



Supplement to Brazoria County Monitoring Report (2022): Additional Observations on Attorney Qualifications

Part I. Performance Indicators

TIDC has historically monitored how counties admit attorneys to court appointment lists, but not how counties review their performance.¹ TIDC is piloting key performance indicators related to attorney representation—caseloads, investigation, and client contact—to assess counties’ procedures for ensuring effective and ethical representation. For this supplemental report, TIDC is relying on counties’ expenditure reports and indigent defense plans, interviews and surveys, and additional sources as available.

During this pilot period, the following observations about attorney performance are not policy monitoring findings and do not affect TIDC funding. No response is required, though TIDC welcomes feedback.

Since its passage, the Fair Defense Act has required local jurisdictions to review qualifications for attorneys on the appointment list. Under Article 26.04(b)(5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, counties must adopt procedures that

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.

Performance Review

TIDC reviewed Brazoria County’s County and District Court indigent defense plan and interviewed local officials, staff, and defense attorneys to learn about procedures for performance review.

Attorneys newly admitted to the list attend an orientation to learn about performance expectations, which TIDC observed in March 2021. Judges advise attorneys on how to avoid client grievances and be prepared for court.

The plan states that “the judges hearing criminal cases in Brazoria County recognize the obligation to closely monitor those attorneys approved to be on the Master List and to carefully consider the removal of attorneys from the Master List who provide substandard representation to their clients.” A Criminal Courts Committee, composed of local judges, conducts an annual performance review of all attorneys on the master list to determine if

¹ Attorney qualifications for appointment lists are one of six core Fair Defense Act requirements that TIDC monitors. 1 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 174.28(c)(3).

they are effectively representing clients and working with the court.² The plan lists grounds for removal from the list, including official sanction, failing to file reports, and good cause. Attorneys can later reapply.

Caseloads

Attorneys need to spend enough time on each case to perform their basic duties.³ TIDC, in partnership with the Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, studied the maximum number of cases an attorney could handle in a year while providing ethical representation.⁴ The study found that, in Texas, a private attorney should dispose no more than 226 misdemeanors, 128 felonies, 31 appeals, or a weighted combination of these cases.

Brazoria County does not have caseload limits. According to data reported by the County and local attorneys, in FY2019:

- Seventeen percent (14 of 84) attorneys who were paid for felony, misdemeanor, or appellate cases in Brazoria County had statewide indigent defense caseloads above the Texas caseload guidelines.⁵ One attorney had a caseload solely from Brazoria County that was above the guidelines.
- The median statewide caseload was 41% of the guidelines.
- Including non-indigent-defense cases, 15 attorneys had total caseloads more than twice the guidelines.⁶
- Fourteen attorneys who were paid for Brazoria County appointments did not file practice time reports for Brazoria County.⁷

² The plan lists specific factors for review, such as proper trial procedure, communication with the court and client, and whether amounts claimed on vouchers are regularly higher than those of other attorneys.

³ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.01. (see commentary: "A lawyer's workload should be controlled so that each matter can be handled with diligence and competence.")

