

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PLAN

I. Authority

Pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended (CJA), 18 U.S.C. § 3006A, and Guide to Judiciary Policy (Guide), Volume 7A, the judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama adopt this Plan, as approved by the circuit, for furnishing representation in federal court for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation consistent with the CJA.

II. Statement of Policy

A. Objectives

The objectives of this Plan are:

1. to attain the goal of equal justice under the law for all persons;
2. to provide all eligible persons with timely appointed counsel services that are consistent with the best practices of the legal profession, are cost-effective, and protect the independence of the defense function so that the rights of individual defendants are safeguarded and enforced; and
3. to particularize the requirements of the CJA, the USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (re-codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3599), and *Guide*, Vol. 7A, in a way that meets the needs of this district.

This Plan must therefore be administered so that those accused of a crime, or otherwise eligible for services under the CJA, will not be deprived of the right to counsel, or any element of representation necessary to an effective defense, due to lack of financial resources.

B. Compliance

1. The court, its clerk, the community defender organization, attorneys provided by a bar association or legal aid agency, and private attorneys appointed under the CJA must comply with *Guide*, Vol. 7A, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States or its Committee on Defender Services, and with this Plan.
2. The court will ensure that a current copy of the CJA Plan is made available on the court's website.

III. Definitions

A. Representation

“Representation” includes counsel and investigative, expert, and other services.

B. Appointed Attorney

“Appointed attorney” is an attorney designated to represent a financially eligible person under the CJA and this Plan. Such attorneys include private attorneys, the community defender and staff attorneys of the community defender organization, and attorneys provided by a bar association or legal aid agency.

C. CJA Administrator

“CJA Administrator” is a person designated by the community defender/court to administer the CJA Panel.

D. Federal Law Enforcement Official

“Federal Law Enforcement Official” includes any person employed by any federal law enforcement agency and any person employed in law enforcement and participating in a joint state and federal law enforcement task force.

IV. Determination of Eligibility for CJA Representation

A. Subject Matter Eligibility

1. Mandatory

Representation shall be provided for any financially eligible person who:

- a. is charged with a felony or with a Class A misdemeanor or has received notice that they are a target of a law enforcement investigation;
- b. is a juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 5031;
- c. is charged with a violation of probation, or faces a change of a term or condition of probation;
- d. is under arrest, when such representation is required by law;
- e. is entitled to appointment of counsel in parole proceedings;
- f. is charged with a violation of supervised release or faces modification,

reduction, or enlargement of a condition, or extension or revocation of a term of supervised release;

- g. is subject to a mental condition hearing under 18 U.S.C. chapter 313;
- h. is in custody as a material witness;
- i. is seeking to set aside or vacate a death sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 or § 2255;
- j. is entitled to appointment of counsel in verification of consent proceedings in connection with a transfer of an offender to or from the United States for the execution of a penal sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 4109;
- k. is entitled to appointment of counsel under the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution;
- l. faces loss of liberty in a case and federal law requires the appointment of counsel; or
- m. is proposed by the United States attorney for processing under a pretrial diversion program.

2. Discretionary

Whenever a district judge or magistrate judge determines that the interests of justice so require, representation **may** be provided for any financially eligible person who:

- a. is charged with a petty offense (Class B or C misdemeanor, or an infraction) for which a sentence to confinement is authorized;
- b. is seeking relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241, 2254, or 2255 other than to set aside or vacate a death sentence;
- c. is charged with civil or criminal contempt and faces loss of liberty;
- d. has been called as a witness before a grand jury, a court, the Congress, or a federal agency or commission which has the power to compel testimony, and there is reason to believe, either prior to or during testimony, that the witness could be subject to a criminal prosecution, a civil or criminal contempt proceeding, or face loss of liberty; or
- e. is held for international extradition under 18 U.S.C. chapter 209.

3. Ancillary Matters

Representation may also be provided for financially eligible persons in ancillary matters appropriate to the criminal proceedings under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(c). In determining whether representation in an ancillary matter is appropriate to the criminal proceedings, the court should consider whether such representation is reasonably necessary:

1. to protect a constitutional right;
2. to contribute in some significant way to the defense of the principal criminal charge;
3. to aid in preparation for the trial or disposition of the principal criminal charge;
4. to enforce the terms of a plea agreement in the principal criminal charge;
5. to preserve the claim of the CJA client to an interest in real or personal property subject to civil forfeiture proceeding under 18 U.S.C. § 983, 19 U.S.C. § 1602, 21 U.S.C. § 881, or similar statutes, which property, if recovered by the client, may be considered for reimbursement under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(f); or
6. to effectuate the return of real or personal property belonging to the CJA client, which may be subject to a motion for return of property under Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(g), which property, if recovered by the client, may be considered for reimbursement under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(f).

B. Financial Eligibility

1. Presentation of Accused for Financial Eligibility Determination

a. Duties of Law Enforcement

- i. Upon arrest, and where the defendant has not retained counsel, the federal law enforcement officials involved with the arrest, the U.S. Marshal, and the U.S. Probation office must promptly notify, telephonically or electronically, the appropriate court personnel, who in turn will notify the community defender of the arrest of an individual in connection with a federal criminal charge.

