

2021 Post-Legislative Conference


LEGISLATION IMPACTING JUVENILE JUSTICE

Kaci Singer




FAMILY CODE

2021 Post-Legislative Conference
8th Legislative Session




New CINS – False Report to Induce Emergency Response (SWATTING)

- Offense levels:
 - Class A Misdemeanor, generally
 - SJF if 2 or more prior convictions
 - 3F if a person suffered serious bodily injury or death as a result of lawful conduct arising from response
- BUT: CINS if the child has not previously been adjudicated for it

2021 Post-Legislative Conference
8th Legislative Session

51.03(b)(7) Family Code
9.1.21 SB 1056



New CINS – False Report to Induce Emergency Response (SWATTING)

- CINS means prior adjudication won't be in JJIS so may not be aware of it
- Only felony *delinquent conduct* can be committed to TJJD; first offense would be CINS even if meets 3rd degree felony criteria

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 51.03(b)(7) Family Code 9.1.21 SB 1056



Application for Sealing

- Provides that an application filed for sealing may be sent to the juvenile court by any reasonable method authorized under Rule 21, TRCP, including secure electronic means
- Does this change anything?

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 58.256 Family Code Effective 9.1.21 HB 1401



TRCP Rule 21

- Basic requirement is that a pleading, plea, motion, or application to the court for an order, unless presented during trial or hearing, must be *in writing*
- Electronic filing: Except in juvenile cases, attorneys must file electronically in courts where it has been mandated. In courts where electronic filing is available but not mandated, attorneys may file electronically. Unrepresented parties may file electronically but are not required to do so.
- Exceptions: Documents to which access is otherwise restricted by law or court order *must not be filed electronically*

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 58.256 Family Code Effective 9.1.21 HB 1401



Order Sealing Records

- Clerk shall send copies of the order to all entities listed in the order by any reasonable method, including certified mail or secure electronic means regular mail, or e-mail.
- Is this a change?

Construction of Laws

- Where text is clear, text is determinative of intent. *State v. Shumake*, 199 S.W.3d 279, 284 (Tex.2006). Only when those words are susceptible of more than one reasonable interpretation do we "resort to rules of construction or extrinsic aids." *In re Estate of Nash*, 220 S.W.3d 914, 917 (Tex.2007).
- "Includes" and "including" are terms of enlargement and not of limitation or exclusive enumeration, and use of the terms does not create a presumption that components not expressed are excluded. Gov't Code 312.011

So...what's the answer?

DPS Sharing JJIS Info

- Adds HHSC to the list of entities that can receive juvenile justice information from DPS
- Only for purposes provided in 411.114, GC (background checks for positions and facilities they regulate and foster care/adoption)

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 58.106 Family Code Effective 6.8.21 HB 4158 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Unfit to Proceed - IDD

- Adds option for child found unfit to proceed due to IDD to receive services for the IDD on an outpatient basis (already exists for mental illness)
- Before issuing order for outpatient treatment or services, court must consult with probation department and local treatment or service providers to determine appropriate treatment or services.

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session Ch. 55 Family Code Effective 9.1.21 HB 2107 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Dual-System Child: Definition

- Child who, at any time before the child's 18th birthday, was both
 - referred to the juvenile justice system and
 - was involved in the child welfare system by being:
 - placed in the temporary or managing conservatorship of DFPS;
 - the subject of a family-based safety services case with DFPS;
 - an alleged victim of abuse or neglect in an active case being investigated by DFPS; or
 - a victim in a case in which DFPS concluded there was reason to believe abuse or neglect occurred
- Did not have to be served by both systems at the same time

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 51.11 Family Code Effective 9.1.21 SB 2049 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Dual-Status Child: Definition

- A dual-system child who is involved with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems at the same time


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session
 51.11 Family Code
9.1.21 SB 2049


Dual Status: Guardian Ad Litem

- Juvenile Court may appoint the guardian ad litem who has been appointed under Ch. 107 in the SAPCR filed by DFPS to serve as GAL in juvenile case
 - Non-attorney GAL may not investigate charges pending with juvenile court or offer testimony regarding guilt or innocence of dual-status child
 - GAL may offer written reports to court in detention hearing, certification hearing, disposition hearing, modification hearing, and TJJD transfer/release hearing
- SAPCR Court may appoint the GAL who has been appointed in juvenile court – but only if they are qualified under Chapter 107 to serve as GAL in SACPR