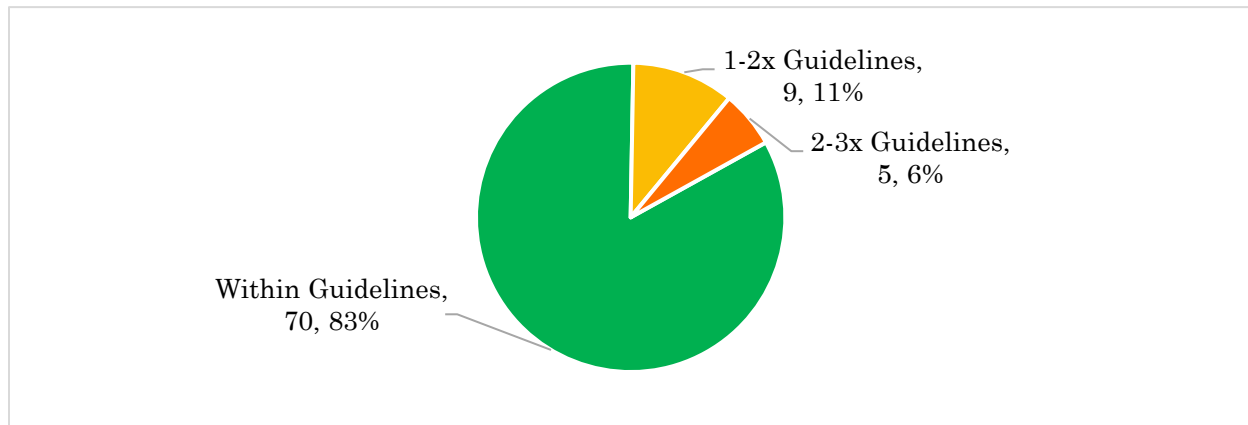
⁴ <http://tidc.texas.gov/caseloads>

⁵ This estimate is from county auditor data, available at <http://tidc.tamu.edu/public.net/Reports/AttorneyCaseLoad.aspx>. This estimate does not include capital or juvenile indigent defense cases, civil appointments, or retained cases. It excludes one attorney who was reported as being paid for zero cases.

⁶ This estimate combines county auditor data with data from attorneys on the percent of their practice time dedicated to indigent defense. For this estimate, TIDC divides attorneys' statewide indigent defense caseload (excluding juvenile and capital cases) by their reported percent of practice time devoted to appointed criminal cases. The total of 15 attorneys does not include those who did not file a practice time report.

⁷ Plans require attorney to file these reports, as does CODE OF CRIM. PROC. ART. 26.04(j)(4). Attorneys may not have filed reports if they finished work in FY18 and were paid in FY19.

Figure 1: Brazoria County FY19 Attorney Caseloads vs. Texas Guidelines⁸



Use of Investigators

Attorneys have a duty to investigate the facts of each case.⁹ Some investigation can be performed by attorneys. Other investigation requires an investigator, because, for instance, attorneys cannot testify to facts that the attorney has investigated, or because of the need for added capacity or specialization.¹⁰ TIDC's caseload guidelines recommend that, on average, for misdemeanors, 5.3% of case time (28.5 minutes) is spent on investigator investigation and, for felonies, 7.7% (85.3 minutes) of case time.¹¹

The Brazoria County plan does not address expectations for investigators beyond pay (though it states an attorney must "zealously represent his client but always within the bounds of the law and legal ethics of Texas"). The courts do not systematically track use of investigators.

According to data reported by the County, in FY2019:¹²

- Less than one tenth of one percent of total misdemeanor expenditures (0.09%, \$560 of \$624,400) was for investigators.
- Around one percent of total felony expenditures (1.32%, \$25,800 of \$1,954,082) was for investigators.

⁸ This chart reflects statewide appointments to attorneys taking Brazoria County appointments.

⁹ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.01.

¹⁰ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 3.08.

¹¹ These recommendations are for cases that do not go to trial. More investigation time is recommended for cases that go to trial.

¹² <http://tidc.tamu.edu/public.net/Reports/CountyFinancialReport.aspx?cid=20&fy=2019>

Client Contact

Attorneys have a duty to communicate with defendants about their case.¹³ Attorneys should be in regular contact, especially with clients who are in custody.¹⁴ They should also attempt to contact out-of-custody clients and discuss their cases out-of-court to ensure confidentiality¹⁵ and time to prepare.¹⁶ TIDC's caseload guidelines recommend that, on average, 13.9% (75 minutes) of misdemeanor case time and 16.1% (168.8 minutes) of felony case time is spent on client communication.¹⁷

The Brazoria County plan does not address client contact. According to interviews, the court used to receive many complaints about attorneys not contacting clients. Attorneys are now required to submit the date and time of their first client interview before receiving payment, but not all do. If the indigent defense coordinator receives a complaint from a defendant that their attorney is not visiting them, she will check the jail's in-person visitation records and notify the attorney or, if that does not resolve the issue, the courts. Video visits at the jail have expanded access to attorney-client meetings but are not tracked in a way that they can be verified by the indigent defense coordinator if she receives complaints.

Summary

Brazoria County requires attorneys to meet duties to clients and provides basic training and guidance on doing so. The County has a method for tracking client complaints and taking corrective action. It does not have a method of systemically reviewing total caseloads, investigation, or client communication.

¹³ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.03. *See also* TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. art. 26.04(j)(4)(1), requiring appointed attorneys to contact and interview clients as soon as practicable.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.05.

¹⁶ TEX. DISCIPLINARY RULES PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.01.

¹⁷ These recommendations are for cases that do not go to trial. More communication time is recommended for cases that go to trial.

