

# APPENDIX

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## 18 U.S. Code § 3006A - Adequate representation of defendants

U.S. Code Notes

**(a) CHOICE OF PLAN.**—Each United States district court, with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit, shall place in operation throughout the district a plan for furnishing representation for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation in accordance with this section. Representation under each plan shall include counsel and investigative, expert, and other services necessary for adequate representation. Each plan shall provide the following:

**(1)** Representation shall be provided for any financially eligible person who—

**(A)** is charged with a felony or a Class A misdemeanor;

**(B)** is a juvenile alleged to have committed an act of juvenile delinquency as defined in section 5031 of this title;

**(C)** is charged with a violation of probation;

- (D)** is under arrest, when such representation is required by law;
- (E)** 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;
- (F)** is subject to a mental condition hearing under chapter 313 of this title;
- (G)** is in custody as a material witness;
- (H)** is entitled to appointment of counsel under the sixth amendment to the Constitution;
- (I)** faces loss of liberty in a case, and Federal law requires the appointment of counsel; or
- (J)** is entitled to the appointment of counsel under section 4109 of this title.

**(2)** Whenever the United States magistrate judge or the court determines that the interests of justice so require, representation may be provided for any financially eligible person who—

- (A)** is charged with a Class B or C misdemeanor, or an infraction for which a sentence to confinement is authorized; or
- (B)** is seeking relief under section 2241, 2254, or 2255 of title 28.

**(3)** Private attorneys shall be appointed in a substantial proportion of the cases. Each plan may include, in addition to the provisions for private attorneys, either of the following or both:

- (A)** Attorneys furnished by a bar association or a legal aid agency,
- (B)** Attorneys furnished by a defender organization established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g).

Prior to approving the plan for a district, the judicial council of the circuit shall supplement the plan with provisions for representation on appeal. The district court may modify the plan at any time with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit. It shall modify the plan when directed by the judicial council of the circuit. The district court shall notify the Administrative Office of the United States Courts of any modification of its plan.

**(b) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.—**

Counsel furnishing representation under the plan shall be selected from a panel of attorneys designated or approved by the court, or from a bar association, legal aid agency, or defender organization furnishing representation pursuant to the plan. In every case in which a person entitled to representation under a plan approved under subsection (a) appears without counsel, the United States magistrate judge or the court shall advise the person that he has the right to be represented by counsel and that counsel will be appointed to represent him if he is financially unable to obtain counsel. Unless the person waives representation by counsel, the United States magistrate judge or the court, if satisfied after appropriate inquiry that the person is financially unable to obtain counsel, shall appoint counsel to represent him. Such appointment may be made retroactive to include any representation furnished pursuant to the plan prior to appointment. The United States magistrate judge or the court shall appoint separate counsel for persons having interests that cannot properly be represented by the same counsel, or when other good cause is shown.

**(c) DURATION AND SUBSTITUTION OF APPOINTMENTS.—**

A person for whom counsel is appointed shall be represented at every stage of the proceedings from his initial appearance before the United States magistrate judge or the court through appeal, including ancillary matters appropriate to the proceedings. If at any time after the appointment of counsel the United States magistrate judge or the court finds that the person is financially able to obtain counsel or to make partial payment for the representation, it may terminate the appointment of counsel or authorize payment as provided in subsection (f), as the interests of justice may dictate. If at any stage of the proceedings, including an appeal, the United States magistrate judge or the court finds that the person is financially unable to pay counsel whom he had retained, it may appoint counsel as provided in subsection (b) and authorize payment as provided in subsection (d), as the interests of justice may dictate. The United States magistrate judge or the court may, in the interests of justice, substitute one appointed counsel for another at any stage of the proceedings.

**(d) PAYMENT FOR REPRESENTATION.—****(1) HOURLY RATE.—**

Any attorney appointed pursuant to this section or a bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization which has

