

FISCAL YEAR 2023

# ANNUAL REPORT

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SEPTEMBER 2022 - AUGUST 2023



## FY23 Board Members:

**Honorable Sharon Keller**, Austin, Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals (Chair)\*

**Mr. Alex Bunin**, Houston, Chief Public Defender, Harris County Public Defender's Office

**Mr. Jay Cohen**, Houston, Attorney, Blass Law PPLC (started August 2023)

**Honorable Valerie Covey**, Georgetown, Williamson County Commissioner

**Honorable Brandon Creighton**, Conroe, State Senator\*

**Honorable Richard Evans**, Bandera, Bandera County Judge

**Honorable Nathan L. Hecht**, Austin, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Texas\*

**Honorable Missy Medary**, Corpus Christi, Presiding Judge, 5th Administrative Judicial Region

**Honorable Joe Moody**, El Paso, State Representative

**Honorable Sherry Radack**, Houston, Chief Justice, First Court of Appeals\*

**Honorable Reggie Smith**, Sherman, State Representative\*

**Honorable Vivian Torres**, Rio Medina, Medina County Court at Law Judge (retired)\*

**Honorable John Whitmire**, Houston, State Senator\*

\*No longer on TIDC Board as of printing.

## New Board Members or with New Position Since FY23 (as of printing):

**Honorable Missy Medary**, Corpus Christi, Presiding Judge, 5th Administrative Judicial Region (**New Chair in 2024**)

**Mr. James D. "Jim" Bethke**, San Antonio, Executive Director, Bexar County Managed Assigned Counsel Office (started May 2024)

**Honorable Jimmy Blacklock**, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Texas (started January 2025)

**Honorable Emily Miskel**, McKinney, Justice, Fifth Court of Appeals (replacing Justice Sherry Radack in September 2024)

**Honorable David Schneck**, Austin, Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals (started January 2025)

**Honorable John Smithee**, Amarillo, State Representative (started February 2025)

**Honorable James R. "J.R." Woolley, Jr.**, Waller, Justice of the Peace (started May 2024)

## TIDC Directors

**Scott Ehlers**, Executive Director

**Edwin Colfax**, Director of Grant Funding

**William Cox**, Director of Public Defense Improvement

**Dr. Sarah Gammell**, Research Director

**Crystal Leff-Pinon**, Director of Family Protection Representation

**Wesley Shackelford**, Deputy Director

**Mission: Protecting the right to counsel, improving public defense.**

# Table of Contents

- Message from the Director.....4**
- Legislation.....7**
- Funding.....8**
- Oversight.....13**
- Improvement.....19**
- Family Representation.....21**
- Operation Lone Star.....23**
- Appendix A: Formula Grant Disbursements.....24**
- Appendix B: Improvement Grant Awards and Disbursements.....27**
- Appendix C: Operating Budget.....32**
- Appendix D: Method of Finance.....33**
- Appendix E: Selected Trainings and Presentations.....34**

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## Message from the Director

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In FY2023, TIDC sustained and improved public defense in Texas by disbursing over \$57 million in grants. Our Improvement Grants included ongoing support to rural regional public defender offices like the four-county Atascosa Area Advocates Public Defender Office, the five-county Hill Country Regional Public Defender Office, and the seven-county Concho Valley Public Defender's Office.

TIDC conducted fiscal and policy monitoring in 29 counties and collected data from all 254 counties. We also collected data for and completed the second child protection case expenditure and judicial plan data report for the Texas Judicial Council. Additionally, TIDC continued to work with state and local officials to provide representation to individuals arrested in connection with Operation Lone Star.

While much progress was made in FY23 assisting rural counties, there is still more work to do to ensure that high-quality, cost-effective representation is provided to all those who can least afford it in Texas. We look forward to working with the Legislature and counties to improve the indigent defense system in the years to come.

Sincerely,

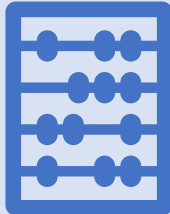
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Ehlers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Scott Ehlers  
Executive Director  
Texas Indigent Defense Commission

## Key Achievements in FY23

**Disbursed over \$57.6 million in grants to help counties provide public defense services.**

Funding, p. 8.



**Conducted policy monitoring reviews in 22 counties and issued 13 reports to ensure compliance with state law.**

Oversight, p. 14.



**Prepared 8 planning studies for Public Defender Offices and Managed Assigned Counsel Programs covering 40 counties.**

Improvement, p. 20.



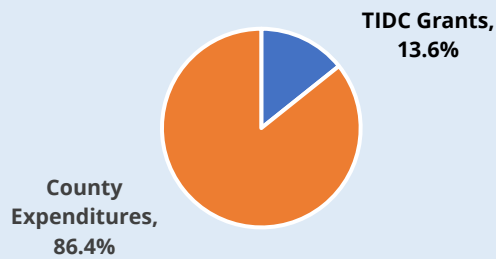
**Completed the second child protection case expenditure and judicial plan data report.**

Family Protection, p. 21.

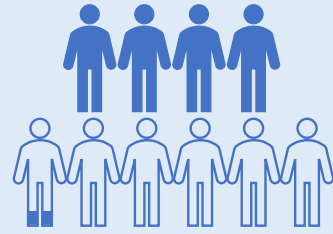


**TIDC is improving indigent defense...**

## FY23 Data Snapshot



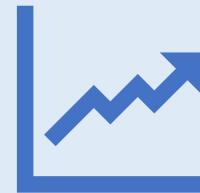
**TIDC grant disbursements offset 13.6% of reported indigent defense costs statewide in FY23. (p. 8)**



**51.1% of misdemeanor cases did not have counsel in counties with a population under 50,000. (p. 17)**

**109 counties**

**reported spending \$0 on indigent defense investigation. (p. 18)**



**In FY23, indigent defense appointment rates were 55% for misdemeanor cases and 87% for felony cases. (p. 16)**

**... but there is still more work to be done.**



## Budget

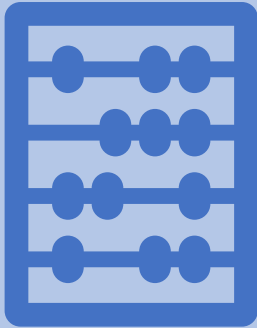
In its Regular Session, the 88th Texas Legislature appropriated TIDC \$154 million for the FY24-25 biennium, an increase of over \$30 million compared to the previous biennium. This included an additional \$11.4 million to maintain previous TIDC funding levels, \$18.9 million for system building, six additional TIDC staff, and an increase of \$11.3 million for Operation Lone Star cases.

TIDC invested the new funds in improvements to the Texas indigent defense system, including new public defender offices, managed assigned counsel systems, indigent defense coordinators, and a rural public defense needs assessment. Out of the amount budgeted, \$5 million was earmarked for mental health representation through public defender offices, and another \$5 million was earmarked for rural areas.

## Key Legislation Passed

During its legislative workgroup, TIDC developed ten legislative proposals to improve public defense. Of those proposals, an amended version of HB 409 was passed during the 88th Legislative Session and signed into law. The bill amended the Government Code to change the size and composition of TIDC's Board, adding two new board members. One will be either the Director of a Managed Assigned Counsel Office or "a person who has a demonstrated expertise in indigent defense issues." The other new member will be a magistrate judge who presides at Article 15.17 "magistration" hearings. The remaining nine proposals contained in the TIDC Omnibus Bill, HB 1528, carried by TIDC Board Member, Representative Reggie Smith, unfortunately died in the Senate.

The Legislature also passed SB 2120, which creates a family protection representation program within TIDC. The bill provides TIDC authority to fund, monitor, and improve the system of appointing counsel in cases brought by the Department of Family and Protective Services. No new funding was appropriated to implement the grants program that the bill authorized. The proposal was recommended by the Texas Judicial Council. More information on this new program is in the Family Protection Representation section of this report.



