

Children and Minors

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	4
PART 1 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROCEDURE.....	4
A. Age Affecting Criminal Responsibility.....	4
B. Jurisdiction.....	4
C. Youth Diversion	5
1. Youth Diversion Plan	6
2. Eligibility for Youth Diversion.....	6
3. Diversion Agreement	6
4. Diversion Strategies.....	7
5. Local Youth Diversion Administrative Fee (LYDAF)	8
6. Types of Diversion	8
a. Intermediate Diversion	9
b. Diversion by Judge	9
7. Referral to Court for Noncompliance	9
8. Youth Diversion Coordinator	10
9. Youth Diversion Records and Expunction	10
D. Filing Criminal Cases Against Children in Municipal Court.....	10
1. Determining Which Criminal Procedures Apply	11
2. Criminal Procedure Under Subchapter E-1 (Education Code).....	12
E. Waiver of Jurisdiction.....	12
1. Mandatory Waiver.....	12
2. Exception to Mandatory Waiver	13
3. Discretionary Waiver.....	13
4. No Waiver.....	13
F. Procedure for Waiving	13
PART 2 TRANSPORTATION CODE.....	15
A. Appearance	15
B. Offenses	15
C. Penalty.....	15
1. Fines.....	15
2. Community Service.....	15
3. Additional Optional Requirements.....	15
PART 3 PENAL CODE.....	16
A. Appearance	17
B. Offenses	17
C. Penalty.....	17

1.	Fines.....	17
2.	Community Service.....	17
3.	Additional Optional Requirements.....	17
D.	Expunction.....	18
PART 4 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CODE.....		19
A.	Appearance	19
B.	Offenses	19
C.	Penalty.....	19
1.	Alcoholic Beverage Code Offenses Involving a Minor	19
a.	Fine.....	19
b.	Community Service.....	20
c.	Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education	20
d.	Driver's License Suspension or Denial	21
e.	Immunity for Possession or Consumption in Certain Cases	21
2.	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by Minor (DUI)	21
a.	Fine.....	21
b.	Community Service	21
c.	Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education	22
d.	License Suspension or Denial.....	22
D.	Deferred Disposition	22
1.	Enhancement of a Charge	22
2.	Not Eligible for Deferred Disposition.....	22
3.	Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education Programs.....	23
4.	Community Service.....	23
E.	Expunction.....	23
PART 5 HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE.....		25
A.	Appearance	25
B.	Offenses	25
C.	Penalty.....	26
1.	Fine	26
2.	E-Cigarette and Tobacco Awareness Program	26
3.	Subsequent Offenses	26
D.	Expunction.....	27
PART 6 EDUCATION CODE OFFENSES AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW... 		27
A.	Appearance	28
B.	Offenses	28
C.	Compulsory Attendance Enforcement.....	29
1.	Truancy Prevention Measures	29
2.	Title 3A of the Family Code.....	30
3.	Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance.....	30
D.	Expunction.....	31
1.	For Offenses Under Chapter 37, E.C.	31
PART 7 GENERAL PROCEDURES.....		32
A.	Appearance in Court.....	32
1.	Required in Open Court.....	32
2.	Notification of Change of Address.....	33
3.	Parent's Appearance	33
B.	Mandatory Election for Children Discharging Judgments	34

C.	Failure to Appear	34
1.	Non-secure Custody	34
2.	Unadjudicated Children, Now Adults	34
a.	Requirements Before 17th Birthday	34
b.	Procedures When Children Turn Age 17.....	35
D.	Violation of a Court Order or Failure to Pay	35
1.	General Procedures.....	35
2.	Capias Pro Fine	36
3.	Waiver	36
E.	Custody	36
1.	General Custody Procedures.....	36
2.	Education Code	37
F.	Community Service and Waiver.....	37
G.	Optional Rehabilitative Sanctions.....	38
H.	Early Youth Intervention Services	38
I.	Alternative Sentencing	39
1.	Teen Court.....	39
2.	Driving Safety Course	40
3.	Deferred Disposition	41
PART 8	REPORTS	44
A.	Reports to Juvenile Court.....	44
B.	Reports to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).....	44
1.	Traffic Convictions	44
2.	Failure to Appear or Failure to Pay	44
3.	Alcoholic Beverage Code Convictions.....	45
4.	Non-Attendance at a Required Program	45
C.	Report to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission.....	45
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		47

INTRODUCTION

State law contains specific procedures for handling defendants under the age of 17 who are accused of Class C misdemeanors. This chapter will discuss laws pertaining to children and minors, outline specific procedures for processing juvenile cases, and provide an overview of the role of municipal courts in the criminal juvenile justice system.

PART 1 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROCEDURE

A. Age Affecting Criminal Responsibility

Generally, children in Texas are not criminally responsible for their behavior. Rather, with certain exceptions, including Class C misdemeanors, most behavior that would be criminal if committed by adults may be handled as a civil matter under Title 3 of the Family Code by the civil juvenile justice system (e.g., juvenile probation, juvenile court, juvenile detention). Section 8.07 of the Penal Code provides that children in Texas have no criminal responsibility for non-traffic fine-only offenses if the accused is younger than 10 years of age at the time of the offense. Children between the ages of 10 and 14 are presumed incapable of committing non-traffic fine-only misdemeanors. This presumption, which is a defense, can be rebutted by the prosecution upon a preponderance of the evidence. Sec. 8.07(e), P.C. No such presumption/defense exists for children aged 15 and 16.

B. Jurisdiction

There is no definition of “juvenile” in Texas law. Rather, Texas statutes use the terms “child” and “minor” for purposes of specifying certain age groups. Because these terms are not synonymous, readers must look at various codes to understand their meaning. Consider the following:

- The Transportation Code in Chapter 729 contains some rules for handling traffic offenders under the age of 17. Although the heading of Section 729.001 calls this person a minor, the text of the statute does not. Sec. 729.001, T.C.
- The Alcoholic Beverage Code defines a person under the age of 21 as a minor. Sec. 106.01, A.B.C.
- The Health and Safety Code, for the purposes of tobacco offenses under Sec. 161.252, provides that an individual commits an offense if the individual is younger than 21 years of age. Sec. 161.252, H.S.C.
- The Education Code, for determining school attendance requirements, defines a child as a person at least six years of age or younger than six years if the child has previously been enrolled in first grade and has not yet reached his or her 19th birthday. Sec. 25.085, E.C.
- The Family Code defines a child as a person who is (1) at least 10 years of age or older and under 17 years of age, or (2) 17 years of age or older and under age 18 who engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision as a result of acts committed before becoming 17 years of age. Sec. 51.02(2), F.C. The definition of “traffic offense” in the Family Code excludes any crime punishable by incarceration. Sec. 51.02(16), F.C. The Family Code provides procedures for persons in this age group, including some procedures for handling a child committing an offense that is filed in municipal court.

- Article 45A.452 of the Code of Criminal Procedure contains rules for persons who are under age 17. Article 45A.463 contains rules for expunction of penal offenses and provides that the meaning of child in the statute has the same meaning as the Family Code definition of child (at least age 10 and under age 17). Article 45A.259 has special provisions for persons under the age of 17 issued capias pro fines. Article 45A.453 contains rules for taking persons who are at least age 10 and under the age of 17 into custody. Article 45A.456 provides rules for persons under the age of 17 who fail to appear.

Practice Note

“Status offense” is a term court clerks should know when working with cases involving children and minors. A status offense is one that is restricted only to a certain class of individuals. In this case, it is an offense committed by children and minors based on their age. A status offender is defined in Section 51.02(15) of the Family Code as “a child who is accused, adjudicated, or convicted for conduct that would not be a crime under state law if committed by an adult.” Status offenses are listed in the Family Code:

- running away from home;
- a fine-only offense that a municipal court has waived jurisdiction over;
- violation of standards of student conduct;
- violation of a provision of the Alcoholic Beverage Code applicable to minors only; or
- violation of any other fine-only offense under Section 8.07(a)(4) and (5) of the Penal Code, but only if the conduct constituting the offense would not have been criminal if engaged in by an adult.

C. Youth Diversion

In 2023, the Texas Legislature passed the Texas Youth Diversion and Early Intervention Act (H.B. 3186), currently found in Subchapter K to Chapter 45A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Act was effective January 1, 2024; however, the youth diversion procedures in the Act apply to offenses committed on or after January 1, 2025. Article 45A.502 limits the application of Subchapter K to a child alleged to have engaged in conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only, other than a traffic offense. “Traffic offense” has the meaning assigned by Section 51.02 of the Family Code. Art. 45A.501(8-a), C.C.P.

The Act increases opportunities for the early identification of at-risk youth and for redirecting children accused of certain “gateway” Class C misdemeanors from the criminal justice system to something more like the civil juvenile justice system. Until January 1, 2025, municipal judges and justices of the peace could only order child defendants to complete a class or some other program *after* a case resulted in a conviction or deferral of disposition. The Act makes these strategies available at the front end of a case where they can be more effective. This aligns municipal and justice court practices with those used by juvenile probation and juvenile courts.

“Diversion” means an intervention strategy that redirects a child from formal criminal prosecution and holds the child accountable for the child’s actions. Art. 45A.501(4), C.C.P. The term includes two types of diversion: (1) intermediate diversion under Article 45A.509, which occurs before a charge involving an eligible child is filed and (2) diversion by judge under Article 45A.510, which occurs after a charge involving an eligible child is filed. Intermediate diversion is optional and was

included in the diversion process by the Legislature to preserve programs already in existence when the Act passed. All courts have requirements related to diversion by judge (even those that have implemented intermediate diversion). The process is generally the same for both.

Under Subchapter K, Class C misdemeanors (other than traffic) generally may not be filed against children eligible for diversion. If filed, they shall be dismissed by the court if the child does not contest the charge, is eligible for diversion, and accepts the terms of the agreement. Art. 45A.508(e), C.C.P. If the child contests the charge, the case proceeds with formal criminal prosecution.

1. Youth Diversion Plan

Subchapter K requires the adoption of a youth diversion plan for every municipal and justice court no later than January 1, 2025. Article 45A.506 states that a youth diversion plan is a written plan that describes the types of strategies that will be used to implement youth diversion. A youth diversion plan does not limit the types of diversion strategies that are authorized to be imposed in a diversion agreement under Article 45A.508 (Diversion Agreement).

Article 45A.506 requires each justice and municipal court to adopt a youth diversion plan. However, it also allows a youth diversion plan to be devised for a county or municipality or an individual court within a county or municipality.

To promote collaboration and the leveraging of resources, Article 45A.506(d) authorizes local governments to enter into an agreement to create a regional youth diversion plan and collaborate in the implementation of Subchapter K per Chapter 791 of the Government Code (Interlocal Cooperation Contracts). Similarly, because local governments may not have adequate staffing resources, a youth diversion plan may include an agreement with a service provider to provide services for a diversion strategy.

Article 45A.506(g) requires that a current youth diversion plan be maintained on file for public inspection in each justice and municipal court, including courts that collaborate with one or more counties or municipalities.

Because successful implementation of Subchapter K requires more than simply adopting a youth diversion plan, Article 45A.506(h) authorizes a court or local government to adopt rules necessary to coordinate services under a youth diversion plan or to implement the subchapter.

2. Eligibility for Youth Diversion

Article 45A.504 requires a child to be diverted from formal criminal prosecution as provided by Subchapter K with the following exceptions: (1) a child is eligible to enter into a diversion agreement under this subchapter only once every 12 months; (2) a child is not eligible for diversion if the child has previously had an unsuccessful diversion under Subchapter K; (3) a child is not eligible for diversion if a diversion is objected to by the prosecutor; and (4) a court may not divert a child from criminal prosecution without the written consent of the child and the child's parent. Note that a child is eligible to enter into a diversion agreement under this subchapter for more than one offense if the offenses are alleged to have occurred as part of the same criminal episode, as defined by Section 3.01 of the Penal Code. Art. 45A.504(b-1), C.C.P.

3. Diversion Agreement

A diversion agreement is a legally binding contract. Article 45A.508 requires a diversion agreement to identify the parties to the agreement and the responsibilities of the child and the

child's parent to ensure their meaningful participation in a diversion under Article 45A.509 (Intermediate Diversion) or Article 45A.510 (Diversion by Justice or Judge). Objectives in a diversion agreement must be measurable, realistic, and reasonable and consider the circumstances of the child, the best interests of the child, and the long-term safety of the community. Art. 45A.508(b), C.C.P.

A diversion agreement has seven statutory requirements: (1) the terms of the agreement, including one or more diversion strategies required to be completed by the child, written in a clear and concise manner and identifying any offense or charge being diverted; (2) possible outcomes or consequences of a successful diversion and an unsuccessful diversion; (3) an explanation that participation in a diversion is not an admission of guilt and a guilty plea is not required to participate in a diversion; (4) an explanation of the process that will be used for reviewing and monitoring compliance with the terms of the agreement; (5) the period of the diversion; (6) verifications that the child and the child's parent were notified of the child's rights, including the right to refuse diversion, and that the child knowingly and voluntarily consents to participate in the diversion; and (7) written acknowledgment and acceptance of the agreement by the child and the child's parent. Art. 45A.508(c), C.C.P.

Diversion agreements are not one-size-fits-all. They are intended to be customized. Article 45A.508(d) states that the terms of a diversion agreement may vary depending on the circumstances of the child, including the child's age and ability, the charge being diverted, or the diversion strategy used.

On entering into a diversion agreement, Article 45A.508(g) requires the clerk of the court, a youth diversion coordinator, or a person specified by the youth diversion plan to provide a copy of the agreement to the child and the child's parent.