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session
 51.11 and 107.011 Family Code
9.1.21 SB 2049


Dual Status Child: Definition #2

- Child who has been referred to the juvenile justice system and is:
 - in the temporary or managing conservatorship of DFPS;
 - the subject of a family-based safety services case with DFPS;
 - an alleged victim of abuse or neglect in an open child protective investigation; or
 - a victim in a case in which DFPS concluded there was reason to believe abuse or neglect occurred
- Did not have to be served by both systems at the same time


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session
 51.02 Family Code
9.1.21 HB 3774


Dual Status Child

- Clarifies that transfer of juvenile case to associate judge exercising jurisdiction over Title 5 case is only for dual status child
- Clarifies that transfer of juvenile case to court exercising jurisdiction over Title 5 case in another county is only for dual status child


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 51.02 Family Code
 9.1.21 HB 3774



Repeal of Juvenile Court and Other Fees

- Parent ordered to pay all or part of the reasonable costs of treatment programs required during probation: 54.041(a)(4)
- Fees for Teen Court Program: 54.032(e),(g)-(h)
- Fees for Teen Dating Violence Court Program: 54.0325(g)-(h)
- Juvenile Probation Diversion Fund (to divert from TJJD): 54.0411
- Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Fund (graffiti offense): 54.0461
- DNA Testing: 54.0462
- Drug Education or Alcohol Awareness Program: 54.047(f)
- Costs for out of home placements: 54.06(a)


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 Family Code
 Effective 1.1.22 SB 41



Repeal of Juvenile Court and Other Fees

- Child and Spousal Support Payment Collections
 - Collin County: 152.0492
 - Harris County: 152.1074(f)-(g)
 - Johnson County: 152.1322
 - Montague County: 152.1752 (b)-(e)
 - Nueces County: 152.1844
 - Smith County: 152.2183
- Orange County Divorce Fees: 152.1873
- Orange County Adoption Investigation Fund: 152.1874
- Wichita County Adoption Investigation Fund: 152.2496

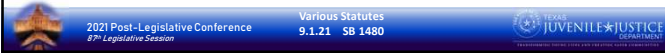

 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 Human Resources Code
 Effective 1.1.22 SB 41



Court-Ordered Programs

- TDLR now responsible for provider licenses for certain programs:
 - Alcohol educational program for minors
 - Drug offense educational program
 - Intervention program for intoxication offenses
 - Educational program for intoxication offenses
- Statutes now provide that court order child to **successfully complete** as opposed to simply **attend** programs



Duty to Report Abuse/Neglect

- Duty to report is now when one has **reasonable cause to believe** a child has been or may be abused or neglected
- Prior law was **suspects** the child has been or may be abused or neglected



Polygraph Examiners

- Polygraph Examiners no longer required to have a license
- 54.0405, FC no longer refers to licensed polygraph examiner
- 245.053, Human Resources Code no longer refers to licensed polygraph examiner

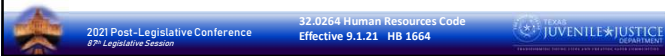


HUMAN RESOURCES CODE



Medical Assistance Eligibility

- If a child placed in a juvenile facility becomes hospitalized or becomes an inpatient in another medical facility, HHSC is to reinstate the child's eligibility for medical assistance during the inpatient stay.
- HHSC to adopt rules to implement




Identification Documents for TJJD Youth

- Before parole or discharge, TJJD to submit requests for the following if youth don't have:
 - Personal identification card
 - Certified copy of birth certificate
 - Copy of social security card
- TJJD to reimburse DPS or DSHS



Juvenile Board Changes

- Lubbock and Crosby juvenile boards may agree to operate with juvenile boards in counties that are adjacent to or in close proximity to them


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 152.0601, 152.1581 Human Res. Code
 5.24.21 SB 511



Juvenile Board Changes

- Rockwall County juvenile board now includes judges of all county courts


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 152.2051 Human Resources Code
 6.14.21 HB 4568



