



Office of the General Counsel

LEGAL EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (LETA)

 TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
TRANSFORMING YOUNG LIVES AND CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES



Who we are...

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General Counsel

LEGAL EDUCATION & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE


Nydia Thomas
Special Counsel

Jenna Reblin
Staff Attorney


Scott Friedman
Technical Assistant / Policy Specialist

Kaci Singer
Staff Attorney and Policy Supervisor


MEET YOUR LETA TEAM




Nydia Thomas



Kaci Singer



Jenna Reblin



Scott Friedman

WHAT WE DO...

- Provide legal and technical assistance to a range of juvenile justice stakeholders.
- Conduct legal research needed to provide juvenile law-related resource information.
- Fulfill the TJJD training mandate and promote compliance with statutory laws and administrative standards.
- Publish legislative commentary reports, statutory implementation guides, brochures and other juvenile law-related materials.

HOW TO CONTACT THE HELP DESK

The Legal Help Desk is available to local juvenile probation departments to provide juvenile law information and technical assistance.



Email Address
legalhelp@tjjd.texas.gov

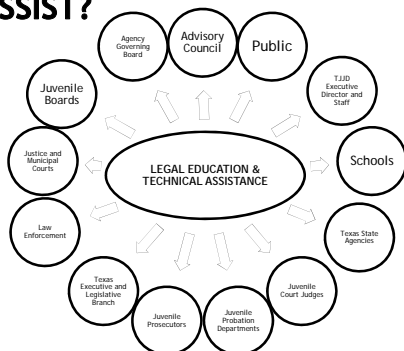
*** PREFER EMAIL***

Telephone Number

512-490-7121

leave a message if you call

WHO DOES THE HELP DESK ASSIST?



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VS. LEGAL ADVICE

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION...

▪ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

- General resource info on how to enhance juvenile programs and services as set out in statutes and agency administrative rules.
- LHD assistance is not “legal counsel or representation.” Review all info with your local prosecutor or department legal counsel.
- LHD information is not an authoritative administrative or legal opinion.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VS. LEGAL ADVICE

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION...

▪ LEGAL ADVICE:

- Written or oral statement that recommends a specific course of action for a specific set of facts.
 - *For example, “What to do” rather than “how to do”.*
- LHD will be helpful but we will be cautious not to cross the line.

TJJD ATTORNEYS ETHICAL CONSTRAINTS

Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct



- Cannot provide assistance outside the normal field of juvenile justice;
- Cannot encourage unauthorized practice of law (UPL);
- Will make it clear that responses should be presented to local counsel to assist in resolving the question;
- Can rely only on the information presented to formulate responses;
- May indicate that many issues may involve factors other than strictly legal considerations.

LHD DISCLAIMER

Attorneys include a disclaimer on emails and correspondence.

The information provided is not intended as legal advice and no attorney-client relationship is created...

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department Office of the General Counsel prepares emails and legal memoranda in response to requests for technical assistance from juvenile justice practitioners and members of the public. The information provided is not intended as legal advice and no attorney-client relationship is created. Instead, responses are based on a compilation of relevant statutes and case law that may apply generally to the questions or facts presented. Parties in litigation or desiring to litigate are advised to seek independent counsel. Other persons with whom this email or memorandum may be shared are cautioned that while the information may be of general assistance, it may not be responsive to a similar fact situation. If upon reading this email or memorandum you still have questions, please contact this office for clarification or discuss the matter with your local prosecutor or private legal counsel."

HELP DESK TIPS

What we can't do...

- Discuss specific departmental disputes, employment matters or local political issues.
- Engage in *ex parte* discussions relating to a TJJD proceeding or investigation.
- Perform specific legal research projects on behalf of a juvenile probation department.

HELP DESK TIPS

Contact OGC or TJJD staff when...

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) or other TJJD staff should be contacted on matters involving (EXAMPLES) :

- Standards & Policy
- ANE Reporting (AID)
- Caseworker/JCMS (CWHD)
- Discipline or Complaints
- State Financial Assistance
- Certification (Cert Officer)
- Public Information (PIO)

HELP DESK TIPS

Avoid Forum Shopping

- Let us know whether you have spoken with other staff on the **SAME QUESTION**.
- We can work together to assist you.
- Help us save time and avoid duplicating our efforts.

