succession Plan for Certain Public Defender's Offices.

(a) In this section, "governmental entity" has the meaning assigned by Article 26.044, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) As a condition of a grant awarded by the commission to a regional public defender's office that primarily handles capital cases, the commission may establish for the public defender's office a succession plan to take effect only if the commissioners court of the county in which the central administrative office of the public defender's office is located ceases for any reason to be a party to the agreement creating or designating the public defender's office.

(c) A succession plan established under Subsection (b) may:

- (1) authorize the commission to designate a governmental entity to administer the regional public defender's office;
- (2) require the governmental entity designated under Subdivision (1) to establish an oversight board for the regional public defender's office under Article 26.045, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
- (3) require the regional public defender's office to comply with any rules adopted by the commission for the administration of the public defender's office.

Chapter 81. State Bar

Subchapter C. Membership

Sec. 81.054. Membership Fees and Additional Fees.

(a) The supreme court shall set membership fees and other fees for members of the state bar during the

court's annual budget process under Section 81.022. The fees, except as provided by Subsection (j) and those set for associate members, must be set in accordance with this section and Section 81.022.

(b) An emeritus member is not required to pay a membership fee for the year in which the member reaches the age of 70 or any year following that year.

(c) Fees shall be paid to the clerk of the supreme court. The clerk shall retain the fees, other than fees collected under Subsection (j), until distributed to the state bar for expenditure under the direction of the supreme court to administer this chapter. The clerk shall retain the fees collected under Subsection (j) until distribution is approved by an order of the supreme court. In ordering that distribution, the supreme court shall order that the fees collected under Subsection (j) be remitted to the comptroller at least as frequently as quarterly. The comptroller shall credit 50 percent of the remitted fees to the credit of the judicial fund for programs approved by the supreme court that provide basic civil legal services to the indigent and shall credit the remaining 50 percent of the remitted fees to the fair defense account in the general revenue fund which is established under Section 79.031, to be used, subject to all requirements of Section 79.037, for demonstration or pilot projects that develop and promote best practices for the efficient delivery of quality representation to indigent defendants in criminal cases at trial, on appeal, and in postconviction proceedings.

(d) Fees collected under Subsection (j) may be used only to provide basic civil legal services to the indigent and legal representation and other defense services to indigent defendants in criminal cases as provided by Subsection (c). Other fees collected under this chapter may be used only for administering the public purposes provided by this chapter.

(e) The state bar by rule may adopt a system under which membership fees are due on various dates during the year. For the year in which a due date is changed, the annual fee shall be prorated on a monthly basis so that the member pays only that portion of the fee that is allocable to the number of months remaining before the new expiration date. An increase in fees applies only to fees that are payable on or after the effective date of the increase.

(f) A person who is otherwise eligible to renew the person's membership may renew the membership by paying the required membership fees to the state bar on or before the due date.

(g) A person whose membership has been expired for 90 days or less may renew the membership by paying to the state bar membership fees equal to 1-1/2 times the normally required membership fees.

(h) A person whose membership has been expired for more than 90 days but less than one year may renew the membership by paying to the state bar membership fees equal to two times the normally required membership fees.

(i) Not later than the 30th day before the date a person's membership is scheduled to expire, the state bar shall send written notice of the impending expiration to the person at the person's last known address according to the records of the state bar.

(j) The supreme court shall set an additional legal services fee in an amount of \$65 to be paid annually by each active member of the state bar except as provided by Subsection (k). Section 81.024 does not apply to a fee set under this subsection.

(k) The legal services fee shall not be assessed on any Texas attorney who:

- (1) is 70 years of age or older;
- (2) has assumed inactive status under the rules governing the State Bar of Texas;
- (3) is a sitting judge;
- (4) is an employee of the state or federal government;
- (5) is employed by a city, county, or district attorney's office and who does not have a private practice that accounts for more than 50 percent of the attorney's time;
- (6) is employed by a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation and is prohibited from the outside practice of law;
- (7) is exempt from MCLE requirements because of nonpracticing status; or
- (8) resides out of state and does not practice law in Texas.

(l) In this section, "indigent" has the meaning assigned by Section 51.941.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE

Chapter 133. Criminal and Civil Fees Payable to the Comptroller

Sec. 133.102. Consolidated Fees on Conviction.

(a) A person convicted of an offense shall pay as a court cost, in addition to all other costs:

- (1) \$185 on conviction of a felony;
- (2) \$147 on conviction of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor; or
- (3) \$62 on conviction of a nonjailable misdemeanor offense, including a criminal violation of a municipal ordinance, other than a conviction of an offense relating to a pedestrian or the parking of a motor vehicle.

(b) The court costs under Subsection (a) shall be collected and remitted to the comptroller in the manner provided by Subchapter B.

(c) The money collected under this section as court costs imposed on offenses committed on or after January 1, 2020, shall be allocated according to the percentages provided in Subsection (e).

(d) The money collected as court costs imposed on offenses committed before January 1, 2004, shall be distributed using historical data so that each account or fund receives the same amount of money the account or fund would have received if the court costs for the accounts and funds had been collected and reported separately. The money collected as court costs imposed on offenses committed on or after January 1, 2004, but before January 1, 2020, shall be allocated according to the percentages provided in Subsection (e), as that subsection existed and was applied on December 31, 2019.

(e) The comptroller shall allocate the court costs received under this section to the following accounts and funds so that each receives to the extent practicable, utilizing historical data as applicable, the same amount of money the account or fund would have received if the court costs for the accounts and funds had been collected and reported separately, except that the account or fund may not receive less than the following percentages:

- (1) crime stoppers assistance account 0.2427 percent;
- (2) breath alcohol testing account 0.3900 percent;

- (3) Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute account 1.4741 percent;
- (4) Texas Commission on Law Enforcement account 3.4418 percent;
- (5) law enforcement and custodial officer supplement retirement trust fund 7.2674 percent;
- (6) criminal justice planning account 8.5748 percent;
- (7) an account in the state treasury to be used only for the establishment and operation of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency at Prairie View A&M University 0.8540 percent;
- (8) compensation to victims of crime account 24.6704 percent;
- (9) emergency radio infrastructure account 3.6913 percent;
- (10) judicial and court personnel training account 3.3224 percent;
- (11) an account in the state treasury to be used for the establishment and operation of the Correctional Management Institute of Texas and Criminal Justice Center Account 0.8522 percent;
- (12) fair defense account 17.8857 percent.
- (13) judicial fund 12.2667 percent;
- (14) DNA testing account 0.1394 percent;
- (15) specialty court account 1.0377 percent;
- (16) statewide electronic filing system account 0.5485 percent;
- (17) jury service fund 6.4090 percent;
- (18) truancy prevention and diversion account 2.5956 percent; and
- (19) transportation administrative fee account 4.3363 percent.