4. Diversion Strategies

Article 45A.505 provides a robust non-exhaustive itemization of strategies that may be adopted by courts in youth diversion plans and utilized in diversion agreements. Diversion strategies include: (1) requiring a child to participate in a court-approved teen court program operated by a service provider; a school-related program; an educational program, including an alcohol awareness program, a tobacco awareness program, or a drug education program; a rehabilitation program; or a self-improvement program, including a program relating to self-esteem, leadership, self-responsibility, empathy, parenting, parental responsibility, manners, violence avoidance, anger management, life skills, wellness, or dispute resolution; (2) referring a child to a service provider for services, including at-risk youth services; juvenile case manager services; work and job skills training, including job interviewing and work preparation; academic monitoring or tutoring, including preparation for a high school equivalency examination; community-based services; mental health screening and clinical assessment; counseling, including private or in-school counseling; or mentoring services; (3) requiring a child to participate in mediation or other dispute resolution processes; submit to alcohol or drug testing; or substantially comply with a course of treatment prescribed by a physician or other licensed medical or mental health professional; and (4) requiring a child, by court order, to pay restitution not to exceed \$100 for an offense against property; perform not more than 20 hours of community service; or perform any other reasonable action determined by the court.

A diversion strategy may be imposed under (1) an intermediate diversion under Article 45A.509, (2) a diversion by a justice or judge under Article 45A.510, or (3) a system of graduated sanctions

for certain school offenses under Section 37.144 of the Education Code. Art. 45A.505(b), C.C.P. A diversion strategy may not, however, be used to require a child who is a home-schooled student to attend an elementary or secondary school or to use an educational curriculum other than the curriculum selected by the parent. Art. 45A.505(c), C.C.P.

Note: Many, but not all, of the diversion strategies in Article 45A.505 look familiar. A lot of them are conditions or requirements authorized as a part of a deferred disposition or elsewhere in existing law. The Act does not change these laws, but rather allows the possibility for teen court, juvenile case management, or other strategies to be used prior to formal charging and without criminal adjudication.

5. Local Youth Diversion Administrative Fee (LYDAF)

Article 45A.512 authorizes the clerk of a court to collect from a child's parent an administrative fee (up to \$50) to defray the costs of the diversion of the child's case. The LYDAF may not be collected unless specified as a term of the diversion agreement accepted by the child's parent. However, if the fee is not paid after giving the parent an opportunity to be heard, the court shall order the parent, if financially able, to pay the fee to the clerk. An order to pay is enforceable by contempt. However, if the parent is indigent or does not have sufficient resources or income to pay, a court shall waive the fee. A court may adopt rules for LYDAF financial hardship waivers.

There are two additional important requirements in Article 45A.512 relating to the LYDAF. First, the clerk of the court is required to keep a record of fees collected and shall forward the funds to the local government treasurer or person fulfilling the role of treasurer. Second, the fee shall be deposited in a special account that can be used only to offset the cost of the operations of youth diversion programs under Subchapter K.

Article 45A.512 also contains two important prohibitions. First, except for the LYDAF, no additional fee may be assessed for a child diverted under Subchapter K. Second, the diversion of a child may not be contingent on payment of the LYDAF.

Note: The LYDAF is different than most fees collected in municipal and justice courts typically associated with children accused of Class C misdemeanors. Its collection is not triggered by a judgment, conviction, or a deferred disposition. There is no state mandate to collect the LYDAF. Rather, state law authorizes its collection. And it is not collected from the child-defendant, but rather the child's parent, subject to the terms of the youth diversion agreement. (In contrast, parents are under no legal obligation to pay any cost assessed against a child in a criminal adjudication.) The LYDAF is not a state criminal court cost and is 100% locally retained. It can only be used to offset the cost of the operations of youth diversion programs under Subchapter K. Article 45A.512 implicitly states that the LYDAF may not be collected without complying with the requirements of Subchapter K.

6. Types of Diversion

To avoid a one-size-fits-all approach, Subchapter K provides courts great latitude to tailor their diversion plans to meet the varying needs of both rural and urban cities and counties. This focus on flexibility is reflected in the difference between two distinct statutory frameworks: intermediate diversion and diversion by a justice or judge.

Both types of diversion have a diversion period of 180 days. In both types of diversion, if the child complies with the diversion agreement, it is reported to the court as successful. If the child does

not comply, the child is referred to the court for a non-adversarial hearing. However, there are key differences between the two types of diversion.

a. Intermediate Diversion

Intermediate diversion occurs before a charge is filed. This optional form of diversion was designed to preserve programs already in place before Subchapter K. Its benefits include efficiency and flexibility, and it allows courts with limited staff to outsource youth diversion services. Court involvement is only required if the diversion is unsuccessful.

Under Article 45A.509, intermediate diversion is only authorized if specified in a youth diversion plan under Article 45A.506. It requires a youth diversion coordinator or juvenile case manager to advise the child and the child's parent before a case is filed that the case may be diverted for a reasonable period not to exceed 180 days if: (1) the child is eligible for diversion under Article 45A.504; (2) diversion is in the best interests of the child and promotes the long-term safety of the community; (3) the child and the child's parent consent to diversion with the knowledge that diversion is optional; and (4) the child and the child's parent are informed that they are authorized to terminate the diversion at any time and, if terminated, the case will be referred to court.

Note: Article 45A.451(a)(1) was expanded to authorize contracting (and joint contracting) for juvenile case manager services to comply with the requirements of youth diversion under Subchapter K. This means the court can access juvenile case manager services through service providers without "employing" a juvenile case manager. It also increases collaboration between governmental, educational, and non-profit organizations to devise local and regional diversion strategies in rural and urban counties and municipalities.

b. Diversion by Judge

For a diversion by a justice or judge under Article 45A.510, if a charge involving a child who is eligible for diversion is filed with a court, a justice or judge shall divert the case without the child having to enter a plea. Remember that a child may enter into a diversion agreement for multiple offenses if the offenses arose from the same criminal episode, as defined by Section 3.01 of the Penal Code.

Note: As reflected in Article 45A.510, a legislative preference for youth diversion should not be construed by judges and court personnel as diminishing a child's right to trial.

7. Referral to Court for Noncompliance

Article 45A.511 requires a court to conduct a non-adversarial hearing for a child who does not successfully complete the terms of either an intermediate diversion under Article 45A.509 or a diversion by a justice or judge under Article 45A.510 and is referred to the court. The hearing is an opportunity for a justice or judge to confer with the child and the child's parent to determine whether a diversion should be declared unsuccessful by the court. The court may also hear from any person who may be of assistance to the child or the court in determining what is in the best interests of the child and the long-term safety of the community.

After a hearing, per Article 45A.511(c), a court may enter an order: (1) amending or setting aside terms in the diversion agreement; (2) extending the diversion for a period not to exceed one year from the initial start date of the diversion; (3) issuing a continuance for the hearing for a period not to exceed 60 days to allow an opportunity for compliance with the terms of the diversion; (4) requiring the child's parent to perform any act or refrain from performing any act as the court

determines will increase the likelihood the child will successfully complete the diversion and comply with any other order of the court that is reasonable and necessary for the welfare of the child; (5) finding the diversion successful on the basis of substantial compliance; or (6) finding the diversion unsuccessful and either transferring the child to juvenile court for alleged CINS under Section 51.08 of the Family Code (Transfer From Criminal Court) or referring the charge to the prosecutor for consideration of re-filing.

Note: There is an important caveat regarding orders affecting parents. Under Article 45A.511(e), orders against parents are enforceable by contempt. However, Article 45A.511(d) prohibits such orders from having the substantive effect of interfering with a parent's fundamental right to determine how to raise the child, unless the court finds that the interference is necessary to prevent significant impairment of the child's physical, mental, or emotional health.

8. Youth Diversion Coordinator

Article 45A.507 authorizes a court to designate a youth diversion coordinator who assists the court in: (1) determining whether a child is eligible for diversion; (2) employing a diversion strategy authorized by Subchapter K; (3) presenting and maintaining diversion agreements; (4) monitoring diversions; (5) maintaining records regarding whether one or more diversions were successful or unsuccessful; and (6) coordinating referrals to court.

The responsibilities of the youth diversion coordinator may be performed by: (1) a court administrator or court clerk, or a person who regularly performs the duties of court administrator or court clerk; (2) an individual or entity that provides juvenile case manager services under Article 45A.451; (3) a court-related services office; (4) a community supervision and corrections department, including a juvenile probation department; (5) a county or municipal employee, including a peace officer; (6) a community volunteer; (7) an institution of higher education, including a public, private, or independent institution of higher education; or (8) a qualified nonprofit organization as determined by the court. Art. 45A.507(b), C.C.P.

9. Youth Diversion Records and Expunction

Article 45A.513 requires justice and municipal courts to maintain statistics for each diversion strategy authorized by Subchapter K. Such data can be used by courts and local governments for planning and gauging diversion efforts. However, all records generated under Subchapter K, other than statistical records, are confidential under Article 45A.462 (Confidential Records Relating to Charges Against or Conviction of a Child). All youth diversion records of a child under Subchapter K are required to be expunged, without a motion or request, on the child's 18th birthday. This requires courts to maintain procedures that ensure timely compliance.

D. Filing Criminal Cases Against Children in Municipal Court

Criminal offenses occurring in school were historically dealt with through the disciplinary procedures of the school or by referral to juvenile court. Over time, criminal cases filed in municipal and justice courts increased as schools sought a different avenue to deal with offenses by children. In response to criticism that citations were being misused as a disciplinary tool and that children being adjudicated in municipal courts were not being treated as fairly as children accused of the same behavior in juvenile court, the Legislature in 2013 passed major reforms aimed at protecting the interests of children, maintaining the safety of public schools, and reducing the number of criminal cases being filed against children in municipal courts. Among the notable reforms was a new Subchapter E-1 contained in Chapter 37 of the Education Code that only applies

to offenses defined as “school offenses.” This means that, for children not eligible for youth diversion, there are two sets of procedures available for criminal cases filed in municipal court. To know which applies, courts need to consider *where* the alleged offense occurred.

1. Determining Which Criminal Procedures Apply

In most cases, the general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, including those specifically addressing these individuals, will apply to cases filed against children and minors in municipal court. There are important differences, though, for cases that qualify as school offenses handled under the Education Code procedures. To determine the procedures that apply, municipal courts must consider (1) where the offense is alleged to have occurred, (2) if the person accused is a student, and (3) the age of the person accused. If a case does not involve *both* a *child* and a *school offense*, it is *not* governed by the rules contained in Subchapter E-1. Rather, such cases are generally governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure and other statutes. Child is defined here as a person between aged 10-17. Sec. 37.141(1), E.C. School offense is defined as any non-traffic Class C misdemeanor that is committed on school property by a child enrolled in public school. Sec. 37.141(2), E.C. To the extent of any conflict, Subchapter E-1 controls over any other law applied to a school offense alleged to have been committed by a child. Sec. 37.142, E.C.

Practice Note

There are two key considerations when determining if the case is governed by Subchapter E-1 in Chapter 37 of the Education Code. These are: (1) the definition of child and (2) the definition of school offense. Neither of these terms are defined as may be expected, or even as elsewhere in the law, so it is important for court clerks to know the actual definitions in Subchapter E-1.

Child

A “child” is a person who is between ages 10 and younger than 18 and is a student. Sec. 37.141(1), E.C. The age range here is different than the one found in the Family Code, which generally defines a child as between ages 10 and younger than 17. The extra year was added by the Legislature two years after the creation of Subchapter E-1 to cover those students who turn 17 while still in school. Note that the expanded definition only applies to Subchapter E-1 school offenses.

School Offense

A “school offense” is an offense (1) committed by a child, (2) enrolled in a public school, (3) that is a Class C misdemeanor other than a traffic offense, and (4) that is committed on property under the control and jurisdiction of a school district. This broad definition means that the offense does not necessarily have to be one relating to attending school, as long as it is within all the parameters. This has proven confusing, as the term school offense typically makes one think of truant conduct (which is not a criminal offense in Texas, but rather a civil allegation handled through truancy court proceedings), the offense of parent contributing to non-attendance, etc. In addition, even a change of location could affect the determination of a school offense. Under this definition, an offense such as Minor in Possession could be a school offense if committed by a public-school student on school property. If committed off school property, however, it would not be a school offense.

2. Criminal Procedure Under Subchapter E-1 (Education Code)

Cases governed by Subchapter E-1 are not initiated in court by citation. A peace officer may not issue a citation to a child who is alleged to have committed a school offense. Sec. 37.143(a), E.C. Subchapter E-1 does not, however, prohibit a child from being taken into custody for such offenses under Section 52.01 of the Family Code or preclude misconduct from being handled with or without referral to juvenile court under Title 3 of the Family Code (i.e., the Juvenile Justice Code). Sec. 37.143(b), E.C. A special complaint alleging the commission of a school offense must be filed. This complaint, which can be conceptualized as a “complaint-plus,” must contain all of the requisites for a complaint under Article 45A.101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure *plus* the following:

- be sworn to by a person who has personal knowledge of the underlying facts giving rise to probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed; and
- be accompanied by a statement from a school employee stating whether the child is eligible for or receives special education services under Subchapter A, Chapter 29, E.C.; and the graduated sanctions, *if required under Section 37.144*, that were imposed on the child before the complaint was filed. (Section 37.144 only applies to school districts that commission peace officers and have chosen to adopt progressive sanctions.) In other words, all such complaints must state whether the child is eligible for or receives special education services, but the adoption of graduated sanctions is not required by a school district, even if it commissions its own peace officers.