To promote compliance with the Fair Defense Act and build more efficient and effective systems, TIDC tracks indigent defense expenditures, provides funding to counties through formula and improvement grants, and contracts with innocence projects.

### Indigent Defense Expenditures

In FY23, Texas counties reported spending \$410.4 million on indigent defense<sup>1</sup>, a 20% increase from the previous year. Reported non-county spending on indigent defense included:

- Regional Public Defender Office for Capital Cases LGC (a local government corporation) spent \$4,278,100 (\$6,442,199 less \$2,164,099 in county contributions received).
- Texas Tech Caprock Public Defender spent \$185,820 (\$206,095 less \$20,275 in county contributions received).
- Lubbock Private Defender Office (LPDO) spent \$9,516,961 for Operation Lone Star indigent defense.

Total reported indigent defense expenditures (county + non-county) for FY2023 was **\$424.4 million**.<sup>2</sup>

TIDC disbursed **\$57.6 million** in indigent defense grants to all grantees, offsetting approximately 13.6% of reported indigent defense costs statewide. Pending grant award obligations totaled \$14.6 million.

In addition to TIDC grants, counties reported receiving the following reimbursements for indigent defense costs:

- From defendants: \$8.7 million
- From the Texas Comptroller for writs of habeas corpus in death penalty cases: \$0
- From non-TIDC government funds: \$1,304,184

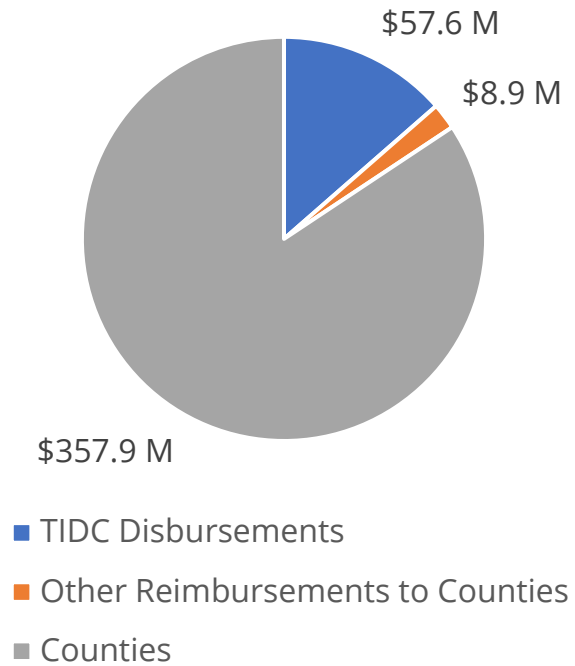
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<sup>1</sup> Gross reported county expenditures less county-to-county reimbursements for regional programs.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include the Office of Capital and Forensic Writs or the State Counsel for Offenders, two state agencies that provide indigent defense.

## Figure 1: FY23 Indigent Defense Expenditures

FY23 Indigent Defense Expenditures:  
\$424.4 Million

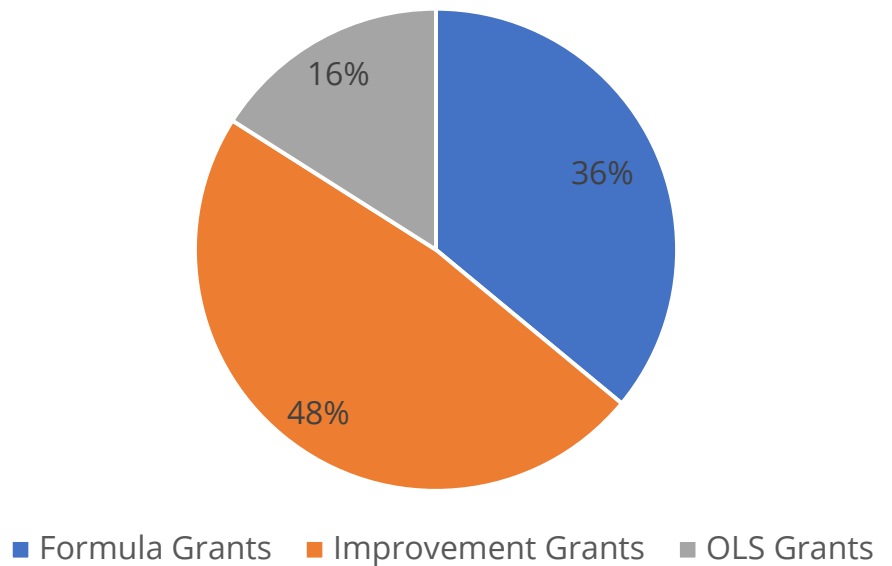


### Formula Grants

Formula grants provide statewide support for indigent defense and are awarded annually to all qualifying counties. Amounts are based on a county's percentage of state population and indigent defense expenses. In FY23, TIDC disbursed **\$20,496,469** in formula grants to 249 counties, representing 36% of total grants disbursed by TIDC.

Formula grant disbursements for FY23 are listed in Appendix A.

**Figure 2: FY23 Grant Disbursements**



### Improvement Grants

Improvement grants develop and sustain programs, encourage innovation, remedy noncompliance with the Fair Defense Act, or help counties facing extraordinary indigent defense costs. In FY23, TIDC awarded 43 new or continuing program grants, totaling **\$25.4 million**. TIDC disbursed \$18.9 million of those awards as of the end of FY23, with an additional \$762,509 in pending award obligations. TIDC disbursed an additional \$8,879,745 under FY21 and FY22 regular grant awards, and \$9,320,743 under the OLS grant issued in FY22.

Improvement grant awards and disbursements for FY23 are listed in Appendix B.

## Improvement Grant Highlights

### Regional Public Defender Offices

TIDC provides sustainability funding covering 2/3 of counties' costs for participating in rural regional public defender programs, ensuring reliable access to quality counsel in these areas. In FY23, TIDC awarded \$8.9 million to non-capital regional defender offices and \$4.7 million to the Regional Public Defender Office for Capital Cases (RPDO), which served 180 small- and mid-sized counties.

### Mental Health Public Defense

During the 87<sup>th</sup> Session, the Legislature appropriated **\$5 million** per biennium to mental health defender offices. In FY23, TIDC funded grants to public defenders and managed assigned counsel programs in Bexar, Cameron, Dallas, Galveston, Harris, McLennan, Nueces, and Travis Counties. These specialized programs identify clients' unmet mental health needs and advocate for outcomes that link them with services, treatment, and support that help them succeed in the community.

### Innocence Project Contracts

TIDC funds innocence projects at six public law schools in Texas, providing up to **\$100,000** annually to each school. Law students work under attorney supervision to review actual innocence claims from incarcerated individuals. Reports are available on TIDC's website at: [tidc.texas.gov/funding/innocence-projects](https://tidc.texas.gov/funding/innocence-projects).

# Counties with Managed Defender Systems

As of the end of FY23, 71 counties had a public defender office (PDO), managed assigned counsel (MAC) program, or both.

A full list of PDOs and MACs is at <https://www.tidc.texas.gov/improvement/system-building/>.





TIDC oversees indigent defense processes across Texas by reviewing data from all 254 counties and conducting on-site reviews in targeted counties. Complaints can trigger further review.

**Figure 3: TIDC Oversight Model**

	<b>Fiscal</b>	<b>Policy</b>
<b>Breadth</b>	Indigent Defense Expenditure Reports	Indigent Defense Plans
<b>Depth</b>	Fiscal Monitoring Reviews	Policy Monitoring Reviews

## **Fiscal Monitoring**

### **Indigent Defense Expenditure Reports**

County auditors and treasurers are required by the Fair Defense Act to submit indigent defense expenditure reports (IDERs) to TIDC each year. TIDC reviews each county's report.