(f) Of each dollar credited to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement:

- (1) 33.3 cents may be used only to pay administrative expenses; and
- (2) the remainder may be used only to pay expenses related to continuing education for persons licensed under Chapter 1701, Occupations Code.

Selected Commentary: Under section 133.102(e) (12), a portion of consolidated court costs collected under 133.102 are allocated to the fair defense account. The allocation of these funds to the fair defense account is a constitutionally valid use of funds because it is expended “for a legitimate criminal justice purpose: the protection of an indigent defendant’s right to counsel.” *Townsend v. State*, No.

13-18-00049-CR, 2019 Tex. App. LEXIS 10071, at *18 (Tex. App.— Corpus Christi Nov. 21, 2019) (not designated for publication) (*rev'd on other grounds by Townsend v. State*, No. PD-1259-19, 2021 Tex. Crim. App. Unpub. LEXIS 412 (Crim. App. May 12, 2021) (Holding that the allocation of funds to the fair defense account was constitutional under 133.107. 133.107 has since been repealed but 133.102(e)(12) serves the same functional purpose.); *see also Johnson v. State*, 573 S.W.3d 328, 338 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.]2019) (*rev'd, on other grounds by Johnson v. State*, No. PD-0246-19, 2021 Tex. Crim. App. Unpub. LEXIS 451, 2021 WL 1939984 (Tex. Crim. App. May 12, 2021).

Sec. 133.122. Allocation of Fees to Jury Service Fund.

(a) The jury service fund is created in the state treasury. The fund consists of money allocated to the fund under Section 133.102(e). Money in the fund may be appropriated only to provide juror reimbursements to counties.

(b) If, at any time, the unexpended balance of the jury service fund exceeds \$10 million, the comptroller shall transfer the amount in excess of \$10 million to the fair defense account.

TAX CODE

Section 26.04(e) and, as applicable, in the notice prescribed by Section 26.06 or 26.061.

Title 1. Property Tax Code

Subtitle D. Appraisal and Assessment

Chapter 26. Assessment

Sec. 26.0442. Tax Rate Adjustment for County Indigent Defense Compensation Expenditures.

(a) In this section, “indigent defense compensation expenditures” for a tax year means the difference between:

- (1) the amount paid by a county in the period beginning on July 1 of the tax year preceding the tax year for which the tax is adopted and ending on June 30 of the tax year for which the tax is adopted to:
 - (A) provide appointed counsel for indigent individuals in criminal or civil proceedings in accordance with the schedule of fees adopted under Article 26.05, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
 - (B) fund the operations of a public defender’s office under Article 26.044, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
- (2) the amount of any state grants received by the county during that period for those purposes.

(b) If a county’s indigent defense compensation expenditures exceed the amount of those expenditures for the preceding tax year, the no- new-revenue maintenance and operations rate for the county is increased by the lesser of the rates computed according to the following formulas:

$$\frac{(\text{Current Tax Year's Indigent Defense Compensation Expenditures} - \text{Preceding Tax Year's Indigent Defense Compensation Expenditures})}{(\text{Current Total Value} - \text{New Property Value})}$$

Or

$$\frac{(\text{Preceding Tax Year's Indigent Defense Compensation Expenditures} \times 0.05)}{(\text{Current Total Value} - \text{New Property Value})}$$

(c) The county shall include a notice of the increase in the no-new-revenue maintenance and operations rate provided by this section, including a description and the amount of indigent defense compensation expenditures, in the information published under

TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Title 1. Administration, Part 8. Judicial Council

Chapter 173. Indigent Defense Grants

Subchapter A. General Funding Program Provisions

RULE § 173.101 Applicability.

(a) The Texas Legislature authorized the Texas Indigent Defense Commission (Commission) to direct the Comptroller to distribute Fair Defense Account funds and other appropriated funds, including grants, to counties and other eligible entities enumerated in section 79.037, Government Code, to provide indigent defense services. It further authorized the Commission to monitor grants and enforce compliance with grant terms. Subchapters A - D of this chapter apply to all indigent defense grants and other funds awarded to counties or other eligible entities by the Commission. Subchapter A of this chapter covers the general provisions for funding. Subchapter B of this chapter addresses funding types, eligibility, and general provisions of grant funding. Subchapter C of this chapter sets out the rules related to administering grants. Subchapter D of this chapter specifies rules regarding fiscal and program monitoring and audits. A commission-funded grantee must comply with the provisions of Subchapters A - D of this chapter in effect on the date the grant is awarded by the Commission, unless a subsequent effective date is specified by the Commission in an original grant award or a grant adjustment. Grantees must comply with all applicable state and federal statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines. In instances where both federal and state requirements apply to a grantee, the more restrictive requirement applies.

(b) Only counties in Texas and other eligible entities enumerated in section 79.037, Government Code, are eligible to receive grants or other funds from the Commission.

(c) The Commission may distribute grants in accordance with its policies and based on official submissions and reports provided by grantees. These funds must be used to support or improve indigent defense systems in Texas counties and are subject to all applicable conditions contained in this chapter.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.102 Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, will have the following meanings, unless otherwise indicated:

- (1) "Applicant" is a county or other eligible entity that has submitted a grant application, grant renewal documentation, or other request for funding from the Commission.
- (2) "Application" is any formal request for funding submitted to the Commission.
- (3) "Program income" means gross income earned by the grantee that is directly generated by a supported activity of the grant or earned as a result of the grant award during the period of performance. Program income includes, but is not limited to, fees for services performed.
- (4) "Crime" means:
 - (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement; or
 - (B) a felony.
- (5) "Defendant" means a person accused of a crime or a juvenile offense.
- (6) "Improvement Grant" means discretionary funding awarded on a competitive basis to implement or expand new programs or processes in Texas counties designed to improve the quality of indigent defense services, promote and assist counties' compliance with the requirements of state law relating to indigent defense, or build the knowledge base regarding indigent defense through research, program evaluation, or pilot projects.
- (7) "Extraordinary Disbursement Grant" means discretionary funding to reimburse a county for actual extraordinary expenses for providing indigent defense services in a case or series of cases causing a financial hardship for the county.
- (8) "Fair Defense Account" is an account in the general revenue fund that may be appropriated to the Commission for the purpose of implementing the Texas Fair Defense Act.
- (9) "Fiscal Monitor" is an employee of the Commission who monitors counties' fiscal processes and records to ensure that financial data reported to the Commission is accurate and that grant funds are spent appropriately in accordance with the Texas Fair Defense Act, the Texas Grant Management Standards promulgated by the Comptroller, and other applicable rules and standards.