Section 37.146(b) of the Education Code provides that after a complaint has been filed, a summons may only be issued upon request of the attorney representing the State and the determination of probable cause by the judge. Arts. 23.04, 45A.457(e), C.C.P. Under Subchapter E-1, a prosecutor in a municipal court may adopt additional local rules pertaining to the filing of a complaint that the prosecutor believes are necessary in order to: (1) determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the child committed the alleged offense, (2) review the circumstances and allegations in the complaint for legal sufficiency, and (3) see that justice is done. Sec. 37.147, E.C.

E. Waiver of Jurisdiction

In some cases, the municipal court is required to waive jurisdiction of cases involving children and minors; in others, the court has discretion to waive jurisdiction; and in some cases, the court may not waive jurisdiction. Note that Article 45A.503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states that youth diversion under Subchapter K does not preclude a case from being referred, adjudicated, or disposed of as CINS under Title 3 of the Family Code or precludes a permissive or mandatory waiver of criminal jurisdiction and transfer from a municipal or justice court per Section 51.08 of the Family Code.

1. Mandatory Waiver

Section 51.08(b)(1), F.C. provides that a municipal court shall waive jurisdiction and transfer a child’s case to the juvenile court if the child has been previously convicted of:

- two or more prior fine-only offenses under state law other than a traffic offense;
- two or more violations of a penal ordinance of a political subdivision other than a traffic offense;
- one or more of each of the types of misdemeanors described above; or

- is accused of committing an offense under Section 43.26, Penal Code (Electronic Transmission of Certain Visual Material Depicting a Minor), commonly referred to as “sexting.”

Unless the child’s case involves a traffic offense or a tobacco offense, a municipal court is required to waive jurisdiction and transfer subsequent cases involving children if the court, or another court, has previously dismissed a complaint against the child under Section 8.08 of the Penal Code. (Child with Mental Illness, Disability or Lack of Capacity, discussed further below.)

2. Exception to Mandatory Waiver

Section 51.08(d) of the Family Code provides that a municipal court that implements a juvenile case manager program under Article 45A.451 of the Code of Criminal Procedure may, but is not required to, waive its original jurisdiction under 51.08(b)(1)(B). Article 45A.451 provides authority for the court, with written consent of the city council, to employ or contract for a case manager to provide services in juvenile cases.

3. Discretionary Waiver

Although the law sometimes mandates waiver of jurisdiction from municipal to juvenile court, in other instances the decision to waive and transfer is a decision that can be made by the municipal judge. Except for traffic and tobacco or e-cigarette offenses and sexting, a municipal court may waive jurisdiction and transfer a child to juvenile court whenever a complaint is filed alleging a Class C misdemeanor. Similarly, a municipal court with a juvenile case manager may, but is not required to, waive original jurisdiction.

4. No Waiver

A municipal court may not waive jurisdiction over traffic and tobacco or e-cigarette offenses regardless of how many times a defendant is convicted of these offenses.

Practice Note

Section 161.257 of the Health and Safety Code provides that Title 3 of the Family Code does not apply to a proceeding under Subchapter N, Chapter 161, entitled “E-Cigarette and Tobacco Use by Minors.” The chapter includes the offenses of and penalties for possession, purchase, consumption, and receipt of e-cigarettes or tobacco products by individuals who are under the age of 21 as well as misrepresentation of age to obtain an e-cigarette or tobacco product. Section 161.257 prevents a third or subsequent case involving tobacco use by an individual under the age of 17 from being transferred to juvenile court.

F. Procedure for Waiving

If a judge waives jurisdiction and transfers a case to the juvenile court, all pertinent documents in the case need to be forwarded to the juvenile court with a transfer order. The municipal court should retain a copy of all documents. If the case is being transferred under the mandatory provision because of two prior convictions, information about the two prior cases should be included. The form used to waive jurisdiction sending the case to the juvenile court should contain the following:

- name of the court;
- name of the defendant;

- name of the judge;
- offense charged;
- cause number assigned to the case; and
- the prior convictions.

Practice Note

Other than cases required by law to be transferred from municipal court, what cases do juvenile courts handle? Juvenile courts have civil jurisdiction over cases alleging delinquent conduct and conduct indicating a need for supervision. Both are defined in Section 51.03 of the Family Code. In short, delinquent conduct is conduct, other than a traffic offense, that is punishable by imprisonment or confinement and includes contempt of court. Conduct indicating a need for supervision, or CINS, includes running away and paint or glue inhalation by a juvenile. However, CINS also includes most Class C misdemeanors other than traffic and tobacco or e-cigarette offenses. Jurisdiction and the law governing proceedings in juvenile court can be found in the Juvenile Justice Code, Title 3 of the Family Code.

True or False

1. The term juvenile is not defined by statute. ____
2. The terms “child” and “minor” are synonymous. ____

Short Answer

3. Define status offender. _____

4. List examples of status offenses. _____

5. When must a municipal court waive its jurisdiction over a child’s case and transfer it to the juvenile court? _____

6. When does a municipal court have discretion to waive jurisdiction of a case involving a child? _____

7. List offenses over which municipal courts may not waive jurisdiction over a defendant. ____

8. When may a court retain jurisdiction over a child after there are more than two convictions for non-traffic offenses? _____

9. _____
When a municipal court waives jurisdiction over a child's case in municipal court, what information should be sent to the juvenile court? _____

PART 2

TRANSPORTATION CODE

As previously stated, traffic offenses are not eligible for youth diversion. Section 729.001 of the Transportation Code provides that a person who is under the age of 17 commits an offense if the person violates a traffic law. The Transportation Code does not provide any special rules regarding the adjudication of a person under the age of 17 charged with a criminal traffic offense punishable by the imposition of a fine. Juvenile courts have no criminal jurisdiction over traffic offenses. Accordingly, we look to Chapter 45A of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the procedures for handling such defendants.

A. Appearance

See Part 8B for general information on appearances.

B. Offenses

Chapter 729 of the Transportation Code includes a list of traffic offenses that a person under age 17 may or may not be charged with in a municipal court. One important exception is that a person under age 17 cannot be charged with an offense under Section 521.457 of the Transportation Code (Driving While License Invalid), a common offense in many courts. (See, Sec. 729.001(a)(2), T.C.)

C. Penalty

1. Fines

When a person under the age of 17 is charged with a traffic offense under the Transportation Code, the punishment is the same penalty that is applicable to adults. Sec. 729.001, T.C.

2. Community Service

Article 45A.254, C.C.P. provides that a judge may require a defendant who is determined by the court to have insufficient resources or income to pay a fine or cost to discharge the fine and costs by performing community service. In addition, Article 45A.459 and 45A.460 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide that a defendant younger than 17 years old may be required to discharge the fines and costs by community service without regard for the child's resources or ability to pay.

3. Additional Optional Requirements

Under Article 45A.457, C.C.P., when a person under the age of 17 is convicted of a fine-only offense, the court may enter an order requiring the minor to complete additional requirements. See Part 8G of this guide for a list of those requirements.

True and False

10. Traffic offenses are not eligible for youth diversion. ____
11. A judge may require a 15-year-old defendant to discharge fines and costs by community service, regardless if the child has the ability to pay. ____
12. The punishment is the same penalty for a conviction of a traffic offense regardless of whether the defendant is an adult or a person under the age of 17. ____

PART 3 PENAL CODE

Section 8.07 of the Penal Code relates to the age affecting criminal responsibility. It states that a person under the age of 15 may not be prosecuted for or convicted of any offense except:

- perjury and aggravated perjury;
- Chapter 729 Transportation Code offenses, except for conduct for which the person convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment or confinement in jail;
- city motor vehicle traffic ordinances;
- misdemeanors punishable by fine only;
- penal ordinances of a political subdivision (e.g., city ordinances);
- a violation of a penal statute that is, or is a lesser included offense of, a capital felony, an aggravated controlled substance felony, or a felony of the first degree for which the person is transferred to criminal court under Section 54.02 of the Family Code (juvenile court) for prosecution if the person committed the offense when 14 years of age or older; or
- a capital felony or murder for which the person is transferred to the court under Section 54.02(j)(2)(A) of the Family Code (defendants aged 10-16).

Even these exceptions, however, have exceptions:

- No child younger than 10 years of age may be prosecuted or convicted of a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a penal ordinance of a political subdivision; and
- A person who is at least 10 years of age but younger than 15 years of age is presumed incapable of committing a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a penal ordinance of a political subdivision. This presumption may be refuted if the prosecution proves to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor had sufficient capacity to understand that the conduct engaged in was wrong at the time the conduct was engaged in. The prosecution is not required to prove that the actor at the time of engaging in the conduct knew that the act was a criminal offense or knew the legal consequences of the offense.

For cases in which a court encounters children with mental illness, disability, or lack of capacity, Section 8.08 of the Penal Code may apply. On motion by the state, the defendant, or a person standing in parental relation to the defendant, or on the court's own motion, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that a child, including a child with a mental illness or developmental disability:

- (1) lacks the capacity to understand the proceedings in criminal court or to assist in the child's own defense and is unfit to proceed; or
- (2) lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the wrongfulness of the child's own conduct or to conform the child's conduct to the requirement of the law.

If the court determines that probable cause exists for the above stated reasons, after providing notice to the prosecutor, the court may dismiss the complaint. Dismissal of a complaint under Section 8.08, P.C., may be appealed by the prosecution. It is important to reiterate that per Section 51.08(f), F.C., a municipal court is required to waive jurisdiction and transfer to juvenile court subsequent cases involving the same child if the court, or another court, has previously dismissed a complaint against the child under Section 8.08 of the Penal Code.

Other than provisions for handling children accused of non-traffic fine-only offenses who lack the capacity to proceed in a criminal court proceeding, the Penal Code does not provide special handling procedures for children. Therefore, courts must use the special procedures in the Family Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Family Code provides procedures for persons committing offenses who are at least 10 years of age, but younger than age 17. Article 45A.452, C.C.P. provides rules governing how a person younger than age 17 makes an appearance in court. Article 45A.457, C.C.P. allows courts to order additional requirements for a child convicted of a fine-only offense, at least 10 years of age and younger than 17 years of age. See Part 8G for more information on the additional optional requirements.

A. Appearance

See Part 8B of this chapter for general information on appearances.

B. Offenses

Municipal courts have jurisdiction over persons under the age of 17 charged with Class C misdemeanor Penal Code offenses. Art. 4.14, C.C.P.; Subsections 8.07(a)(4) and (5), P.C.

C. Penalty

1. Fines

Persons under the age of 17 charged with Penal Code violations are subject to the same penalties as adults. The penalty for a Class C misdemeanor offense in the Penal Code is a fine not to exceed \$500. Sec. 12.23, P.C.

2. Community Service

Article 45A.254, C.C.P., provides that a judge may require a defendant who is determined by the court to have insufficient resources or income to pay a fine or cost to discharge the fine and costs by performing community service. In addition, Articles 45A.459 and 45A.460 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide that a defendant younger than 17 years old may be required to discharge the fines and costs by community service without regard for the child's resources or ability to pay.

3. Additional Optional Requirements

Under Article 45A.457, C.C.P., when a child is convicted of a fine-only offense, the court may enter an order for additional optional requirements that are rehabilitative in nature. See Part 8G for a listing of the optional requirements.

D. Expunction

Expunge means to erase, remove, or wipe out. Within certain parameters, a conviction, dismissal, and acquittal may be expunged under the Penal Code. A child who is at least 10 years of age and under age 17 and has been convicted of only one fine-only offense described in Sections 8.07(a)(4) and (5) of the Penal Code may apply to the court in which he or she was convicted to have the conviction expunged. Additionally, records relating to an acquittal at trial or a case dismissed through deferred disposition or teen court may also be expunged under this statute. Art. 45A.463(i), C.C.P.

For Penal Code offenses, the judge must inform the child and his or her parent in open court of the child's expunction rights and provide both with a copy of Art. 45A.463, which provides the expunction procedures. When the child reaches the age of 17, he or she may apply to the court in which the conviction occurred to have it expunged. When the petitioner makes application, he or she must also pay a \$30 non-refundable reimbursement fee. Article 102.006, C.C.P., also provides for certain fees to be assessed by the court for expunctions.

The request must be in writing and made under oath. It must contain a statement that the person was not convicted while a child of any offense described by Subsections 8.07(a)(4) or (5), P.C., other than the offense the person seeks to have expunged. If the court finds that the person was not convicted while a child of any other offense described by those subsections, the court shall order the conviction, together with the complaint, verdict, sentence, prosecutorial and law enforcement records, and any other documents relating to the offense expunged. After entry of the order, the person is released from all disabilities resulting from the conviction and the conviction may not be shown or made known for any purpose.

Practice Note

There are currently numerous statutes that authorize expunction of criminal offenses in municipal courts. There are different requirements and even different costs allowable depending on the specific statutory authorization. Note that an expunction under Section 45A.463 of the Code of Criminal Procedure specifically does not apply to offenses covered by Chapter 106 of the Alcoholic Beverage Code, Chapter 161 of the Health and Safety Code, or the procedures for municipal courts of record under Chapter 55A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

True or False

13. Procedures for taking the plea of a child under the age of 17 accused of a Penal Code offense are contained in the Penal Code. ____
14. If a municipal court dismisses a complaint under Section 8.08, Penal Code, it is required to keep jurisdiction over any future cases involving the same child. ____
15. The court is required to tell the parent and the child of his or her right to expunge a conviction of a Penal Code offense and to give them a copy of the statute that provides the expunction procedures. ____
16. A person under the age of 17 may request the court to expunge multiple convictions of Penal Code offenses. ____

17. A person under the age of 17 charged with a Penal Code offense that has been dismissed under the deferred disposition statute may request the municipal court to expunge the records. _____

PART 4

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CODE

Complaints alleging Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses by minors are frequently filed in municipal courts. These include the illegal possession or consumption of an alcoholic beverage by minors and Driving Under the Influence by a minor.

