

Court Cases

ROPER v. SIMMONS (March 1, 2005 -No. 03-633)

By a 5-4 decision, the US Supreme Court declares death penalty unconstitutional when applied to defendants who were under age 18 at the time of the crime. [ROPER v. SIMMONS](#) [03-633]

PEOPLE v. LENNIES H. (02/17/05 - No. A106010)

Defendant's conviction for carjacking is affirmed over his claim that the juvenile court erred in denying his motion to suppress since the search of his pocket, revealing car keys from the stolen vehicle, exceeded the scope of a patsearch.

<http://login.findlaw.com/scripts/callaw?dest=ca/caapp4th/slip/2005/a106010.html>

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/data2/californiastatecases/a106010.pdf> [PDF File]

Juvenile Sentenced for Releasing Worm That Attacked Microsoft Web ...

[LinuxElectrons - Cedar Park,TX,USA](#)

... This case was investigated by the Northwest Cyber **Crime** Task Force, which includes local law ... Due to the **Juvenile** Justice and **Delinquency** Prevention Act ...

Forensic minor gains popularity

[Daily Trojan Online - USA](#)

... the question of whether someone is legally insane when a **crime** is committed ... units and encompasses an array of classes, ranging from **juvenile delinquency** to the ...

Funding Issues

FOSTER CRISIS FOR SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE KIDS

By **CLAUDIA ROWE**

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER REPORTER

Among the thousands of children in state foster care are a troubling few who keep caseworkers on the phone late into the evening trying to find acceptable placements, kids who have served time for raping other children, young people deemed such a high risk for sexual aggression that their bedroom doors must be rigged with alarms.

Group homes resist taking so-called sexually aggressive youths, and many foster parents are unprepared to handle their sometimes extreme behavior.

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http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/211936_sexagg14.html

OTHER JUVENILE ISSUES

JUDGES OPPOSE JUVENILE COURT CHANGE

Juvenile court judges banded together this week to protect a program that Georgia's juvenile justice officials say is too costly and fails to rehabilitate young offenders.

The executive committee of the Council of Juvenile Court Judges of Georgia, which represents 149 judges, this week voted unanimously to oppose Senate Bill 134. The bill, sponsored by Brian Kemp (R-Athens) would do away with the Department of Juvenile Justice's "short-term program."

Under that program, judges have the power to sentence juveniles — including first-time and nonviolent offenders — to up to 90 days in one of the state's youth prisons.

"The bill takes away our discretionary sentencing authority," Robin Nash, president of the council and a DeKalb County juvenile court judge, told the Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday. "It reduces our authority to just an arbiter of guilt or innocence."

The program is a holdover from Georgia's crackdown on juvenile crime a decade ago, which created 90-day military style boot camps that ultimately failed to keep young offenders from getting in trouble with the law again.

<http://www.aic.com/metro/content/metro/legis05/0205/17legjudges.html>

KIDS SKIP CLASS - AND PARENTS GO TO JAIL?

The headlines read like a version of "Scared Straight" for adults: "Parents arrested over truant kids." The roundups in the past six weeks - 11 arrests in Detroit, four in New Mexico, and 19 in Knox County, Tenn. - are the most eye-catching aspect of a get-tough approach to school attendance. But the goal is to get students back to school, not to put their parents behind bars, school and law enforcement officials say. While some parents have served short jail terms for contributing to their children's truancy, most are sentenced to perform community service or pay fines if they fail to respond to less-punitive measures.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0217/p12s02-legn.htm>

SHOULD PARENTS BE NOTIFIED WHEN POLICE QUESTION KIDS?

A bill that would bar police from interrogating juvenile suspects without notifying their parents, and in some cases obtain parental consent for an interrogation, has gained widespread support among lawmakers in Olympia.

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/cgi-bin/PrintStory.pl?document_id=2002203857&zsection_id=2002111777&slug=juvie11m&d ate=

Upcoming Seminars

On May 2-5, 2005, in Anaheim, CA, the National Youth Court Center, which is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, will conduct a training seminar to assist communities in developing and implementing effective youth court programs.

The session is designed for juvenile justice system professionals, youth court coordinators, judges, educators and others interested in establishing or strengthening local youth courts.

The application deadline is March 28, 2005. As space is limited, early registration is recommended.

Resources: For further information and to register online, visit the National Youth Court Center Web site at http://www.youthcourt.net/training_ta/2005/CA_Overview.htm.

You may also contact the Center at nycc@csg.org or 859-244-8193.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) announces the availability of "State Ombudsman Programs." This 21-page Bulletin was written by Judith B. Jones, M.A., Spec. H.S.A, and Alvin W. Cohn, D. Crim.

The Bulletin, part of OJJDP's online Juvenile Justice Practices Series, describes the role of an ombudsman and examines how Tennessee, Connecticut, and Georgia have designed diverse ombudsman programs to serve the needs of children and youth. The Bulletin also provides information on organizational and other resources to assist those interested in establishing an ombudsman office for children, youth, and families in their state.

Resources: "State Ombudsman Programs" (NCJ 204607) is only available online at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=11991>



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