- (10) "Formula Grant" means funding awarded to counties through a formula approved by the Commission.
- (11) "Grant" is a funding award made by the Commission to a Texas county or other eligible entity.
- (12) "Grantee" means a county or other eligible entity that is the recipient of a grant or other funds from the Commission.
- (13) "Juvenile offense" means conduct committed by a person while younger than 17 years of age that constitutes:
 - (A) a misdemeanor punishable by confinement; or
 - (B) a felony.
- (14) "Special condition" means a prerequisite placed on a grant because of a need for information, clarification, or submission of an outstanding requirement of the grant that may result in a hold being placed on the Commission-funded portion of a grant project.
- (15) "Sustainability Grant" means a type of Improvement Grant that is discretionary funding awarded to assist counties in maintaining regional public defender programs.
- (16) "Technical Support Grant" means a type of Improvement Grant awarded for special projects to improve the quality of indigent defense services through research, program evaluation, or pilot projects that raise the knowledge base about indigent defense and may establish processes that can be generalized to similar situations in other counties.
- (17) "Texas Indigent Defense Commission" (Commission) is the governmental entity established and governed by §79.002 of the Texas Government Code.
- (18) "TxGMS" means the Texas Grant Management Standards promulgated by the Office of the Comptroller.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.103. Process for Submitting Applications for Grants and Other Funds.

- (a) The Commission shall publish notice of availability of grants and related policies on its website.
- (b) Grant applications. The Commission will provide notice to each county judge of the availability of indigent defense grants. Applicants applying pursuant to a Request for Applications (RFA) must submit their

applications according to the requirements provided in the RFA. The RFA will provide the following:

- (1) information regarding deadlines for the submission of applications;
- (2) the maximum and minimum amounts of funding available for a grant, if applicable;
- (3) the starting and ending dates for grants;
- (4) information regarding how applicants may access applications;
- (5) information regarding where and how applicants must submit applications;
- (6) submission and program requirements; and
- (7) the priorities for funding as established by the Commission.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.104. Grant Resolutions.

- (a) Each grant application from a county must include a resolution from the county commissioners' court that contains the following:
 - (1) authorization for the submission of the application to the Commission;
 - (2) provision giving the authorized official the power to apply for, accept, decline, modify, or cancel the grant; and
 - (3) written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds as required by the Commission.
- (b) Each grant application from an eligible entity that is not a local government or state agency must submit a resolution adopted by the entity's governing board that contains the following:
 - (1) authorization for the submission of the application to the Commission;
 - (2) provision giving the authorized official the power to apply for, accept, decline, modify, or cancel the grant;
 - (3) designation of the financial officer for the grant, who may not be the same person as the authorized official; and
 - (4) written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds as required by the Commission.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.105. Selection Process.

- (a) The Commission or its designees will review all applications and shall award grants from the Fair Defense Account or other funds appropriated by the Legislature.

(b) Upon reviewing an application, staff may require an applicant to submit, within a specified time, additional information to complete the review the application or to clarify or justify the application. Neither a request for additional information nor the issuance of a preliminary review report means that the Commission will fund an application.

(c) The Commission will inform applicants in writing or by electronic means of decisions through either a Statement of Grant Award or a notification of denial.

(d) If the Commission determines that an applicant has failed to submit the necessary information or has failed to comply with any Commission rule or other relevant statute, rule, or requirement, the Commission may hold a grantee's funds until the grantee has satisfied the requirements of a special condition imposed by the Commission. The Commission may reject the application and deny the grant for failure to satisfy the requirements.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.106. Grant Funding Decisions.

(a) The Commission or its designees will make decisions on applications for funding through the use of objective tools and comparative analysis. The Commission or its designees will first determine whether the applicant is eligible for funds in accordance with §173.101 of this chapter (relating to Applicability) and §173.201 of this chapter (relating to Eligibility).

(b) All funding decisions rest completely within the discretionary authority of the Commission or its designees. The receipt of an application for funding does not obligate the Commission to award funding, and the Commission may make grant awards that partially fund budget items or programmatic elements in grant applications.

(c) Making a grant award based on an application does not obligate the Commission to give any subsequent applications priority consideration or to obligate the Commission to make any additional, supplemental, continuing, or other award.

(d) Commission decisions regarding funding are subject to the availability of funds.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.107. Improvement Grant Acceptance.

The Statement of Grant Award constitutes obligation of funds for use by the grantee in execution of the program

or project covered by the award. Each applicant must accept or reject an improvement grant award within 30 days of the date upon which the Commission issues a Statement of Grant Award. The executive director of the Commission or his designee may alter this deadline upon request from the applicant. The authorized official designated under §173.301 of this chapter (relating to Grant Officials) must formally accept the grant in writing before the grantee may receive any improvement grant funds. Funds shall not be disbursed until acceptance of the grant by the grantee's authorized official.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.108. Adoptions by Reference.

(a) Grantees must comply with all applicable state statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines.

(b) The Commission adopts by reference the rules, documents, and forms listed below that relate to the administration of grants:

- (1) Texas Grant Management Standards (TxGMS) adopted pursuant to the Uniform Grant and Contract Management Act, Chapter 783, Texas Government Code.
- (2) The Commission forms, including the statement of grant award, grant adjustment notice, grantee's progress report, financial expenditure report, and property inventory report.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.109. Use of the Internet.

The Commission may require submission of applications for grants, progress reports, financial reports, and other information via the internet. Completion and submission of a progress report or financial report via the internet meets the relevant requirements contained within this chapter for submitting reports in writing.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

Subchapter B. Eligibility and Funding Requirements

RULE § 173.201. Eligibility.

(a) The Commission may award grants to counties and other eligible entities enumerated in section 79.037, Government Code, that have complied with standards developed by the Commission and that have demonstrated commitment to compliance with the requirements of state law relating to indigent defense. Grants to non-county eligible entities will only be

awarded for the purpose of supporting or improving indigent defense services in Texas counties.

(b) A county may not reduce the total amount of funds expended for indigent defense services in the county because of funds provided by the Commission.

(c) Entities eligible to apply for and receive grant funding from the Commission enumerated in section 79.037, Government Code that are not state agencies or local governments must provide the following items to the Commission in order to have a grant application considered for funding:

- (1) The entity's articles of incorporation and bylaws;
- (2) The list of officers and members of the entity's board of directors;
- (3) Documentation of the organization's recognized nonprofit status, as applicable, including determination letters from the United States Internal Revenue Service; and
- (4) Most recent single audit report.

(d) Entities eligible to apply for and receive grant funding from the Commission enumerated in section 79.037, Government Code that are not local governments must agree to follow the Uniform Assurances and Standard Financial Management Conditions and grant rules as detailed in TxGMS, unless exceptions are approved in writing by the Commission.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.202. Use of Funds.

Grants provided under this chapter may be used by counties for:

- (1) Attorney fees for indigent defendants accused of crimes or juvenile offenses;
- (2) Expenses for licensed investigators, experts, forensic specialists, or mental health experts working for the defense under derivative attorney-client privilege to assist in the criminal defense of indigent defendants;
- (3) Other direct litigation costs related to the criminal defense of indigent defendants; and
- (4) Other approved expenses allowed by the Request for Applications necessary for the operation of a funded program.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.203. Expenditure Categories.