IDERs provide some of the best indigent defense data in the nation, driving indigent defense policy and funding decisions. Full reports are available at [tidc.tamu.edu/public.net](http://tidc.tamu.edu/public.net).

### **Fiscal Monitoring Reviews**

To accurately inform policy and grant-making decisions, TIDC monitors whether counties' indigent defense expenses are documented in compliance with Texas statutes and rules. Counties are selected for a monitoring review based on objective risk assessment scores and geographic distribution.

In FY23, TIDC opened **seven fiscal monitoring reviews**. Reports are available at [tidc.texas.gov/oversight/](https://tidc.texas.gov/oversight/). Common findings included:

- Reports not prepared in the manner required.
- Unallowable general court expenses were claimed as indigent defense expenses.
- Attorney payments did not follow the fee schedule.
- Attorney fee vouchers did not comply with Article 26.05(c), Code of Criminal Procedure.
- Documentation of attorney CLE hours was not maintained.
- Written explanation from judges for variance from amount the attorney billed and the amount approved was not present.

**Figure 4: FY23 Fiscal Monitoring Reviews Opened**

Fiscal Reviews		
Ector	Erath	Smith
Dallas	Knox	Upshur
Henderson		

## Policy Monitoring

### Indigent Defense Plans

Criminal court judges and juvenile boards are required by the Fair Defense Act to submit countywide indigent defense plans to TIDC each odd-numbered year. In FY23, TIDC continued its review of each county’s plans, ensuring they follow state statutes and rules for appointing counsel. Plans are available at [tidc.tamu.edu/public.net](https://tidc.tamu.edu/public.net).

### Policy Monitoring Reviews

TIDC monitors whether counties follow their plans and the Fair Defense Act. Counties are selected for a monitoring review based on objective risk assessment scores and geographic distribution, or at the request of a local official or complaint.

In FY23, TIDC conducted policy monitoring reviews in **22 different counties and issued 13 reports**, available at [tidc.texas.gov/oversight/](https://tidc.texas.gov/oversight/).

Common findings included:

- Requests for counsel were not promptly transmitted to the appointing authority.
- Requests for counsel were not ruled on or ruled on late.

**Figure 5: FY23 Policy Monitoring Reviews Issued and in Progress**

<b>Full-Scope Reviews (covering six core FDA requirements)</b>		
Bell*	Ector	Kaufman
Van Zandt*		
<b>Limited-Scope Reviews (covering some FDA requirements)</b>		
Dallas		
<b>Follow-Up Reviews (covering issues from previous review)</b>		
Chambers*	Fisher*	Galveston*
Goliad*	Hays	Jefferson*
Kendall	Kleberg*	Midland*
Milam*	Scurry*	Smith
Travis	Wharton*	Willacy*
<b>Drop-In Reviews (informal review)</b>		
Franklin	Rains	
* Report issued during FY23		

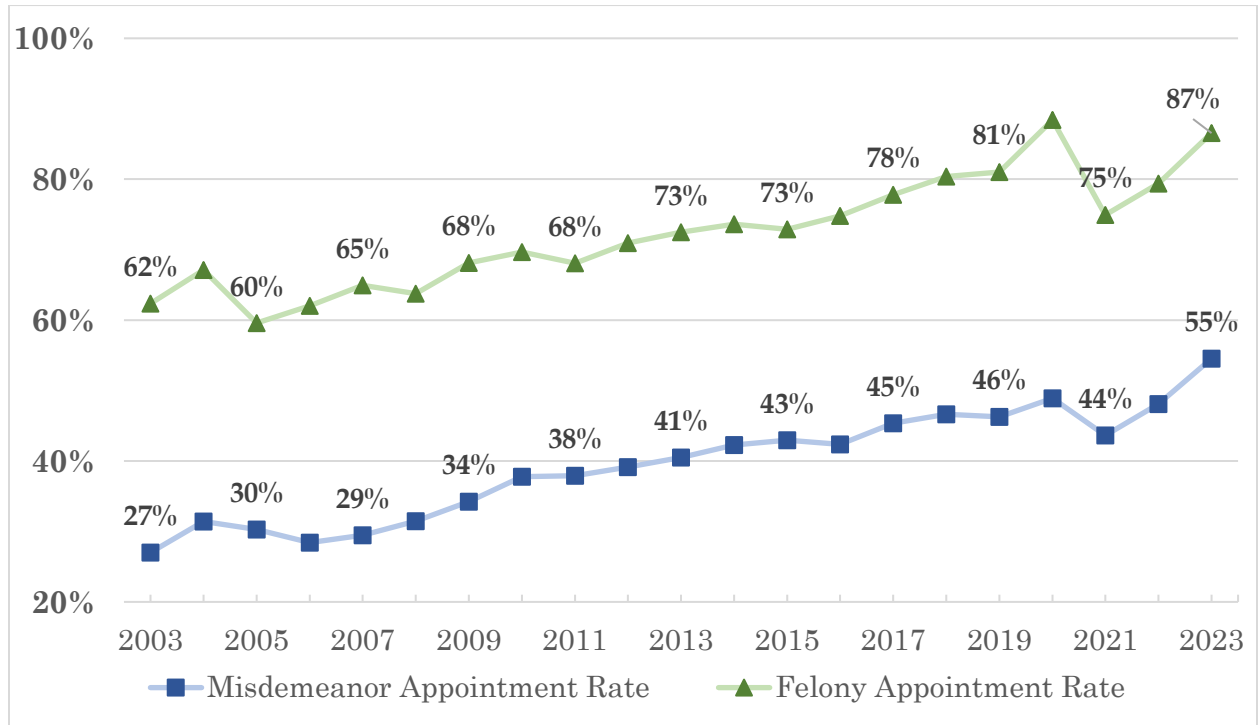
## Complaints

In FY23, TIDC received **53 complaints** related to local indigent defense practices. Common complaint allegations included:

- Attorneys were not speaking to clients.
- Attorneys were not investigating cases or advocating for their clients.

# Indigent Defense Appointment Trends

Figure 6: Estimated Appointment Rates by Fiscal Year<sup>3,4,5</sup>



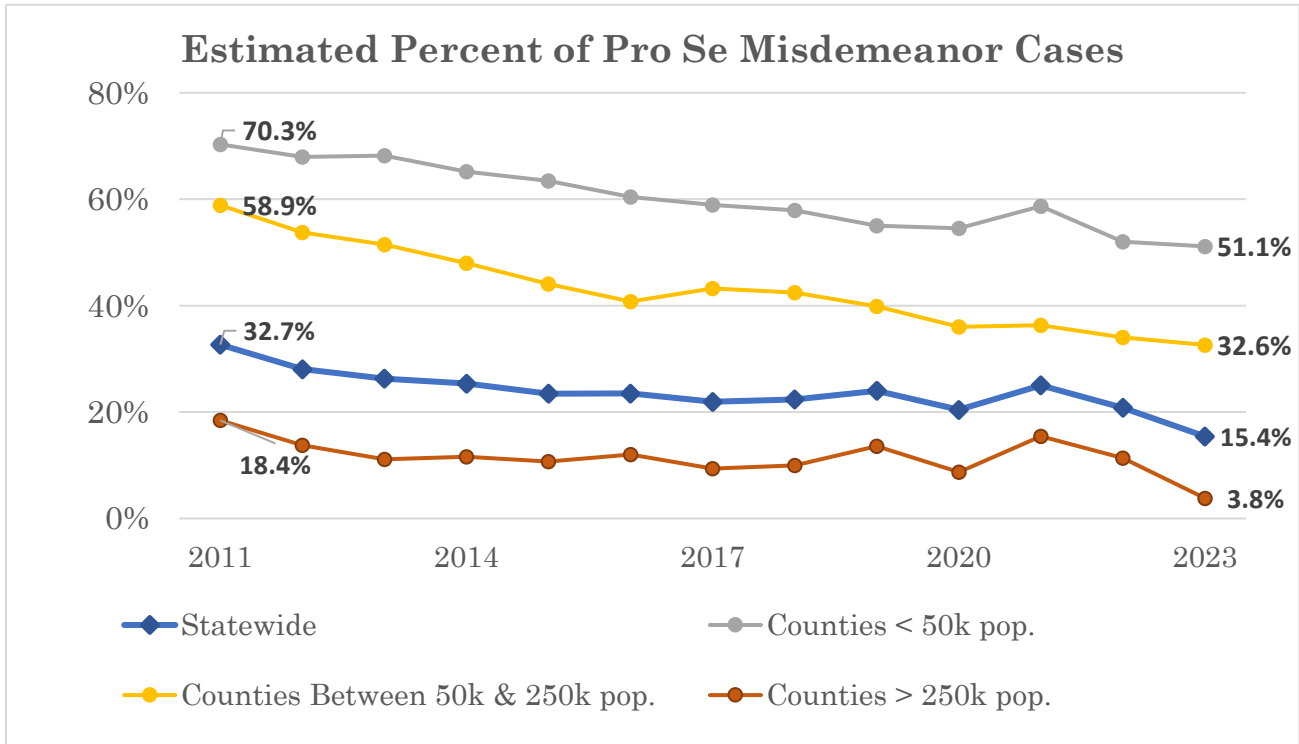
<sup>3</sup> Appointment rates are calculated by the following formula:  