Trafficked Persons Grant Program

- (a) A juvenile board may establish a trafficked persons program under this section for the assistance, treatment, and rehabilitation of children who:
- (1) are alleged to have engaged in or adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision; ~~and~~
 - (2) may be victims of (trafficking of persons); ~~and~~
 - (3) have been referred to the program by the Child Sex Trafficking Prevention Unit or the governor's program for victims of child sex trafficking...
- (c) A facility qualified to provide one or more services under (Section 152.0017) may apply for a grant... only for purposes of providing constitutionally secure shelter and research-based treatment services to human trafficking victims


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 152.0017 Human Resources Code
 Effective 9.1.21 HB 2633

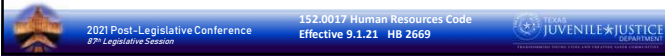


JP/MUNI/TRUANCY COURTS



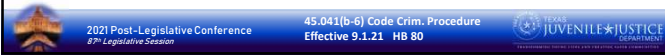
Confidentiality of JP/Muni Court Records

- JP/Muni criminal records of child, other than traffic offense, are confidential and may not be disclosed to the public
- Open to inspection only by:
 - Judges/court staff
 - Criminal justice agency for criminal justice purpose
 - DPS
 - Attorney for party to proceeding
 - Child defendant and parent/guardian/managing conservator



Discharge of Fine – JP/Muni

- Prohibits JP or Muni Court judge from requiring child in DFPS conservatorship or in extended foster care to pay any amount of fine and costs
- May order community service in lieu of fine and costs



Truant Conduct – Affirmative Defense

- Creates affirmative defense to truant conduct if absences were due to the child's voluntary absence from home because of abuse as defined by 261.001, FC
- Affirmative defense = child has burden to prove by preponderance of evidence
- Court's decision to excuse does not affect school district ability to determine whether to excuse for another purpose



Acceptance of Plea

- Justice of Peace or Municipal Judge may not accept plea of guilty or nolo contendere in open court unless it appears to justice of judge that defendant is mentally competent and plea is free and voluntary



OTHER STATUTES



Driver's License Suspension for Drug Offenses

- Current law
 - Automatic suspension/denial for Controlled Substances Act offense, "drug offense" as defined by 23 USC Sec. 159(c), and Ch. 481 HSC felony that isn't "drug offense"
 - Suspension/denial period is 180 days unless person ordered to attend educational program, in which case it is indefinite period until successful completion of program

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 521.372 Transportation Code Effective 9.1.21, in part SB 181 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Driver's License Suspension for Drug Offenses

- New law
 - Still automatic for felonies but will be automatic for misdemeanors only if had a drug offense conviction in prior 36 months; court discretion to suspend if in interest of public safety
 - Suspension/denial period 90 days unless ordered to attend educational program, *in which case it ends the earlier of date of successful completion or 2 years from date of suspension/denial*
 - *Educational Programs will also be available online*
- Certain notifications must be made prior to change re: discretionary suspension and 90 days; *italicized portions effective 9/1*

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 521.372 Transportation Code Effective 9.1.21, in part SB 181 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Driver's License Suspension for Drug Offenses

- "In addition to any other fees and fines imposed **under this subchapter**, a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor drug offense...whose driver's license is not suspended under Section 521.372, Transportation Code, as a result of that conviction, shall pay a fine of \$100."
- Conviction = Adjudication
- Issue: Nothing in statute appears to make Subchapter A, Chapter 102, CCP applicable to juveniles

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 102.0179 Code Crim. Procedure Unknown Effective Date SB 181 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Juvenile Family Drug Court Program

- Commissioners Court may establish a court program for individuals who:
 - are suspected by DFPS or the court of having a substance abuse problem; and
 - reside in the home of the child who is subject of a case filed under Title 3
- Participant may be required to pay for treatment and services, based on ability to pay
- County to explore using court improvement project money and availability of federal/state funding



 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

Ch. 130 Gov. Code
 Effective 9.1.21 HB 454



 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Court Reminder Program

- OCA required to develop and make available to each county free
- County may use to send text message to criminal defendants to notify them of scheduled court appearances
- Criminal court judges, including justice court justices, may establish a court reminder program; may join with state program or develop their own
- May partner with municipalities and law enforcement agencies to allow individuals given citation and release by peace officer and criminal defendants in municipal court to get text messages