Part II. Indigent Defense Attorney Survey and Interview Results

In April 2021, with assistance from the local indigent defense coordinator, TIDC distributed an online survey to Brazoria County indigent defense attorneys and received 37 responses.¹⁸ TIDC conducted follow-up interviews with three attorneys. Respondents were self-selected and may not be representative of local views. Full responses are below. Notable observations included:

- **Performance Review.** Most attorneys (73%) said there is adequate oversight of local appointed attorneys. Some noted that it is focused on reducing costs.
- **Caseloads.** Most attorneys (76%) said local attorneys have manageable caseloads, and most (86%) said they take 100 or fewer cases per year.
- **Investigation.** Over a third (35%) of attorneys said they “never” request an investigator for misdemeanors. One typical response noted, “Investigators are highly discouraged in Brazoria County and strict limits are imposed on investigation funds.” Attorney interviews echoed this viewpoint, saying that some attorneys do not review evidence; investigators aren’t paid enough to take their calls; some judges heavily scrutinize requests and push prosecutors to resolve a case to avoid paying for an investigator; and attorneys can be removed from the list for “overzealously” requesting investigators.
- **Client Communication.** Several attorneys (35%) said they can “often” communicate effectively with clients. Responses cited clients’ disability or disinterest as the biggest barrier to communication.
- **COVID-19 and Online Courts.** Attorneys had mixed views on online courts. Most often (49%) they said that online courts are overall worse for clients than in-person courts. Only ten of 37 respondents (27%) said they can communicate confidentially with clients during online hearings.
- **Brazoria County.** Attorneys praised the quick appointment process and indigent defense coordinator. They criticized their pay as too low for quality representation. Interviewed attorneys agreed that there are hard caps on the fees paid and low pay,¹⁹ leaving them with the option to (a) work unpaid hours, (b) cut corners on representation, or (c) remove themselves from lists (as some experienced colleagues have done). Some attorneys also criticized the collection of attorney’s fees from indigent clients who cannot pay them.
- **Attorney Interviews:** Interviewed attorneys said the role of attorney-of-the-day is to assist people in entering quick pleas, without having reviewed evidence or talking to their “client” (as the attorney is not appointed to represent them). They shared

¹⁸ In FY2019, 85 attorneys had indigent defense cases in Brazoria County.

¹⁹ Under Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 26.05(d) and local plans, reasonable costs must be reimbursed.

concerns about people with mental health issues being confined in the jail due to lack of resources for medical experts.

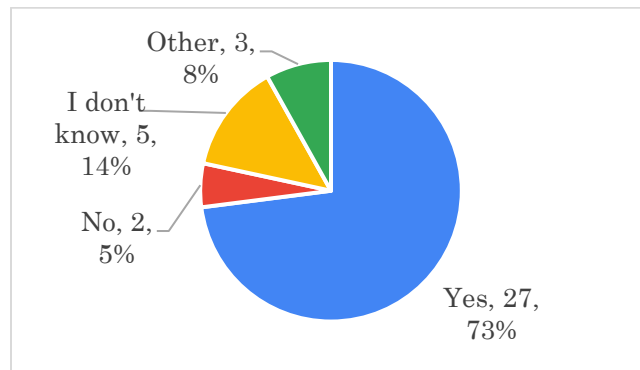
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10. [About how] many times per year do you request an investigator for a felony case?	11
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Oversight

1. Is there adequate oversight of appointed attorneys in Brazoria County?

[Provided answers: Yes; No; I don't know; Other]



Other responses:

1	There is probably too much oversight. We are independent business people after all.
2	For the most part but still some appointed lawyers with little experience in regard to 3g cases
3	Too much oversight: cutting hours and paying the lowest \$ amount.

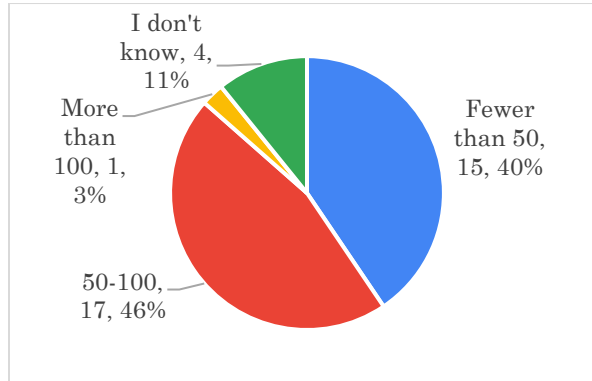
2. If you have other comments on oversight, please share them here:

1	Contact is written in anticipation of lying/theft. Also threatens to not pay at all. Attorney can only bill for One client even if they have several clients on the same day.
2	I stopped applying for appointments 8 years ago because it stopped being worth it.
3	Oversight consists of judge(s) subjective perspectives which are often inaccurate and/or arbitrary in nature.
4	Sometimes designation for level or appointments assigned have nothing to do with qualifications. Judges use their discretion.
5	The last thing we need is more government officials and regulations involved in our legal practice.