- ii. Employees of law enforcement agencies, the U.S. Attorney's office, and the U.S. Probation office should not participate in the completion of the financial affidavit or seek to obtain information concerning financial eligibility from a person requesting the appointment of counsel.

b. Duties of United States Attorney's Office

- i. Upon the return or unsealing of an indictment or the filing of a criminal information, and where the defendant has not retained counsel, the United States attorney or their delegate will promptly notify, telephonically or electronically, appropriate court personnel, who in turn will notify the community defender.
- ii. Upon issuance of a target letter, and where the individual has not retained counsel, the United States attorney or their delegate must promptly notify, telephonically or electronically, the appropriate court personnel, who in turn will notify the community defender, unless the United States Attorney's Office is aware of an actual or potential conflict with the target and the community defender, in which case they must promptly notify the court and the community defender.
- iii. Employees of the United States Attorney's Office should not participate in the completion of the financial affidavit or seek to obtain information concerning financial eligibility from a person requesting the appointment of counsel.

c. Duties of Community Defender Office

- i. In cases in which the community defender may be appointed, the office will:
 - a) immediately investigate and determine whether an actual or potential conflict exists; and
 - b) in the event of an actual or potential conflict, promptly notify the CJA administrator to facilitate the timely appointment of other counsel.
- ii. The community defender will discuss with any person who indicates that he or she is not financially able to

secure representation the right to appointed counsel and, if appointment of counsel seems likely, assist in the completion of a financial affidavit (Form CJA 23) and arrange to have the person promptly presented before a magistrate judge or district judge of this court for determination of financial eligibility and appointment

d. Duties of Pretrial Services Office

- i. The pretrial services officer shall not conduct the pretrial service interview of a financially eligible defendant without counsel present.
- ii. The pretrial services officer shall provide the community defender notice and a reasonable opportunity to attend any interview of the defendant by the pretrial service officer prior to the initial appearance before the court.

2. Factual Determination of Financial Eligibility

- a. In every case where appointment of counsel is authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a) and related statutes, the court must advise the person that he or she has a right to be represented by counsel throughout the case and that, if so desired, counsel will be appointed to represent the person if he or she is financially unable to obtain counsel.
- b. The determination of eligibility for representation under the CJA is a judicial function to be performed by the court after making appropriate inquiries ex parte concerning the person's financial eligibility.
- c. In determining whether a person is "financially unable to obtain counsel," consideration should be given to the cost of providing the person and his or her dependents with the necessities of life, the cost of securing pretrial release, asset encumbrance, and the likely cost of retained counsel.
- d. The initial determination of eligibility must be made without regard to the financial ability of the person's family to retain counsel.
- e. Any doubts about a person's eligibility should be resolved in the person's favor; erroneous determinations of eligibility may be corrected at a later time.
- f. Relevant information bearing on the person's financial eligibility

should be reflected on a financial eligibility affidavit (Form CJA 23), which shall be filed under seal and not be made available to the U.S. Attorney, any other party, or the public.

- g. If at any time after the appointment of counsel a judge finds that a person provided representation is financially able to obtain counsel or make partial payment for the representation, the judge may terminate the appointment of counsel or direct that any funds available to the defendant be paid as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(f).
- h. If at any stage of the proceedings a judge finds that a person is no longer financially able to pay retained counsel, the community defender or CJA Panel counsel shall be appointed consistent with the general provisions of this Plan.

V. Timely Appointment of Counsel

A. Timing of Appointment

Counsel must be provided to eligible persons as soon as feasible in the following circumstances, whichever occurs earliest:

1. after they are taken into custody;
2. before they appear before a magistrate or district court judge;
3. when they are formally charged or notified of charges if formal charges are sealed; or
4. when a magistrate or district court judge otherwise considers appointment of counsel appropriate under the CJA and related statutes.

B. Court's Responsibility

The court, in cooperation with the community defender and the United States attorney, will make such arrangements with federal, state, and local investigative and police agencies as will ensure timely appointment of counsel.

C. Pretrial Service Interview

Financially eligible defendants shall be provided appointed counsel prior to being interviewed by a pretrial service officer.

D. Retroactive Appointment of Counsel

Appointment of counsel may be made retroactive to include representation provided prior to appointment.

VI. Provision of Representational Services

A. Community Defender and Private Counsel

This Plan provides for representational services by the community defender organization and for the appointment and compensation of private counsel from a CJA Panel list maintained by the community defender/court in cases authorized under the CJA and related statutes.

B. Administration

Administration of the CJA Panel, as provided in this Plan, is delegated and assigned to the community defender.

C. Apportionment of Cases

Where practical and cost effective, private attorneys from the CJA Panel will be appointed in a substantial proportion of the cases in which the accused is determined to be financially eligible for representation under the CJA. "Substantial" will usually be defined as a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the annual CJA appointments.

D. Number of Counsel

More than one attorney may be appointed in any case in which the court finds it necessary ensure effective representation.

E. Capital Cases

Procedures for appointment of counsel in cases where the defendant is charged with a crime that may be punishable by death, or is seeking to vacate or set aside a death sentence in proceedings under 28 U.S.C. 2254 or 2255, are in section XV of this Plan.

VII: Community Defender Organization

A. Establishment

The community defender organization, Middle District of Alabama Federal Defender Program Inc., is established in this district under the CJA and is

responsible for rendering defense services on appointment throughout this district.