A. Appearance

The Alcoholic Beverage Code provides specific appearance and plea procedures for these offenses. A minor, who is defined as a person under the age of 21, must appear in open court to enter a plea of guilty. Sec. 106.10, A.B.C. A minor who is at least age 10 and under 17 is also a “child” by Family Code definition and, in some instances, also referred to as a child in the Alcoholic Beverage Code. If the minor is under the age of 17, a parent, managing conservator, or custodian must appear with his or her child in open court, and the procedures for an appearance by a child must be followed.

B. Offenses

As suggested in Level I, court clerks should be familiar with the “A.B.C. offenses” with which persons under the age of 21 may be charged. These offenses are entirely within Chapter 106 of the Alcoholic Beverage Code, and include Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor, Attempt to Purchase Alcohol by a Minor, Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor, Driving or Operating Watercraft Under the Influence of Alcohol by Minor, Possession of Alcohol by a Minor, and Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor.

C. Penalty

1. Alcoholic Beverage Code Offenses Involving a Minor

Offenses under Chapter 106 are unique in that the punishment generally includes not only a fine, but also community service and a class. The penalty provisions regarding Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses committed by a minor are found in Sections 106.041 and 106.071 of the A.B.C. First and second offenses are fine-only offenses, commonly filed in municipal courts. Third or subsequent convictions of a minor at least age 17 include confinement as part of the penalty. Specifically, Section 106.071(c), A.B.C., provides that if the defendant is a minor who is not a child and who has been previously convicted at least twice of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense, the penalty is a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2,000 and/or confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days. Such offenses are outside the jurisdiction of a municipal court and are filed in a county court.

a. Fine

Except for the offense of driving or operating watercraft under the influence of alcohol by a minor, the penalties for the above-listed offenses are found in Section 106.071, A.B.C. The penalties discussed in this section also apply to persons under the age of 21 charged with the offense of public intoxication. Sec. 49.02(e), P.C. Section 106.071, A.B.C. provides that first and second

offenses are Class C misdemeanors. Since the Alcoholic Beverage Code does not define Class C misdemeanor, the court must use the Penal Code definition, which provides for a punishment not to exceed a \$500 fine. Sec. 12.23, P.C. This is also the fine for subsequent offenses, except for those that are enhanced and fall out of the municipal court's jurisdiction.

b. Community Service

In addition to a fine, a minor convicted or placed on deferred disposition for possessing, consuming, purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol, misrepresentation of age by a minor, or public intoxication (under age 21) must perform community service. The community service must be related to education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol or drugs, as applicable. If the conviction is for a first-time offense, the minor must perform between eight and 12 hours of community service. The court may also require the parent or guardian to attend the program with the defendant, if the defendant is younger than 18 years old. For a subsequent offense, the minor must perform between 20 and 40 hours of community service. Sec. 106.071(d), A.B.C. Community service must be related to education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol or drugs, as applicable, if those programs are available in the community where the court is located. If there are no programs available, the court may order community service that it considers appropriate for rehabilitative purposes. Sec. 106.071(e), A.B.C.

c. Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education Programs

In addition to a fine and community service, upon conviction a minor must generally complete a class. The court must require a minor convicted for the first time of possessing, consuming, purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol, misrepresentation of age, or public intoxication (under age 21) to successfully complete an alcohol awareness program or a substance misuse education program. Section 106.115, A.B.C. For a subsequent offense, the court has the discretion whether to require successful completion of an alcohol awareness program or a substance misuse education program. If a defendant does not complete a program, Sec. 106.115(d)(2), A.B.C. provides that the court may order the defendant's parent, conservator, or guardian to refrain from doing anything that would increase the likelihood that the minor will complete the alcohol awareness program.

In counties with populations of 75,000 or less where an alcohol awareness program is not readily available, a defendant may satisfy the requirement by completing an online course approved by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation or performing at least eight hours of community service related to alcohol abuse prevention or treatment. Any community service ordered for this purpose must be added to, not substituted for, community service ordered under Section 106.071(d). Sec. 106.115(b-1), A.B.C.

A minor has 90 days to complete a court ordered program and return to the court with evidence of attendance. Sec. 106.115(c), A.B.C. If the minor completes a court-ordered program, the judge may lower the fine to not less than one-half of the originally assessed amount. Sec. 106.115(c), A.B.C. If the minor fails to present evidence of completion within 90 days, the court should set the minor for a show cause hearing and notify the minor of the hearing. If the minor is under the age of 17, the court must summon the parent or legal guardian to the hearing. At the hearing, the judge may or may not grant an extension of up to 90 days. If the court does not grant the extension, the court should explain to the defendant that the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) will be ordered to deny issuance or suspension of his or her driver's license for failing to complete the program. Sec. 106.115(d), A.B.C.

After the judge orders the suspension of a defendant's driver's license, the clerk reports the suspension to DPS on form DL-115. For first time offenses, the suspension period may not exceed six months. Sec. 106.115, A.B.C. To compute the time for the six months suspension, Section 311.014(c), G.C. provides that the period ends on the same numerical day in the concluding month as the day of the month from which the computation began, unless there are not that many days in the concluding month, in which case, the period ends on the last day of that month.

If the charge is filed as a second or subsequent offense, the judge shall order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of the driver's license for a period not to exceed one year. Clerks report the order to DPS on the DL-115. It is recommended that courts notify the minor and his or her parents by sending a copy of the suspension order. While not required, this "best practice" demonstrates the seriousness of the matter and helps avoid misunderstandings.

d. Driver's License Suspension or Denial

In addition to imposing a fine, community service, and a court-ordered program, the court must order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of a driver's license of a minor convicted of any of the following offenses: minor possessing, consuming, purchasing, attempting to purchase alcohol, misrepresentation of age, or public intoxication (under age 21). Sec. 106.071(d)(2), A.B.C. The suspension or denial is for a period of 30 days if the minor has not been previously convicted. If it is a second conviction (charge is filed as second or subsequent offense), the suspension or denial is for 60 days. If it is a third or more conviction, the suspension or denial is for 180 days. Sec. 106.071(d)(2), A.B.C.

The driver's license suspension takes effect on the 11th day after the date the minor was convicted. Sec. 106.071(h), A.B.C. When a minor is convicted, clerks should immediately notify DPS of the suspension order so that DPS will have the notice before the 11th day after judgment. To report the order of suspension to DPS, courts must use DPS form DL-115.

e. Immunity for Possession or Consumption in Certain Cases

Minors charged with possession or consumption of alcohol in cases where the minor was first to request emergency medical assistance for himself or herself or another person for a possible alcohol overdose have a "safe harbor." This means that the minor generally would not be charged with an offense under these provisions if he or she makes the report. For public policy reasons, this is intended to encourage minors to get medical help without fear of repercussions. Secs. 106.04, 106.05, A.B.C.

2. Driving or Operating Watercraft Under the Influence of Alcohol by Minor

a. Fine

Driving or Operating Watercraft Under the Influence by a Minor is a Class C misdemeanor. 106.041, A.B.C. carries a maximum fine of \$500. If a minor who is not a child has two prior convictions for this offense, however, the third offense includes a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000 and/or confinement as punishment so the municipal court would lack jurisdiction.

b. Community Service

In addition to a fine, the court must require the minor to perform community service. The community service must be related to education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol or drugs, as applicable. If the conviction is for a first offense under Section 106.041, the minor must perform

between 20 and 40 hours of community service. If the conviction is for a subsequent offense, the minor must perform between 40 and 60 hours of community service. Community service must be related to education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol. Sec. 106.041(d), A.B.C.

c. Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education Programs

See Part 4C(1)(c). above, which also applies to this offense.

d. License Suspension or Denial

When it comes to driver's license suspension, an offense under Section 106.041 differs from other A.B.C. offenses. The court does not order DPS to suspend the minor defendant's driver's license as a sanction upon conviction. Instead, the peace officer who stopped the defendant initiates an administrative license revocation hearing that is handled in the same manner.

Practice Note

Driving or Operating Watercraft Under the Influence (Section 106.041, A.B.C.) should not be confused with Driving While Intoxicated (DWI). The two are not interchangeable under Texas law. A DWI, under Section 49.04 of the Penal Code, requires intoxication, which is defined, among other ways, as a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or more. An offense under Section 106.041, on the other hand, requires the minor to have only "any detectable amount of alcohol" while operating the vehicle. While a minor may be charged with either offense, depending on the facts of the case, an adult may only be charged with a DWI. Because operation of a motor vehicle by a minor with any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor's system is, as a matter of public policy, considered an "at-risk" behavior and potentially a gateway to more dangerous criminal behavior, Texas law (1) proscribes more community service than for other Chapter 106 offenses, and (2) makes suspension of driving privileges a separate administrative matter.

D. Deferred Disposition

1. Enhancement of a Charge

For purposes of determining whether a minor has been previously convicted of an offense for possessing, consuming, purchasing, attempting to purchase alcohol, misrepresentation of age, driving under the influence of alcohol, or public intoxication, an order of deferred disposition is considered a conviction. Secs. 106.04(d), 106.041(h)(2), and 106.071(f)(2), A.B.C. This means that it is only used as a conviction for enhancement purposes, but not a conviction for purposes of a driver's license suspension.

2. Not Eligible for Deferred Disposition

Because a deferred disposition can be treated as a conviction for certain purposes (see above), a minor who is not a child and who has been previously convicted at least twice of an offense to which Section 106.071, A.B.C. (Punishment for Alcohol Related Offense by Minor) applies is not eligible to receive a deferral of final disposition of a subsequent offense. In addition, a minor who commits the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI) and has been previously convicted twice or more of that offense is not eligible for deferred disposition. Sec. 106.041(f), A.B.C.

3. Alcohol Awareness and Substance Misuse Education Programs

When a court grants deferred disposition to a minor charged with an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense or public intoxication, the court must require the minor to successfully complete (1) an alcohol awareness program under Section 106.115 that is regulated under Chapter 171, G.C.; or (2) a substance misuse education program under Section 521.374(a)(1), T.C., that is regulated under Chapter 171, G.C. Art. 106.115, A.B.C.

4. Community Service

When a court grants deferred disposition to a minor charged with possessing, consuming, purchasing, or attempting to purchase alcohol, misrepresentation of age, or public intoxication, the court must require the minor to perform not less than eight or more than 12 hours community service if the minor does not have any previous convictions. If the minor has a previous conviction, the minor must perform not less than 20 or more than 40 hours community service. Sec. 106.071(d)(1), A.B.C. The community service must be related to education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol or drugs, as applicable.

E. Expunction

A minor is eligible for expunction of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense based on the number of either prior convictions or prior arrests.

Based on convictions, the minor must not have been convicted of more than one A.B.C. offense while a minor. Sec. 106.12(a), A.B.C. To expunge the offense, on attaining 21 years of age, the person must file an application, which must contain the applicant's sworn statement that he or she was not convicted of any violation of the A.B.C. while a minor other than the one sought to be expunged. Sec. 106.12(b), A.B.C. When a case is expunged, the judge orders that the conviction, along with all complaints, verdicts, sentences, and other documents, be expunged from the applicant's records. Sec. 106.12(c), A.B.C. After the order is issued, the applicant is released from all disabilities arising from the conviction. In addition, the case may not be shown or made known for any purpose. Sec. 106.12(c), A.B.C.

Based on arrests, the minor must not have been placed under arrest for more than one incident in violation of the A.B.C. or been convicted of the violation. Sec. 106.12(d), A.B.C. To expunge the records of the arrest, the person must file with the municipal court that tried the case an application with a sworn affidavit that the person was not arrested for an event leading to a violation of the A.B.C. other than the arrest the applicant seeks to expunge. Sec. 106.12(d), A.B.C. If the court finds the applicant was not arrested for any other event leading to a violation of the A.B.C. while a minor, the court shall order all complaints, verdicts, prosecutorial and law enforcement records, and other documents relating to the violation to be expunged from the applicant's record. If the event leading to a violation of the A.B.C. included multiple violations during this event, all violations of the A.B.C. are eligible for expungement. Sec. 106.12(d), A.B.C.

The court must charge the applicant a \$30 non-refundable fee for each application. Sec. 106.12(e), A.B.C.

Some courts simply accept the affidavit, conduct a record check, and in the absence of other alcohol-related offenses, expunge the conviction. Other courts conduct a more formal proceeding notifying all agencies or persons who have a relation to the case, have records about the case, or have knowledge about the applicant. These agencies might include the State and local office of the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, DPS (since it maintains the records of all convictions of

Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses), the community service provider, the alcohol awareness program provider, the local police department, and the city attorney's office. If no agency or person can provide evidence that the applicant was convicted of more than one alcohol-related offense, the court must grant the petition for expunction.

Practice Note

In recent years, the process of expunction has become a more complicated procedure. It is no longer just a matter of gathering relevant paper files and destroying them. To make a complete expunction, computer records and other digital evidence of the expunged case must now also be considered. Records are typically stored in case management software, police department computers, and even other agencies' computers. One practice is to inquire with the court's case management software provider as to methods to address digital records. Many providers now streamline the process.