provided the appointed attorney shall, at the conclusion of the representation or any segment thereof, be compensated at a rate not exceeding \$60 per hour for time expended in court or before a United States magistrate judge and \$40 per hour for time reasonably expended out of court, unless the Judicial Conference determines that a higher rate of not in excess of \$75 per hour is justified for a circuit or for particular districts within a circuit, for time expended in court or before a United States magistrate judge and for time expended out of court. The Judicial Conference shall develop guidelines for determining the maximum hourly rates for each circuit in accordance with the preceding sentence, with variations by district, where appropriate, taking into account such factors as the minimum range of the prevailing hourly rates for qualified attorneys in the district in which the representation is provided and the recommendations of the judicial councils of the circuits. Not less than 3 years after the effective date of the Criminal Justice Act Revision of 1986, the Judicial Conference is authorized to raise the maximum hourly rates specified in this paragraph up to the aggregate of the overall average percentages of the adjustments in the rates of pay under the General Schedule made pursuant to section 5305<sup>[1]</sup> of title 5 on or after such effective date. After the rates are raised under the preceding sentence, such maximum hourly rates may be raised at intervals of not less than 1 year each, up to the aggregate of the overall average percentages of such adjustments made since the last raise was made under this paragraph. Attorneys may be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred, including the costs of transcripts authorized by the United States magistrate<sup>[2]</sup> or the court, and the costs of defending actions alleging malpractice of counsel in furnishing representational services under this section. No reimbursement for expenses in defending against malpractice claims shall be made if a judgment of malpractice is rendered against the counsel furnishing representational services under this section. The United States magistrate<sup>[2]</sup> or the court shall make determinations relating to reimbursement of expenses under this paragraph.

**(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—**

For representation of a defendant before the United States magistrate judge or the district court, or both, the compensation to be paid to an attorney or to a bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization shall not exceed \$7,000 for each attorney in a case in which one or more felonies are charged, and \$2,000 for each attorney in a case in which only misdemeanors are charged. For

representation of a defendant in an appellate court, the compensation to be paid to an attorney or to a bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization shall not exceed \$5,000 for each attorney in each court. For representation of a petitioner in a non-capital habeas corpus proceeding, the compensation for each attorney shall not exceed the amount applicable to a felony in this paragraph for representation of a defendant before a judicial officer of the district court. For representation of such petitioner in an appellate court, the compensation for each attorney shall not exceed the amount applicable for representation of a defendant in an appellate court. For representation of an offender before the United States Parole Commission in a proceeding under section 4106A of this title, the compensation shall not exceed \$1,500 for each attorney in each proceeding; for representation of an offender in an appeal from a determination of such Commission under such section, the compensation shall not exceed \$5,000 for each attorney in each court. For any other representation required or authorized by this section, the compensation shall not exceed \$1,500 for each attorney in each proceeding. The compensation maximum amounts provided in this paragraph shall increase simultaneously by the same percentage, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100, as the aggregate percentage increases in the maximum hourly compensation rate paid pursuant to paragraph (1) for time expended since the case maximum amounts were last adjusted.

**(3) WAIVING MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—**

Payment in excess of any maximum amount provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection may be made for extended or complex representation whenever the court in which the representation was rendered, or the United States magistrate judge if the representation was furnished exclusively before him, certifies that the amount of the excess payment is necessary to provide fair compensation and the payment is approved by the chief judge of the circuit. The chief judge of the circuit may delegate such approval authority to an active or senior circuit judge.

**(4) DISCLOSURE OF FEES.—**

**(A) In general.—**

Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (E), the amounts paid under this subsection for services in any case shall be made available to the public by the court upon the court's approval of the payment.

**(B) Pre-trial or trial in progress.**—If a trial is in pre-trial status or still in progress and after considering the defendant's interests as set forth in subparagraph (D), the court shall—

(i) redact any detailed information on the payment voucher provided by defense counsel to justify the expenses to the court; and

(ii) make public only the amounts approved for payment to defense counsel by dividing those amounts into the following categories:

(I) Arraignment and or plea.

(II) Bail and detention hearings.

(III) Motions.

(IV) Hearings.

(V) Interviews and conferences.

(VI) Obtaining and reviewing records.

(VII) Legal research and brief writing.

(VIII) Travel time.

(IX) Investigative work.

(X) Experts.

(XI) Trial and appeals.

(XII) Other.

**(C) Trial completed.**—

(i) In general.—

If a request for payment is not submitted until after the completion of the trial and subject to consideration of the defendant's interests as set forth in subparagraph (D), the court shall make available to the public an unredacted copy of the expense voucher.

(ii) Protection of the rights of the defendant.—

If the court determines that defendant's interests as set forth in subparagraph (D) require a limited disclosure, the court shall

disclose amounts as provided in subparagraph (B).