(a) Allowable expenditure categories and any necessary definitions will be provided to the applicant as part of the application process.

(b) Expenditures may be allocated to the grant in accordance with the Texas Grant Management standards.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.204. Program Income.

(a) Rules governing the use of program income are included in the provisions of the TxGMS-adopted by reference in §173.108 of this chapter (relating to Adoptions by Reference).

(b) Grantees must use program income to supplement program costs or reduce program costs. Program income may only be used for allowable program costs. Grantees may not carry forward program income from one grant year to the next.

(c) Improvement grant reimbursements will be calculated based on net program expenditures after any program income has been applied.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.205. Equipment.

(a) Decisions by the Commission or its designees regarding requests to purchase equipment using Commission funds will be made based on the availability of funds, whether the grantee has demonstrated that the requested equipment is necessary and essential to the successful operation of the funded program, and whether the equipment is reasonable in cost.

(b) For grantees that receive a multi-year grant, the Commission will only fund equipment and other one-time start-up costs during the first year unless permission is granted in writing. Otherwise, equipment and other one-time costs will not factor in to the overall project costs after the first year of the grant.

(c) The Commission requires each grantee to maintain an inventory report of all equipment purchased with Commission funds. This report must comport with the final financial expenditure report. At least once each year during the award period, each grantee must complete a physical inventory of all property purchased with Commission funds and the grantee must reconcile the results with the purchased property records. For single-year awards, the inventory and reconciliation must be made at the end of the award period and submitted with the final report.

(d) Equipment purchased with Commission funds must be labeled and handled in accordance with the grantee's property management policies and procedures.

(e) Unless otherwise provided, equipment purchased is the property of the grantee after the end of the award period or termination of the operation of the funded program, whichever occurs last.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

Subchapter C. Administering Grants

RULE § 173.301. Grant Officials.

(a) Each grant must have the following designated to serve as grant officials:

- (1) Financial officer. For grants to counties, this person must be the county auditor or county treasurer if the county does not have a county auditor. The Financial Officer should have knowledge of and access to the entity's financial records and processes. For grants to other eligible entities, the financial officer must be designated by the applicant in the grant resolution provided pursuant to §173.104 of this chapter (relating to Grant Resolutions).
- (2) Authorized official. This person must be authorized by the county commissioners court or the board of directors of the eligible entity to apply for, accept, decline, modify, or cancel the grant for the applicant. A county judge or a designee authorized by the governing body in its resolution may serve as the authorized official. For grants to non-county eligible entities, the authorized official will be designated by the applicant and authorized by the applicant's governing body to bind the organization to third-party contracts.

(b) The Commission may require an applicant to designate a program director. This person must be the officer or employee responsible for program operation and who will serve as the point-of-contact regarding the program's day-to-day operations.

(c) The program director and the authorized official may be the same person. The financial officer may not serve as the program director or the authorized official.

(d) A grantee shall notify the Commission within 20 calendar days of any change in the:

- (1) Designated project director, financial officer, or authorized official; or
- (2) Mailing address, physical address, email address, fax number, or telephone number of each grant official.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.302. Obligating Funds.

The grantee may not obligate grant funds before the beginning or after the end of the grant period specified in an original grant award or a subsequent grant adjustment.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.303. Retention of Records.

(a) Grantees must maintain all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records pertinent to the award for at least three years following the closure of the most recent audit report or submission of the final expenditure report. Records retention is required for the purposes of state examination and audit. Grantees may retain records in an electronic format. All records are subject to audit or monitoring during the entire retention period.

(b) Grantees must retain records for equipment, non-expendable personal property, and real property for a period of three years from the date of the item's disposition, replacement, or transfer.

(c) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the three-year records retention period, the grantee must retain the records under review until the resolution of all litigation, claims, or audit findings.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.304. Expenditure Reports.

(a) Recipients of grants must submit program expenditure reports to the Commission in addition to the annual expenditure report required for all counties under Texas Government Code §79.036(e).

(b) The Commission will provide the appropriate forms and instructions for expenditure reports and deadlines for their submission. The financial officer shall be responsible for submitting the expenditure reports.

(c) Grantees must ensure that actual expenditures are comprehensively documented. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, ledgers, purchase orders, travel records, time sheets, earnings statements, bank statements, credit card statements, other payroll documentation, invoices, receipts, contracts, mileage records or maps, and other documentation that verifies the expenditure amount, allowability, and appropriateness to the funded program. Expenditure documentation must be provided to the Commission upon request.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.305. Provision of Funds.

(a) After a grant has been awarded, and if there are no deficiencies or special conditions that result in withholding of grant funds according to §173.307 or §173.401, the Commission may disburse funds to the grantee. Funds will be disbursed to the grantee quarterly unless specific permission for an alternative disbursement schedule is granted in writing from the executive director.

(b) Disbursement of funds is always subject to the availability of funds.

(c) Improvement grant funds will be paid on a reimbursement basis only after the expenditure report has been submitted. Funds must be expended, not merely obligated, before being included in the grant program expenditure report. Requests for exceptions to this section must be in writing and signed by the authorized official and may be approved by the executive director for good cause.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.306. Improvement Grant Adjustments.

(a) The authorized official must sign all requests for grant adjustments.

(b) Budget Adjustments. Grant adjustments consisting of reallocations of funds among or within budget categories in excess of \$10,000 or ten percent of the original grant award, whichever is less, are considered budget adjustments, and are allowable only with prior approval of the executive director of the Commission. Grantees must notify the Commission in writing of reallocations of funds among or within budget categories below this threshold. If a reallocation of funds among or within budget categories results in the cumulative amount of budget changes within the same fiscal year reaching \$10,000 or 10% of the original grant award, whichever is less, the adjustment is allowable only with the prior approval of the executive director of the Commission.

(c) Non-Budget Grant Adjustments. The following rules apply to other grant adjustments:

- (1) Requests to revise the scope, target, or staffing of the project, or substantively alter project activities require advance written approval from the Commission.
- (2) The grantee shall notify the Commission in writing of any change in the designated program director, financial officer, or

authorized official within ten days following the change.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.307. Remedies for Noncompliance.

(a) If a grantee fails to comply with any term or condition of a grant, rules, or any applicable statutes, the Commission may take one or more of the following actions:

- (1) disallow all or part of the cost of the activity or action that is not in compliance and seek a return of the funds;
- (2) impose administrative sanctions, other than fines, on the grantee;
- (3) temporarily withhold grant payments pending correction of the deficiency by the grantee;
- (4) withhold future grant payments from the program or grantee; or
- (5) terminate the grant in whole or in part.

(b) The Commission shall provide reasonable notice prior to imposing a remedy under subsection (a) of this section. If a grantee disputes the finding, the authorized official may request that one or more representatives of the grantee appear before the Commission. If the Commission receives such a request, it will consider the grantee's presentation at the Commission's next scheduled meeting. The administrative determination rendered by the Commission is final.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.308. Term of Grant.