B. Standards

The community defender organization must provide high quality representation consistent with the best practices of the legal profession and commensurate with those services rendered when counsel is privately retained. **See:** *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 318 (1981) (“Once a lawyer has undertaken the representation of an accused, the duties and obligations are the same whether the lawyer is privately retained, appointed, or serving in a legal aid or defender program.” (quoting ABA Standards for Criminal Justice section 4-3.9 (2d ed. 1980))).

C. Workload

The community defender organization will continually monitor the workloads of its staff to ensure high quality representation for all clients.

D. Professional Conduct

The community defender organization must conform to the highest standards of professional conduct, including but not limited to the American Bar Association’s Model Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Conduct for Federal Public Defender Employees/Model Code of Conduct for Federal Community Defender Employees/other standards for professional conduct adopted by the court.

E. Private Practice of Law

Neither the community defender nor any defender employee may engage in the private practice of law except as authorized by the community defender Code of Conduct.

F. Supervision of Defender Organization

The community defender will be responsible for the supervision and management of the community defender organization. Therefore, the community defender will be appointed in all cases assigned to that organization for subsequent assignment to staff attorneys at the discretion of the executive director of the community defender.

G. Training

The community defender will assess the training needs of community defender staff and in coordination with the CJA Panel Attorney District Representative,¹

¹ The CJA Panel Attorney District Representative (PADR) is a member of the district’s CJA Panel who is

the training needs of the local CJA Panel attorneys, and provide training opportunities and other educational resources.

VIII. CJA Panel of Private Attorneys

A. Establishment of the CJA Panel Committee and/or CJA Supervisory Attorney

1. A CJA Panel Committee (“CJA Committee”) will be established by the community defender in consultation with the court. The CJA Committee will include the community defender, the CJA Panel Attorney District Representative (PADR), a criminal defense attorney who practices regularly in the district who may be a CJA panel member, and an ex officio staff member employed by the community defender who will act as administrative coordinator. The committee will report its recommendations to the chief district judge and the chief magistrate judge.
2. The CJA Committee will meet at least twice a year and at any time the court asks the Committee to consider an issue.

B. Duties of the CJA Committee

1. Membership

The CJA Committee shall examine the qualifications of applicants for membership on the CJA Panel and recommend to the chief judge the approval of those attorneys who are deemed qualified and the rejection of the application of those attorneys deemed unqualified.

2. Recruitment

The CJA Committee shall engage in recruitment efforts to establish a diverse panel and ensure that all qualified attorneys are encouraged to participate in the furnishing of representation in CJA cases.

3. Annual Report

The CJA Committee shall review the operation and administration of the CJA Panel over the preceding year, and recommend any necessary or appropriate changes to the chief judge concerning:

selected by the community defender, with acquiescence from the chief judge, to serve as the representative of the district’s CJA Panel for the national Defender Services CJA PADR program and local CJA committees.

- a. the size of the CJA Panel;
- b. the recruitment of qualified and diverse attorneys as required in this plan; and
- c. recurring issues or difficulties encountered by panel members or their CJA clients.

4. Removal

The CJA Committee shall recommend to the chief judge the removal of any CJA panel member who:

- a. fails to satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of CJA panel membership during their term of service, including the failure to provide high quality representation to CJA clients, or
- b. has engaged in other conduct such that his or her continued service on the CJA Panel is inappropriate. See also: Section IX.C.7.

5. Training

The CJA Committee shall assist the community defender office in providing training for the CJA Panel on substantive and procedural legal matters affecting representation of CJA clients.

6. Voucher Review

The CJA Committee shall review and make recommendations on the processing and payment of CJA vouchers in those cases where the court, for reasons other than mathematical errors, is considering authorizing payment for less than the amount of compensation claimed by CJA counsel. The judge will, at the time the voucher is submitted to the CJA Committee, provide a statement describing questions or concerns they have with the voucher. CJA counsel will be notified of the potential voucher reduction and given the opportunity to provide information or documentation relevant to the voucher and concerns raised by the judge. The CJA Committee will issue a written recommendation to the judge. See also: Section XII.B.6.

7. Mentoring

The CJA Committee shall create and administer a mentoring program designed to identify and help prepare viable candidates to qualify for consideration for appointment to the CJA Panel. Experienced members of

the criminal defense bar who have practiced extensively in the federal courts will be selected to serve as mentors. The Committee will review the mentee applications, make recommendations concerning their participation in the mentoring program, identify appropriate cases for the mentoring program, evaluate the success of the mentoring program, and provide guidance to the mentors. Mentoring programs may include compensation for mentees (1) under the CJA at the prevailing hourly rate when appointed as second counsel in cases determined by the court to be extremely difficult; (2) under the CJA at a reduced associate rate with prior authorization by the court; (3) using the court's Bar and Bench funds at a rate determined by the court for non-representational services, such as consulting with appointed counsel or attending training sessions; or (4) under the CJA at the prevailing hourly rate for paralegals.

IX. Establishment of a CJA Panel

A. Approval of CJA Panel

1. The existing, previously established panel of attorneys who are eligible and willing to be appointed to provide representation under the CJA is recognized.
2. The court will approve attorneys for membership on the CJA Panel after receiving recommendations from the CJA Committee.