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

75.601-603 Gov't Code
 Effective 9.1.21 HB 4293


 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Qualified Facility or Therapy Dog in Court

- Any party may petition the court for an order allowing a qualified facility dog or qualified therapy dog to be present with testifying witness – in person or video conferencing
- May enter order if presence will assist witness in providing testimony and party petitioning has proof of liability insurance for dog
- Trained handler must accompany dog
- Court may impose restrictions and instruct jury

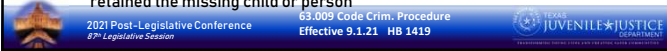

 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

21.012 Gov't Code
 Effective 9.1.21 HB 1071


 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Report of Missing Child/Person

- Not later than 60th day after LEA receives report of missing child/person, shall enter following into National Missing and Unidentified Persons system:
 - Name
 - All available identifying features, such as dental records, fingerprints, other physical characteristics, and description of clothing worn when last seen
 - All available information describing any person reasonably believe to have taken or retained the missing child or person



Peace Officer Duty to Request and Render Aid

- Peace officer who encounters an injured person while discharging official duties shall immediately and as necessary
 - Request emergency medical services personnel to provide services, and
 - While waiting for EMS to arrive, provide first aid or treatment to the extent of the officer's skill and training
- Not required to request or render aid if doing so would expose officer or another risk of bodily injury or if officer is injured and physically unable to make the request or provide the treatment



GUN LAWS

- HB 1927
- SB 20
- SB 162




Unlawfully Carrying a Firearm: General

- Class A misdemeanor to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carry a handgun on or about one's person if person is:
 - younger than 21 OR has been convicted of certain offenses* in preceding 5 years AND
 - is NOT on own premises or premises under person's control or inside of or directly en route to a motor vehicle or watercraft that is owned by the person or under the person's control

*Offenses: Assault – bodily injury, deadly conduct, terroristic threat, discharging firearm in public place, displaying firearm/other deadly weapon in public place in manner calculated to alarm

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 46.02(b) Penal Code
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Unlawfully Carrying a Firearm: Vehicle

- Class A misdemeanor to carry on or about person in motor vehicle or watercraft owned by or under person's control if:
 - handgun is in plain view (unless person is 21 or older OR is licensed to carry AND handgun is carried in a holster) OR
 - person is engaged in criminal activity (other than Class C traffic/boating offense) OR
 - person is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 46.02(a-1) Penal Code
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Unlawfully Carrying a Firearm: Public Display

- Class A misdemeanor to carry handgun and intentionally display in plain view of another person in a public place unless it is carried in a holster

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 46.02(a-5) and 46.03(a-2) Penal Code
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Unlawfully Carrying a Firearm: Intoxicated

- Class A misdemeanor to carry handgun while intoxicated UNLESS
 - On own property or property under person's control
 - On private property with consent of owner
 - Inside of or directly en route to motor vehicle/watercraft owned by or under control of person OR
 - Inside of or directly en route to motor vehicle with the consent of owner or operator


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 46.02(a-6) Penal Code
 9.1.21 HB 1927



Unlawfully Carrying a Firearm by Person Prohibited from Possessing

- Offense to carry handgun on or about person if prohibited from possessing a firearm due to prior convictions or certain orders as provided by 46.04(a), (b), or (c)
- Unless
 - on own premises or premises under person's control OR
 - inside of or directly en route to motor vehicle/watercraft owned by or under control of person
- F2 with minimum 5 year sentence if felon; F3 otherwise


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 46.02(a-7) Penal Code
 9.1.21 HB 1927



Unlawful Possession of Firearm Criminal Street Gang Member

- Class A misdemeanor to carry handgun on or about person in a motor vehicle or watercraft if a person is a member of a criminal street gang

*Note: Although this is under 46.04, Unlawful Possession, the elements are more consistent with 46.02, Unlawful Carrying


 2021 Post-Legislative Conference
 87th Legislative Session

 46.04(a-1) Penal Code
 9.1.21 HB 1927



Inapplicability of 46.02 and 46.04(a-1)