(a) The term of a grant shall be specified in the Statement of Grant Award or other funding document.

(b) If a grantee wishes to terminate a grant in whole or in part before the end of the award period, the grantee must notify the Commission in writing. The Commission or its designee will arrange with the grantee an early termination of the award, which may include transfer or disposal of property and return of unused funds.

(c) The Commission may terminate any grant, in whole or in part, when:

- (1) the grantee and the executive director of the Commission agree to do so;
- (2) the grantee fails to comply with any term, condition, statute, rule, regulation, or guideline;
- (3) indigent defense funds are no longer available;
- (4) operational conditions exist that make it unlikely that grant or program objectives will be accomplished; or

(5) The grantee has acted in bad faith.

(d) A grantee may submit a written request for an extension of the funding period. The Commission must receive requests for funding extensions at least 30 days prior to the end of the funding period. The executive director of the Commission may approve extensions of the funding period for up to six months. Requests to extend the funding period beyond six months of the original term must be approved by the Commission.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.309. Violations of Laws.

If the grantee has a reasonable belief that a criminal violation may have occurred in connection with Fair Defense Account funds, including the misappropriation of funds, fraud, theft, embezzlement, forgery, or any other serious irregularities indicating noncompliance with the requirements of a grant, the grantee must immediately notify the Commission in writing of the suspected violation or irregularity. The grantee may also notify the local prosecutor's office of any possible criminal violations. Grantees whose programs or personnel become involved in any litigation arising from the grant, whether civil or criminal, must immediately notify the Commission and forward a copy of any demand notices, lawsuits, or indictments to the Commission.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.310. Progress Reports for Improvement Grants.

Each grantee must submit reports regarding performance and progress towards goals and objectives in accordance with the instructions provided by the Commission or its designee. To remain eligible for funding, the grantee must be able to show the scope of services provided and the impact and quality of those services.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.311. Contract Monitoring.

Grantees that use grant funds to contract for services must develop and include in the contract provisions to monitor each contract that is for more than \$10,000 per year. These provisions must include specific actions to be taken if the grantee discovers that the contractor's performance does not meet the operational or performance terms of the contract. In the case of contracts for public defender offices and managed assigned counsel programs, these provisions must include a review of utilization and activity, reporting of financial data to evaluate the contractor's performance

within the budget required by statute for such programs. Commission staff must review each contract at least once every two years and notify the grantee if it is not sufficient.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

Subchapter D. Monitoring and Audits

RULE § 173.401. Fiscal Monitoring.

(a) The Commission or its designees will monitor the activities of grantees as necessary to ensure that Commission grant funds are used for authorized purposes in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of grant agreements.

(b) The monitoring program may consist of formal audits, monitoring reviews, and technical assistance. The Commission or its designees may implement monitoring through on-site review at the grantee location or through a desk review based on grantee reports. In addition, the Commission or its designees may require grantees to submit relevant information to the Commission to support any monitoring review. The Commission may contract with an outside provider to conduct the monitoring.

(c) Grantees must make available to the Commission or its designees all requested records relevant to a monitoring review. The Commission or its designees may make unannounced monitoring visits at any time. Failure to provide adequate documentation upon request may result in disallowed costs or other remedies for noncompliance as detailed under §173.307 of this chapter (relating to Remedies for Noncompliance).

(d) After a monitoring review, the fiscal monitor shall issue a report to the authorized official and financial officer as soon as is practicable, but no later than 90 days following the final submission of requested county financial data, unless a documented exception is provided by the executive director. The report shall contain each finding of noncompliance.

(e) Within 60 days of the date the report is issued, the authorized official or financial officer shall respond in writing to each finding of non-compliance and shall describe the proposed corrective action to be taken by the grantee. The grantee may request the executive director to grant an extension of up to 60 days.

(f) The corrective action plan will include the:

- (1) titles of the persons responsible for implementing the corrective action plan;

- (2) corrective action to be taken; and
- (3) anticipated completion date.

(g) If the grantee believes corrective action is not required for a noted deficiency, the response will include an explanation, specific reasons, and supporting documentation.

(h) The Commission or its designees will approve the corrective action plan and may require modifications prior to approval. The grantee's replies and the approved corrective action plan, if any, will become part of the final report.

(i) The grantee will correct deficiencies identified in the final report within the time frame specified in the corrective action plan.

(j) The fiscal monitor shall conduct an additional on-site visit or remote follow-up review when the fiscal monitor determines that the report includes significant noncompliance findings. The follow-up visit or desk review shall occur within 12 months following receipt of a county's response to the report. The fiscal monitor shall review a grantee's implementation of corrective actions and shall report to the grantee and Commission any remaining issues not corrected. Within 30 days of the date the follow-up report is issued by the fiscal monitor, the authorized director or financial officer shall respond in writing to each finding of noncompliance, and shall describe the proposed corrective action to be taken by the grantee. The grantee may request the director to grant an extension of up to 30 days.

(k) If a grantee fails to respond to a monitoring report or follow-up report within the required time, then a certified letter will be sent to the authorized official, financial officer, county judge, local administrative district court judge, local administrative statutory county court judge, and chair of the juvenile board notifying them that formula grant payments will be automatically withheld if no response to the report is received by the Commission within 10 days of receipt of the letter. The Commission may also authorize withholding of improvement grant funds. If funds are withheld under this section, then the funds will not be reinstated until the Commission or the Grants and Reporting Committee approves the release of the funds.

(l) If a grantee fails to correct any noncompliance findings, the Commission may impose a remedy under §173.307 of this title.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

RULE § 173.402. Audits Not Performed by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission.

(a) Grantees must submit to the Commission copies of the results of any single audit conducted in accordance with the single audit standards in the Texas Grant Management Standards. Grantees must ensure that single audit results, including the grantee's response and corrective action plan, if applicable, are submitted to the Commission within 30 days after grantee receipt of the audit results or nine months after the end of the audit period, whichever is earlier.

(b) All other audits performed by auditors independent of the Commission must be maintained at the grantee's administrative offices pursuant to §173.303 of this chapter (relating to Retention of Records) and be made available upon request by the Commission or its representatives. Grantees must notify the Commission of any audit results that may adversely impact the Commission grant funds.

(c) Nothing in this section should be construed so as to require a special or program-specific audit of a grantee's Indigent Defense grant program.

Effective March 23, 2023, 48 TexReg 1549.

Chapter 174. Indigent Defense Policies and Standards

Subchapter A. Minimum Continuing Legal Education Requirements

RULE § 174.1. Appointment in Criminal Cases.