Caseloads

3. About how many indigent defense cases do you have per year in Brazoria County?

[Provided answers: Fewer than 50; 50-100, More than 100; I don't know; Other]



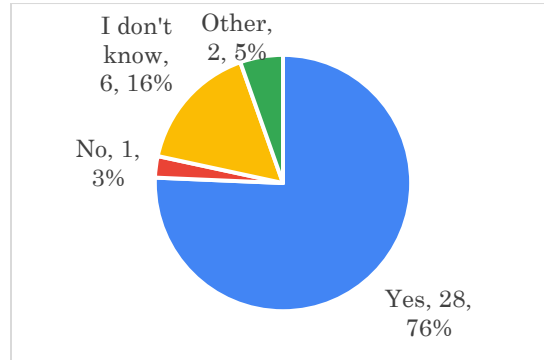
4. What types of work do you do beside indigent defense, if any?

1	CPS; Amicus; civil litigation; mediation
2	Criminal defense
3	Criminal defense; mainly misdemeanors
4	Family & Probate
5	Family Law and criminal defense
6	Family Law, civil litigation, wills probate, real estate law, mediation
7	Family Law, Probate, Civil
8	Family Law. Criminal Defense
9	Family, juvenile and criminal
10	Family, probate
11	General prqctice
12	Hired counsel.
13	Hired defense.
14	nonoe
15	On average one or two retained cases.
16	personal injury - divorce
17	Private cases
18	Retained criminal cases
19	Retained Criminal Cases
20	Retained criminal clients, as well
21	Retained Criminal Defense, Civil Collections
22	retained criminal work
23	Retained criminal, CPS, Family law, probate

24	Retained defense work
25	retained defense work
26	Retainef [sic]
27	Retired

5. Do attorneys taking appointments in Brazoria County have manageable caseloads?

[Provided answers: Yes; No; I don't know; Other]



Other responses:

1	I can only speak for myself. It is manageable.
2	I do; however, I cannot speak for attorneys.

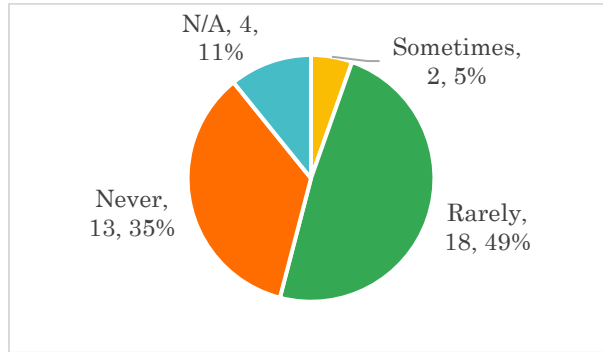
6. If you have other comments on caseloads, please share them here:

1	I could take on more cases
2	Limited resources available for additional needs like experts, investigators, competency evaluations.
3	My personal caaseload [sic] is manageable

Investigation

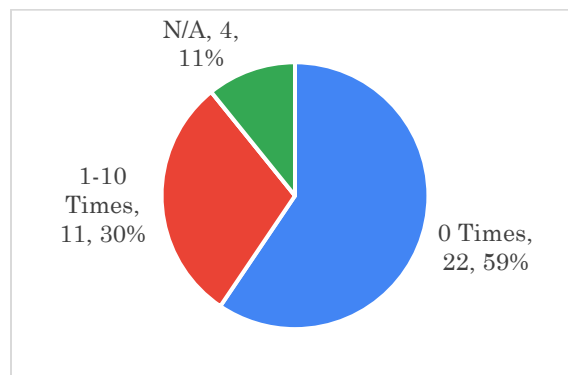
7. How often do you request an investigator for a misdemeanor case?

