

Supervision Definitions

Court Ordered Probation (PROB) – A dispositional option set forth in Texas Family Code Section 54.04(d)(1) in which a juvenile who has been found to have engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision is formally placed on probation under the supervision of the juvenile court for a specified period of time. A juvenile who has been adjudicated and placed on probation may be required to participate in a variety of appropriate programmatic services (e.g., intensive supervision programs, residential placement, community supervision, etc.) and may also be subject to other reasonable court-ordered restrictions or conditions. This category also includes the disposition of determinate sentence probation authorized in Texas Family Code Section 54.04(q) that may be ordered by a court or jury for a period of up to ten (10) years for specific violent or habitual conduct.

Interim Probation (PRBI) – This is a type of supervision wherein a juvenile on probation moves or intends to move from one county to another county and intends to remain there for a minimum of 60 days but no more than 180 days. This supervision type may also include juveniles on determinate sentence probation that moves or intends to move from one county to another county and intends to remain there for up to one-third of the length of supervision.

Permanent Probation (PRBP) – This is a type of supervision wherein a juvenile on probation moves or intends to move from one county to another county and intends to remain there for no less than 181 days. This supervision type may also include juveniles on determinate sentence probation that move or intend to move from one county to another county and intend to remain there for more than one-third of the length of supervision.

Deferred Prosecution (DEFP) – A voluntary dispositional alternative to adjudication in which the juvenile, parent/guardian(s) and the department, prosecutor and/or court agree upon supervision conditions. As amended during the 78th Legislative Session in 2003, Texas Family Code Section 53.03(i) and (j) authorize the juvenile court to place a juvenile on deferred prosecution supervised for up to one year or a combined period not to exceed one year if the time is added to a previous order of deferred prosecution.

Interim Deferred Prosecution (DEFI) – This is a type of supervision wherein a juvenile on deferred prosecution moves or intends to move from one county to another county and intends to remain there for a minimum of 60 days but no more than 180 days.

Interim Inter-County Transfer (IICT) – This supervision type may be used by the sending county when a juvenile under deferred prosecution or probation supervision transfers jurisdictions as a result of an interim inter-county transfer. Use of IICT as a supervision type will allow the sending juvenile probation department to track the juvenile's interim supervision in the receiving county until the supervision becomes permanent. Interim Inter-County Transfer supervision is optional.

Conditional Pre-Disposition Supervision (CREL) – This is a pre-dispositional supervision either ordered by the court or ordered by the probation department with authority from the judge. Most conditions of release are done at the time of the detention intake or the detention hearing, but juveniles can be placed on CREL without having been detained. Because CREL is authorized by the court, violations of these conditions are enforceable and may result in the juvenile being placed into detention. CREL supervision should be terminated either when the pending referral is disposed or when the juvenile is detained for violating CREL conditions.

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Temporary Pre-Court Monitoring (TEMP) – This is an unofficial form of pre-dispositional supervision that is used only when a juvenile is pending a disposition decision or court action. Temporary supervision can be done on a voluntary basis if agreed to by the juvenile and the juvenile's parents. The use of TEMP supervision should be the exception; it is suggested that conditional release or deferred prosecution is the preferred supervision type. NOTE: There is no Family Code basis for this supervision type; therefore, a juvenile cannot be sanctioned for not following the conditions set forth.

Indirect Supervision (INDR) – This supervision type shall be used *only* when a juvenile under deferred or probation supervision absconds or cannot be found. All “**Indirect**” supervision records shall be closed as Completed if the juvenile returns to supervision or Failure to Comply if the juvenile is not found.

Example: A child is on probation and fails to report or cannot be found. The supervision should be terminated and closed as absent without permission. The timeframe for not reporting for supervision is not more than 45 days from the time the juvenile is considered absent. Open up a new supervision record of “Indirect Supervision.” When the child returns close the “Indirect Supervision” as Completed. If the juvenile does not return to supervision close the “Indirect Supervision” as Failure to Comply.

Parole (PROL) – Counties that contract with TJJD to provide supervision services to TJJD parolees will use the parole supervision type.