True or False

18. The Alcoholic Beverage Code defines a minor as a person under the age of 21. ____
19. Municipal courts have jurisdiction over all fine-only offenses in the Alcoholic Beverage Code regardless of how many prior convictions. ____
20. If a minor age 17 is charged with a subsequent Alcoholic Beverage Code offense after two prior convictions, the potential penalty for third and subsequent offenses may include confinement in jail. ____
21. Judges may, but do not have to, require minors convicted of the offense of minor consuming alcohol to perform a certain number of community service hours upon conviction. ____
22. Courts must require minors convicted for the first time of any Alcoholic Beverage Code offense to complete either an awareness or education program. ____
23. If an alcohol awareness program is not available in a county of 75,000 or less, the court may order alcohol-related community service instead, which also replaces other required community service. ____
24. For defendants under age 18 ordered to complete an alcohol awareness or substance misuse education program after placement on deferred disposition for an applicable offense, the court may also require the parent or guardian to attend the program with the child. ____
25. Minors must complete the alcohol awareness program within 120 days from the date of conviction. ____
26. The court does not have any authority to grant an extension of time if the minor fails to complete the alcohol awareness program. ____
27. Clerks should notify the Department of Public Safety of an order of driver's license suspension immediately upon conviction of a minor of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense because the suspension is effective on the 11th day after the judgment of conviction. ____

28. If a minor fails to complete an alcohol awareness program, the law requires a court to order the Department of Public Safety to suspend the minor's driver's license for a period of time not to exceed six months. ____
29. Courts do not have to require minors convicted of the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol to perform community service. ____
30. The court must order the Department of Public Safety to suspend the driver's license of defendants convicted of the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol. ____
31. Fine-only offenses under the Alcoholic Beverage Code that are dismissed upon completion of deferred disposition may be used to enhance subsequent charges under the Alcoholic Beverage Code. ____
32. Minors charged with an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense are eligible for deferred disposition regardless of how many times they have been convicted of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense. ____
33. Minor defendants charged with an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense who are granted deferred disposition do not have to take either an awareness program or education program. ____
34. Courts must require minor defendants charged with the offense of driving under the influence who are granted deferred disposition to complete a certain number of community service hours as a term of the deferral. ____
35. Minors may petition a municipal court to expunge an Alcoholic Beverage Code conviction only if the minor has just one Alcoholic Beverage Code conviction upon reaching the age of 21. ____
36. When a court orders an expunction, the clerk must destroy or seal the paper records of the court. ____

PART 5

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

The Health and Safety Code includes offenses related to cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and tobacco products. There are specific provisions for children and minors charged with these offenses, including a unique dismissal procedure.

A. Appearance

See Part 8B of this chapter for general information on appearances.

B. Offenses

An individual under the age of 21 commits an offense if he or she possesses, purchases, consumes, or accepts a cigarette, e-cigarette, or tobacco product. Sec. 161.252(a)(1), H.S.C. Also, if an individual falsely represents himself or herself as being 21 years of age or older to obtain possession of, purchase of, or receive a cigarette, e-cigarette, or tobacco product, he or she commits an offense. Sec. 161.252(a)(2), H.S.C.

C. Penalty

1. Fine

The penalty for all tobacco offenses is a fine not to exceed \$100. Sec. 161.252(d), H.S.C.

2. E-Cigarette and Tobacco Awareness Program

Upon a first conviction of a tobacco offense, the court must suspend execution of the fine and require the individual to attend an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program approved by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. Sec. 161.253(a), H.S.C. The court may also require the parent or guardian of the individual to attend the e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program. Sec. 161.253(a), H.S.C. If the defendant resides in a rural area or another area of Texas in which access to an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program is not readily available, the court shall require the defendant to perform eight to 12 hours of e-cigarette- and tobacco-related community service instead of attending the e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program. Sec. 161.253(c). The e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program and the e-cigarette and tobacco-related community service are remedial and not punishment. Sec. 161.253(d), H.S.C.

The individual must present proof to the court of completion of the e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program no later than the 90th day after the date of conviction. Sec. 161.253(e), H.S.C. When a court receives evidence of completion of the program from an individual who has not been previously convicted of an offense, the court must dismiss the complaint. Sec. 161.253(f)(2), H.S.C.

3. Subsequent Offenses

When a second or subsequent offense is filed, the consequence may be increased. Although the first offense was dismissed, it is considered a conviction for the purposes of subsequent violations. Sec. 161.253(g), H.S.C. If a subsequent offense is filed with the court, to be charged as second or subsequent offenses, the complaint must allege the prior conviction; otherwise, the court must process and handle it as a first-time offense.

If the individual has been previously convicted and the subsequent offense is not eligible for dismissal under Section 161.253(f)(2), H.S.C., the court must impose the fine and require attendance of an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program. Sec. 161.253(f)(1), H.S.C. The court, however, may reduce the fine to not less than half of the original fine assessed if the individual completes the tobacco awareness program. Sec. 161.253(f)(1), H.S.C.

Practice Note

Pay close attention to the statutory requirements upon an order to take an e-cigarette or tobacco awareness class. The process upon conviction under Section 161.253 of the Health and Safety Code works very differently than a conviction for a Penal Code offense or even an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense. In this case, the defendant receives a “suspended sentence” upon conviction. If the class is then completed, the court is required to dismiss the case even after conviction; however, the dismissed case can be used as a prior conviction if defendant later commits the same offense. This process, although similar to deferred disposition for an A.B.C. offense, is different because the defendant started with an actual conviction. This is like a combination of deferred disposition in municipal courts and probation in county courts.

D. Expunction

Individuals may apply to the court on or after that person's 21st birthday to have a conviction for a tobacco-related offense expunged. Sec. 161.255, H.S.C. When the petitioner makes application, he or she must pay a \$30 non-refundable reimbursement fee. A defendant may request multiple expunctions. Interestingly, since the expunction provision only applies to convictions, any charge that is dismissed would not be subject to expunction under this statute.

True or False

37. The Health and Safety Code, for the purpose of tobacco offenses, provides that an individual commits an offense if the individual is younger than 21 years of age. ____
38. The Health and Safety Code contains special handling provisions for individuals under the age of 17. ____
39. The court must order an individual convicted of a first-time tobacco offense to attend an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program. ____
40. When a defendant completes an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program for a first-time offense and presents evidence of completion to the court, the court may, but is not required to, dismiss the case. ____
41. If a court dismisses a first-time tobacco offense, it may still be used to enhance consequences for a subsequent offense. ____
42. The defendant must complete an e-cigarette and tobacco awareness program within 90 days of having the execution of the sentence suspended. ____

PART 6

EDUCATION CODE OFFENSES AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

The Education Code contains a host of Class C misdemeanor criminal offenses. As previously described in Part 1, it contains its own criminal procedure in Subchapter E-1 of Chapter 37 for fine-only offenses defined inside and outside of the Education Code that are alleged to have occurred on school property and to have been committed by students. The Education Code focuses on acts prohibited at school. It also contains the requirement that students attend school.

Why do students have to come to school in the first place? Texas compulsory school attendance law, Section 25.085, E.C., states that a child who is at least six years of age, or who is younger than six years of age and has previously been enrolled in first grade, and who has not yet reached his or her 19th birthday must attend school unless specifically exempted. Section 25.086, E.C. lists the exemptions that apply if someone:

- attends a private or parochial school that includes in its course a study of good citizenship;
- is eligible to participate in a school district's special education program and cannot be appropriately served by the resident district;
- has a physical or mental condition of a temporary and remediable nature that makes the child's attendance infeasible and holds a certificate from a qualified physician specifying the temporary conditions, indicating the treatment prescribed to remedy the

- temporary condition and covering the anticipated period of the child's absence from school for the purpose of receiving and recuperating from that remedial treatment;
- is expelled in accordance with the requirements of law in a school district that does not participate in a mandatory juvenile justice alternative education program under Section 37.011, F.C.;
- is at least 17 years of age, and
 - is attending a course of instruction to prepare for the high school equivalency examination;
 - has the permission of the child's parents or guardian to attend the course;
 - is required by court order to attend the course;
 - has established a residence separate and apart from the child's parent, guardian, or other person who has lawful control of the child;
 - is homeless (as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 11302); or
 - has received a high school diploma or high school equivalency certificate;
- is at least 16 years of age and is attending a course of instruction to prepare for the high school equivalency examination, if the child is recommended to take the course of instruction by a public agency that has supervision or custody of the child under a court order or is enrolled in a Job Corps training program;
- is enrolled in the Texas Academy of Mathematics and Science;
- is enrolled in the Texas Academy of Leadership in the Humanities; or
- is specifically exempted under another law.

Although parents may still face criminal Class C misdemeanor charges, Texas compulsory school attendance law no longer contains a criminal offense for students not attending school. In 2015, the criminal offense of Failure to Attend School was repealed and truancy court procedures were added to the Family Code by the Legislature. These changes are further discussed below in *Compulsory Attendance Enforcement*.

A. Appearance

If the child is at least 17 years of age and charged with an Education Code offense, there are no special provisions for the defendant. See Part 8B of this chapter for general information on appearances.

B. Offenses

There are many criminal offenses in the Education Code that are Class C misdemeanors. Below is a sampling of some of the Education Code offenses municipal courts have jurisdiction over:

- Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance (Sec. 25.093);
- Rules Enacted by School Board (Sec. 37.102);
- Trespass on School Grounds (Sec. 37.107);
- Possession of Intoxicants on School Grounds (Sec. 37.122);
- Disruption of Classes – Notably, a person cannot commit this offense if the person is enrolled either as a primary or secondary grade student. (Sec. 37.124);

- Disruption of Transportation – Similar to Disruption of Classes, a person cannot commit this offense if the person is enrolled either as a primary or secondary grade student. (Sec. 37.126); and
- A Member of a Fraternity, Sorority, Secret Society, or Gang that is Not Sanctioned by Higher Education (Sec. 37.121).

The Education Code does not define a Class C misdemeanor, so the court must use the Penal Code definition, which provides a fine not to exceed \$500. Sec. 12.23, P.C.

C. Compulsory Attendance Enforcement

Texas has required compulsory school attendance for nearly 100 years, but it was not until 2015 that there was an entirely distinct court with specialized procedures devoted to school attendance issues. The court, called a “Truancy Court,” has exclusive, original jurisdiction over cases of truant conduct and follows a hybrid civil, rather than criminal, procedure. Justice, municipal, and certain county courts are designated as truancy courts. This means, for example, that a municipal court can now function as a separate truancy court if an allegation of truant conduct is filed in the court.

Practice Note

Clerks should have a solid understanding of truancy courts in the event a case is filed. Although most truant conduct cases are filed in justice courts, all municipal courts in Texas may potentially be called upon to use its truancy court jurisdiction. This section provides a basic overview to help clerks understand the law governing truancy courts. Relevant laws are spread throughout various codes, including the Family Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Government Code. For more detailed information including steps and forms for handling truant conduct cases, clerks should consult TMCEC’s *Texas Truancy Court Resource Manual*, available at <https://www.tmcec.com/resources/truancy/>.

1. Truancy Prevention Measures

Provisions of Section 25.0915, E.C., require a school district to adopt truancy prevention measures designed to address student conduct related to truancy in the school setting and minimize the need for referrals to truancy court. Truancy prevention measures must be one or more of the following:

- a behavior improvement plan that includes a specific description of the behavior, the period in which the plan will be effective, or the penalties for additional absences, including disciplinary action or referral to truancy court;
- school-based community service; or
- referral to counseling, mediation, mentoring, a teen court program, community-based services, or other in-school or out-of-school services aimed at addressing the student’s truancy.

A school district may not, however, refer a student to truancy court if the school determines that the student’s truancy is a result of pregnancy, being in the state foster child program, homelessness, or being the principal income earner for the student’s family. Sec. 25.0915(a-3). If a student fails to attend school without an excuse on three or more days or parts of days within a four week period, but does not fail to attend school for 10 or more days or parts of days within a six month period, the school district shall initiate truancy prevention measures.

2. Title 3A of the Family Code

Municipal and justice courts are designated as truancy courts and may hear civil truancy cases. Sec. 65.004, F.C. This is distinct from their authority and jurisdiction as a municipal court. Title 3A of the Family Code contains provisions governing truancy court proceedings. The Chapter is divided into six subchapters and attempts to cover every aspect of a truancy court proceeding. These subchapters are:

- (1) General Provisions (Subchapter A);
- (2) Initial Procedures (Subchapter B);
- (3) Adjudication Hearing and Remedies (Subchapter C);
- (4) Appeal (Subchapter D);
- (5) Records (Subchapter E); and
- (6) Enforcement of Orders (Subchapter F).

The Chapter does, however, contain some criminal procedure elements. Truant conduct cases are required to be reviewed by a “truant conduct prosecutor” that will decide whether to file the petition. Sec. 65.053, F.C. In addition, although truant conduct cases are civil in nature, the burden of proof required at trial is proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Sec. 65.010, F.C.

An adjudication of the case will result in a finding that the child has engaged in truant conduct. Once the order is reduced to writing and signed by the judge, the child, parent, or other person, if financially able to do so, can be ordered to pay a court cost of \$50. This cost shall be deposited in a special account and can only be used to offset the costs of operating the truancy court. Sec. 65.107(d), F.C. Clerks should take note that this is not a new cost applicable for the court when acting as a municipal court. The only time this cost may be assessed is following a finding of truant conduct in the truancy court.

Post-trial remedies generally follow the civil rules. A Motion for New Trial may be filed under Rules 505.3(c) and (e) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. Sec. 65.109, F.C. There is also a right to appeal a finding of truant conduct. Rule 506 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure applies to the appeal, except that an appeal bond is not required. Sec. 65.151, F.C.

Practice Note

Recall that all municipal courts are also truancy courts. When the court is acting as a truancy court, the form and style of pleadings and court documents are different. An adjudication of truant conduct is not a criminal conviction and the proceedings are not criminal in nature. Consequently, instead of a complaint, as in a criminal case, the proceedings are initiated by a petition with its own unique requisites. Sec. 65.054, F.C. Additionally, the petition is required to be styled as “In the Matter of _____, Child.” The child is required to be identified only by that child’s initials.

3. Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance

Although the non-attendance case against the student is a civil matter, related cases involving parents are a criminal matter. The offense of Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance is a Class C misdemeanor and each day that a child remains out of school may constitute a separate offense. Section 25.093, E.C. allows school officials or the school attendance officer to file a complaint against a parent accused of contributing to a child’s non-attendance. A parent includes a person standing in parental relation. Sec. 25.093(i), E.C. The State would need to prove that the parent

failed to require the student to attend school through criminal negligence. Evidence of this criminal negligence must be provided by the school district at the time a complaint is filed. Sec. 25.0951(b). A person acts with criminal negligence when the person ought to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the prohibited result will occur. Sec. 6.03(d), P.C.

As this charge remains a criminal offense, it would be filed in the municipal or justice court and *not* the truancy court. The court would use standard criminal procedures outlined in Chapter 45A, Code of Criminal Procedure. The offense follows a fine value ladder based on prior offenses:

- (1) \$100 for a first offense;
- (2) \$200 for a second offense;
- (3) \$300 for a third offense;
- (4) \$400 for a fourth offense; or
- (5) \$500 for fifth and subsequent offenses.

Notably, a court is required to dismiss a complaint made by the school district if it: (1) does not comply with the requirements of Section 25.0951, E.C.; (2) does not allege the elements required for the offense; (3) is not timely filed; or (4) is otherwise substantially defective. Sec. 25.0951(c), E.C. A court may also dismiss a charge of parent contributing to non-attendance essentially at the court's discretion. Sec. 45A.403, C.C.P. It is an affirmative defense if one or more of the absences was excused by a school official or should be excused by the court. The burden is on the defendant to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the absence has been or should be excused. A decision by the court to excuse an absence does not affect the ability of the school district to determine whether to excuse the absence for another purpose.

If the defendant is convicted, one-half of the fine must be deposited to the credit of the operating fund of the school district in which the child attends school, charter school the student attends, or the juvenile justice alternative education program that the child has been ordered to attend. The city's portion is deposited into the city's general fund. Sec. 25.093(d), E.C.

Upon conviction, or if the court grants deferred disposition, the court may order the parent to attend a program, if one is available, that is designed to assist parents in identifying problems that contribute to the student's absences and to assist in developing strategies for resolving those problems. If the parent refuses to obey a court order, the court may punish the parent for contempt under Section 21.002 of the Government Code. Sec. 25.093(g), E.C.

D. Expunction

1. For Offenses Under Chapter 37, E.C.

Article 45A.463, C.C.P., provides expunction procedures and rules that apply to a person under the age of 17 charged with an offense under Chapter 37 of the Education Code. The judge must inform the child and his or her parent in open court of the child's expunction rights and provide both with a copy of Article 45A.463, C.C.P., which details the expunction procedures. When the child reaches the age of 17, he or she may apply to the court in which the conviction occurred to have the conviction expunged. When the petitioner applies for expunction, he or she must pay a \$30 non-refundable reimbursement fee.

The application must be in writing and made under oath. It must contain a statement that the person was not convicted while a child of any offense described by Subsections 8.07(a)(4) or (5), P.C., other than the offense the person seeks to have expunged. If the court finds that the person was not convicted of any other offense described by those subsections while a child, the court shall order

the conviction, together with the complaint, verdict, sentence, prosecutorial and law enforcement records, and any other documents relating to the offense expunged. After entry of the order, the person is released from all disabilities resulting from the conviction and the conviction may not be shown or made known for any purpose. Also, records of a person under 17 years of age relating to a complaint for a penal offense dismissed under deferred disposition or teen court may be expunged under Article 45A.463, C.C.P.

True or False

43. The Education Code defines “child” for the purpose of attending school to be between the ages of 10 years of age and younger than 18 years of age. ____
44. A child who is attending a private or parochial school is exempt from attending public school. ____
45. A child at least 17 years of age attending a course of instruction to obtain a GED is exempt from attending school. ____
46. Failure to Attend School is a Class C criminal offense that may be filed in municipal court against a truant student. ____
47. All municipal courts in Texas are also truancy courts and have jurisdiction over truant conduct. ____
48. A complaint for Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance must be filed in truancy court and handled under civil procedures. ____
49. Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance carries a maximum fine of \$500 for a first offense. ____
50. A school district is required to take preventative measures before referring a student to truancy court. ____
51. If a parent is convicted of the offense of Parent Contributing to Non-Attendance, the court must remit to the school district or the juvenile justice alternative education program that the child has been ordered to attend one-half of the parent’s fine. ____

PART 7 GENERAL PROCEDURES

A. Appearance in Court

1. Required in Open Court

Subject to Subchapter K (youth diversion), Article 45A.452, C.C.P. requires defendants under age 17 to appear in open court with the defendant’s parent, guardian, or managing conservator. This rule applies regardless of how the person under 17 wants to handle his or her case. Even if an attorney appears in court on behalf of a child or minor, the child or minor must still appear with the attorney in open court and with a parent.

2. Notification of Change of Address

Article 45A.457, C.C.P., provides that a child and parent required to appear before a court have an obligation to provide the court in writing with the current address and residence of the child. The obligation does not end when the child reaches age 17. On or before the seventh day after the date the child or parent changes residence, the child or parent shall notify the court of the current address in the manner directed by the court. A violation of this requirement may result in arrest and is a Class C misdemeanor. The obligation to provide notice terminates on discharge and satisfaction of the judgment or final disposition not requiring a finding of guilt. The child and parent are entitled to written notice of their obligation to provide a change of address to the court. The notice requirement may be satisfied by:

- the court providing notice to the child and parent during the child and parent's initial appearance before the court;
- a peace officer providing notice to the child when taking the child into custody and releasing a child under Article 45A.453(i), C.C.P., which provides for nonsecure custody (See Part 9E(1) of this guide for information on nonsecure custody); or
- a peace officer providing notice at the time of issuance of a citation under Section 543.003, T.C., or Article 14.06(b), C.C.P.

It is an affirmative defense to prosecution that the child and parent were not informed of their obligation to provide a current residential address.

Practice Note

What happens if a child or minor who is a defendant has moved to a county some distance from the municipal court, or is now in some type of program that prevents his or her return to the county where the offense occurred? How would the court meet its obligation to take a plea in open court? Article 45A.452(d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the judge may allow the defendant to enter a plea before another judge in the county in which the defendant resides.

3. Parent's Appearance

Article 45A.457(a)(2), C.C.P. defines parent to include a person standing in parental relation, a managing conservator, or a custodian. Parents, managing conservators, or custodians are required to be present at all proceedings involving their child under the age of 17. Even if an attorney appears in court with the child, the court must still require the presence of a parent or guardian. Art. 45A.452, C.C.P. The statute also requires the court to summon the parent, managing conservator, or custodian to be present at all proceedings involving a child who is younger than 17 years of age and has not had the disabilities of minority removed. Marriage removes the disability of minority. Thus, the parents of defendants who are younger than 17 years of age who are married need not be summoned. Sec. 1.104, F.C.

The summons must contain a notice to the parent that if the parent fails to appear in court with his or her child, the parent may be charged with a Class C misdemeanor. Art. 45A.457(e), C.C.P. Although not required on a parental summons, the summons should also contain a statement about the parent's required notification of change of address that they must provide to the court. The summons is issued by the judge and served as other summonses are served, by a peace officer. Art. 45A.103, C.C.P. A peace officer may serve the summons by mail or by delivering the summons

to the parent. Article 102.011(a)(4), C.C.P., requires a \$35 reimbursement fee to be assessed upon conviction for the service of the summons. This fee is charged to the defendant.

If the parent fails to appear, he or she could be charged with the offense of Failure to Appear at Hearing with Child. Art. 45A.457(e), C.C.P. This charge should not be confused with the Failure to Appear offense in Section 38.10 of the Penal Code, which applies only to a defendant's failure to appear. The court may waive the requirement of the presence of the parent or guardian only if the parents have been summoned. Art. 45A.452(c), C.C.P.

B. Mandatory Election for Children Discharging Judgments

Article 45A.253(b) provides children the right to elect how they discharge judgments. If a diversion is not required under Subchapter K, a judge must allow a defendant who is a child to elect at the time of conviction to discharge the fine and costs either by: (1) performing community service or receiving tutoring under Article 45A.460 (Community Service in Satisfaction of Fine or Costs) regardless of the location of the offense or (2) pay the fine and costs per Article 45A.251(b).

Note: While traffic offenses are excluded from the scope of statutory diversion under Subchapter K, no such exclusion exists in 45A.253(b). Accordingly, even children convicted of traffic offenses must be allowed to elect how they will discharge the judgment. These elections under 45A.253(b) should be carefully documented by courts. It is also important to remember that a defendant may discharge the obligation to perform community service at any time by paying the fine and costs assessed.

C. Failure to Appear

1. Non-secure Custody

Article 45A.456, C.C.P., provides that a justice or municipal court may not order the confinement of a person who is a child, as defined by Article 45A.453(a), C.C.P. That statute defines "child" as a person who is at least 10 years of age and younger than 17 years of age and charged with a fine-only offense. Courts may, however, order persons under the age of 17 to be taken into non-secure custody. Article 45A.453, C.C.P., provides procedures for handling these offenders. Custody is further discussed below in Part E.

2. Unadjudicated Children, Now Adults

Article 45A.456, C.C.P., provides rules and procedures for handling a person who committed a crime while under the age of 17 and is now age 17 or older. Such defendants are commonly referred to as being JNA (juvenile now adults).

a. Requirements Before 17th Birthday

The court must use all available procedures under Chapter 45A to secure the individual's appearance to answer allegations made before the individual's 17th birthday. The procedures that the court must use include the following:

- provide notice to the juvenile and the juvenile's parents of their continuing obligation to provide the court notice of change of address within seven days of moving (Article 45A.457, C.C.P.);
- summon the parents of the juvenile to appear in open court with their child (Articles. 45A.452 and 45A.457, C.C.P.);

- order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of the juvenile’s driver’s license; the court must report this suspension or denial of driver’s license (Sections 521.201 and 521.294, T.C.); and
- order the juvenile to be taken into nonsecure custody under (Article 45A.453, C.C.P.).

b. Procedures When Children Turn Age 17

After the above requirements have been met, the court may issue an order to the juvenile who is now an adult providing notice of a continuing obligation to appear. The notice is served by a peace officer and may be served by personal service or by mail to the last known address and residence of the individual. Article 45A.103, C.C.P., provides that process issued out of a municipal court may be served and shall be served when directed by the court by a peace officer or a city marshal. Court clerks do not have authority to serve this process.

A notice to appear must contain the following statement in bold-faced type or capital letters.

WARNING: COURT RECORDS REVEAL THAT BEFORE YOUR 17TH BIRTHDAY YOU WERE ACCUSED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND HAVE FAILED TO MAKE AN APPEARANCE OR ENTER A PLEA IN THIS MATTER. AS AN ADULT, YOU ARE NOTIFIED THAT YOU HAVE A CONTINUING OBLIGATION TO APPEAR IN THIS CASE. FAILURE TO APPEAR AS REQUIRED BY THIS NOTICE MAY BE AN ADDITIONAL CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND RESULT IN A WARRANT BEING ISSUED FOR YOUR ARREST.

If the defendant fails to appear, the prosecutor may file a charge of violation of continuing obligation to appear. The court may issue an arrest warrant for this charge. When the person is arrested, the court may also handle all the unadjudicated charges committed by this person as a juvenile.

D. Violation of a Court Order or Failure to Pay

1. General Procedures

Article 45A.461, C.C.P., provides that the municipal court may not order a child confined for failure to pay all or any part of a fine or costs or for contempt of another order of the court. Instead, if a child fails to obey an order of the court under circumstances that would constitute contempt of court, the court must give the child notice of a hearing. The court conducts the hearing to give the child an opportunity to tell why he or she violated the court order.

If the court determines that the child’s conduct constitutes contempt, the court decides whether to refer the child to juvenile court for delinquent conduct or to retain jurisdiction. If the court decides to refer the child to juvenile court, the court will prepare an order referring the child to juvenile court. If the court retains jurisdiction, it may hold the child in contempt and impose a fine not to exceed \$500 or order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of the child’s driver’s license or permit until the child fully complies with the orders of the court or both. If the court orders the driver’s license suspended or denied issuance, the court must notify DPS of the order.

For purposes of Article 45A.457, C.C.P., “child” has the meaning described in Article 45A.453, C.C.P., which defines “child” as a person who is at least 10 years of age and younger than 17 years of age and is charged with or convicted of an offense that municipal courts have jurisdiction of under Article 4.14, C.C.P.

2. Capias Pro Fine

Article 45A.259, C.C.P., provides that a capias pro fine may not be issued for an individual convicted of an offense committed before the individual's 17th birthday unless, following a capias pro fine hearing:

- the individual is 17 years of age or older;
- the court finds that the issuance of the capias pro fine is justified after considering:
 - the sophistication and maturity of the individual (the judge should use his or her notes taken when the juvenile made an appearance before the judge);
 - the criminal record and history of the individual (generally, this will be a history of cases filed in the municipal court, and it could also include information from DPS); and
 - the reasonable likelihood of bringing about the discharge of the judgment through the use of procedures and services currently available to the court; and
- the court has proceeded under Articles 45A.461, C.C.P., to compel the individual to discharge the judgment.

The court uses the same procedures under Articles 45A.461, C.C.P., even if the juvenile failed to obey the court order after he or she turned 17 years of age and the failure to obey occurred under circumstances that constitute contempt of court. If the juvenile engaged in conduct in contempt of an order issued by the court, but the contempt proceedings could not be held before the person's 17th birthday, the court must still use the proceedings under Article 45A.461 before issuing a capias pro fine.