$$\text{Cases in Which Attorneys were Paid} / \text{Total Cases Disposed}$$

<sup>4</sup> FY2022 data excludes Operation Lone Star cases paid but does not exclude Operation Lone Star cases disposed. This has the effect of understating FY2022 appointment rates by a small amount.

<sup>5</sup> FY2020 and FY2021 data were affected by COVID-19 when fewer cases were disposed in the courts.

**Figure 7: Estimated Misdemeanor Uncounseled Rates<sup>6,7,8</sup>**



<sup>6</sup> The number of pro se (uncounseled) dispositions can be estimated by the following formula:  
 Pro Se Dispositions = Total Cases Disposed – Total Retained Cases – Total Cases in Which Attorneys were Paid as Assigned Counsel or a Public Defender.

<sup>7</sup> FY2022 data excludes Operation Lone Star cases paid but does not exclude Operation Lone Star cases disposed. This has the effect of overstating FY2022 pro se rates.

<sup>8</sup> FY2020 and FY2021 data were affected by COVID-19 when fewer cases were disposed in the courts.

## FY23 Indigent Defense Caseloads<sup>9</sup>

Under professional rules, attorneys must spend enough time on each case to perform their basic duties to clients. TIDC has weighted caseload guidelines at [tidc.texas.gov/caseloads](https://tidc.texas.gov/caseloads).

In FY23:

- Excluding Operation Lone Star cases, a total of 4,780 attorneys were reported to have been paid for indigent defense cases. Of these, **1,042 attorneys** (22% of attorneys) had appointed caseloads above the guidelines.<sup>10</sup> Attorneys with caseloads above the guidelines:
  - Handled appointed cases in **235 counties** (93% of counties).
  - Handled **63%** of appointed felony, misdemeanor, or appeals cases (287,327 of 459,389 cases).
- Ten attorneys had caseloads greater than **5 times** the guidelines. Ninety-five attorneys had caseloads greater than **3 times** the guidelines.
- The median indigent defense caseload was **35%** of the guidelines.

The above counts do not include juvenile and capital defense cases, retained work, or civil appointments (like child protection).

Attorneys are required by statute to report each year their estimated practice time dedicated to indigent defense. In FY23:

- **74%** of attorneys who were paid for indigent defense cases submitted the report.
- Adjusted for practice time estimates, **1,522 attorneys** had total caseloads (including retained and civil work) above TIDC's guidelines.<sup>11</sup>

## FY23 Indigent Defense Investigation<sup>12</sup>

Under professional guidelines, attorneys should investigate the facts of their client's case. Recommendations for investigation time are in the guidelines at [tidc.texas.gov/caseloads](https://tidc.texas.gov/caseloads).

In FY23:

- **109 counties** (43% of counties) statewide reported spending \$0 on investigators.
  - Most were small counties, under 50,000 population.<sup>13</sup> **54%** of small counties (100 counties) spent \$0 on investigation.
  - Counties that spent \$0 on investigation had 4% of all indigent defense cases and 4% of the state's population.

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<sup>9</sup> These totals are based on data reported as of 9/13/2024.

<sup>10</sup> This assumes a maximum of any combination of 128 felony cases, 226 misdemeanor cases, or 31.2 appeals cases in a year.

<sup>11</sup> If an attorney had appointed cases equating to at least 30% of the WCG, the attorney's caseload was divided by the percent of practice time reported as devoted to indigent defense. If no practice time had been reported, the calculation assumes the percent of practice time devoted to indigent defense cases was 100%.

<sup>12</sup> These totals are based on data reported as of 9/13/2024.

<sup>13</sup> This assumption is based on the 2020 Population.



TIDC works to improve public defense in Texas through publications, training, mentorship, and technical assistance.

## Training

TIDC training and presentations were attended by over 3,600 people in FY23; a detailed list is in Appendix F. Highlights include:

- **Chief Defender Meetings**, for the chief public defenders and managed assigned counsel directors in Texas.
- **Managed Assigned Counsel Leader Meetings**, focused on the unique role of MAC program leadership across the State.
- **Indigent Defense Coordinator Meet-Ups**, for front-line staff administering appointed counsel programs.
- **Texas Social Service Defense Network Meetings**, for Texas public defense mental health professionals, social workers, and caseworkers.
- Trainings for judges, court personnel, and defense counsel in collaboration with the **Texas Justice Courts Training Center**, **Texas Association of Counties**, **Texas Association for Court Administration**, and the **Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association (TCDLA)**.

## Mentorship

### FUTURE INDIGENT DEFENSE LEADERS

TCDLA | TIDC | HCPDO

In FY23, TIDC offered continuing support and training to attorneys in the **Future Indigent Defense Leaders (FIDL)** program. FIDL is a partnership of TCDLA, Harris County Public Defender's Office, Gideon's Promise, and TIDC. Through FIDL, promising new criminal defense attorneys receive mentorship and training.

Attorneys are paired with a local mentor and receive nationally recognized training from Gideon's Promise and TCDLA.

## Texas Public Defense Investigator Utilization

TIDC received a federal Department of Justice technical assistance grant to partner with the **National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers** and **RTI International** to study investigator usage by private assigned counsel and public defenders in Texas. The research included a survey of criminal defense investigators and criminal defense attorneys, as well as judicial interviews.

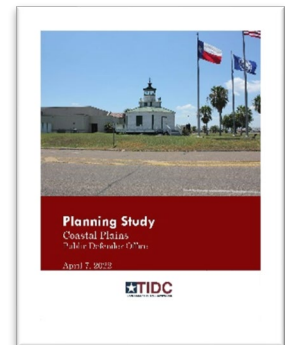
A report with nine recommendations to improve investigator usage in Texas was published in April 2023. It is available online at: <https://www.nacdl.org/Landing/TIDC-Report-2023>.

## Public Defense Recruitment

County officials, chief defenders, and managed assigned counsel directors are encountering challenges recruiting and retaining attorneys statewide, which mirror trends nationally. Based on their concerns, TIDC partnered with Texas law schools to foster interest in public defense careers. Staff presentations to law students were well received. Public Defense Days and recruitment are now an ongoing part of TIDC's work to improve Texas public defense.

## Technical Assistance

TIDC advises counties on how to comply with the Fair Defense Act and build more effective indigent defense systems, answers questions about grants and data reporting, prepares planning studies for new programs, and assists in launching new offices and programs.