An Attorney who meets the requirements of this rule may be appointed to represent an indigent person arrested for or charged with a crime, if the attorney is otherwise eligible under the procedures developed under Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure. Crime has the meaning assigned by §173.102(3). An attorney may be appointed under this rule only if an attorney:

- (1) Completes a minimum of six hours of continuing legal education pertaining to criminal law during each 12-month reporting period. The judges of criminal courts of the county shall set the 12-month reporting period applicable to the jurisdiction. Continuing legal education may include activities accredited under Section 4, Article XII, State Bar Rules, self-study, teaching at an accredited continuing legal education activity, attendance at a law school class or legal research-based writing. The judges may require attorneys to

complete more than the minimum number of hours of continuing legal education in criminal law in the procedures developed under Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure; or

- (2) Is currently certified in criminal law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization.

Effective 4/27/03, 28 TexReg 3493, amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229.

RULE § 174.2. Appointment in Juvenile Cases.

An attorney who meets the requirements of this rule may be appointed to represent an indigent juvenile detained for or accused of engaging in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision, if the attorney is otherwise eligible under the plan developed under Section 51.101, Family Code. An attorney may be appointed under this rule only if an attorney:

- (1) Completes a minimum of six hours of continuing legal education pertaining to juvenile law during each 12-month reporting period. The juvenile board shall set the 12-month reporting period applicable to the jurisdiction. Continuing legal education may include activities accredited under Section 4, Article XII, State Bar Rules, self-study, teaching at an accredited continuing legal education activity, attendance at a law school class or legal research-based writing. A juvenile board may require an attorney to complete more than the minimum number of hours of continuing legal education in juvenile law in the plan developed under Section 51.101, Family Code; or
- (2) Is currently certified in juvenile law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization.

Effective 4/27/03, 28 TexReg 3493.

RULE § 174.3. Reporting Period.

(a) Continuing legal education activity completed within a one-year period immediately preceding an attorney's initial reporting period may be used to meet the educational requirement for the initial year.

(b) Continuing legal education activity completed during any reporting period in excess of the minimum six-hour requirement for such period may be applied to the following period's requirement. The carryover provision applies to one year only.

Effective 4/27/03, 28 TexReg 3493.

RULE § 174.4. Emergency Appointment.

If no attorney who meets the continuing legal education or board certification requirements contained in this subchapter is available by the time an attorney must be

appointed in the case, another attorney may be appointed. The person making an appointment under this section shall give priority to an attorney with experience in criminal or juvenile law, respectively.

Effective 4/27/03, 28 TexReg 3493.

Subchapter B. Contract Defender Program Requirements

Division 1. Definitions

RULE § 174.10. Subchapter Definitions.

The following words and terms when used in this subchapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) Appointing Authority. The appointing authority is the:
 - (A) Judge or judges who have authority to establish an indigent defense plan and approve attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal cases under Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure; and/or
 - (B) Juvenile board that has authority to establish an indigent defense plan and approve attorneys to represent indigent respondents in juvenile cases under §51.102, Family Code.
- (2) Contract Defender Program. Contract defender program means a system under which private attorneys, acting as independent contractors and compensated with public funds, are engaged to provide legal representation and services to a group of unspecified indigent defendants who appear before a particular court or group of courts.
- (3) Contracting Authority. The contracting authority is the county or counties that have the authority to conclude a contract and to obligate funds for the provision of indigent defense services.
- (4) Contractor. The contractor is an attorney, law firm, professional association, lawyer's association, law school, bar association, non-profit organization or other entity that can be bound by contract.
- (5) Itemized Fee Voucher. An itemized fee voucher is any instrument, such as an invoice, that details services provided by a contractor providing indigent defense services. The itemized fee voucher may be in paper or electronic form. It shall include at a minimum all the information necessary for the county auditor or other designated official to complete the expenditure report required to be submitted to the Texas Indigent Defense Commission by §79.036, Government Code.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229.

Division 2. Application of Standards and Contracting Procedures

RULE § 174.11. Application of Subchapter.

This subchapter applies to all contract defender programs in which legal representation is provided for a period of more than one week. Contract defender programs for terms of one week or less are governed by the alternative appointment programs provisions in Article 26.04(g)-(h) and subject to §174.28(c)(5) related to the distribution of appointments in assigned counsel systems. In a county or counties with a contract defender program of one week or less in duration, the countywide procedures adopted under Art. 26.04(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, shall set the maximum annual number of appointed cases or workload for each attorney at the applicable offense level (felony, misdemeanor, juvenile). This subchapter does not apply to public defender or managed assigned counsel programs established and governed by Chapter 26, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229; amended to be effective 10/5/2025, 50 TexReg 6479.

RULE § 174.12. Application Process.

The appointing authority shall solicit and select contractors in accordance with the procedure governing alternative appointment programs contained in Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(1) Notification. The notification of the opportunity to apply (NOA) to be a contractor shall be distributed in a manner that reasonably covers all practicing members of the bar within the county or other region designated by the appointing authority. The notification shall inform attorneys of all requirements for submitting applications.

(2) Opportunity to Respond. All potential contractors shall have the same opportunity to respond to the NOA and be considered for the award of a contract. All potential contractors shall have at least 30 days from the issuance of the NOA to respond. The appointing authority may provide for less than 30 days to respond if a contract needs to be awarded on an emergency basis. A contract awarded on an emergency basis may not exceed 90 days in duration.

(3) Application. All applications must be submitted in writing and shall be maintained by the appointing authority or contracting authority in accordance with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission Retention Schedule for Local Records-Local Schedule GR.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229.

RULE § 174.13. Application Review Process.

Following the review of all applications the appointing authority shall by a majority vote select contractor(s), specify the types of cases each contractor is qualified to handle, and authorize the contracting authority to enter into a contract. The attorneys associated with the selected contractor(s) must meet the attorney qualification requirements contained in the indigent defense procedures adopted pursuant to Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure. If the contract does not exclude capital cases in which the death penalty is sought, the attorneys associated with the selected contractor(s) must also meet the attorney qualifications set by the regional selection committee and be approved by the regional selection committee to represent clients in capital cases. The appointing authority shall consider at least the following factors when evaluating applications:

- (1) Experience and qualifications of the applicant;
- (2) Applicant's past performance in representing defendants in criminal cases;
- (3) Applicant's disciplinary history with the state bar;
- (4) Applicant's ability to comply with the terms of the contract; and
- (5) Cost of the services under the contract.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.14. Awarding the Contract.

In accordance with Article 26.04(h), Code of Criminal Procedure, the contracting authority may approve the recommended contractor(s) and enter into a contract for services. The contracting authority shall enter into a contract only if it complies with these standards and all applicable law governing professional services contracts entered into by counties. A contract shall not be awarded solely on the basis of cost.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

Division 3. Required Elements of a Contract for Indigent Defense Services

RULE § 174.15. Parties.

Identify the appointing authority, contracting authority, and contractor.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.16 Term of Contract.

The contract shall specify the term of the contract, including any provision for renewal, and a provision for terminating the contract by either party.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229.