Practice Note

At the time of appearance of the child, the court should make notes of the child's sophistication and maturity. The notes should be placed in the court file. The reason for these notes is that if a child fails to discharge a judgment or violates another court order, when the juvenile turns age 17 before the court may issue a capias pro fine, the court must consider the matter of sophistication and maturity.

3. Waiver

The court may waive all or part of the costs if the defendant was a child at the time the offense was committed. The court may waive all or part of the fine if the defendant was a child at the time of the offense and discharging the fine through community service would impose an undue hardship. Art. 45A.257, C.C.P.

E. Custody

1. General Custody Procedures

Article 45A.453, C.C.P., provides procedures for handling a child who is at least 10 years of age and younger than 17 years of age and is charged with or convicted of an offense that municipal courts have jurisdiction of under Article 4.14, C.C.P. The child may be:

- released to a parent, guardian, custodian, or other responsible adult;
- taken before a municipal or justice court; or

- taken to a place of nonsecure custody.

A place of nonsecure custody is defined as an unlocked multipurpose area. A lobby, office, or interrogation room is suitable if the area is not designated, set aside, or used as a secure detention area and is not part of a secure detention area. A juvenile processing office may be used as a nonsecure custody as long as it is not locked when being used as a nonsecure custody area. While in the custodial area, the child cannot be handcuffed to a chair, rail, or any object and he or she must be under continuous visual observation by a law enforcement officer or a member of the facility staff. The child cannot be held in the facility for longer than is necessary to take the child before a judge or to release the child to the parents. If the child is being held on charges other than municipal court matters, he or she may be held long enough to be identified, investigated, processed, and for transportation to be arranged to a juvenile detention facility. Under no circumstances is the child to be held for more than six hours.

2. Education Code

In response to reports of children being arrested in the same manner as adults for Education Code offenses, the Legislature created Section 37.085, which states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provisions of law, a warrant may not be issued for the arrest of a person for a Class C misdemeanor under this code committed when the person was younger than 17 years of age.” Section 37.085, E.C., prohibits courts from issuing arrest warrants for any Class C misdemeanor found in the Education Code. The prohibition of issuing an arrest warrant for such offenses is tied to the age of the defendant at the time of the alleged criminal conduct. Even when the child reaches adulthood an arrest warrant cannot be issued for a Class C misdemeanor defined in the Education Code.

F. Community Service and Waiver

As previously stated, fines and costs imposed by municipal courts, regardless of whether the defendant is an adult or a child, may be discharged by performing community service. Art. 45A.459, C.C.P. A judge may require a defendant who fails to pay a previously assessed fine or costs, or who is determined by the court to have insufficient resources or income to pay a fine or costs, to discharge all or part of the fine or costs by performing community service. Additionally, community service under Article 45A.459 and 45A.460, C.C.P., for Class C misdemeanors occurring in a building or on the grounds of the primary or secondary school at which the defendant was enrolled at the time of the offense, does not require a finding of insufficient resources to pay.

A judge is required to specify in an order requiring community service the number of hours the defendant is required to work. A defendant may perform community service by attending a program such as a work and job skills training program; high school equivalency preparatory class; an alcohol or drug abuse program; a rehabilitation program; a counseling program, including a self-improvement program; a mentoring program; or any similar activity. For offenses occurring on school grounds, the judge may also order the defendant to attend a tutoring program. Article 45A.459 and 45A.460, C.C.P.

Alternatively, community service work must be for a governmental entity, a nonprofit organization, or another organization that provides services to the public that enhances social welfare and the general well-being of the community. The entity or organization that accepts a defendant ordered to perform community service must agree to supervise the defendant in the performance of the defendant’s work and report on the defendant’s work to the judge.

A judge may not order more than 16 hours per week of community service unless he or she determines that requiring the defendant to work additional hours does not create a hardship on the

defendant or the defendant's dependents. A defendant is considered to have discharged not less than \$150 of fines or costs for each eight hours of community service performed.

If a child fails to perform community service as ordered by the court, the court can hold the child in contempt and assess a fine not to exceed \$500 or order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of a driver's license until the child fully complies. The court may also send the case to the juvenile court for contempt of court for violation of a municipal court order. Art. 45A.461, C.C.P.

G. Optional Rehabilitative Sanctions

Under Article 45A.457, C.C.P., the court may enter an order requiring additional rehabilitative sanctions on a finding that the child committed a fine-only offense.

Article 45A.457 defines:

- “child” as the same as Article 45A.453, C.C.P., which provides that a “child” is a person who is at least age 10 and younger than age 17;
- “residence” to mean any place where the child lives or resides for a period of at least 30 days; and
- “parent” to include a person standing in parental relation, managing conservator, or a custodian.

The additional optional requirements include the following:

- referring the child or the child's parents, managing conservators, or guardians for services under Section 264.302, F.C. Section 264.302 provides for early youth intervention services (See the next section, 9D, for information on these services);
- requiring the child to attend a special program that the court determines to be in the best interest of the child and if the program involves the expenditure of county funds, that is approved by the county commissioners court, including rehabilitation, counseling, self-esteem and leadership, work and job skills training, job interviewing and work preparation, self-improvement, parenting, manners, violence avoidance, tutoring, sensitivity training, parental responsibility, community service, restitution, advocacy, or mentoring program; or
- requiring the child's parent, managing conservator, or guardian, if the court finds the parent, managing conservator, or guardian, by act or omission, contributed to, caused, or encouraged the child's conduct, to do any act or refrain from doing any act that the court determines will increase the likelihood that the child will comply with the orders of the court and that is reasonable and necessary for the welfare of the child, including:
 - attend a parenting class or parental responsibility program; and
 - attend the child's school classes or function.

The court may require the parent, managing conservator, or guardian of a child to attend one of the above-mentioned programs and to pay an amount not greater than \$100 for the costs of the program. Art. 45A.457, C.C.P. Both the child and the parent are required to attend a program, class, or function may also have to submit proof of attendance to the court. Art. 45A.457, C.C.P.

H. Early Youth Intervention Services

Early youth intervention services apply to a child who is seven years of age or older and under 17 years of age. Early youth intervention services are for children and their families who are in at-risk situations. The municipal court may refer a child to these services if the Department of Health

and Human Resources has contracted with the county to provide the services. Sec. 137.152, H.R.C. This includes referrals under Article 45A.457 and referrals of children and parents as part of an intermediate diversion under Article 45A.509 or a diversion by a justice or judge under Article 45A.510. The services may include:

- crisis family intervention;
- emergency short-term residential care for a child 10 years of age or older;
- family counseling;
- parenting skills training;
- youth coping skills training;
- advocacy training; and
- mentoring.

I. Alternative Sentencing

1. Teen Court

Texas law provides three primary avenues through which a defendant may be ordered to complete a teen court program. First, as discussed above, youth diversion under Article 45A.505(a)(1)(A), C.C.P., permits a court to include teen court as a diversion strategy for eligible children ages 10–16 without requiring a plea. Second, a court may refer an eligible defendant to teen court under Article 45A.401, C.C.P., which allows participation after a plea of guilty or no contest and is available for most fine-only misdemeanor offenses. Finally, under Article 45A.303(a)(10), C.C.P., a court may order completion of teen court as a term of a deferred disposition agreement. While all three mechanisms may result in case dismissal, they differ in eligibility requirements, costs, frequency limitations, and procedural requirements, as summarized in the chart below.

STATUTORY AVENUES FOR A DEFENDANT TO BE IN TEEN COURT FOR CASE DISMISSAL

	 Art. 45A.401, C.C.P. Teen Court Statute	 Art. 45A.505(a)(1)(A), C.C.P. Youth Diversion	 Art. 45A.303(a)(10), C.C.P. Deferred Disposition
 Cost	Optional up to \$20 reimbursement fees (up to \$40 in Texas-Louisiana border region)	Administrative fee up to \$50	Special Expense Fee + Court Costs
 Frequency	Once every 12 months (barred if completed teen court in the 12 months preceding new offense date)	Once every 12 months unless child has previous unsuccessful diversion agreement	Unlimited
 Completion Timeframe	The earlier of (1) the 90th day after the teen court hearing to determine punishment is held; or (2) 180 days (no extension possible)	Up to 180 days (extension possible)	Up to 180 days (extension possible)
 Plea	Must plead guilty or no contest	None	Must plead guilty or no contest or be found guilty
 Offense	Any fine-only misdemeanor, but courts have discretion to select which charges are eligible in their court	Any fine-only misdemeanor except traffic offenses	Any fine-only misdemeanor except offenses committed in work zones with workers present; third or subsequent DUI or alcohol offense; or offenses involving motor vehicle control committed by a CDL holder
 Age	17 or younger OR enrolled full-time in accredited secondary school	10–16	No age restriction

Teen court through Article 45A.401, C.C.P., is the most common avenue taken by courts. It provides authority for municipal and justice courts to defer cases and send defendants to a teen court program as a type of alternative sentencing in which the defendant is sent to a program where he or she is sentenced by other juveniles. The defendant must complete the teen court program not later than the 90th day after the date of the teen court hearing to determine punishment or the last day of the deferral period, whichever date is earlier. The teen court program must be approved by the court. To be eligible, the defendant must:

- enter a plea of guilty or no contest in open court in the presence of a parent, managing conservator, or custodian and request, either in writing or orally, the teen court program;
- be under the age of 18 or enrolled full-time in an accredited secondary school in a program leading toward a high school diploma for 90 days;
- be charged with a misdemeanor punishable by fine only or a violation of a penal ordinance of a political subdivision, including a traffic offense punishable by fine only; and
- not have successfully completed a teen court program in the year preceding the date that the alleged offense occurred.

A court may transfer a case deferred under the teen court program to a court in another county if the court to which the case is transferred consents. A case may not be transferred unless it is within the jurisdiction of the court to which it is transferred. Art. 45A.401(i), C.C.P.

The judge must dismiss the charge at the conclusion of the deferral period if the defendant presents satisfactory evidence that he or she has successfully completed the program. A charge that is dismissed may not be part of the defendant's criminal record or driving record or used for any purpose. However, if the charge was for a traffic offense, the court shall report to DPS that the defendant successfully completed the teen court program and the date of completion for inclusion in the defendant's driving record. Art. 45A.401(f), C.C.P.

The judge may assess an optional reimbursement fee not to exceed \$10 when a defendant requests to participate in a teen court program. Art. 45A.401(g), C.C.P. This fee is retained by the city. The court may also assess another \$10 reimbursement fee to cover the cost of the teen court for performing its duties. Art. 45A.041(j), C.C.P. This fee is paid to the teen court program, but the program must account to the court for the receipt and disbursal of the fee. Article 45A.401(l), C.C.P., provides that a justice or municipal court may exempt a defendant from the requirement to pay court costs or other fees that are imposed by another statute. Reimbursement fees under Arts. 45A.401(g) and 45A.041(j) are \$20 for courts located in the Texas-Louisiana border region, as defined by Section 2056.002, G.C. Art. 45A.041(m), C.C.P.

2. Driving Safety Course

Persons under the age of 17 must make a personal appearance with a parent or guardian in open court to request to take a driving safety course or a motorcycle operator course on or before the answer date on the citation. All requirements for taking the course that apply to adults apply to people under age 17.

If a child or minor who is a defendant does not complete the driving safety course or does not submit all the required evidence, the court is required to notify the defendant to appear at a show cause hearing. The court must also summon a parent or guardian to appear with the defendant. See

TMCEC Study Guide Level I, Chapter 8, *Traffic Law*, for more information on driving safety courses.

3. Deferred Disposition

An alternative to conviction and imposition of a fine is placing the child on deferred disposition. See Subchapter G, Chapter 45A, C.C.P. Deferred disposition is available for most offenses, with notable exceptions for minors, including:

- Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses committed by a minor who is not a child and who has previously been convicted at least twice of an offense to which Section 106.071 applies is not eligible to receive a deferral of final disposition of a subsequent offense. Sec. 106.071(i), A.B.C.
- A minor who commits the offense of driving or operating watercraft under the influence of alcohol and has been previously convicted twice or more of that offense is not eligible for deferred disposition. Sec. 106.041(f), A.B.C.
- A minor charged with consuming an alcoholic beverage is not eligible for deferred disposition if he or she has been previously convicted twice or more of consuming an alcoholic beverage. Sec. 106.04(d), A.B.C.

As in all proceedings involving defendants under the age of 17, the court is required to summon the parent or guardian and require his or her presence when granting deferred disposition. Before granting deferred disposition, the judge accepts a plea of guilty or no contest or the defendant may be found guilty after a trial.

When a deferred disposition is granted, the judge may impose reasonable conditions or requirements for the defendant to perform within a certain time. The judge has the discretion to impose a probation period of up to 180 days. The judge is required to order a defendant under the age of 25 charged with a moving traffic violation to complete a driving safety course as a term of deferred disposition. If the defendant has a provisional license, which is a person under the age of 18, and is charged with a moving traffic violation, the judge shall require, as a term of deferred disposition, the defendant to be retested by the DPS for his or her driver's license.

Article 45A.307(a), C.C.P., provides that on a showing of good cause for the failure to present satisfactory evidence of compliance with the requirements, the court may allow an additional period during which the defendant may present evidence of the defendant's compliance with the requirements. If at the conclusion of this period the defendant does not present satisfactory evidence that the defendant complied with the requirements imposed, the judge may impose the fine assessed or impose a lesser fine. The imposition of the fine or lesser fine constitutes a final conviction of the defendant. This does not apply to a defendant under age 25 required to complete a driving safety course or to retake the driving test under Article 45A.304, C.C.P. If the defendant does not complete the driving safety course or the driving test, on the date of the show cause hearing or at the end of the period granted by the judge, the judge shall impose the fine. The imposition of the fine constitutes a final conviction of the defendant. The defendant may pay the fine or appeal.