In FY23, TIDC **prepared eight planning studies** for public defender offices and managed assigned counsel programs **covering 40 counties**, resulting in grants to establish two new regional public defender offices: **Crossroads Defenders**, hosted by Victoria County, serves four counties, and **High Plains Regional Public Defender's Office**, hosted by Hale County, serves 13 Panhandle counties. The Potter Armstrong Public Defender's Office also expanded into a regional program serving eight counties.



In FY23, TIDC continued to provide support to the Texas Judicial Council with data collection and reporting of information related to court-appointed legal representation in child protection cases. Throughout the year, TIDC explored and participated in various projects to aid in the improvement of the family protection representation system. TIDC also provided information and support on SB 2120 (88th Legislature), which passed near the end of the fiscal year and created new responsibilities for TIDC to improve the family protection representation system.

## Data Collection & Reporting

TIDC completed the second year of data collection and reporting of information regarding court-appointed legal representation in child protection cases on behalf of the Texas Judicial Council. Pursuant to SB 560 (86th Legislature), counties were required to report expenditure information on November 1, 2022. The report covers data submitted by Texas counties for the October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022, timeframe. Read the full report here:

<https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1456718/fy22-cps-ider.pdf>

### *Data Highlights*

Total county spending reported for court-appointed legal representation in child protection cases from October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022: **\$61,573,531**.

Statewide per capita spending: **\$2.07**.

Total statewide county spending on family protection representation **decreased** from the first year of reported spending to the information reported on November 1, 2022.

## Training & Technical Assistance

To assist counties in meeting their data reporting requirements, TIDC conducted multiple trainings for county stakeholders. TIDC provided on-demand technical assistance to any county that required assistance with data reporting.

TIDC presented information about family protection representation to law students at The University of Texas School of Law Children’s Rights Clinic, attendees at the State Bar of Texas Child Protection Law Section Annual Meeting, and Child Protection Court Judges at the Child Protection Court Convening.

## **Collaboration**

Throughout the year, TIDC collaborated with various stakeholders in the child welfare system. TIDC worked with the Children’s Commission of the Supreme Court of Texas and served on the Legal Representation Committee and the Parent Resource Workgroup.

## **SB 2120 (88<sup>th</sup> Legislature)**

SB 2120 was enacted and amended Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code to give TIDC new responsibilities to work to improve the family protection representation system. The bill also amended the Texas Family Code to add new attorney practice time reporting requirements for attorneys who accept court appointments in child protection cases and increase the years of licensure requirement from three to five years for Chief Counsels of Offices of Parent and Child Representation. The bill took effect in FY24 on September 1, 2023.

## Operation Lone Star



In the spring of 2021, Governor Abbott responded to the rise in illegal immigration by launching Operation Lone Star (OLS) and issuing a disaster declaration covering mostly counties along or near the Texas-Mexico border. The declaration directed state law enforcement to assist Texas counties with border-related criminal activity, including criminal trespassing, smuggling, and human trafficking. The Governor also opened Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) facilities to detain persons arrested under OLS.

During the second special legislative session (87(2)) in 2021, the Legislature appropriated \$29,783,625 to fund Operation Lone Star’s indigent defense component, and the Texas Supreme Court directed TIDC to develop procedures for OLS indigent defense representation under Administrative Order 21-9104. Pursuant to that order, TIDC engaged an established managed assigned counsel program, the Lubbock Private Defender Office (LPDO), to serve as the OLS indigent defense hub, and TIDC’s board awarded LPDO grant funds to carry out those duties.

During FY2023, LPDO appointed counsel to 5,869 defendants arrested under OLS. The defendants were represented by two public defender organizations, Texas RioGrande Legal Aid (TRLA) and Neighborhood Defender Service of Texas (NDS), as well as a panel of private assigned counsel. In addition to appointing counsel, LPDO closely monitored and worked to improve the quality of representation in OLS in various ways, including tracking the timeliness of attorney-client visitation. As a result of LPDO’s monitoring, training, and improvement work, pretrial detention time of LPDO-appointed OLS defendants charged with misdemeanor criminal trespass or evading arrest was reduced by 70%, from an average of 50 days to an average of 15 days from FY22 to FY23.

<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>OLS Defendants in Pretrial Custody</b>	<b>Average Time in Pretrial Detention</b>
FY22 Snapshot: April 22, 2022	656	50 Days
FY23 Snapshot: April 22, 2023	98	15 Days

TIDC continues protecting the right to counsel and aims to improve indigent defense representation in Operation Lone Star.

# Appendix A: Formula Grant Disbursements

## FY23 Formula Grant Disbursements by County

Anderson	\$42,712	Chambers	\$46,486	Ellis	\$125,338
Andrews	\$26,391	Cherokee	\$41,885	Erath	\$22,476
Angelina	\$52,993	Childress	\$18,402	Falls	\$26,611
Aransas	\$30,352	Clay	\$16,971	Fannin	\$38,157
Archer	\$19,174	Cochran	\$16,630	Fayette	\$31,794
Armstrong	\$10,900	Coke	\$16,531	Fisher	\$16,735
Atascosa	\$42,562	Coleman	\$18,460	Floyd	\$17,074
Austin	\$27,418	Collin	\$517,707	Foard	\$5,375
Bailey	\$19,037	Collingsworth	\$17,618	Fort Bend	\$490,090
Bandera	\$25,283	Colorado	\$26,841	Franklin	\$19,564
Bastrop	\$61,649	Comal	\$91,932	Freestone	\$26,963
Baylor	\$16,464	Comanche	\$23,959	Frio	\$24,866
Bee	\$29,396	Concho	\$17,948	Gaines	\$23,975
Bell	\$193,933	Cooke	\$36,751	Galveston	\$207,606
Bexar	\$961,103	Coryell	\$55,286	Garza	\$17,637
Blanco	\$19,899	Cottle	\$16,010	Gillespie	\$30,129
Borden	\$4,450	Crane	\$17,733	Glasscock	\$9,100
Bosque	\$22,500	Crockett	\$17,716	Goliad	\$18,783
Bowie	\$74,766	Crosby	\$8,265	Gonzales	\$25,243
Brazoria	\$209,190	Culberson	\$18,322	Gray	\$26,757
Brazos	\$145,547	Dallam	\$18,548	Grayson	\$79,446
Brewster	\$19,950	Dallas	\$1,549,420	Gregg	\$86,581
Briscoe	\$5,700	Dawson	\$20,235	Grimes	\$30,760
Brooks	\$17,566	Deaf Smith	\$24,670	Guadalupe	\$87,383
Brown	\$39,679	Delta	\$17,195	Hale	\$31,932
Burleson	\$28,732	Denton	\$410,097	Hall	\$16,559
Burnet	\$37,769	DeWitt	\$26,480	Hamilton	\$18,238
Caldwell	\$0	Dickens	\$4,100	Hansford	\$17,383
Calhoun	\$25,884	Dimmit	\$4,228	Hardeman	\$17,011
Callahan	\$20,467	Donley	\$3,144	Hardin	\$41,443
Cameron	\$179,947	Duval	\$19,225	Harris	\$3,880,530
Camp	\$21,475	Eastland	\$25,245	Harrison	\$48,126
Carson	\$17,973	Ector	\$113,628	Hartley	\$17,917
Cass	\$30,467	Edwards	\$16,055	Haskell	\$17,607
Castro	\$18,065	El Paso	\$653,148	Hays	\$175,957

Hemphill	\$16,364
Henderson	\$60,435
Hidalgo	\$414,654
Hill	\$34,488
Hockley	\$31,573
Hood	\$43,929
Hopkins	\$32,315
Houston	\$27,903
Howard	\$30,394
Hudspeth	\$17,004
Hunt	\$86,457
Hutchinson	\$29,911
Irion	\$14,312
Jack	\$19,542
Jackson	\$27,179
Jasper	\$29,844
Jeff Davis	\$11,775
Jefferson	\$136,070
Jim Hogg	\$17,446
Jim Wells	\$31,563
Johnson	\$98,489
Jones	\$23,157
Karnes	\$22,417
Kaufman	\$97,681
Kendall	\$42,534
Kenedy	\$15,520
Kent	\$1,900
Kerr	\$47,127
Kimble	\$16,818
King	\$1,000
Kinney	\$16,170
Kleberg	\$36,343
Knox	\$15,705
La Salle	\$18,781
Lamar	\$40,397
Lamb	\$21,009
Lampasas	\$24,046
Lavaca	\$23,371
Lee	\$24,715
Leon	\$22,954

Liberty	\$61,773
Limestone	\$26,698
Lipscomb	\$14,269
Live Oak	\$20,931
Llano	\$23,583
Loving	\$14,540
Lubbock	\$247,563
Lynn	\$17,410
Madison	\$21,400
Marion	\$20,135
Martin	\$17,015
Mason	\$13,411
Matagorda	\$31,807
Maverick	\$8,026
McCulloch	\$19,037
McLennan	\$184,161
McMullen	\$15,867
Medina	\$39,272
Menard	\$16,041
Midland	\$121,845
Milam	\$26,078
Mills	\$17,508
Mitchell	\$19,834
Montague	\$23,812
Montgomery	\$347,588
Moore	\$30,112
Morris	\$21,136
Motley	\$6,523
Nacogdoches	\$45,725
Navarro	\$48,727
Newton	\$0
Nolan	\$28,416
Nueces	\$191,523
Ochiltree	\$20,445
Oldham	\$16,133
Orange	\$51,508
Palo Pinto	\$31,235
Panola	\$29,782
Parker	\$86,300
Parmer	\$18,871

Pecos	\$25,961
Polk	\$48,807
Potter	\$108,151
Presidio	\$17,563
Rains	\$19,904
Randall	\$86,041
Reagan	\$18,154
Real	\$16,328
Red River	\$21,963
Reeves	\$23,472
Refugio	\$19,697
Roberts	\$5,005
Robertson	\$25,278
Rockwall	\$69,658
Runnels	\$21,768
Rusk	\$35,933
Sabine	\$20,389
San Augustine	\$19,256
San Jacinto	\$28,747
San Patricio	\$56,422
San Saba	\$17,886
Schleicher	\$16,343
Scurry	\$24,475
Shackelford	\$14,400
Shelby	\$0
Sherman	\$16,585
Smith	\$137,683
Somervell	\$18,613
Starr	\$41,986
Stephens	\$20,727
Sterling	\$16,511
Stonewall	\$8,059
Sutton	\$17,494
Swisher	\$18,301
Tarrant	\$1,206,342
Taylor	\$110,919
Terrell	\$1,000
Terry	\$21,740
Throckmorton	\$12,564
Titus	\$29,993

Tom Green	\$116,362
Travis	\$704,422
Trinity	\$21,778
Tyler	\$23,406
Upshur	\$31,057
Upton	\$18,649
Uvalde	\$27,910
Val Verde	\$35,939
Van Zandt	\$42,663
Victoria	\$71,230

Walker	\$49,375
Waller	\$54,722
Ward	\$22,265
Washington	\$37,107
Webb	\$193,918
Wharton	\$43,512
Wheeler	\$20,219
Wichita	\$123,172
Wilbarger	\$23,750
Willacy	\$27,410

Williamson	\$274,726
Wilson	\$36,529
Winkler	\$19,780
Wise	\$52,804
Wood	\$0
Yoakum	\$17,774
Young	\$24,077
Zapata	\$0
Zavala	\$5,053
<b>Total Disbursed</b>	<b>\$20,496,469</b>

# Appendix B: Improvement Grant Awards and Disbursements

TIDC awards the following types of grants:

- **Multi-Year Improvement Grants** assist counties in implementing new programs or processes to improve indigent defense services.
- **Sustainability Grants** support rural, regional public defender programs.
- **Mental Health Defender Grants** fund programs for clients with mental health issues.
- **Technical Support Grants** assist with pilot projects, research, and special programs.
- **Extraordinary Grants** reimburse counties' extraordinary indigent defense costs.

## FY2023 Improvement Grant Awards and Disbursements

County/Grantee	Program Title	FY23 Funds Awarded	Total Disbursed for FY23	Pending Obligations
	<b>Multi-Year Improvement Grants</b>			
Bexar	Managed Assigned Counsel Program	\$826,372	\$216,546	\$609,826
Bowie	Public Defender Quality Improvement through Manageable Caseloads	\$34,200	\$32,300	0
Denton	Indigent Defense Coordinator Team	\$196,371	\$192,692	0
El Paso	Public Defender Bond Review (Bond 48)	\$137,775	\$132,369	0
El Paso	Public Defender <i>Padilla</i> Compliance Program	\$171,961	\$163,084	0
Fort Bend	Public Defender <i>Padilla</i> Compliance Program	\$30,776	\$30,776	0
Grayson	Indigent Defense Coordinator Program	\$64,000	\$44,178	\$19,822
Harris	Misdemeanor Managed Assigned Counsel Program	\$1,070,167	\$1,043,933	0
Hays	Indigent Defense Coordinator Program	\$44,336	\$24,377	0
Kendall	Indigent Defense Coordinator Program	\$36,880	\$36,880	0
Medina	Indigent Defense Coordinator Program	\$11,400	\$9,577	0
Nueces	Indigent Defense Coordinator Team	\$69,952	\$64,886	0
Potter	Public Defender & Managed Assigned Counsel	\$971,699	\$708,111	0
Travis	Public Defender + Managed Assigned Counsel Expansion	\$6,455,856	\$3,719,543	\$57,771
Victoria	Indigent Defense Coordinator	\$39,014	\$26,873	
Webb	Indigent Defense Coordinator Program	\$13,005	\$8,127	0
Wichita	Public Defender Solutions-Based Alternatives Program	\$64,393	\$61,874	0
Williamson	Transformational Justice Emerging Adult Program	\$50,121	\$43,654	0
Wilson	Multi-County Indigent Defense Coordinators + TechShare Implementation	\$162,677	\$72,016	0
	<b>Total – Multi-Year Improvement Grants</b>	<b>\$10,450,955</b>	<b>\$6,631,797</b>	<b>\$687,419</b>

County/Grantee	Program Title	FY23 Funds Awarded	Total Disbursed for FY23	Pending Obligations
	<b>Sustainability Grants</b>			
Atascosa	Regional Public Defender Office, 4 Counties	\$1,364,264	\$655,398	0
Bee	Regional Public Defender Office, 3 Counties	\$963,383	\$963,383	0
Burnet	North Hill Country Regional Public Defender, 3 Counties	\$1,058,577	\$866,357	0
Culberson	Far West Regional Public Defender Office, 5 Counties	\$430,363	\$430,363	0
Goliad	Regional Public Defender Services	\$129,269	\$129,269	0
Lavaca	Regional Public Defender Services	\$240,209	\$240,209	0
Medina	Regional Public Defender Office – 5 Counties	\$2,375,003	\$1,911,833	0
Refugio	Regional Public Defender Services	\$75,000	\$75,000	0
RPDO LGC	Regional Public Defender for Capital Cases	\$4,738,902	\$3,839,576	0
Starr	Regional Public Defender Office, 3 Counties	\$645,249	\$645,249	0
Texas Tech	Caprock Regional Public Defender Office	\$196,494	\$185,820	0
Tom Green	Concho Valley Regional Public Defender, 7 Counties	\$1,245,312	\$1,017,287	0
Willacy	Regional Public Defender Services	\$188,957	\$188,957	0
	<b>Total - Sustainability Grants</b>	<b>\$13,650,982</b>	<b>\$11,148,701</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Mental Health Defender Grants</b>			
Bexar	Public Defender Mental Health Division Expansion	\$89,746	\$89,746	0
Cameron	Juvenile Public Defender – MH Expansion	\$75,090	0	\$75,090
Dallas	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$81,394	\$58,140	0
Galveston	Mental Health Public Defender Office	\$382,806	\$342,919	0
Harris	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$164,910	\$164,910	0
McLennan	Mental Health Managed Assigned Counsel Program	\$81,052	\$75,748	0
Travis	Mental Health Public Defender Ltd. Felony Expansion	\$12,500	\$12,500	0
	<b>Total - Mental Health Total Grants</b>	<b>\$887,498</b>	<b>\$743,963</b>	<b>\$75,090</b>
	<b>Technical Support Grants</b>			
Harris	Statewide Mentoring & Training (FIDL) Cohort 3&4 Year 2	\$270,094	\$206,594	0
	<b>Total - Technical Support Grants</b>	<b>\$270,094</b>	<b>\$206,594</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Extraordinary Grants</b>			
Bell	Extraordinary Indigent Defense Expenses	\$69,701	\$69,701	0
Comanche	Extraordinary Indigent Defense Expenses	\$50,000	\$50,000	0
Jackson	Extraordinary Indigent Defense Expenses	\$20,000	\$20,000	0
	<b>Total - Extraordinary Grants</b>	<b>\$139,701</b>	<b>\$139,701</b>	<b>0</b>