**(D) Considerations.**—The interests referred to in subparagraphs (B) and (C) are—

- (i)** to protect any person's 5th amendment right against self-incrimination;
- (ii)** to protect the defendant's 6th amendment rights to effective assistance of counsel;
- (iii)** the defendant's attorney-client privilege;
- (iv)** the work product privilege of the defendant's counsel;
- (v)** the safety of any person; and
- (vi)** any other interest that justice may require, except that the amount of the fees shall not be considered a reason justifying any limited disclosure under section 3006A(d)(4) of title 18, United States Code.

**(E) Notice.**—

The court shall provide reasonable notice of disclosure to the counsel of the defendant prior to the approval of the payments in order to allow the counsel to request redaction based on the considerations set forth in subparagraph (D). Upon completion of the trial, the court shall release unredacted copies of the vouchers provided by defense counsel to justify the expenses to the court. If there is an appeal, the court shall not release unredacted copies of the vouchers provided by defense counsel to justify the expenses to the court until such time as the appeals process is completed, unless the court determines that none of the defendant's interests set forth in subparagraph (D) will be compromised.

**(F) Effective date.**—

The amendment made by paragraph (4) shall become effective 60 days after enactment of this Act, will apply only to cases filed on or after the effective date, and shall be in effect for no longer than 24 months after the effective date.

**(5) FILING CLAIMS.**—

A separate claim for compensation and reimbursement shall be made to the district court for representation before the United States

magistrate judge and the court, and to each appellate court before which the attorney provided representation to the person involved. Each claim shall be supported by a sworn written statement specifying the time expended, services rendered, and expenses incurred while the case was pending before the United States magistrate judge and the court, and the compensation and reimbursement applied for or received in the same case from any other source. The court shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to the attorney or to the bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization which provided the appointed attorney. In cases where representation is furnished exclusively before a United States magistrate judge, the claim shall be submitted to him and he shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid. In cases where representation is furnished other than before the United States magistrate judge, the district court, or an appellate court, claims shall be submitted to the district court which shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid.

**(6) NEW TRIALS.—**

For purposes of compensation and other payments authorized by this section, an order by a court granting a new trial shall be deemed to initiate a new case.

**(7) PROCEEDINGS BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.—**

If a person for whom counsel is appointed under this section appeals to an appellate court or petitions for a writ of certiorari, he may do so without prepayment of fees and costs or security therefor and without filing the affidavit required by section 1915(a) of title 28.

**(e) SERVICES OTHER THAN COUNSEL.—**

**(1) UPON REQUEST.—**

Counsel for a person who is financially unable to obtain investigative, expert, or other services necessary for adequate representation may request them in an ex parte application. Upon finding, after appropriate inquiry in an ex parte proceeding, that the services are necessary and that the person is financially unable to obtain them, the court, or the United States magistrate judge if the services are required in connection with a matter over which he has jurisdiction, shall authorize counsel to obtain the services.

**(2) WITHOUT PRIOR REQUEST.—**

**(A)** Counsel appointed under this section may obtain, subject to later review, investigative, expert, and other services without prior authorization if necessary for adequate representation. Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the total cost of services obtained without prior authorization may not exceed \$800 and expenses reasonably incurred.

**(B)** The court, or the United States magistrate judge (if the services were rendered in a case disposed of entirely before the United States magistrate judge), may, in the interest of justice, and upon the finding that timely procurement of necessary services could not await prior authorization, approve payment for such services after they have been obtained, even if the cost of such services exceeds \$800.

**(3) MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.—**

Compensation to be paid to a person for services rendered by him to a person under this subsection, or to be paid to an organization for services rendered by an employee thereof, shall not exceed \$2,400, exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred, unless payment in excess of that limit is certified by the court, or by the United States magistrate judge if the services were rendered in connection with a case disposed of entirely before him, as necessary to provide fair compensation for services of an unusual character or duration, and the amount of the excess payment is approved by the chief judge of the circuit. The chief judge of the circuit may delegate such approval authority to an active or senior circuit judge.

**(4) DISCLOSURE OF FEES.—**

The amounts paid under this subsection for services in any case shall be made available to the public.

**(5)** The dollar amounts provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be adjusted simultaneously by an amount, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100, equal to the percentage of the cumulative adjustments taking effect under section 5303 of title 5 in the rates of pay under the General Schedule since the date the dollar amounts provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, were last enacted or adjusted by statute.

