

Office of The State Appellate Public Defender

I.C. § 19-868: Statement of Legislative Intent in creating the SAPD: The cost of legal representation for indigent defendants on appeal "is an extraordinary burden on the counties...."

- ▶ to reduce that burden
- ▶ to provide competent counsel
- ▶ avoid paying high hourly rates to independent counsel

Capital Crimes Defense Fund

- ▶ Created in 1998 by I.C. §19-863A
- ▶ CCDF acts like an insurance program
 - ▶ Counties pay an annual premium based upon population
 - ▶ The counties pay a \$10K deductible per case, then the fund covers the additional defense costs
- ▶ As of December 2016, all 44 counties participate
- ▶ CCDF is managed by a 7 member Board of Directors elected by the counties
- ▶ Counties that participate in the fund also receive the services of the SAPD as defined in I.C. §19-868, et. seq.

The Right To Counsel

- ▶ The right to effective assistance of counsel in an appeal of right from a felony conviction is guaranteed by the United States and Idaho Constitutions.
- ▶ The right to counsel in a post-conviction action is provided by Idaho statute and is discretionary in felony cases and mandatory in capital cases.

SAPD Staff

- ▶ **Administrative**
 - ▶ Eric D. Fredericksen, State Appellate Public Defender, 1 office administrator, 1 part-time runner

- ▶ **Capital Litigation Unit**
 - ▶ 2 lead attorneys (1 is Chief of CLU), 1 staff attorney, 1 mitigation specialist, 1 investigator, 1 support staff

- ▶ **Appellate Unit**
 - ▶ 1 Chief of AU, 11 staff attorneys, 3 support staff, 1 receptionist

- ▶ Total: 24 Full-Time Employees, 1 Part-Time Employee

Appellate Unit Case Types

- ▶ **Direct Appeals**
 - ▶ An appeal from the felony conviction itself or grant of motion in a felony case on appeal by the State of Idaho
 - ▶ Review of what occurred in court, on the record
 - ▶ Reviewing whether the district court did its job consistently with the law
 - ▶ Review of some unpreserved Constitutional violations
- ▶ **Habeas Corpus Appeals**
 - ▶ Generally limited to claims regarding conditions of confinement
 - ▶ Some claims regarding parole processes
- ▶ **Post-Conviction Appeals I.C. §19-4901, et. seq.**
 - ▶ Civil Action in which the former defendant sues the State asserting specific errors
 - ▶ Allows the petitioner to provide evidence of things that occurred out of court and off the record
 - ▶ Proper vehicle to raise claims of Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

Appellate Unit Caseload vs. Workload

- ▶ **Caseload** measures the number of **cases opened** by the SAPD within a given fiscal year. The opened date is the date the Notice of Appeal is filed.
 - ▶ **Workload** measures the average weighted value of case **work handled** by an Appellate Unit attorney.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ▶ FY2015: 702 | ▶ FY2015: 49.70 |
| ▶ FY2016: 568 | ▶ FY2016: 52.80 |
| ▶ FY2017: 537 | ▶ FY2017: 42.00 |
| ▶ FY2018: 604 | ▶ FY2018: 53.30 |

Capital Unit Case Types

- ▶ **Post-Conviction Proceedings in District Court**
 - ▶ Filing of Petition for Relief
 - ▶ Investigation
 - ▶ Summary Dismissal Proceedings
 - ▶ Evidentiary Hearings
- ▶ **Consolidated Appeal**
 - ▶ Includes both the Direct Appeal and the Post-Conviction Appeal
- ▶ **Interlocutory Appeals in Post-Conviction**

Active Death Penalty Litigation - Idaho

- ▶ SAPD has 3 active cases in its Capital Litigation Unit:
 - ▶ Timothy Dunlap – On remand from Supreme Court partial grant of Post Conviction Relief.
 - ▶ Erick Virgil Hall (Hall II) – Pending Evidentiary Hearing in Post Conviction.
 - ▶ Jonathan David Renfro – Death Verdict 11/6/17.
- ▶ 30 active First Degree Murder cases in Idaho's district courts.
- ▶ Death Notice filed in 6 cases.

Commissions and Committees

- Idaho Criminal Justice Commission
- Public Defense Commission
- Idaho Grant Council
- Idaho Supreme Court Technology Committee
- Idaho Criminal Rules Committee
- Idaho Rules of Evidence Committee
- Idaho Appellate Rules Committee
- Idaho Rules of Evidence Committee



"There can be no equal justice where the kind of trial a man gets depends on the amount of money he has."

Griffin v. Illinois, 351 U.S. 12 (1956)