B. Size of CJA Panel

1. The size of the CJA Panel will be determined by the CJA Committee based on the caseload and activity of the panel members, subject to review by the court.
2. The CJA Panel must be large enough to provide a sufficient number of experienced attorneys to handle the CJA caseload, yet small enough so that CJA panel members will receive an adequate number of appointments to maintain their proficiency in federal criminal defense work enabling them to provide high quality representation consistent with the best practices of the legal profession and commensurate with those services rendered when counsel is privately retained.

C. Qualifications and Membership on the CJA Panel

1. Application

Application forms for membership on the CJA Panel are available from the community defender and the court.

2. Equal Opportunity

All qualified attorneys are encouraged to participate in the furnishing of representation in CJA cases.

3. Eligibility

- a. Applicants for the CJA Panel must be members in good standing of the federal bar of this district and the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.
- b. Applicants must maintain a primary, satellite, or shared office in this district.
- c. Applicants must possess strong litigation skills and demonstrate proficiency with the federal sentencing guidelines, federal sentencing procedures, the Bail Reform Act, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and the Federal Rules of Evidence.
- d. Applicants must have significant experience representing persons charged with serious criminal offenses and demonstrate a commitment to the defense of people who lack the financial means to hire an attorney.
- e. Attorneys who do not possess the experience above but believe they have equivalent other experience are encouraged to apply and provide in writing the details of that experience for the CJA Committee's consideration.

4. Appointment to CJA Panel

After considering the recommendations of the CJA Committee, the chief judge will appoint or reappoint attorneys to the CJA Panel. Due to the highly complex and demanding nature of capital and habeas corpus cases, special procedures will be followed for the eligibility and appointment of counsel in such cases. See: Section XIV of this Plan.

5. Terms of CJA Panel Members

Membership on the CJA Panel will be for a term of three years, subject to the reappointment procedures in this plan.

6. Reappointment of CJA Panel Members

- a. The community defender will notify CJA panel members, prior to the expiration of their current term, of the need to apply for

reappointment to the CJA Panel.

- b. A member of the CJA Panel who wishes to be considered for reappointment must apply for appointment to an additional term at prior to the expiration of his or her current term.
- c. The CJA Committee will solicit input concerning the quality of representation provided by lawyers seeking reappointment.
- d. The CJA Committee also will consider how many cases the CJA panel member has accepted and declined during the review period, whether the member has participated in training opportunities, whether the member has been the subject of any complaints, and whether the member continues to meet the prerequisites and obligations of CJA panel members as provided in this Plan.

7. Removal from the CJA Panel

- a. Mandatory removal

Any member of the CJA Panel who is suspended or disbarred from the practice of law by the state court before whom such member is admitted, or who is suspended or disbarred from this court or any federal court, will be removed from the CJA Panel immediately.

- b. Automatic disciplinary review

The CJA Committee will conduct an automatic disciplinary review of any CJA panel member against whom any licensing authority, grievance committee, or administrative body has taken action, or when a finding of probable cause, contempt, sanction, or reprimand has been issued against the panel member by any state or federal court.

- c. Complaints

- (i) Initiation

A complaint against a panel member may be initiated by the CJA Committee, a judge, another panel member, a defendant, or a member of the community defender office. A complaint need not follow any particular form, but it must be in writing and state the alleged deficiency with specificity. Any complaint should be directed to the CJA Committee, which will determine whether further investigation is necessary.

(ii) Notice

When conducting an investigation, the CJA Committee will notify the panel member of the specific allegations.

(iii) Response

A panel member subject to investigation may respond in writing and appear, if so directed, before the CJA Committee.

(iv) Protective action

Prior to disposition of any complaint, the CJA Committee may recommend temporary suspension or removal of the panel member from any pending case, or from the panel, and may take any other protective action that is in the best interest of the client or the administration of this Plan.

(v) Review and recommendation

After investigation, the CJA Committee may recommend dismissing the complaint, or recommend appropriate remedial action, including removing the attorney from the panel, limiting the attorney's participation to particular types or categories of cases, directing the attorney to complete specific CLE requirements before receiving further panel appointments, limiting the attorney's participation to handling cases that are directly supervised or overseen by another panel member or other experienced practitioner, or any other appropriate remedial action.

(vi) Final disposition by the court

The CJA Committee will forward its recommendation to the chief judge for consideration and final disposition.

(vii) Confidentiality

Unless otherwise directed by the court, any information acquired concerning any possible disciplinary action, including any complaint and any related proceeding, will be confidential.

(viii) None of these procedures create a property interest in being on or remaining on the CJA Panel.

d. Notification

The community defender will be immediately notified when any member of the CJA Panel is removed or suspended.

X. CJA Panel Attorney Appointment in Non-Capital Cases

A. Appointment List

The community defender/court will maintain a current list of all attorneys included on the CJA Panel, with current office addresses, email addresses, telephone numbers, and bar admission date.