- Discharging official duties in military or as guard at penal institution
- Traveling
- Engaged in lawful hunting, fishing, or other sporting activity (or en route) if weapon is type commonly used in activity
- Engaged in duties as security officer, wearing uniform, weapon in plain view
- Engaged in duties as personal protection officer
- Carrying license to carry and gun is concealed or in a holster
- Holds alcoholic beverage permit or license or is employee supervising premises
- Is student in law enforcement class, weapon is type commonly used, and is on or en route to premises

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 46.15 Penal Code
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Places Weapons Prohibited*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School unless pursuant to written authorization • Polling place during election • Gov't court or offices used by court unless written authorization • Premises of racetrack • In or into a secured area of an airport • Within 1000 feet of TDCJ place of execution on day of execution, with notice • Premises of business with 51% of income from alcohol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School, collegiate, or professional sporting event or UIL event • Premises of correctional facility or civil commitment facility • Premises of hospital, nursing facility, mental hospital unless written authorization • Amusement park • Open Meeting |
|---|---|
- *Exceptions not discussed, including those related to an LTC

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 46.03 Penal Code
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Law Enforcement

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace officer may disarm person at any time the officer reasonably believes it is necessary for the protection of the person, officer, or another individual. Shall return the handgun before discharging the person from the scene if officer determines person is not a threat and has not committed a violation that results in arrest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace officer may temporarily disarm a person when the person enters a nonpublic, secure portion of a law enforcement facility, if the law enforcement agency provides a gun locker or other secure area where the peace officer can secure the person's handgun. Shall return gun immediately after the person leaves the nonpublic, secure portion |
|---|--|

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 14.03 Code Crim. Procedure
 87th Legislative Session 9.1.21 HB 1927



Expungement

- Person convicted of offense committed before 9/1/21 under 46.02(a) (UCW) as it existed prior to 9/1/21 is entitled to expungement

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 55.01 Code Crim. Procedure 9.1.21 HB 1927 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Firearm Safety

- DPS to develop and post on its website a course on firearm safety and handling
- Accessible to public free of charge

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 411.02097 Gov't Code 9.1.21 HB 1927 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

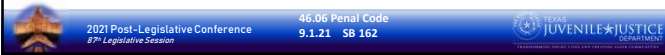
Criminal Trespass at Hotel

- Unless possession of a firearm or ammunition on hotel property is prohibited by state or federal law, hotel may not adopt a policy prohibiting guest from:
 - carrying or storing a firearm or ammunition in hotel room.
 - carrying it directly en route to or from hotel or hotel room.
 - carrying it directly en route to or from guest's vehicle on hotel property or parking lot provided for guests, or
 - carrying or storing in guest's vehicle on hotel property/hotel parking
- Defense to criminal trespass under 30.05 if
 - basis on which entry to property was forbidden is that entry with firearm or ammunition was forbidden and
 - actor was a guest of hotel and engaged in the conduct listed above
- Same defenses in 30.06 and 30.07 but those are for LTC holder

2021 Post-Legislative Conference 8th Legislative Session 2155.1025 Occ. Code & 30.05 PC 9.1.21 SB 20 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

False Statement to Illegally Acquire Firearm

- Offense for a person, while prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, knowingly to make a material false statement on a form required by state or federal law for the purchase, sale, or other transfer of a firearm and submitted to a licensed firearms dealer
- State Jail Felony



Is a Juvenile Prohibited by Law from Possessing a Firearm?



BILLS THAT DID NOT PASS



Parole

- Would have reduced the time youth with a determinate sentence or youth who are certified as adults must spend in prison before being eligible for parole
- Vetoed – reason given was that the language created a conflict with other laws



Determinate Sentence Sealing

- Intent was to create determinate sentence sealing eligibility in some instances
- Vetoed – reason given was Governor's disagreement with sealing serious crimes



Raise the Age

- HB 486
- HB 487
- HB 967
- HB 1273
- HB 1430
- HB 1783
- HB 4371
- SB 85
- SB 1552



Raise the Age

- Raise age for criminal jurisdiction from 17 to 18; extend juvenile court to 19 (20 for DSO) and TJJD to 20
- Raise lower juvenile age from 10 to 12 for non-felony DC and for CINS; jurisdictional hearing for those under 12
- Raise lower juvenile age from 10 to 13
- Create process for juvenile court to waive jurisdiction and not proceed against 10 and 11 but still refer to probation department for services
- Raise JP/Muni age from 10 to 12
- Raise JP/Muni age from 10 to 13