RULE § 174.17. Scope of Contract.

The contract shall specify the categories of cases in which the contractor is to provide services.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.18. Minimum Attorney Qualifications.

The contract shall specify minimum qualifications for attorneys covered by the contract and require such attorneys to maintain the qualifications during the term of the contract. The qualifications shall equal or exceed the qualifications provided in the indigent defense procedures adopted pursuant to Article 26.04, Code of Criminal Procedure. If the contract does not exclude capital cases in which the death penalty is sought, the qualifications shall equal or exceed the minimum attorney qualifications set by the regional selection committee and the attorneys covered by the contract shall be required to be on the list of attorneys approved by the regional selection committee to represent clients in capital cases. If a contract covers services provided by more than one attorney, qualifications may be graduated according to the seriousness of offense and each attorney shall be required to meet and maintain only those qualifications established for the offense level(s) for which the attorney is approved to provide defense services.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.19. Duration of Representation.

The contract shall specify that the contractor has the responsibility to complete all cases once representation is commenced during the term of the contract, unless an attorney covered by the contract is relieved or replaced in accordance with Article 26.04(j)(2), Code of Criminal Procedure.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.20. Substitution of Attorneys.

The contract shall identify the attorney(s) who will perform legal representation in each category of case covered by the contract and prohibit the substitution of other attorneys without prior approval by a majority of the appointing authority. Nothing in the contract shall prohibit an attorney covered by the contract from being relieved or replaced in accordance with Article 26.04(j)(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.21. Caseload Limitations.

The contract shall set the maximum number of cases or workload each attorney may be required to handle pursuant to the contract, which may include a maximum caseload not exceeding the annual full-time equivalent caseload established by the Guidelines for Indigent Defense Caseloads and the Juvenile Addendum and Appellate Addendum: Guidelines for Indigent Defense Caseloads, published by the Texas Indigent Defense Commission pursuant to House Bill 1318, 83rd Texas Legislature.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 229.

RULE § 174.22. Standards of Representation.

The contract shall require that the contractor provide zealous legal representation to all clients in a professional, skilled manner consistent with all applicable laws and the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.23. Conflicts of Interest.

The contract shall state a policy to assure that the contractor and its attorneys do not provide representation to defendants when doing so would involve a conflict of interest.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.24. Investigators and Experts.

The contract shall specify how investigation services and experts that are necessary to provide competent representation will be made available in a manner consistent with Article 26.05(d), Code of Criminal Procedure.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

RULE § 174.25. Compensation and Payment Processes.

The contract shall set the amount of compensation to be paid to the contractor and the designated method

and timing of payment. The contract shall state that the contractor shall be required to submit an itemized fee voucher. The voucher must be approved by a member of the appointing authority prior to being forwarded to the county financial officer for approval and payment. The contract shall also specify how a contractor is to be compensated for cases assigned but not disposed within the term of the contract as provided in §174.19 of this subchapter.

Effective date: 1/1/07, 31 TexReg 10094.

Subchapter C. Policy Monitoring Requirements

Division 1. Definitions

RULE § 174.26. Subchapter Definitions.

The following words and terms when used in this subchapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- (1) Executive Director – The executive director of the Commission.
- (2) Authorized Official – The county judge or other designee authorized to apply for, accept, decline, modify, or cancel a grant designated under §173.301 of this title. (relating to Grant Officials).
- (3) Period of review – The 12 months fiscal year preceding the date of the monitoring visit, other agreed time period, or reasonable time period as determined by the Commission.
- (4) Policies and Standards Committee – A committee of the Commission charged with developing policies and standards related to improving indigent defense services.
- (5) Policy Monitor – The employee of the Commission who monitors the effectiveness of a county's indigent defense policies, standards, and procedures.
- (6) Risk Assessment – A tool to rank each county's potential risk of not being in compliance with indigent defense laws.
- (7) Commission – Commission means the Texas Indigent Defense Commission.
- (8) Full review – An on-site policy monitoring review covering all the core requirements in §174.28(c) of this chapter (relating to relating to On-Site Monitoring Process).
- (9) Limited scope review – An on-site policy monitoring review covering fewer than all of the core requirements in §174.28(c) of this chapter.
- (10) Drop-in visit – An informal, on-site visit to assess indigent defense processes of a county.

Effective date: 9/23/15, 40 TexReg 6349; amended to be effective 4/13/20, 45 TexReg 2409.

Division 2. Policy Monitoring Process and Benchmarks

RULE § 174.27. Risk Assessment.

(a) A risk assessment of each county shall be conducted by the policy monitor monitoring team each fiscal year as the primary means of determining which counties will be selected for on-site policy monitoring. On-site monitoring visits to counties shall then be apportioned by administrative judicial region, county size, risk assessment scores, past visits, and other documented factors. The risk assessment shall use a variety of factors related to the provision of indigent defense services, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) Investigations and expert witness expenses;
- (2) Reimbursements for attorney fees;
- (3) Per capita indigent defense expenses;
- (4) Felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile attorney appointment rates;
- (5) County Populations;
- (6) Complaints about a county have been received by the Commission;
- (7) Receipt of a TIDC improvement grant;
- (8) Requests for counsel during magistrate warnings under Article 15.17, Code of Criminal Procedure; and
- (9) Appellate cases.

(b) Counties may receive monitoring visits as a result of factors outside of the risk assessment, including findings from a previous visit, a complaint, media reports, or a request from an elected state or local official. If Commission staff make a drop-in visit, fiscal monitoring review, or grant program review, and determine that violations of the Fair Defense Act or Commission rules may be present in a county, the monitor may conduct a monitoring visit of the county's procedures.

Effective date: 9/23/15, 40 TexReg 6349; amended to be effective 4/13/20, 45 TexReg 2409.

RULE § 174.28. On-Site Monitoring Process.

(a) Purpose. The process promotes local compliance with the requirements of the Fair Defense Act and Commission rules and provides technical assistance to improve processes where needed.

(b) Monitoring Process. The policy monitor examines the local indigent defense plans and local procedures

and processes to determine if the jurisdiction meets the statutory requirements and rules adopted by the Commission. The policy monitor also attempts to randomly select samples of actual cases from the period of review by using a 15% confidence interval for a population at a 95% confidence level.

(c) Core Requirements. On-site policy monitoring focuses on the six core requirements of the Fair Defense Act and related rules. Policy monitoring may also include a review of statutorily required reports to the Office of Court Administration and Commission. This rule establishes the process for evaluating policy compliance with a requirement and sets benchmarks for determining whether a county is in substantial policy compliance with the requirement. For each of these elements, the policy monitor shall review the local indigent defense plans and determine if the plans are in compliance with each element.

(1) Prompt and Accurate Magistration.