B. Appointment Procedures

1. The community defender is responsible for overseeing the appointment of cases to panel attorneys. The community defender will maintain a record of panel attorney appointments and, when appropriate, data reflecting the apportionment of appointments between attorneys from the community defender office and panel attorneys.
2. Appointment of cases to CJA panel members will ordinarily be made on a rotational basis. In a complex or otherwise difficult case, the community defender may appoint counsel outside of the normal rotation to ensure the defendant has sufficiently experienced counsel.
3. Under special circumstances and at the recommendation of the community defender, the court may appoint a member of the bar of the court who is not a member of the CJA Panel. Such special circumstances may include cases in which the court determines that the appointment of a particular attorney is in the interests of justice, judicial economy, or continuity of representation, or for any other compelling reason. It is not anticipated that special circumstances will arise often, and the procedures provided in the Plan are presumed to be sufficient in the vast majority of cases in which counsel are to be appointed. Appointments made under this section will be reported to the community defender and the CJA Committee.
4. Unless otherwise impractical, CJA panel attorneys must be available to represent defendants at the same stage of the proceeding as is the community defender. Where a CJA Panel attorney has agreed to accept appointment but is unable to attend the initial appearance, the community defender may stand in for the CJA Panel member. However, the CJA Panel attorney must be present at any arraignment, detention hearing, or probable

cause hearing.

XI. Duties of CJA Panel Members

A. Standards and Professional Conduct

1. CJA panel members must provide high quality representation consistent with the best practices of the legal profession and commensurate with those services rendered when counsel is privately retained. **See:** *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 318 (1981) (“Once a lawyer has undertaken the representation of an accused, the duties and obligations are the same whether the lawyer is privately retained, appointed, or serving in a legal aid or defender program.” (quoting ABA Standards for Criminal Justice section 4-3.9 (2d ed. 1980))).
2. Attorneys appointed under the CJA must conform to the highest standards of professional conduct, including but not limited to the American Bar Association’s Model Rules of Professional Conduct/American Bar Association’s Model Code of Professional Conduct/other standards for professional conduct adopted by the court.
3. CJA panel members must notify the community defender when any licensing authority, grievance committee, or administrative body has taken action against them, or when a finding of contempt, sanction, or reprimand has been issued against the panel member by any state or federal court.

B. Training and Continuing Legal Education

1. Attorneys on the CJA Panel are expected to remain current with developments in federal criminal defense law, practice, and procedure, including the Recommendation for Electronically Stored Information (ESI) Discovery Production in Federal Criminal Cases.
2. Attorneys on the CJA Panel are expected to attend trainings sponsored by the community defender.
3. Attorneys on the CJA Panel will be guided in their practice by the Federal Adaptation of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association Performance Guidelines for Criminal Defense Representations.
4. CJA panel members must attend six (6) continuing legal education hours relevant to federal criminal practice annually, including at least two (2) hours on federal sentencing guidelines
5. Failure to comply with these training and legal education requirements may be grounds for removal from the CJA Panel.

C. Facilities and Technology Requirements

1. CJA panel attorneys must have facilities, resources, and technological capability to effectively and efficiently manage assigned cases.
2. CJA panel attorneys must comply with the requirements of electronic filing and eVoucher.
3. CJA panel attorneys must know and abide by procedures related to requests for investigative, expert, and other services.

D. Continuing Representation

Once counsel is appointed under the CJA, counsel will continue the representation until the matter, including appeals (unless provided otherwise by the Eleventh Circuit's CJA plan or review by certiorari), is closed; or until substitute counsel has filed a notice of appearance; or until an order is entered allowing or requiring the person represented to proceed *pro se*; or until the appointment is terminated by court order *sua sponte* or on motion by CJA counsel.

E. Miscellaneous

1. Case budgeting

In non-capital representations of unusual complexity that are likely to become extraordinary in terms of cost, the court may require development of a case budget consistent with *Guide*, Vol. 7A, §§ 230.26.10–20.

2. No receipt of other payment

Appointed counsel may not require, request, or accept any payment or promise of payment or any other valuable consideration for representation under the CJA, unless such payment is approved by order of the court.

XII. Compensation of CJA Panel Attorneys

A. Policy of the Court Regarding Compensation

1. Providing fair compensation to appointed counsel is a critical component of the administration of justice. CJA panel attorneys must be compensated for time expended in court and time reasonably expended out of court, and reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred.

2. Voucher cuts should be limited to:
 - a. Mathematical errors;
 - b. Instances in which work billed was not compensable;
 - c. Instances in which work was not undertaken or completed; and
 - d. Instances in which the hours billed are clearly in excess of what was reasonably required to complete the task.

See: JCUS-SEP 2018, p. 42.

B. Payment Procedures

1. Claims for compensation must be submitted on the appropriate CJA form through the court's eVoucher system.
2. Claims for compensation should be submitted no later than 45 days after final disposition of the case, unless good cause is shown.
3. The court's designee will review the claim for mathematical and technical accuracy and for conformity with Guide, Vol. 7A and, if correct, will forward the claim for consideration and action by the presiding judge.
4. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the court should act on CJA compensation claims within 30 days of submission, and vouchers should not be delayed or reduced for the purpose of diminishing Defender Services program costs in response to adverse financial circumstances.
5. Except in cases involving mathematical corrections, no claim for compensation submitted for services provided under the CJA will be reduced without affording counsel notice and the opportunity to be heard.
6. The court, when contemplating reduction of a CJA voucher for other than mathematical reasons, may refer the voucher to the CJA Committee for review and recommendation before final action on the claim is taken.

See: Section VIII of this Plan.
7. Notwithstanding the procedure described above, the court may, in the first instance, contact appointed counsel to inquire regarding questions or concerns with a claim for compensation. In the event that the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the court and CJA panel member, the claim for compensation need not be referred to the CJA Committee for review and recommendation.