**(f) RECEIPT OF OTHER PAYMENTS.—**

Whenever the United States magistrate judge or the court finds that funds are available for payment from or on behalf of a person furnished representation, it may authorize or direct that such funds be paid to the appointed attorney, to the bar association or legal aid agency or community defender organization which provided the appointed attorney, to any person or organization authorized pursuant to subsection (e) to render investigative, expert, or other services, or to the court for deposit in the Treasury as a reimbursement to the appropriation, current at the time of payment, to carry out the provisions of this section. Except as so authorized or directed, no such person or organization may request or accept any payment or promise of payment for representing a defendant.

**(g) DEFENDER ORGANIZATION.—**

**(1) QUALIFICATIONS.—**

A district or a part of a district in which at least two hundred persons annually require the appointment of counsel may establish a defender organization as provided for either under subparagraphs (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection or both. Two adjacent districts or parts of districts may aggregate the number of persons required to be represented to establish eligibility for a defender organization to serve both areas. In the event that adjacent districts or parts of districts are located in different circuits, the plan for furnishing representation shall be approved by the judicial council of each circuit.

**(2) TYPES OF DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS.—**

**(A) Federal Public Defender Organization.—**

A Federal Public Defender Organization shall consist of one or more full-time salaried attorneys. An organization for a district or part of a district or two adjacent districts or parts of districts shall be supervised by a Federal Public Defender appointed by the court of appeals of the circuit, without regard to the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service, after considering recommendations from the district court or courts to be served. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize more than one Federal Public Defender within a single judicial district. The Federal Public Defender shall be appointed for a term of four years, unless sooner removed by the court of appeals of the circuit for incompetency, misconduct in office, or neglect of duty. Upon the expiration of his term, a Federal Public Defender may, by a majority vote of the judges of the court of appeals, continue to perform the duties of his office until his successor is appointed, or

until one year after the expiration of such Defender's term, whichever is earlier. The compensation of the Federal Public Defender shall be fixed by the court of appeals of the circuit at a rate not to exceed the compensation received by the United States attorney for the district where representation is furnished or, if two districts or parts of districts are involved, the compensation of the higher paid United States attorney of the districts. The Federal Public Defender may appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service, full-time attorneys in such number as may be approved by the court of appeals of the circuit and other personnel in such number as may be approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Compensation paid to such attorneys and other personnel of the organization shall be fixed by the Federal Public Defender at a rate not to exceed that paid to attorneys and other personnel of similar qualifications and experience in the Office of the United States attorney in the district where representation is furnished or, if two districts or parts of districts are involved, the higher compensation paid to persons of similar qualifications and experience in the districts. Neither the Federal Public Defender nor any attorney so appointed by him may engage in the private practice of law. Each organization shall submit to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, at the time and in the form prescribed by him, reports of its activities and financial position and its proposed budget. The Director of the Administrative Office shall submit, in accordance with section 605 of title 28, a budget for each organization for each fiscal year and shall out of the appropriations therefor make payments to and on behalf of each organization. Payments under this subparagraph to an organization shall be in lieu of payments under subsection (d) or (e).

**(B) Community Defender Organization.**—A Community Defender Organization shall be a non-profit defense counsel service established and administered by any group authorized by the plan to provide representation. The organization shall be eligible to furnish attorneys and receive payments under this section if its bylaws are set forth in the plan of the district or districts in which it will serve. Each organization shall submit to the Judicial Conference of the United States an annual report setting forth its activities and financial position and the anticipated caseload and expenses for the

As used in this section, the term "district court" means each district court of the United States created by chapter 5 of title 28, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands, and the District Court of Guam.

**(k) APPLICABILITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—**

The provisions of this section shall apply in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

(Added Pub. L. 88-455, § 2, Aug. 20, 1964, 78 Stat. 552; amended Pub. L. 90-578, title III, § 301(a)(1), Oct. 17, 1968, 82 Stat. 1115; Pub. L. 91-447, § 1, Oct. 14, 1970, 84 Stat. 916; Pub. L. 93-412, § 3, Sept. 3, 1974, 88 Stat. 1093; Pub. L. 97-164, title II, § 206(a), (b), Apr. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 53; Pub. L. 98-473, title II, §§ 223(e), 405, 1901, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2028, 2067, 2185; Pub. L. 99-651, title I, §§ 102, 103, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3642, 3645; Pub. L. 100-182, § 19, Dec. 7, 1987, 101 Stat. 1270; Pub. L. 100-690, title VII, § 7101(f), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4416; Pub. L. 101-650, title III, § 321, Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5117; Pub. L. 104-132, title IX, § 903(a), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1318; Pub. L. 105-119, title III, § 308, Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2493; Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, § 1000(a)(1) [title III, § 308(a)], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A-37; Pub. L. 106-518, title II, §§ 210, 211, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2415; Pub. L. 108-447, div. B, title III, § 304, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 2894; Pub. L. 110-406, §§ 11-12(b), Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4293, 4294; Pub. L. 111-174, § 7, May 27, 2010, 124 Stat. 1217.)