Running Away

- Would have eliminated Running Away as CINS
- Would have deleted provision allowing law enforcement to get fingerprints and photographs to identify runaways
- Would have provided status offenders could be taken only to a place of nonsecure custody in compliance with 45.058(c), (d), and (e) CCP or detained in nonsecure correctional facility



Prostitution

- Would have removed the portion of prostitution that involves accepting money for sex as CINS (giving money for sex would have remained CINS) and would have specified it also is not delinquent conduct
- Would have still required law enforcement who suspected a child of engaging in prostitution to take possession of the child
- Law enforcement would transfer to DFPS, who would contact a local service provider to work with Governor's child sex trafficking unit to get child a caseworker to create a package of services to meet needs



Court Admonishment

- Would have required the court to give certain admonishments about a child's right to participate or decline to participate in court-ordered studies
- Would have required the court to make certain findings and include them in certification orders



Mandatory/Discretionary Expulsion

- Would have revised Education Code to make it even more clear that no expulsions are truly mandatory - expulsion for both mandatory and discretionary offenses require consideration of the statutory factors related to the student



THC

- Would have made possession of THC in formats other than marijuana be a misdemeanor in some instances; currently is always a felony
- Would have resulted in fewer "mandatory expulsion" offenses at school (vaping)



Harris County JJAEP

- Would have allowed Harris County to stop operating its JJAEP



Diversion of Foster Care Kids

- Would have diverted youth in the foster system from services in the juvenile justice system and referred them to CRCGs for services, following the model used for the 10 and 11 year olds



Trauma-Informed Training

- Would have required judges in juvenile and CPS cases to get trauma-informed training
- Would have required CPS attorneys to get trauma-informed training



Restraints/Clothes

- Would have prohibited use of mechanical and physical restraints in a courtroom without judge's advance permission in every instance. Judge's permission could not be provided until after giving child's attorney the opportunity to speak
- Would have allowed the child to wear clothing other than detention clothing in court



Probation Modification

- Would have prevented modification of juvenile probation to TJJD or to placement in a juvenile facility without new violation of penal law solely because of the technical probation violation unless:
 - the conduct indicates child may be dangerous to self or public or
 - placement is in a facility specifically designated to treat a diagnosed condition, including
 - Residential treatment center
 - Chemical dependency treatment center licensed by DSHS or
 - A facility where child is treated by a sex offender treatment provider



Juveniles Committed to TJJD

- Would have prohibited TJJD from releasing juveniles, even if otherwise ready for release, because they had charges pending against them for conduct that occurred while committed to TJJD
- Would have modified determinate sentencing law so that any felony other than SJF committed by a juvenile while committed to TJJD was eligible for determinate sentencing



TJJD Facilities

- Would have required TJJD to develop and implement a plan to modernize secure facilities operated by TJJD
- Would have established a task force to conduct a thorough evaluation of the facilities



Remote Proceedings

- Would have allowed for courts to conduct hearings or other proceedings remotely
- Would have allowed all juvenile court proceedings to be conducted remotely without consent of the parties



Questions?

- kaci.singer@tjtd.texas.gov
- 512-490-7623
- legalhelp@tjtd.texas.gov
- 512-490-7121



Juvenile Bills Passed

- HB 80
- HB 454
- HB 1071
- HB 1401
- HB 1419
- HB 1560
- HB 1664
- HB 2107
- HB 2633
- HB 2669
- HB 3165
- HB 3379
- HB 4158
- HB 4293
- HB 4544
- SB 41
- SB 181
- SB 511
- SB 1056
- SB 1480
- SB 2049
- SB 2212



Juvenile Bills Not Passed/Vetoed

- HB 486
- HB 487
- HB 967
- HB 1273
- HB 1430
- HB 1783
- HB 4371
- SB 85
- SB 1552
- HB 162
- HB 488
- HB 565
- HB 780
- HB 1709
- HB 2108
- HB 2278
- HB 2295
- HB 2821
- HB 3611
- HB 3994
- HB 4076
- SB 404
- SB 2190
- HB 1193(V)
- HB 686 (V)