8. Upon *ex parte* motion, interim payments may be authorized by the court in cases of unusual complexity, unusual length, or of significant financial hardship to counsel.

C. Independent Review Process

1. CJA panel attorneys who wish to challenge any reductions to vouchers that have been made by the presiding judge shall present their challenge to the CJA Committee as set out in Section VIII of this Plan. The CJA Committee will notify the presiding judge of the challenge and shall, after obtaining relevant information, make a recommendation to the presiding judge and CJA Panel attorney.
2. Any challenged reduction should be subject to review consistent with this independent review process.
3. All processes implemented by a district must be consistent with the statutory requirements for fixing compensation and reimbursement to be paid under 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(d).

XIII. Investigative, Expert, and Other Services

A. Financial Eligibility

Counsel for a person who is financially unable to obtain investigative, expert, or other services necessary for an adequate defense may request such services in an *ex parte* application to the court as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(e)(1), regardless of whether counsel is retained or appointed under the CJA. Upon finding that the services are necessary, and that the person is financially unable to obtain them, the court must authorize counsel to obtain the services.

B. Applications

Requests for authorization of funds for investigative, expert, and other services must be submitted in an *ex parte* application to the court (using the court's eVoucher system) and must not be disclosed except with the consent of the person represented or as required by law or Judicial Conference policy.

C. Compliance

Counsel must comply with Judicial Conference policies in *Guide*, Vol. 7A, Ch. 3.

XIV. Appointment of Counsel and Case Management in CJA Capital Cases

A. Applicable Legal Authority

The appointment and compensation of counsel in capital cases and the authorization and payment of persons providing investigative, expert, and other services are governed by 18 U.S.C. §§ 3005, 3006A, and 3599, and *Guide*, Vol. 7A, Ch. 6.

B. General Applicability and Appointment of Counsel Requirements

1. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this section apply to all capital proceedings in the federal courts, whether those matters originated in a district court (federal capital trials) or in a state court (habeas proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2254). Such matters include those in which the death penalty may be or is being sought by the prosecution, motions for a new trial, direct appeal, applications for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, all post-conviction proceedings under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 or 2255 seeking to vacate or set aside a death sentence, applications for stays of execution, competency proceedings, proceedings for executive or other clemency, and other appropriate motions and proceedings.
2. Any person charged with a crime that may be punishable by death who is or becomes financially unable to obtain representation is entitled to the assistance of appointed counsel throughout every stage of available judicial proceedings, including pretrial proceedings, trial, sentencing, motions for new trial, appeals, applications for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, and all available post-conviction processes, together with applications for stays of execution and other appropriate motions and procedures, competency proceedings, and proceedings for executive or other clemency as may be available to the defendant. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3599(e).
3. Qualified counsel must be appointed in capital cases at the earliest possible opportunity.
4. Given the complex and demanding nature of capital cases, where appropriate, the court will utilize the expert services available through the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO), Defender Services Death Penalty Resource Counsel projects (“Resource Counsel projects”), which include: (1) Federal Death Penalty Resource Counsel and Capital Resource Counsel Projects (for federal capital trials), (2) Federal Capital Appellate Resource Counsel Project, (3) Federal Capital Habeas § 2255 Project, and (4) National and Regional Habeas Assistance and Training Counsel Projects (§ 2254). These counsel are death penalty experts who may be relied upon by the court for assistance with selection and appointment of

counsel, case budgeting, and legal, practical, and other matters arising in federal capital cases.

5. The community defender should promptly notify and consult with the appropriate Resource Counsel projects about potential and actual federal capital trial, appellate, and habeas corpus cases, and consider their recommendations for appointment of counsel.
6. In appointing counsel in capital cases, judges should consider and give due weight to the recommendations of the community defender and resource counsel and articulate reasons for not doing so.
7. The presiding judge may appoint an attorney furnished by a state or local public defender organization or legal aid agency or other private, non-profit organization to represent a person charged with a capital crime or seeking federal death penalty habeas corpus relief provided that the attorney is fully qualified. Such appointments may be in place of, or in addition to, the appointment of a federal defender organization or a CJAp panel attorney or an attorney appointed pro hac vice. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(3).
8. All attorneys appointed in federal capital cases must be well qualified, by virtue of their training, commitment, and distinguished prior capital defense experience at the relevant stage of the proceeding, to serve as counsel in this highly specialized and demanding litigation.
9. All attorneys appointed in federal capital cases must have sufficient time and resources to devote to the representation, taking into account their current caseloads and the extraordinary demands of federal capital cases.
10. All attorneys appointed in federal capital cases should comply with the American Bar Association's 2003 Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Defense Counsel in Death Penalty Cases (Guidelines 1.1 and 10.2 et seq.), and the 2008 Supplementary Guidelines for the Mitigation Function of Defense Teams in Death Penalty Cases.
11. All attorneys appointed in federal capital cases should consult regularly with the appropriate Resource Counsel projects.
12. There should be no formal or informal non-statutory budgetary caps on capital cases, whether in a capital trial, direct appeal, or habeas matter.
13. All capital cases should be budgeted with the assistance of case-budgeting attorneys and/or resource counsel where appropriate.