RESOURCE INFORMATION


KEEPING UP WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE

Texas Legislature Online
www.legis.state.tx.us

Information available --

- Bill Status
- Member Information
- Press Releases
- Live Internet Committee Hearings
- Agendas and Witness Lists
- Fiscal Notes
- Alerts





TEXAS
JUVENILE JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT

Search:

HOMEABOUTPROGRAMS & FACILITIESPROBATION & COMMUNITY SERVICESTRAINING ACADEMYRESOURCES

Legal Resources

Legal Resources for TJJD

- Attorney General's Opinions
- Codes & Statutes
- Final Orders & Decisions
- Open Records Request
- Texas Constitution
- TJJD Standards

Resources

- Agency Oversight
- AID
- Grant Administration & Services
- OIG
- Monitoring & Inspections
- Legal Resources
- Reports & Forms
- Research & Statistics
- Research Publications
- Statistical Information



I'LL TAKE FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR TWO

Detention Hearings	Certification	Determinate Sentencing
HB 1204	OTHER	Justice to Schools
ICT	58.001(c)	Deferred Prosecution

I'LL TAKE DETENTION HEARINGS FOR 54.01

DETENTION HEARINGS

DETENTION HEARINGS

QUESTION:

If a juvenile is taken into custody on a Thursday, when do we have to have the initial detention hearing?

DETENTION HEARINGS

ANSWER:

- Family Code 54.01(a)- a detention hearing without a jury shall be **held promptly**, but not later than the second working day after the child is taken into custody;
- HOWEVER- Rules of Judicial Administration **Rule 6.1(c)(1)** Detention hearings. **On the next business day following admission to any detention facility.**
- BUT – **Rule 6.1(d)** states: It is recognized that in especially complex cases or special circumstances it may not be possible to adhere to these standards.

DETENTION HEARINGS

QUESTION:

What if there was an initial detention hearing and detention order and the child then has to go to the hospital? Can there be a medical furlough/leave?

DETENTION HEARINGS

ANSWER:

- **Family Code 52.02**- when a child is taken into custody and detained, one of the places they may be taken to a hospital
- **Family Code 51.20(e)**- the court can order a physical exam.
- Order of Detention good for 10 days (or 15 for some counties)

I'LL TAKE CERTIFICATIONS FOR 54.02

CERTIFICATION

aka
Waiver of Jurisdiction and Discretionary
Transfer to Criminal Court

CERTIFICATION

QUESTION:

Respondent is 20 years old now, but committed aggravated sex assault of a child when 15 years old. Where can the Respondent be detained?

CERTIFICATION

ANSWER:

- Certification procedures are found under **Family Code 54.02**.
- **IF** the juvenile is over 18 years old, then **Family Code 54.02 sections (o-r)** discuss taking the juvenile into custody and detention.

CERTIFICATION

QUESTION:

Does a respondent who is 18 years or older have a right to a detention hearing if detained **BEFORE** certification?

CERTIFICATION

ANSWER:

- Yes.
- Before the transfer hearing, Family Code **54.02 (o)**, if a Respondent over 18 years old is taken into custody for possible transfer hearing the *juvenile court shall hold a detention hearing in the same manner under 54.01*, except that it applies to adults.

CERTIFICATION

QUESTION:

Does the juvenile have a right to a detention hearing if he or she is detained after the certification hearing?

CERTIFICATION

ANSWER:

- **54.02(h)** On transfer of the person for criminal proceedings, **the person shall be dealt with as an adult** and in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure
- **54.02(h-1)** ...the juvenile court shall set or deny bond for the person as required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and other law applicable to the pretrial detention of adults accused of criminal offenses.

**I'LL TAKE DETERMINATE SENTENCE
FOR 54.04(D)(3)**

**DETERMINATE
SENTENCE**

**DETERMINE SENTENCE
PROBATION**

Question:

Can a respondent on determine sentence probation that is 18 years old be detained at the juvenile detention facility?

**DETERMINE SENTENCE
PROBATION**

Answer:

- YES. If detention is being sought in the response to the determine sentence probation violation, **the current law does not permit placement in the county jail because there is no criminal offense upon which to base the detention.**
- Determine sentence probation = under the jurisdiction of the JUVENILE COURT until 19th birthday

**DETERMINE SENTENCE
PROBATION**

Question:

Can a juvenile on determine sentence probation be transferred to adult criminal court before their 19th birthday?