(A) The policy monitor shall check for documentation indicating that the magistrate or county has:

- (i) Informed and explained to an arrestee the rights listed in Article 15.17(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, including the right to counsel;
- (ii) Maintained a process to magistrate arrestees within 48 hours of arrest;
- (iii) Maintained a process for magistrates not authorized to appoint counsel to transmit requests for counsel to the appointing authority within 24 hours of the request; and
- (iv) Maintained magistrate processing records required by Article 15.17(a), (e), and (f), Code of Criminal Procedure, and records documenting the time of arrest, time of magistration, whether the person requested counsel, and time for transferring requests for counsel to the appointing authority.

(B) A county is presumed to be in substantial compliance with the prompt magistration requirement if magistration in at least 98% of the policy monitor's sample is conducted within 48 hours of arrest.

(2) Indigence Determination. The policy monitor checks to see if procedures are in place that comply with the indigent defense plan and the Fair Defense Act.

(3) Minimum Attorney Qualifications. The policy monitor shall check that attorney appointment lists are maintained according to the requirements set in the indigent defense plans. Only attorneys approved for an appointment list are eligible to receive appointments.

(4) Prompt Appointment of Counsel.

(A) The policy monitor shall check for documentation of timely appointment of counsel in criminal and juvenile cases.

(i) Criminal Cases. The policy monitor shall determine if counsel was appointed or denied for arrestees within one working day of receipt of the request for counsel in counties with a population of 250,000 or more, or three working days in other counties. If the policy monitor cannot determine the date the appointing authority received a request for counsel, then the timeliness of appointment will be based upon the date the request for counsel was made plus 24 hours for the transmittal of the request to the appointing authority plus the time allowed to make the appointment of counsel.

(ii) Juvenile Cases. The policy monitor shall determine if counsel was appointed prior to the initial detention hearing for eligible in-custody juveniles. If counsel was not appointed, the policy monitor shall determine if the court made a finding that appointment of counsel was not feasible due to exigent circumstances. If exigent circumstances were found by the court and the court made a determination to detain the child, then the policy monitor shall determine if counsel was appointed for eligible juveniles immediately upon making this determination. For out-of-custody juveniles, the policy monitor shall determine if counsel was appointed within five working days of service of the petition on the juvenile.

- (B) A county is presumed to be in substantial compliance with the prompt appointment of counsel requirement if, in each level of proceedings (felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile cases), at least 90% of appointments of counsel and denials of indigence determinations in the policy monitor's sample are timely.
- (5) Attorney Selection Process.
The policy monitor shall check for the following documentation indicating:
 - (A) In the case of a contract defender program, that all requirements of §§174.10 - 174.25 of this title are met;
 - (B) In the case of a public defender's office, that appointments to the office are made in accordance with Article 26.04(f), Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - (C) In capital felony cases, the policy monitor shall determine if appointments are made in accordance with Article 26.052, Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - (i) In counties with a public defender's office that handles capital felony cases, the policy monitor shall determine if a public defender's office is appointed in each capital case. If the office is not, the policy monitor will determine whether the court or its designee made a finding of good cause on the record for appointing other counsel in accordance with Article 26.04(f)(1), Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - (ii) In capital felony cases where a public defender's office is not appointed, the policy monitor shall determine if two attorneys were appointed, at least one of whom is qualified to serve as lead counsel under Article 26.052(e), Code of Criminal Procedure, unless the state gives notice in writing that the state will not seek the death penalty.
 - (D) In the case of a managed assigned counsel program, that counsel is appointed according to the entity's plan of operation;
 - (E) That the attorney selection process actually used matches what is stated in the indigent defense plans; and
 - (F) For assigned counsel and managed assigned counsel systems, the number of

appointments in the policy monitor's sample per attorney at each level (felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, and appeals) during the period of review and the percentage share of appointments represented by the top 10% of attorneys accepting appointments. A county is presumed to be in substantial compliance with the fair, neutral, and non-discriminatory attorney appointment system requirement of 26.04(b)(6), Code of Criminal Procedure, if, in each level of proceedings (felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile cases), the percentage of appointments received by the top 10% of recipient attorneys does not exceed three times their respective share. The top 10% of recipient attorneys is the whole attorney portion of the appointment list that is closest to 10% of the total list. For this analysis, the monitor will include only attorneys who were on an appointment list for the entire time period under review.

- (6) Data Reporting.
The policy monitor shall check for documentation indicating that the county has established a process for collecting and reporting itemized indigent defense expense and case information.
- (d) Report.
 - (1) Report Issuance. The For full and limited-scope reviews, the policy monitor shall issue a report to the authorized official within 60 days of the on-site monitoring visit to a county, unless a documented exception is provided by the director, with an alternative deadline provided, not later than 120 days from the on-site monitoring visit. The report shall contain recommendations to address areas findings of noncompliance. For drop-in visits, the policy monitor may issue a letter with recommendations.
 - (2) County Response. Within 60 days of the date a report is issued by the policy monitor, the authorized official shall respond in writing to each finding of noncompliance, and shall describe the proposed corrective action to be taken by the county. The county may request the director to grant an extension of up to 60 days.
 - (3) Follow-up Reviews. The policy monitor shall conduct follow-up reviews of counties where a

report included noncompliance findings. The follow-up review shall occur within a reasonable time but not more than two years following receipt of a county's response to a report. The policy monitor shall review a county's implementation of corrective actions and shall report to the county and to the Commission any remaining issues not corrected. Within 30 days of the date the follow-up report is issued by the policy monitor, the authorized official shall respond in writing to each recommendation, and shall describe the proposed corrective action to be taken by the county. The county may request the director to grant an extension of up to 30 days.

counsel at any time after the initiation of adversary judicial proceedings.

Effective date: 4/13/15, 40 TexReg 2087.

- (4) Failure to Respond to Report. If a county fails to respond to a monitoring report or follow-up report within the required time, then a certified letter will be sent to the authorized official, financial officer, county judge, local administrative district court judge, local administrative statutory county court judge, and chair of the juvenile board notifying them that all further payments will be withheld if no response to the reports is received by the Commission within 10 days of receipt of the letter. If funds are withheld under this section, then the funds will not be reinstated until the Commission, or the Policies and Standards Committee approves the release of the funds.
- (5) Noncompliance. If a county fails to correct any noncompliance findings, the Commission may impose a remedy under §173.307 of this title (relating to Remedies for Noncompliance).

Effective date: 9/23/15, 40 TexReg 6349; amended to be effective 1/10/18, 43 TexReg 230; amended to be effective 4/13/20, 45 TexReg 2409.

Subchapter D. Indigent Defense Procedure Requirements

RULE § 174.51. Indigent Defense Plan Requirements.

The countywide procedures adopted under Art. 26.04(a), Code of Criminal Procedure, must provide a method to allow defendants to obtain the necessary forms for requesting appointment of counsel and to submit completed forms for requesting appointment of



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2025-2027

TEXAS FAIR DEFENSE LAWS

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