14. Questions about the appointment and compensation of counsel and the authorization and payment of investigative, expert, and other service providers in federal capital cases should be directed to the AO's Defender Services Office, Legal and Policy Division Duty Attorney at 202-502-3030 or by email at ods_lpb@ao.uscourts.gov.

C. Appointment of Trial Counsel in Federal Death-Eligible Cases

1. General Requirements

- a. Appointment of qualified capital trial counsel must occur no later than when a defendant is charged with a federal criminal offense where the penalty of death is possible. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3005.
- b. To protect the rights of an individual who, although uncharged, is the subject of an investigation in a federal death-eligible case, the court may appoint capitally qualified counsel upon request, consistent with Sections C.1, 2, and 3 of these provisions.
- c. At the outset of every capital case, the court must appoint two attorneys, at least one of whom meets the qualifications for "learned counsel" as described below. If necessary for adequate representation, more than two attorneys may be appointed to represent a defendant in a capital case. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3005.
- d. When appointing counsel, the judge must consider the recommendation of the community defender, who will consult with Federal Death Penalty Resource Counsel to recommend qualified counsel. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3005.
- e. In appointing counsel, judges should give due weight to the recommendations made by federal defenders and resource counsel and articulate reasons for not doing so.
- f. To effectuate the intent of 18 U.S.C. § 3005 that the community defender's recommendation be provided to the court, the judge should ensure the community defender has been notified of the need to appoint capitally qualified counsel.
- g. Reliance on a list for appointment of capital counsel is not recommended because selection of trial counsel should account for the particular needs of the case and the defendant, and be based on individualized recommendations from the community defender in conjunction with the Federal Death Penalty Resource Counsel and Capital Resource Counsel projects.

- h. Out-of-district counsel, including federal defender organization staff, who possess the requisite expertise may be considered for appointment in capital trials to achieve high quality representation together with cost and other efficiencies.
- i. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed trial counsel, consideration should be given to their commitment to the defense of capital cases, their current caseload including other capital cases, and their willingness to effectively represent the interests of the client.²

2. Qualifications of Learned Counsel

- a. Learned counsel must either be a member of this district's bar or be eligible for admission pro hac vice based on his or her qualifications. Appointment of counsel from outside the jurisdiction is common in federal capital cases to achieve cost and other efficiencies together with high quality representation.
- b. Learned counsel must meet the minimum experience standards in 18 U.S.C. §§ 3005 and 3599.
- c. Learned counsel should have distinguished prior experience in the trial, appeal, or post-conviction review of federal death penalty cases, or distinguished prior experience in state death penalty trials, appeals, or post-conviction review that, in combination with co-counsel, will assure high quality representation.
- d. "Distinguished prior experience" contemplates excellence, not simply prior experience. Counsel with distinguished prior experience should be appointed even if meeting this standard requires appointing counsel from outside the district where the matter arises.
- e. The suitability of learned counsel should be assessed with respect to the particular demands of the case, the stage of the litigation, and the defendant.
- f. Learned counsel must be willing and able to adjust other caseload demands to accommodate the extraordinary time required by the

² The Judicial Conference adopted detailed recommendations on the appointment and compensation of counsel in federal death penalty cases in 1998 (JCUS-SEP 98 p. 22). In September 2010, the Defender Services Committee endorsed revised commentary to the Judicial Conference's 1998 recommendations. *CJA Guidelines*, Vol. 7A, Appx. 6A (Recommendations and Commentary Concerning the Cost and Quality of Defense Representation (Updated Spencer Report, September 2010)) ("Appx. 6A") is available on the judiciary's website.

capital representation.

- g. Learned counsel should satisfy the qualification standards endorsed by bar associations and other legal organizations regarding the quality of representation in capital cases.

3. Qualifications of Second and Additional Counsel

- a. Second and additional counsel may, but are not required to, satisfy the qualifications for learned counsel, as provided above.
- b. Second and additional counsel must be well qualified, by virtue of their distinguished prior criminal defense experience, training and commitment, to serve as counsel in this highly specialized and demanding litigation.
- c. Second and additional counsel must be willing and able to adjust other caseload demands to accommodate the extraordinary time required by the capital representation.
- d. The suitability of second and additional counsel should be assessed with respect to the demands of the individual case, the stage of the litigation, and the defendant.

D. Appointment and Qualifications of Direct Appeal Counsel in Federal Death Penalty Cases

- 1. When appointing appellate counsel, the judge must consider the recommendation of the community defender, who will consult with Federal Capital Appellate Resource Counsel to recommend qualified counsel.
- 2. In appointing appellate counsel, judges should give due weight to the recommendations made by the community defender and resource counsel and articulate reasons for not doing so.
- 3. Counsel appointed to represent a death-sentenced federal appellant should include at least one attorney who did not represent the appellant at trial.
- 4. Each trial counsel who withdraws should be replaced with similarly qualified counsel to represent the defendant on appeal.
- 5. Out-of-district counsel, including federal defender organization staff, who possess the requisite expertise may be considered for appointment in capital appeals to achieve high quality representation together with cost and other efficiencies.

6. Appellate counsel, between them, should have distinguished prior experience in federal criminal appeals and capital appeals.
7. At least one of the attorneys appointed as appellate counsel must have the requisite background, knowledge, and experience required by 18 U.S.C. § 3599(c) or (d).
8. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed appellate counsel, consideration should be given to the qualification standards endorsed by bar associations and other legal organizations regarding the quality of legal representation in capital cases.
9. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed appellate counsel, consideration should be given to their commitment to the defense of capital cases, their current caseload including other capital cases, and their willingness to effectively represent the interests of the client.