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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT**

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No: 22-1961

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Carl Davis, doing business as Davis Construction Co.

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

Andrew Simpson

Defendant - Appellant

Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture; Tommy James, in his official capacity as Area Director of Monticello, AR area office of USDA Rural Development Agency

Defendants - Appellees

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Appeal from U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas - El Dorado  
(1:21-cv-01049-SOH)

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**JUDGMENT**

Appellant has not responded to the court's order entered September 15, 2022. It is hereby ordered that this appeal is dismissed for failure to prosecute. See Eighth Circuit Rule 3C.

Mandate shall issue forthwith.

October 04, 2022

Order Entered Under Rule 27A(a):  
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.

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/s/ Michael E. Gans

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
EL DORADO DIVISION

CARL DAVIS, d/b/a  
DAVIS CONSTRUCTION CO.

PLAINTIFF

v.

Case No. 1:21-cv-1049

ANDREW SIMPSON,

and

THOMAS J. VILSACK, in his  
official capacity as Secretary of  
Agriculture, and TOMMY JAMES,  
in his official capacity as Area  
Director of Monticello, Arkansas Area  
Office of USDA Rural Development  
Agency

DEFENDANTS

**ORDER**

Before the Court is *pro se* Defendant Andrew Simpson's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal. (ECF No. 40). No one has responded and the time to do so has passed. *See* W.D. Ark. Local Rule 7.2(b). The matter is ripe for consideration.

This is a breach of contract case. Defendant Simpson hired Plaintiff to build a house, funded by a loan taken out from Rural Development, an agency within the United States Department of Agriculture. Partway through construction, a dispute arose regarding whether Plaintiff's work was sufficient and whether Plaintiff was appropriately receiving partial payments for the work. Defendant Simpson fired Plaintiff and refused to authorize the remaining payments contemplated by their contract.

On July 7, 2021, Plaintiff filed this case in the Circuit Court of Ashley County, Arkansas. On September 28, 2021, Defendant Simpson filed a counterclaim against Plaintiff and a crossclaim

appeal. *Brady v. Nat'l Football League*, 640 F.3d 785, 789 (8th Cir. 2011). As the moving party, Defendant Simpson must show that the weight of the factors warrants a stay. *See James River Flood Control Ass'n v. Watt*, 680 F.2d 543, 544 (8th Cir. 1982) (per curiam).

He has not done so. He does not discuss three of the four factors. For the one factor mentioned—irreparable harm—he only concludes that he will suffer irreparable harm without a stay. To demonstrate “irreparable harm,” Defendant Simpson must show that the harm is certain, great, and of such imminence that there is a clear and present need for equitable relief. *Iowa Utils. Bd.*, 109 F.3d at 425. “Irreparable harm occurs when a party has no adequate remedy at law, typically because its injuries cannot be fully compensated through an award of damages.” *Gen. Motors Corp. v. Harry Brown's, LLC*, 563 F.3d 312, 319 (8th Cir. 2009). Defendant Simpson’s conclusory assertion that he will suffer irreparable harm without a stay is insufficient to make the required showing.

The failure to demonstrate irreparable harm is an independently sufficient ground to deny a stay, and the instant motion is appropriately denied for that reason alone. *See Watkins Inc. v. Lewis*, 346 F.3d 841, 844 (8th Cir. 2003). Here, though, Defendant Simpson has not shown that any of the four factors weigh in favor of a stay. Therefore, a stay will not issue. *See James River*, 680 F.2d at 544.

As for the alternative request for relief, it is unclear why Defendant Simpson seeks a two-week extension, or what deadline he wants extended. He states that a two-week extension of “the March 15, 2022 deadline” is necessary so he can present his stay request to the Eighth Circuit and still have time to comply with the “March 17, 2022 order if necessary.” (ECF No. 40, p. 1). However, the Court’s March 15, 2022, order did not impose any deadline on the parties. It dismissed Plaintiff’s claim and Defendant Simpson’s crossclaim against the USDA Defendants

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**