True or False

52. Judges should determine the sophistication and maturity of a child or minor at the time of appearance in court. ____
53. A judge must allow a defendant who is a child to elect at the time of conviction how to discharge the fine and costs. ____
54. Whenever a person under the age of 17 is charged with an offense in a municipal court, the court must summon the parent, managing conservator, or custodian. ____
55. If a child is convicted of a fine-only offense in a municipal court, the child is required to pay the \$35 reimbursement fee for the peace officer summoning the parents. ____
56. When a parent, managing conservator, or custodian fails to appear with his or her child, the court may charge the parent with the Penal Code offense of Failure to Appear. ____
57. The court may never waive the presence of the parents. ____
58. The court should notify the parents of their obligation to provide the court with the current address and residence of the child. ____
59. Defendants who are at least 10 years of age and younger than age 17 charged with a fine-only offense may not be ordered confined. ____
60. If a defendant under the age of 17 fails to appear, the court should use all the available procedures under Chapter 45A, including a nonsecure custody warrant to obtain the defendant's appearance. ____
61. A notice about a defendant's obligation to appear issued to a defendant who turns age 17 may be served by a court clerk. ____
62. If a 17-year-old defendant is arrested after failing to respond to a notice to appear, the court may not handle the charges that occurred when the defendant was under the age of 17. ____
63. If a child defendant fails to obey a court order under circumstances that would constitute contempt, the court must give the child notice of a hearing. ____
64. If a court retains jurisdiction over a child whose conduct constitutes contempt, the court may order the Department of Public Safety to suspend or deny issuance of a driver's license. ____
65. If the court orders the suspension of the driver's license, the court may not order the defendant to pay a fine for contempt. ____
66. If the court decides to issue a capias pro fine for a defendant who committed an offense under the age of 17, the court must wait until the defendant turns age 17. ____
67. After a juvenile defendant fails to pay a fine, the court may just wait until the person turns age 17 and then issue a capias pro fine. ____
68. When a defendant under the age of 17 commits conduct constituting contempt, but the court could not conduct a contempt hearing before the defendant turned age 17, the court has lost authority to do anything with that defendant. ____
69. A peace officer who takes a person under the age of 17 into custody for a fine-only offense may take the person to a place of nonsecure custody. ____
70. A juvenile processing office may not be used as a place of nonsecure custody. ____

71. A court may not issue arrest warrants for any Class C misdemeanor found in the Education Code committed by a person under the age of 17 years. ____
72. If a person is taken into custody for committing a status offense, the officer may only take the person to a place of nonsecure custody. ____
73. Judges may not require defendants under the age of 17 to perform community service because of the risk of injury. ____
74. A court may order additional rehabilitative sanctions under Article 45A.457, C.C.P., for all Class C misdemeanors. ____
75. When a court requires parents to attend a special program with their child, the court may require the parents to pay an amount not greater than \$100 for the program. ____
76. When a child fails to fulfill the requirements of an additional sanction, the court may only enforce the order by taking the child into custody. ____
77. If a parent fails to comply with additional sanctions, the court may find the parent in contempt. ____
78. Early youth intervention services apply to a child seven years of age or older and under the age of 17. ____
79. Early youth intervention services are for children and families who are in at-risk situations. ____
80. Cities may contract with the Department of Human Resources for early youth intervention services. ____
81. Defendants under the age of 17 charged with a traffic offense may request to take a teen court program. ____
82. To participate in a teen court program, the program must be approved by the court. ____

Short Answer

83. List the eligibility requirements to attend teen court under Article 45A.401, C.C.P. ____

84. What fees may the court require the defendant to pay when he or she is ordered to complete a teen court program under Article 45A.401, C.C.P.? _____

True or False

85. Defendants under the age of 17 may request to take a driving safety course through the mail. ____
86. If the child fails to complete the driving safety course or submit the required evidence or documentation, the court must summon a parent to appear at a show cause hearing with the child. ____
87. A minor who commits the offense of driving or operating watercraft under the influence of alcohol and has been previously convicted twice or more of that offense is eligible for deferred disposition. ____

88. A person under the age of 17 who requests deferred disposition must make a personal appearance in open court with a parent or guardian. _____

PART 8 REPORTS

A. Reports to Juvenile Court

When a municipal court has a pending complaint against a child alleging a violation of a misdemeanor offense punishable by fine only other than a traffic offense or a violation of a penal ordinance of a political subdivision other than a traffic offense, the municipal court shall notify the juvenile court of the pending complaint and furnish a copy of the final disposition. Sec. 51.08(c), F.C.

B. Reports to the Department of Public Safety (DPS)

1. Traffic Convictions

A record of traffic convictions and forfeitures of bail must be submitted no later than the seventh day after the date of the conviction or forfeiture. Sec. 543.203, T.C. The court counts the seven days starting with the day after the judgment was entered. Sec. 311.014, G.C.

When a court grants an extension or a time payment plan, the court does not wait to receive the final payment before reporting. The court determines the proper reporting period by counting seven days from the day after the date the judgment was entered by the judge. When a defendant discharges a fine by community service, the court starts counting the seven-day time period starting with the day after judgment was entered by the judge, not when the defendant completes the community service. If a defendant appeals a traffic conviction, the municipal court does not report it. In appeals from non-record municipal courts, the appellate court reports traffic convictions to DPS. In municipal courts of record, if the judgment is affirmed in the appellate court, the municipal court then reports the conviction to DPS.

2. Failure to Appear or Failure to Pay

Section 521.3452, T.C., requires courts to report to DPS persons under the age of 17 who fail to appear. Section 521.201(7), T.C., provides that DPS may not issue a license to a person who has been reported by a court for failure to appear under Section 521.3452. Section 521.201(8), T.C., provides that DPS may not issue a license in any case where a person under the age of 17 failed to appear and has been reported to DPS. Section 521.294, T.C., provides that DPS shall revoke a license of a person who has been reported under Section 521.3452, T.C., for failure to appear. The defendant may not obtain a license or have the suspension lifted until the court reports that the defendant files a report on the final disposition of the case.

Article 45A.461, C.C.P., allows the court after deciding to retain jurisdiction of a case involving a person who committed an offense under the age of 17, and failed to pay or violated a court order, to order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of a driver's license. Section 521.201(8), T.C., provides that DPS may not issue a license to a person under the age of 17 who was reported for defaulting in payment of a fine. Section 521.3451, T.C., provides that DPS shall suspend or deny the issuance of a license or instruction permit on receipt of an order to suspend or deny the issuance of a license or permit from justice and municipal courts under Art. 45A.461, C.C.P.

3. Alcoholic Beverage Code Convictions

Municipal courts are required to furnish DPS with the notice of conviction or order of deferred disposition of an Alcoholic Beverage Code offense and an acquittal of the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor. Secs. 106.117(a)(2), (3) and (4), A.B.C. The notice must be in a form prescribed by DPS and must contain the driver's license number of the defendant, if the defendant holds a driver's license. Sec. 106.117(b), A.B.C.

DPS maintains the information and will provide it to law enforcement agencies and courts as necessary to enable them to carry out their official duties. The information is admissible in any action in which it is relevant. A person who holds a driver's license having the same number that is contained in a record maintained by DPS is presumed to be the person to whom the records relate. The presumption may be rebutted only by evidence presented under oath. Sec. 106.117(c), A.B.C. The information on Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses maintained by DPS is confidential and may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 106.117.

4. Non-Attendance at a Required Program

If a minor fails to present the evidence of attending a required education or awareness program within 90 days of the court order, the court should set the defendant for a show cause hearing and notify the defendant of the hearing. If the defendant is under the age of 18, the court must summon the parent or legal guardian to the hearing as well. At the hearing, the judge may or may not grant an extension. If a judge grants an extension, the case is reset for 90 days later. If the court does not grant the extension, the court should inform the defendant about the driver's license suspension for failing to complete the program. If the minor fails to complete the course, the court must order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of the defendant's driver's license for a period not to exceed six months. If the offense is charged as second or subsequent offense, the license suspension order may not exceed one year. Sec. 106.115(d), A.B.C.

C. Report to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission

Upon request by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, the municipal court clerk must furnish notice to the Commission of a conviction of the following Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses:

- Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor (Sec. 106.02);
- Attempt to Purchase Alcohol by a Minor (Sec. 106.025);
- Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor (Sec. 106.04);
- Driving or Operating Watercraft Under the Influence of Alcohol by Minor (Sec. 106.041);
- Possession of Alcohol by a Minor (Sec. 106.05); and
- Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor (Sec. 106.07).

The report must be in the form prescribed by the Commission. Sec. 106.116, A.B.C.

True or False

- 89. Courts are required to report to the juvenile court the filing and disposition of non-traffic offenses. _____
- 90. When a defendant under the age of 17 fails to appear for a traffic offense, the court must notify DPS of the failure. _____
- 91. If a defendant under the age of 17 fails to pay a fine or violates a court order, the court may order DPS to suspend or deny issuance of a driver's license after finding the defendant in contempt. _____
- 92. Municipal courts must report to the DPS convictions and orders for deferred disposition for all Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses in which minors are charged. _____
- 93. Municipal courts must report to the DPS acquittals of all Alcoholic Beverage Code offenses. _____

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PART 1

1. True.
2. False.
3. Section 51.02(15) of the Family Code states that a status offender is “a child who is accused, adjudicated, or convicted for conduct that would not, under state law, be a crime if committed by an adult.”
4. Status offenses include:
 - running away from home;
 - violation of a provision of the Alcoholic Beverage Code applicable to minors only; or
 - violation of any other fine-only offense under Section 8.07(a)(4) and (5) of the Penal Code, but only if the conduct constituting the offense would not have been criminal if engaged in by an adult.
5. Section 51.08(b)(1), F.C., states that a municipal court shall waive jurisdiction and transfer a child’s case to the juvenile court if the complaint pending against the child alleges a violation of a misdemeanor offense under Section 43.261 of the Penal Code (sexting), that is punishable by fine only, or if the child has been previously convicted of:
 - two or more prior fine-only offenses other than traffic;
 - two or more violations of a penal ordinance of a political subdivision other than a traffic offense; or
 - one or more of each of the types of misdemeanors described above if the court does not have a juvenile case manager program established under Article 45A.451, C.C.P. If the court does have such a program, waiver of original jurisdiction is permitted, but not required.
6. A municipal court has discretion to waive jurisdiction and refer a child to juvenile court if the child has not been charged with sexting under Section 43.261 of the Penal Code or has not been previously convicted of a fine-only misdemeanor other than traffic or tobacco/e-cigarette offenses, or has only been convicted once of a fine-only misdemeanor or twice of a penal ordinance violation, other than traffic.
7. Traffic offenses, tobacco/e-cigarette offenses, and sexting committed by a minor.
8. The court may retain jurisdiction if the court has a juvenile case manager program under Article 45A.451, C.C.P.
9. All pertinent documents in the case. The form used to waive jurisdiction should contain the name of the court, name of the defendant, name of the judge, offense charged, cause number assigned to the case, and prior convictions.

PART 2

10. True.
11. True.
12. True.

PART 3

- 13. False.
- 14. False. (A prior dismissal under Section 8.08 requires the court to waive jurisdiction and transfer subsequent cases involving that child to juvenile court.)
- 15. True.
- 16. False.
- 17. True.

PART 4

- 18. True.
- 19. False.
- 20. True.
- 21. False. (The court must require the defendant to perform a certain number of community service hours.)
- 22. True.
- 23. False. (The community service ordered in this situation is in addition to any other community service required by law, not a replacement.)
- 24. True.
- 25. False. (Within 90 days after conviction.)
- 26. False. (Sec. 106.115(c), A.B.C. The court may extend this period by not more than 90 days for good cause.)
- 27. True.
- 28. True.
- 29. False.
- 30. False.
- 31. True.
- 32. False.
- 33. False.
- 34. False.
- 35. True.
- 36. True.

PART 5

- 37. True.
- 38. False.
- 39. True.
- 40. False.
- 41. True.
- 42. True.

PART 6

- 43. False. (Younger than age 17.)
- 44. True.
- 45. True. (Failure to Attend School was repealed in 2015.)
- 46. False.
- 47. True.
- 48. False. (It is a criminal Class C misdemeanor and is filed in municipal or justice court under Chapter 45A criminal procedures.)
- 49. False.
- 50. True.
- 51. True.

PART 7

- 52. True.
- 53. True.
- 54. True.
- 55. True.
- 56. False.
- 57. False.
- 58. True.
- 59. True.
- 60. True.
- 61. False.
- 62. False.
- 63. True.
- 64. True.
- 65. False.
- 66. True.
- 67. False. (More than waiting is required. A court must also consider the criteria in Article 45A.259, C.C.P.)
- 68. False.
- 69. True.
- 70. False.
- 71. True.
- 72. False.
- 73. False.
- 74. True.
- 75. True.
- 76. False.

77. True.
78. True.
79. True.
80. True.
81. True.
82. True.
83. To be eligible, the defendant must:
- enter a plea of guilty or no contest in open court in the presence of parents or guardian and request either in writing or orally the teen court program;
 - be under the age of 18 or enrolled full-time in an accredited secondary school in a program leading toward a high school diploma for 90 days;
 - be charged with a misdemeanor punishable by fine-only or a violation of a penal ordinance of a political subdivision, including a traffic offense punishable by fine-only; and
 - not have successfully completed a teen court program in the two years preceding the date that the alleged offense occurred.
84. Two \$10 reimbursement fees.
85. False.
86. True.
87. False.
88. True.

PART 8

89. True.
90. True.
91. True.
92. True.
93. False.