E. Appointment and Qualifications of Post-Conviction Counsel in Federal Death Penalty Cases (28 U.S.C. § 2255)

1. A financially eligible person seeking to vacate or set aside a death sentence in proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is entitled to appointment of fully qualified counsel. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3599(a)(2).
2. Due to the complex, demanding, and protracted nature of death penalty proceedings, the court should consider appointing at least two attorneys.
3. In light of the accelerated timeline applicable to capital § 2255 proceedings, prompt appointment of counsel is essential. Wherever possible, appointment should take place prior to the denial of certiorari on direct appeal by the United States Supreme Court.
4. When appointing counsel in a capital § 2255 matter, the court should consider the recommendation of the community defender, who will consult with the Federal Capital Habeas § 2255 Project.
5. In appointing post-conviction counsel, judges should give due weight to the recommendations made by federal defenders and resource counsel and articulate reasons for not doing so.
6. Out-of-district counsel, including federal defender organization staff, who possess the requisite expertise may be considered for appointment in capital § 2255 cases to achieve high quality representation together with cost and other efficiencies.

7. Local or circuit restrictions prohibiting capital habeas units (CHUs) from engaging in cross-district or cross-circuit representation should not be imposed without good cause. Every district should have access to a CHU.
8. Counsel in § 2255 cases should have distinguished prior experience in the area of federal post-conviction proceedings and in capital post-conviction proceedings.
9. When possible, post-conviction counsel should have distinguished prior experience in capital § 2255 representations.
10. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed post-conviction counsel, consideration should be given to the qualification standards endorsed by bar associations and other legal organizations regarding the quality of legal representation in capital cases.
11. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed post-conviction § 2255 counsel, consideration should be given to their commitment to the defense of capital cases, their current caseload including other capital cases, and their willingness to effectively represent the interests of the client.

F. Appointment and Qualifications of Counsel in Federal Capital Habeas Corpus Proceedings (28 U.S.C. § 2254).

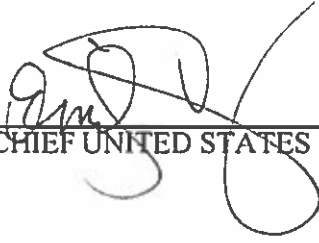
1. A financially eligible person seeking to vacate or set aside a death sentence in proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is entitled to the appointment of qualified counsel. See: 18 U.S.C. § 3599(a)(2). This district's community defender has a Capital Habeas Unit (CHU), which specializes in the representation of death-sentenced individuals in post-conviction proceedings. This CHU is funded to provide this representation in all three federal districts in Alabama. The presiding judge shall appoint the community defender to represent any death-sentenced financially-eligible person in proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, unless the community defender advises the court of a conflict or of other reasons why an alternate appointment is appropriate.
2. Where the CHU is unable to accept appointment, and due to the complex, demanding, and protracted nature of death penalty proceedings, the court should consider appointing at least two attorneys.
3. When appointing counsel in a capital § 2254 matter, the appointing authority should consider the recommendation of the community defender who will consult with the National or Regional Habeas Assistance and Training Counsel projects.

4. In appointing counsel in a capital § 2254 matter, judges should give due weight to the recommendations made by federal defenders and resource counsel and articulate reasons for not doing so.
5. Local or circuit restrictions prohibiting Capital Habeas Units (CHUs) from engaging in cross-district or cross-circuit representation should not be imposed without good cause. Every district should have access to a CHU.
6. Out-of-district counsel, including federal defender organization staff, who possess the requisite expertise may be considered for appointment in capital § 2254 cases to achieve cost and other efficiencies together with high quality representation.
7. For federal counsel to avail themselves of the full statute of limitations period to prepare a petition, the court should appoint counsel and provide appropriate litigation resources at the earliest possible time permissible by law.
8. Unless precluded by a conflict of interest, or replaced by similarly qualified counsel upon motion by the attorney or by the defendant, capital § 2254 counsel must represent the defendant throughout every subsequent stage of available judicial proceedings and all available post-conviction processes, together with applications for stays of execution and other appropriate motions and procedures, and must also represent the defendant in such competency proceedings and proceedings for executive or other clemency as may be available to the defendant. **See:** 18 U.S.C. § 3599(e).
9. Counsel in capital § 2254 cases should have distinguished prior experience in the area of federal post-conviction proceedings and in capital post-conviction proceedings.
10. When possible, capital § 2254 counsel should have distinguished prior experience in capital § 2254 representations.
11. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed capital § 2254 counsel, consideration should be given to the qualification standards endorsed by bar associations and other legal organizations regarding the quality of legal representation in capital cases.
12. In evaluating the qualifications of proposed capital § 2254 counsel, consideration should be given to proposed counsel's commitment to the defense of capital cases, their current caseload including other capital cases, and their willingness to represent effectively the interests of the client.

XV. Effective Date

This Plan will become effective when approved by the Judicial Council of the Eleventh Circuit.

ENTERED FOR THE COURT ON FEBRUARY 26, 2021.



CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT ON THIS 9th
DAY OF September, 2021.



CHIEF JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS