1. **Appoint Counsel Promptly for Juveniles**
	1. Appointment of Counsel for Children in Detention
		1. Prior to the detention hearing the court shall inform the parties of the child’s right to counsel and to appointed counsel for the child if the parents are indigent, and of the child’s right to remain silent as to the alleged conduct.
		2. Prior to the initial 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.
		3. If there is no parent or other responsible adult is present, the court must appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem for the child.
		4. If the juvenile is detained, the child has an immediate right to counsel. If counsel has not already been appointed, the court must either appoint counsel or direct the juvenile’s parent or other responsible adult to retain an attorney promptly. If the child’s parents do not quality for appointed counsel, and the child’s parent has not retained counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the child.
		5. Upon appointment, the court administrator shall notify the appointed attorney by fax, e-mail, or personal contact of the appointment, the scheduled hearing time and date, and enter an order reflecting the appointment in the case record.
		6. The appointed attorney shall make every reasonable effort to contact a child in detention by the end of the first working day after receiving the notice of appointment or to inform the court that the appointment cannot be accepted. Contacting the child in detention may be by personal visit (including contact during a detention hearing), by phone, or by video teleconference. Contacting the court may be by fax, email, phone or personal visit. A court-appointed attorney shall contact the child, in one of the ways mentioned above, no less than once every ten working days while the child remains in detention.
		7. An attorney appointed for a detention hearing 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.
		8. Court-appointed attorneys shall make every effort to comply with the Texas State Bar Code of Ethics for communication with a client.
	2. Appointment of Counsel for Children not Detained at Intake
2. If the child is released from detention and if a petition to adjudicate or a motion to modify is filed, the juvenile court will use the financial forms gathered at intake to make a determination of indigence. If no financial information is available, the juvenile court shall promptly summon the child’s parent/guardian/custodian to the court so that financial information may be gathered for a determination of indigence.
3. If the court makes a finding of indigence, the court shall appoint an attorney on or before the fifth working day after:
	1. The date a petition for adjudication or discretionary transfer hearing has been served on the child; or
	2. A motion to modify has been filed.
4. If the family does not qualify for appointed counsel or if the parent or guardian is not available, and the family fails to provide an attorney, the juvenile court may appoint an attorney in any case in which it deems representation necessary to protect the interests of the child.
5. The prosecuting attorney/court clerk shall notify the juvenile court upon the filing of and return of service of a motion to modify or the return of service of a petition for adjudication or discretionary transfer.