## FY23 Disbursements on FY22 Budget Year Awards

	<b>Improvement Grants for Additional Indigent Defense Capacity (ARPA/SB8)</b>	<b>Pending Obligation End of FY22</b>	<b>Disbursed FY23</b>	<b>Pending End of FY23</b>
Brazos	New Public Defender Office	\$1,924,465	\$608,773	\$1,315,692
Burleson	Contract Defender Program	\$98,102	\$53,603	\$44,499
Culberson	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$432,748	\$0	\$432,748
Dallas	Additional Misdemeanor Public Defender Staff	\$3,487,680	\$743,774	\$2,743,906
El Paso	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$1,057,850	\$436,138.25	\$621,712
Fort Bend	Additional Public Defender Support Staff	\$62,456	\$34,889	\$27,567
Harris	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$1,119,000	\$431,533	\$687,467
Nueces	New Public Defender Office (Part B)	\$1,692,875	\$312,685	\$1,380,190
Refugio	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$401,880	\$117,215	\$284,665
Tom Green	Regional Public Defender Office Expansion 5 Counties	\$2,906,996	\$367,213	\$2,539,783
Wichita	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$316,172	\$151,404	\$164,768
Willacy	Additional Public Defender Staff	\$401,880	\$150,705	\$251,175
	<b>Total – ARPA/SB8 Improvement Grants</b>	<b>\$13,902,104</b>	<b>\$3,407,932</b>	<b>\$10,494,172</b>
Pending	Unobligated ARPA/SB8 Balance			\$40,361

	<b>Improvement Grants</b>	<b>Pending Obligation End of FY22</b>	<b>Disbursed FY23</b>	<b>Pending End of FY23</b>
	<b>Multi-Year Improvement Grants</b>			
Harris	Misdemeanor MAC	\$1,228,000	\$1,191,828	\$0
	<b>Mental Health Improvement Grants</b>			
Bexar	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$62,466	\$59,498	\$0
Bexar	Managed Assigned Counsel Mental Health Division	\$753,367	\$326,004	\$427,363
Culberson	Public Defender Mental Health Social Worker	\$160,698	\$0	\$160,698
Dallas	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$81,394	\$65,062	\$0
Harris	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$164,910	\$124,885	\$0
Hidalgo	Public Defender Mental Health Division	\$386,453	\$151,907	\$234,546
Nueces	Public Defender Office Mental Health Division (Part A)	\$1,948,583	\$359,916	\$1,588,667
Wichita	Public Defender Mental Health Unit Expansion	\$123,686	\$68,399	\$55,287
	<b>Technical Support Improvement Grants</b>			
Culberson	Automation	\$16,170	\$0	\$16,170
Harris	Statewide Mentoring & Training (FIDL) Cohort 3&4 Year 1	\$199,557	\$0	\$199,557
Harris	Statewide Mentoring & Training (FIDL) Cohorts 1&2 (reissued balance, extended term)	\$609,567	\$0	\$609,567
Hays	Statewide Remote Padilla Compliance	\$99,582	\$82,711	\$16,871
	<b>Total Non-ARPA FY22 Award Activity</b>	<b>\$5,834,433</b>	<b>\$2,430,210</b>	<b>\$3,308,726</b>

	<b>FY22 Operation Lone Star Grants</b>	<b>Pending Obligation, End of FY22</b>	<b>Disbursed FY23</b>	<b>Pending Obligation, End of FY23</b>
Lubbock Private Defender Office	Operation Lone Star Indigent Defense Program	\$12,257,060	\$9,320,743	0
	<b>Total FY23 Disbursed on FY22 OLS Awards</b>	<b>\$12,257,060</b>	<b>\$9,320,743</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY23 Disbursements on FY21 Budget Year Awards

<b>County</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Pending FY21 Obligation at Beginning of FY22</b>	<b>Amount Disbursed FY22</b>	<b>Pending FY21 Obligation End of FY22</b>
	<b>Multi-Year Grants</b>			
Bexar	Managed Assigned Counsel Program	\$984,789	\$363,522	0
Harris	Misdemeanor Managed Assigned Counsel Program (partial reissue of FY19 award, extended term)	\$528,886.02	\$528,886	0
	<b>Sustainability Grants</b>			
Atascosa	Regional Public Defender Office, 4 Counties	\$658,765	\$613,246	0
Culberson	Far West Regional Public Defender Office, 5 Counties	\$420,410	\$420,410	0
Tom Green	Concho Valley Regional Public Defender, 7 Counties	\$695,270	\$695,270	0
	<b>Mental Health Improvement Grants</b>			
Bexar	Public Defender Mental Health Expansion	\$146,855	\$143,886	0
Cameron	Juvenile Public Defender Mental Health Expansion	\$200,800	\$86,436	0
Dallas	Public Defender Mental Health Expansion	\$81,394	\$65,062	0
Harris	Public Defender Mental Health Expansion	\$164,910	\$124,885	0
	<b>Total FY23 Disbursed for FY21 Awards</b>	<b>\$3,882,079.02</b>	<b>\$3,041,603.00</b>	<b>0</b>

## FY23 Disbursements for Innocence Program Contracts

Law School	Contract Amount Carryforward to FY23	FY23 Contract Amount	Total Disbursed in FY23
Texas A&M University	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
Texas Southern University	\$23,900	\$100,000	\$99,242
Texas Tech University	\$0	\$100,000	\$96,698
The University of Houston	\$12,712	\$100,000	\$88,987
The University of North Texas – Dallas	\$55,137	\$100,000	\$46,235
The University of Texas at Austin	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$91,749</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$531,162</b>

# Appendix C: Operating Budget

In FY23, the Commission expended a total of \$51,406,761. Of these funds, \$2,230,447 was for administrative costs. Administrative costs represent 4.3% of the total amount expended. These expenses include salaries, operating expenses, and travel for 16 full-time staff and board members, as shown in the chart below.