[Provided answers: Always (Every Case); Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never (No Cases); Not Applicable]



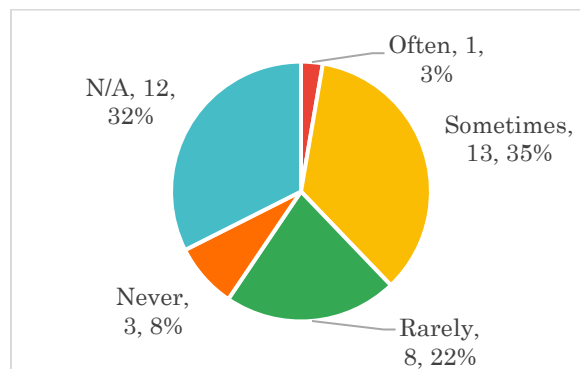
8. [About how] many times per year do you request an investigator for a misdemeanor case?

[Provided answers: 0 Times; 1-10 Times; More than 10 Times; Not Applicable]



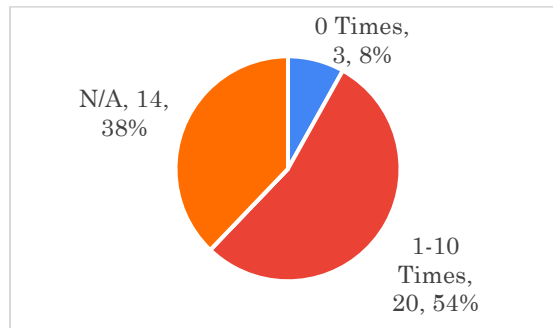
9. How often do you request an investigator for a felony case?

[Provided answers: Always (Every Case); Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never (No Cases); Not Applicable]



10.[About how] many times per year do you request an investigator for a felony case?

[Provided answers: 0 Times; 1-10 Times; 11-20 Times; More than 20 Times; Not Applicable]



11.What types of cases almost always require an investigator?

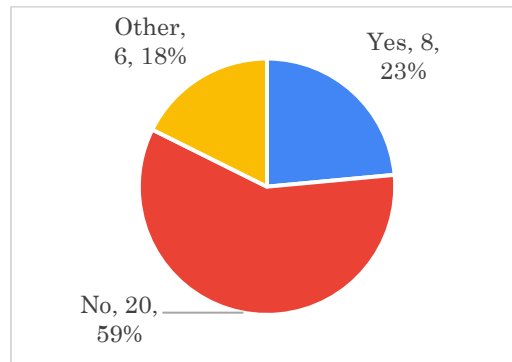
1	1 degree felonies
2	capital murder; murder; agg sex assault; agg assault-aggravated cases
3	Capital, murder
4	Cases involving multiple witnesses
5	Death
6	Drugs and DWI
7	felony
8	First degree felonies
9	It is fact specific
10	major felony - child abuse
11	Murder
12	Murder cases
13	Murder, intoxicated manslaughter, sexual assault, domestic violence.
14	Murder, Sex cases, aggravated assault, robberies, large thefts.
15	Murder, Sex Crime. Where it's best to have a third person follow up on witnesses.
16	Murder, sexual assault
17	Murder, sexual assault of a child
18	na
19	Robbery, Murder, Sexual Assaults', White Collar Crimes.
20	serious cases looking at trial potentially
21	sexual assault
22	Sexual Assault, Aggravated and 3G, Murder, Injury to a Child/ Elderly, Arson
23	Sexual assault, violent crimes.
24	Theft
25	Trial cases

12. What types of cases almost never require an investigator?

1	Drug cases
2	Drug cases
3	drug cases
4	Drug possession
5	Drug possession, DWI, theft
6	Drugs
7	Drugs
8	DWI
9	Fact specific
10	Family
11	family violence
12	Low level misdemeanors
13	Misdemeanor
14	misdemeanor disorderly conduct
15	Misdemeanors, most drug possession cases.
16	Misdemeanors.
17	most drug possessions, on camera thefts
18	na
19	Possession
20	Possession of Marihuana
21	Theft Dwi assault
22	This is also fact specific
23	those where clients want to work it out
24	Varies

13. Have you had any difficulties receiving adequate funding for investigation in Brazoria County?

[Provided answers: Yes; No; Other]



Other responses:

1	Haven't tried.
2	I'm sure I would if requested. I've asked for money for an expert and was essentially denied.
3	N/A
4	Never asked
5	Never requested
6	not me personally, but I have heard from other attorneys that there is a problem

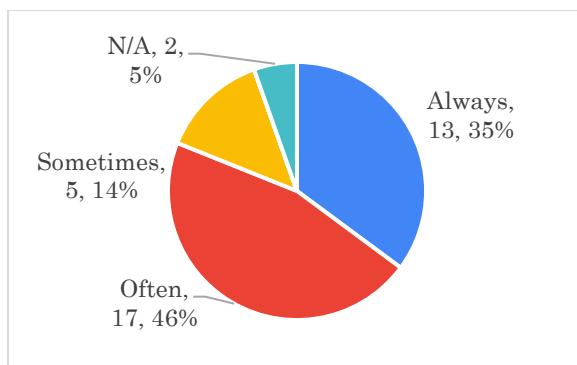
14. If you have other comments on investigation, please share them here:

1	I haven't have a case that required an investigation
2	Investigators are highly discouraged in Brazoria County and strict limits are imposed on investigation funds. It is also difficult to present motions for an investigator in a number of courts in Brazoria County.
3	Most of the time, I will not even ask. Very few investigators are willing to work for the amounts we given. Judges are overly critical as to why we need an investigator.
4	Not receiving proper funding on a capital case in which the state is seeking the death penalty
5	There aren't that many.

Client Communication

15. How often are you currently able to communicate effectively with clients?

[Provided answers: Always (Every Case); Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never (No Cases); Not Applicable]



16. What are your biggest barriers to communicating with clients?

1	Bad phone numbers
2	Cell number cancelled no other numbers to call
3	Client's have unreliable means of communication/transportation
4	Clients lack of communication
5	Currently the amount of time needed to deal with COVID-19 measures in getting court paperwork done and large dockets (even if remote) with much wasted time as courts deal with COVID-19 backlog uses a lot of time that we need to work on our cases and get adequate rest and manage our personal lives. And also Need to see clients in jail at least two or three times as often than before COVID-19.
6	finding them
7	Good phone numbers
8	handicapped clients and non English speakers.
9	I do no indigent defense other than mental health cases. That is the only barrier to communication. It is rarely an issue but can be.
10	Incarceration for those without bond, no communication from client for those on bond
11	Jail clients especially during covid
12	Jail visits during covid
13	lack of working phone numbers
14	No phone service, no stable address, severe mental illness or intellectual disability.
15	None
16	None
17	None
18	None
19	Phones being turned off
20	Pretrial detention (more a hindrance than a barrier); absconding clients (occasional).
21	psychiatric issues and clients who choose to ignore their cases

22	Some don't have access to a phone, may be homeless, mental issues, irresponsible.
23	Their families want to run the case
24	Their lack of consistently working phone or lack of desire to return phone calls or texts.
25	Their unrealistic expectations that the case will just, "Go away". Or, if they "fire" enough court appointed lawyers they will get a better deal.
26	Them not calling back
27	They keep losing their phones, changing addresses without telling me, turning their phone off.
28	Time
29	Working telephone numbers and correct addresses.

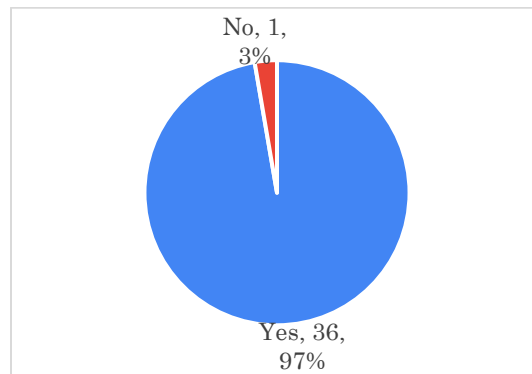
17.If you have other comments on client communication, please share them here:

1	Client cooperation
2	Most are very poor so they seem to have trouble with stable surroundings, living conditions and telephone access.
3	On their initial request for counsel they should be made to list 5 people who could reach them if necessary
4	When they make bond they tend to not want to communicate.

COVID-19 and Online Courts

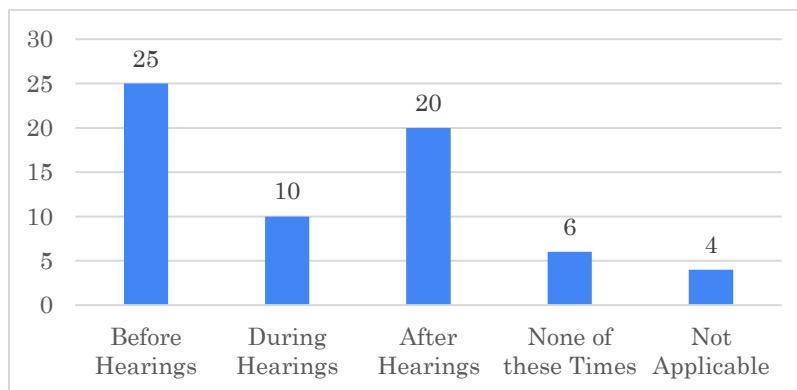
18. Have you appeared in online courts?

[Provided answers: Yes; No; Other]



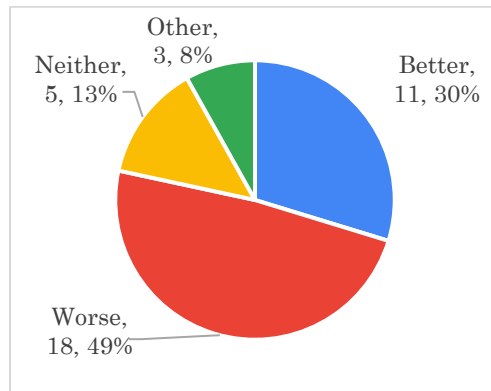
19. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, at what times have you been able to confidentially communicate with clients? Select all that apply.

[Provided answers: Before Hearings; During Hearings; After Hearings; None of these times; Not Applicable]



20. Overall, do you think that online courts are better or worse for clients than in-person courts?

[Provided answers: Better than in-person; Worse than in-person; Neither better nor worse; No opinion; Not applicable; Option 6 {survey error}; Other]



Other responses:

1	Better except for jury
2	generally better as attns must communicate offers and discuss them prior to hearing. same for doing plea papers
3	Pros and cons

21.If you have other comments on COVID-19 and online courts, please share them here:

1	Brazoria's system is better than most. At least cases are moving.
2	Everyone would benefit from preliminary settings being held virtually.
3	I feel like it is less personal and scarier for them when you are not physically present in the room with them.
4	I think it's better financially for the indigent clients that are required in most instances to repay attorney fees. Online appearances are less time consuming than in person appearances and therefore the overall fees are less. I think it's horrible that they were forced for so long and now currently to appear in person.
5	I think that with proper preparation by the attorney, the clients are happier with pre trial by video, but trial needs to be in person
6	If your client has wants to speak you there is no confidentiality. Aside from the occasional signal distortion ,, there have been times during pleas that I have not heard what my client has said—poor microphone placement? Need to have it repeated.
7	Jail permanently online is horrible and slows pleas versus jail docket in a court with prosecutor present.
8	Many clients have transportation limitations, child care issues, or employers that give limited time off of work. It is easier to appear for general resets and appearances where there are no contested issues.
9	not having everyone in the same place makes resolving cases much harder and much longer. it's completely ineffective
10	Online courts are more efficient and work well
11	Online courts should not be allowed
12	Virtual appearances allow clients to miss fewer work days.
13	Zoom is good for resets. Hearings/Trials need to be in person.

Brazoria County

22.What is working well in Brazoria County's indigent defense system?

1	Access to clients, Judge's allowing time for trial preparation.
2	Administration of the system is well-coordinated, efficient, and responsive. Admin and judges provide a good balance structure and freedom, so that I can assure my indigent clients they experience no disparity in quality of representation.
3	Almost everything
4	Appointment
5	Cases seem fairly distributed. Although some judges have lists of what lawyers can't get appointments in their court.
6	Communication
7	Distribution of cases among court appointed attorneys
8	Judges are not considerate with attorneys and do not treat court appointed attorneys the same as in fee paying attorneys in civil court
9	notice of hearings/appointments'
10	Notification of appointments
11	Our coordinator does a good job getting us timely information on appointments
12	prompt appointment; indigent defense staff in Brazoria excellent to work with
13	Receiving notices of appointments and providing adequate time to interview clients.
14	such cases are typically assigned an attorney quickly if the subject is qualified
15	The appointment system itself.
16	The current system operates well, much better than other counties
17	the general system is good.
18	The indigent coordinator
19	The indigent defense coordinator and the court administrator
20	The initial appointment process.
21	The staff communicate well with the lawyers
22	The structure
23	The wheel seems to work as intended.
24	Timely appointments. It previously took 2-3 months to get appointed.
25	Very well organized and they are very helpful.

23.What is not working well in Brazoria County's indigent defense system?