**DETERMINE SENTENCE
PROBATION**

Answer:

- No
- Family Code 54.051

I'LL TAKE HB 1204 FOR 53.011

HB 1204

HB 1204

QUESTIONS:

What if a juvenile has already started services with their local CRCG and moves?
What about interim supervision for HB 1204 referrals?

HB 1204

ANSWER:

- ICT provisions apply to a juvenile on probation who changes residence after adjudication and disposition.

HB 1204

QUESTION:

In the 90 days the youth is under the CRCG plan, can a probation department also place the child on deferred prosecution to run concurrent?

HB 1204

ANSWER:

- Intent of legislation are services offered to qualifying young offenders before deferred prosecution, not for the services to run concurrently.

**I'LL TAKE EFFECT OF
ADJUDICATION/DISPOSITION FOR
51.13**

**EFFECT OF
ADJUDICATION /
DISPOSITION**

**EFFECT OF
ADJUDICATION/DISPOSITION**

Question:

How are the adult rights of a juvenile who adjudicated and found true to have engaged in delinquent conduct at disposition effected?

**EFFECT OF
ADJUDICATION/DISPOSITION**

ANSWER:

- Family Code Section 51.13
- Exceptions under 51.13 (d) & 51.13(e)

**I'LL TAKE CODE OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE 15.27**

**NOTICE TO
SCHOOLS**

NOTICE TO SCHOOLS

Question:

**What and when is information about a
juvenile offense required to be shared
with the school district by probation?**

NOTICE TO SCHOOLS

ANSWER:

- **Code of Criminal Procedure Article 15.27** outlines the notice to school requirements.
 - Section (a) are procedures for the law enforcement agency that arrests the child
 - Section (b) is for prosecutors
 - Section (c) is for probation officers and departments
- There is an Attorney General's Opinion No. DM-294 that further discusses what information may be shared under these circumstances.

I'LL TAKE ICT FOR 51.072 & 51.073

**INTER COUNTY
TRANSFER INTERIM
& PERMANENT**

INTER COUNTY TRANSFER

QUESTION:

Does the 180 days for inter county transfer interim supervision start over after there has been a directive to resume and the sending county sends a juvenile back to the receiving county after modifying probation conditions?

INTER COUNTY TRANSFER

ANSWER:

- No.
- **Family Code 51.072 (j-1 & j-2)**Inter County Transfer
- **Family Code 51.072 (m)** ...A period of interim supervision may not exceed 180 days.

INTER COUNTY TRANSFER

Question:

If juvenile goes to receiving county as interim supervision and then later supervision is transferred to permanent supervision, what is the procedure if the sending or receiving county receives notice from DPS to seal?

INTER COUNTY TRANSFER

Answer:

- The county that receives the DPS notification and processes the sealing order should list the other county as an entity to receive notice that a sealing order has been entered for an eligible juvenile.

**I'LL TAKE 58.001(C) FOR ...
58.001(C)**

**FAMILY CODE
58.001(C)**

FAMILY CODE 58.001(C)

Question:

What if law enforcement does not refer to probation within 10 days after a child is taken into custody?

FAMILY CODE 58.001(C)

ANSWER:

- Work with your prosecutor & LEA to see what best option is if they are unable to refer within 10 day request.
- Not a free pass for the alleged delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need of supervision

FAMILY CODE 58.001(C)

Question:

Are the 10 days that law enforcement is required to refer the juvenile to the probation department 10 calendar days or 10 working days ?

FAMILY CODE 58.001(C)

ANSWER:

- How to calculate if working or calendar not specified in statute:
 - **Government Code Sec. 311.014. COMPUTATION OF TIME.**
 - (a) In computing a period of days, the first day is excluded and the last day is included.
 - (b) If the last day of any period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period is extended to include the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

I'LL TAKE DEFERRED PROSECUTION FOR 53.03

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Question:

Can a juvenile who violated their deferred prosecution conditions be taken into custody by a directive to apprehend?

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

ANSWER:

- Yes
- **Family Code 53.03(b)-** Except as otherwise permitted by this title, the child may not be detained during or as a result of the deferred prosecution process.

MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED

1. Detention of determinate sentence & certification respondents over 17 years old
2. Records/Sealing

In case you forgot to write it down...

Email:
legalhelp@tjjd.texas.gov



Phone:
512-490-7121



IF YOU WANT TO CONTACT ME...

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THE END



TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

TRANSFORMING YOUNG LIVES AND CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES

Legal Help Desk Frequently Asked Questions 2017-2018

DETENTION HEARINGS

If the juvenile is taken into custody on a Thursday, when do we have to have the initial detention hearing? Family Code 54.01(a)-“if the child is not released under Section 53.02, a detention hearing without a jury shall be held promptly, but not later than the second working day after the child is taken into custody; provided, however, that when a child is detained on a Friday or Saturday, then such detention hearing shall be held on the first working day after the child is taken into custody.” **HOWEVER-** Texas Rules of Judicial Administration Rule 6.1(c) states: “In addition to the requirements of Title 3, Texas Family Code: (1) Detention hearings. On the next business day following admission to any detention facility.” BUT – Rule 6.1(d) states: “It is recognized that in especially complex cases or special circumstances it may not be possible to adhere to these standards.” Some counties may fall under the exception with special circumstances; otherwise counties should comply with the Texas Rules of Judicial Administration

requirement to have the hearings on the next business day.

Is the juvenile required to have an attorney present at the detention hearing? Family Code 54.01(b) – “prior to the commencement of the hearing, the court shall inform parties of the child’s right to counsel and to appointed counsel.” Family Code 54.01(b-1) – “Unless the court finds that the appointment of counsel is not feasible due to exigent circumstances, the court shall appoint counsel within a reasonable time before the first detention hearing is held to represent the child at that hearing.” Family Code 51.10(c)- “If the child was not represented by an attorney at the detention hearing required by 54.01 of this code and a determination was made to detain the child, the child shall immediately be entitled to representation by an attorney.”

When are we required to have a detention hearing if the designated detention facility is outside of the county where the child resides or where the delinquent conduct occurred? Family Code 54.01(m) - “The detention hearing required in this section may be held in the county of the designated place of detention where the child is being held even though the designated place of detention is outside of the county of residence of the child or the county in which the alleged delinquent conduct,



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conduct indicating a need for supervision, or probation violation occurred.” Family Code 54.01 (h) – “A detention order extends to the conclusion of the disposition hearing, if there is one, but in no event for more than 10 working days. In counties that do not have a certified juvenile detention facility, the first hearing after the initial order has to be within 10 days and then after that they can be ordered 15 days apart.

If there are no other designated juvenile judges available, can a JP or county judge conduct a detention hearing? Yes. Family Code 51.04(f) - “if the judge of the juvenile court or any alternate judge named under (b) or (c) is not in the county or is otherwise unavailable, any magistrate may make a determination under section 53.02(f) or may conduct the detention hearing provided for in Section 54.01.” The definition of magistrate may be found under Article 2.09 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

What if there was an initial detention hearing and detention order and the child then has to go to the hospital? Can there be a medical furlough/leave? Family Code does not directly address this scenario. However, when a child is taken into custody and detained, one of the places they may be taken is to a hospital under Family Code 52.02. Further, Family Code

51.20(e) says the court can order a physical or mental health exam. IF a child has already had disposition and ordered to placement, there are no procedures that describe what to do in the interim if the child needs to go to the hospital or leave detention. However, in the Texas Administrative Code under section 343.100 there is a definition of furlough (16): “a period of time during which a resident is allowed to leave the facility premises and go into the community unsupervised for various purposes consistent with public interest.” If Ch. 55 proceedings are initiated, then follow the provisions in Ch. 55 that discuss what to do regarding juvenile court proceedings.

CERTIFICATION / WAIVER & TRANSFER

Respondent is 20 years old now, but committed aggravated sex assault of a child when 15 years old. What are the certification procedures? Where can the respondent be detained? Follow the provisions under Family Code 54.02- Waiver of Jurisdiction and Discretionary Transfer to Criminal Court for the “what to do” when initiating certification procedures. IF the juvenile is over 18 years old, Family Code 54.02 sections (o-r) discuss taking the juvenile into custody and detention. If the juvenile is under 18 years old, then the normal detention hearing provisions under 54.01 apply.