## FY23 TIDC Operating Budget

Budget Category	FY2023 Expended	FY2022 Expended
Salaries & Wages	\$1,817,727	\$1,452,695
Other Personnel Costs	\$46,246	\$37,781
Benefit Replacement Pay	\$2,054	\$2,054
Professional Fees and Services	\$3,033	\$1,020
Consumables	\$2,920	\$474
Utilities	\$1,415	\$2,740
Travel	\$50,270	\$29,303
Rent-Building	\$225	\$75
Rent-Machine and Other	\$2,393	\$1,289
Other Operating Expenses *	\$304,164	\$317,552
Innocence Project	\$503,898	\$508,251
Grants	\$48,672,416	\$45,032,826
<b>Total Expended</b>	<b>\$51,406,761</b>	<b>\$47,386,060</b>

Method of Finance Category	FY2023 Method of Finance	FY2022 Method of Finance
Fund 5073, Fair Defense Account, Court Costs	\$30,257,795	\$29,971,614
Surety Bond Fee	\$1,658,117	\$1,780,115
State Bar Fee	\$2,506,400	\$2,491,515
Juror Pay Fee	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Fund 5073, Fair Defense Account</b>	<b>\$34,422,312</b>	<b>\$34,243,244</b>
Fund 5073, ARPA Revenue	\$0	\$13,942,466
Fund 0001, General Revenue	\$15,760,389	\$13,968,571
Fund 0001, General Revenue (Gov. Grant)	\$0	\$1,945,669
State Grant	\$0	\$35,263
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$50,182,701</b>	<b>\$64,135,213</b>
FY2021 Carryforward		\$3,792,525
FY2022 Carryforward	\$3,996,972	\$2,608,548
CJD Grant	\$0	(\$35,263)
FY21 Grant/IP Obligations		(\$3,792,525)
FY22 Grant/IP Obligations		(\$16,669,578)
Revenue above Appropriation Cap	\$0	\$0
Office of Capital and Forensic Writs & Benefits**	(\$2,414,099)	(\$2,334,692)
TIDC Benefits	(\$358,813)	(\$318,168)
<b>Total Method of Finance</b>	<b>\$51,406,761</b>	<b>\$47,386,060</b>

\* PPRI - Grants & Reporting Maintenance System and Special Projects expenses in the amount of \$194,200 are captured under this budget category.

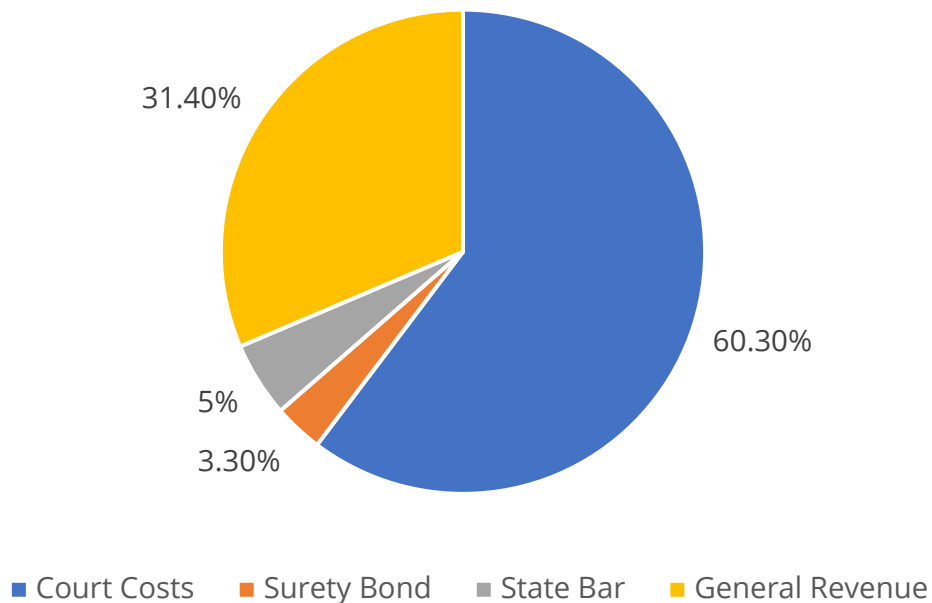
\*\* Fund 5073 is also the method of finance for the Office of Capital and Forensic Writs (OCFW).

# Appendix D: Method of Finance

In FY23, TIDC was funded primarily from the GR-Dedicated Fair Defense Account (Fund 5073). Funds accrue to the Fair Defense Account from the following sources:

- **Consolidated Court Costs:** Defendants pay Consolidated Court Costs upon conviction for a range of offenses from fine-only misdemeanors to felonies.
- **Juror Pay Court Costs:** Part of defendants' consolidated court costs reimburse counties for juror pay. The remainder of this fund in excess of \$10 million is transferred to the Fair Dense Account at year's end. TIDC has not received these funds as of the end of FY23.
- **State Bar Fees:** The State Bar of Texas assesses a \$65 fee as part of each attorney's annual bar dues. Half of the proceeds are allocated to the Fair Defense Account.
- **Surety Bond Fees:** Defendants pay a \$15 fee when posting a surety bond. One-third of the fee goes to the Fair Defense Account.
- **General Revenue:** Funds received from the State for HB9, Supplemental Appropriation for Operation Lone Star (OLS).

**Method of Finance Sources**



# Appendix E: Selected Trainings and Presentations

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## 2022

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### September

- **Public Defense Day: TSU Thurgood Marshall School of Law**
- **Public Defense Day: South Texas College of Law**
- **FY22 Family Protection Representation Indigent Defense Expenditure Reporting Trainings**
- **Presentation to Tarrant County Judges on Mental Health Managed Assigned Counsel Programs**
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors
- **Managed Assigned Counsel Directors Meeting**, with MAC directors and senior staff

### October

- **Texas Association for Court Administration**, 2023 Conference Presentation
- **Galveston County Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee**, presentation on TIDC's Galveston County monitoring report
- **Texas Justice Courts Training Center**, Magistration Workshop presentations
- **Texas Criminal Justice Planners**, presentation
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors
- **Future Indigent Defense Leaders Returner Program**
- **Managed Assigned Counsel Directors Meeting**, with MAC directors and senior staff

### November

- **Public Defense Day: SMU Dedman School of Law**
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors
- **Texas Social Service Defense Network** for Texas public defense mental health professionals, social workers, and caseworkers

### December

- **University of Texas Law School Children's Rights Clinic**, panel presentation on working in policy in child protection law

## 2023

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### January

- **Austin Criminal Defense Lawyers Presentation**
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors

### February

- **Texas Association of Counties**, Court Assistants' Training Conference presentation
- **State Bar of Texas Juvenile Section**, Robert O. Dawson Conference presentation
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors

- **Managed Assigned Counsel Directors Meeting**, with MAC directors and senior staff

## March

- **Public Defense Careers: Protecting Gideon’s Legacy**, virtual panel presentation on public defense career opportunities for law students
- **A Deeper Look at Texas Public Defense**, half-day symposium marking the 60th anniversary of the *Gideon* ruling, with discussions about the state of Texas public defense with Texas Tribune
- **Chief Defender Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors

## April

- **University of Texas Law School Children’s Rights Clinic**, panel presentation on working in policy in child protection law
- **Future Indigent Defense Leaders Core and Returner Program**
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors
- **Managed Assigned Counsel Directors Meeting**, with MAC directors and senior staff

## May

- **TIDC**, Virtual Juvenile Appointments Training
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors
- **Texas Social Service Defense Network** for Texas public defense mental health professionals, social workers, and caseworkers
- **Managed Assigned Counsel Directors Meeting**, with MAC directors and senior staff

## June

- **Bell County Commissioner’s Court**, presentation of TIDC’s Bell County monitoring report
- **Rusty Duncan Chief Public Defender Training**, presentations on Public Defense Recruitment
- **State Bar of Texas Annual Meeting, Child Protection Law Section Meeting**, presentation on Court-Appointed Legal Representation in Child Protection Cases: Past, Present, & Future

## July

- **Indigent Defense Coordinators Meetup**, training for indigent defense coordinators
- **Texas Center for the Judiciary**, presentation in Indigent Defense Models and the Future of Indigent Defense in Texas
- **Child Protection Court Convening**, The State of State Hearings: Hybrid Hearing Study, Data Integrity, and Legal Representation
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors

## August

- **St. Mary’s Law School**, Passport to Practice: Public Interest/Public Service presentation
- **Chief Defenders Meeting**, with the chief public defenders and MAC directors