1	1. Pay 2. Disrespect for defense counsel 3. Pay 4. Certain judges trying to force pleas. 5. Making INDIGENT defendants pay for court costs and attorney fees regardless of how their case is disposed. Even clients going to TDCJ are assessed fees that they are expected to pay when they are released.
2	1.Attorney's that do not take the time before court to get discovery and workout cases ahead of time. 2. Clients and attorneys do not always know whether the defendant will be required to pay for an appointed attorney or not.

3	covid
4	Difficult having to go to jail over and over
5	Fair and reasonable assignment of cases.
6	Getting enough number or contacts to reach the client
7	Judges
8	Level of pay chosen is usually mid to bottom. Work hours turned in being reduced then paid.
9	limits of payment set on criminal cases are so low that it costs the attorney a lot of unpaid hours. Being paid \$375 on a case that took 12 hours to resolve is prohibitive. Attorneys should be paid for the hours they work to provide competent representation to their clients without being excessive for the County.
10	Mental Health but it's in all counties. Too many clients who won't stay on their meds and wind up, "In the system". Small gripe: The perception that any case over so many hours is a "padded" bill.
11	N/A
12	Need to increase pay.
13	no comment
14	Nothing
15	Pay and appointments. The appointments certainly are not random or on a wheel..
16	pay is way to low; appointment of underqualified lawyers for major cases such as murder cases; we still have real difficulty getting adequate funding for experts in major cases, the emphasis is on saving money for the county and not providing adequate funding
17	Requiring indigent clients to repay court costs and attorneys fees when they are truly indigent, unemployed, or returning from prison or other placement. Not providing resources for clients with special needs - especially mental health and intellectual disabilities. Not providing resources for counsel to better assist clients. There are no county agencies that can assist counsel when referrals are needed for housing or mental health services upon release - creating a revolving door. If there are reasourse, we need to be made aware of them.
18	The same few people seem to get appointed to Murder cases. Even though others are on the wheel and available.
19	The time delay between submission voucher submission and payment. Also, the strict limits on investigator funds and the unwillingness to grant investigators causes quality investigators to be unwilling to work in the county.
20	time wasted in some courts due to overly long pleas
21	Too much paperwork. Redundant documents. Overkill in docs.
22	Too much trouble applying for something that does not pay that well. Also the trial experience requirements to move up can cause a conflict by providing encouragement to try cases that should not be tried.
23	Well I wish that there were more Spanish speaking attorneys qualified for 1st degree felonies. Or that the county were willing to hire licensed translators so that other qualified attorneys could represent Spanish speaking clients. In one year I had 5 Aggravated Sexual Assault of a child cases simultaneously. 4 were undocumented aliens.

24. How could TIDC help improve indigent defense in Brazoria County?

1	??
2	allow in custody defendants to come to court!
3	Brazoria county needs more efficiency and less fiscal conservatism when it comes to indigent defense funds.
4	Continue to allow access to virtual hearings
5	Direct who approves vouchers to pay the hourly rate chosen and hours turned in. Some judges seem to have a preset amount they will not pay over. Others or the same judges cut hours and pay the lowest rate or pay the lowest rate.
6	I don't know.
7	mandate higher pay; require more qualified lawyers for major cases more experience; counsel the judges that they have to provide adequate funding for experts period.
8	Maybe find out why some Judges don't want to pay appointed counsel for diligently and effectively representing their clients. Find out why they don't want to pay for investigators and experts. It's like they think you are wasting their money by zealously defending your client. Find out why they give so many allowances to the prosecution but not the defense. If for instance a defense counsel indicates not ready for trial because discovery is outstanding—they make that a defense issue and not a prosecution issue.
9	more money
10	no suggestions
11	Nothing as I believe they are doing all they can to help people. Iris Huerta and the people who work with her do a great job.
12	Pay and a legitimate wheel/random system for appointments.
13	Provide more resources so that representation can be facilitated without having to beg the court for the tools to advocate for a client.
14	Provide more to budget to pay attorneys more.
15	Resources are needed - especially for indigent mentally ill, so they don't keep returning to the county jail. Educate them on what the law provides regarding repayment of attorney fees and court costs for persons found to be indigent.
16	Standardized plea papers to reduce documentation
17	Tell the Judges the average number on hours to work a case during covid has increased.
18	The ability to discuss indigent defense with other similarly situated attorney's
19	The caps get too restrictive on those cases that require a lot of time of time but do not go to trial.
20	Verify the lawyers on the list have an office in Brazoria County

25. If you would like TIDC to follow up with you, please provide your name and contact information:

[Answers redacted.]