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What is probation's role if a juvenile is transferred and detained at a juvenile detention facility? Family Code 54.02(h) and (h-1) discuss what to do if a juvenile is certified and detained in a detention facility. Once a child is transferred to adult court from juvenile court, the child is dealt with as an adult under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Does a Respondent over 18 years old have a right to a detention hearing if detained BEFORE certification? Yes. Before the transfer hearing, 54.02 (o), if a Respondent over 18 years old is taken into custody for possible transfer hearing the juvenile court shall hold a detention hearing in the same manner under 54.01.

DETERMINATE SENTENCE PROBATION V. DETERMINATE SENTENCE TJJD COMMITMENT

Can a juvenile on determinate sentence probation that is 18 years old be detained at the juvenile detention facility? Do they have to be detained at the county jail? If the juvenile committed a new offense, the juvenile court has jurisdiction to issue a DTA and would have a choice of facility (place the youth in the county jail with the bond hearing or sight and sound separated). If detention is being sought in the response to the determinate sentence probation violation, the current law does not permit

placement in the county jail because there is no criminal offense upon which to base the detention. Consideration should also be given to any juvenile board policies that have been adopted to address the capacity of the juvenile facility or the county jails to accommodate.

Can a juvenile on determinate sentence probation be transferred to adult before their 19th birthday? No. Family Code 54.051 is the statute for the transfer of determinate sentence probation to the appropriate district court. Respondent cannot be transferred until his 19th birthday to adult court/probation. If the child violated probation, then there would need to be a motion to modify hearing and transfer to TJJD. If juvenile is transferred to TJJD, the transfer hearing is held under Family Code 54.11, and the requirements are different.

HB 1204

What if a juvenile has already started services with their local CRCG and moves? What about interim supervision for HB 1204 referrals? ICT provisions apply to a juvenile on probation or deferred prosecution and then changes residence. The two provisions that address county transfers before adjudication and disposition, Family Code 51.06 & Family Code 51.07 technically do not contemplate



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these types of cases. However, there is a gap in the law regarding juveniles who are subject to 53.011 and change county of residence after the referral.

What if my county does not have a CRCG?

Under Family Code 53.011, if there is no CRCG, a community juvenile service provider may substitute to make the recommendations for services. There is no definition of what a community juvenile service provider is in this section so the counties have to use their best judgment what is considered.

In the 90 days the youth is under the CRCG plan, can a probation department also place the child on deferred prosecution to run concurrently when they are under the CRCG plan?

We do not believe the intent is for deferred prosecution to be concurrent with a child on supervision under Family Code 53.011. The case can be referred to the prosecutor if they are unsuccessful, but there is nothing that would prevent the prosecutor from sending the case back to probation to run the deferred like they could on any other case that gets referred to the prosecutor.

What is the scope of juvenile information shared during a community resource coordinating group staffing? Is the juvenile probation department representative on the CRCG prohibited from disclosing

pertinent information relating to the juvenile's offense? No. Family Code 58.0051-58.0053 provide the authority to share information in the context of a CRCG through provisions that allow for the exchange of educational and non-educational information between juvenile service providers. The public policy purpose is that the exchange of juvenile records and related information is essential to improve the coordination of services. The persons and entities participating in the CRCG typically fall under the Ch. 58 confidentiality exceptions and/or are considered juvenile service providers under the interagency sharing provisions. The information sharing under these circumstances is not limited to the services provided but may include information regarding the multi system youth who may be subject of the CRCG staffing.

SEALING & RECORDS

Who can access a juvenile record once it is sealed? Family Code 58.260 is the statute on the inspection and release of sealed records. Family Code 58.261 may also be useful if there is a question on the effect of sealed records.



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Can previously restricted records be released to the military? A juvenile is applying for the military, but has a juvenile record, who can release the record? The law changed on September 1, 2017, and there is no longer restricted access. Juvenile records may be released by certain entities based on the statutes that apply to those entities. The military may get records from DPS with the permission of the juvenile under Family Code Section 58.106. Additionally, the military may get records from the court or probation department under Section 58.007, if the court gives permission for the release (i.e., by court order).

INTER COUNTY TRANSFER – ICT

Does the 180 days for inter county transfer interim supervision start over after there has been a directive to resume to the sending county and the sending county sends the juvenile back to the receiving county after modifying probation conditions? Family Code Sections 51.072 (j-1 & j-2) Inter County Transfer Family Code discuss procedures for directives to resume. Family Code Section 51.072 (m) states that a period of interim supervision may not exceed 180 days. There is no “reset” of the interim supervision clock after the directive to resume has been issued. The 180-day jurisdictional transfer period continues and does not start over upon the “second”

return of a child to the receiving county –so as not to lengthen the period of interim supervision and to clarify the date that jurisdiction transfers.

Juvenile was adjudicated for sex offense and permanently transferred through ICT. Should the de-registration motion be heard in the sending county that he was adjudicated or in the receiving county where his supervision and jurisdiction ended? Family Code 51.073(d-1)- “On the final transfer of a case involving a child who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense for which registration is required under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, the receiving county shall have jurisdiction to conduct a hearing under that chapter. This subsection does not prohibit the receiving county juvenile court from considering the written recommendations of the sending county juvenile court.”

What is the procedure if the sending or receiving county receives notice from DPS to seal if supervision of a child has been permanently transferred under Family Code 51.073? The county that receives the DPS notification and processes the sealing order should list the other county as an entity to receive notice that a sealing order has been entered for an eligible juvenile.



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FAMILY CODE 58.001(c)

What if law enforcement does not forward information within 10 days after a child is taken into custody? Section 58.001(c) is applicable only to a child taken into custody. However, taken into custody encompasses more than a child physically taken to a juvenile detention facility. It also includes a child taken into custody and then released but later referred to juvenile court (i.e. a paper referral). Section 58.001(c) does not work to prohibit referral or prosecution; it requires the destruction of information and is based on a presumption that if there is not a referral within 10 days there will not be a referral.

Are the 10 days that law enforcement is required to refer the juvenile to the probation department 10 calendar days or 10 working days in Family Code 58.001(c)?

Government Code Construction Act Section 311.014 explains how to interpret the days. Government Code Section 311.0140- "(a) In computing a period of days, the first day is excluded and the last day is included.(b) If the last day of any period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period is extended to include the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. (c) If a number of months is to be computed by counting the months from a particular day, the period ends on the same numerical day in the concluding month as the day of the

month from which the computation is begun, unless there are not that many days in the concluding month, in which case the period ends on the last day of that month."

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Can a juvenile who violated their deferred prosecution conditions be taken into custody by a directive to apprehend? Yes. Family Code 53.03(b) "Except as otherwise permitted by this title, the child may not be detained during or as a result of the deferred prosecution process." Once the decision is made to end the deferred prosecution and proceed with filing charges or disposition, the Family Code provisions for taking a child into custody under 52.01 apply.

NOTICE TO SCHOOLS

What and when is information about a juvenile offense required to be shared with the school district by probation? Code of Criminal Procedure Article 15.27 outlines the notice to school requirements. Section (a) are procedures for the law enforcement agency that arrests the child. Section (b) is for prosecutors. Section (c) is for probation officers and departments. There is a longstanding Attorney General's Opinion, [DM-0294\(1994\)](#) that further discusses what information may be shared under these circumstances.



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Media / News release of information

What information can be shared with the press about a juvenile? Family Code 58.007 is the confidentiality statute for probation department, prosecutor, and court records. All information in regard to a juvenile is confidential and cannot be released except for under the circumstances listed under 58.007. But, see Family Code 58.106(c) and (d) which allow DPS to release confidential identifying information when a child has escaped custody from TJJD or another facility or if there is a directive to apprehend or warrant for juvenile suspected to have committed certain felony offenses.

If the juvenile is certified as an adult, what information is public? Family Code 54.02(s) discusses what information is sent to the district clerk after a child is transferred to district court. Only the petition for discretionary transfer, the order of transfer and the order of commitment, if any, are a part of the district clerk's public record.

Brochures/Handouts available on the TJJD website: www.tjjd.texas.gov

Further information on Juvenile Law is available on the Juvenile Law Section of the State Bar's website:
www.juvenilelaw.org

Texas Constitutions & Statutes website:
<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Index.aspx>

If you have further questions, you may contact the Legal Help Desk by email or phone.

Legal Help Desk Email:
legalhelp@tjjd.texas.gov

Legal Help Desk Phone: 512-490-7121

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