**LESSON PLAN COVER SHEET**

SUBJECT: Title III – Juvenile Law

INSTRUCTOR(S): Dan Tiller PHONE: 210/722-0350

TIME ALLOTTED: 6-8 hours

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: Power Point Presentation

STUDENT MATERIALS: Handouts

PREREQUISITE EXPERIENCE OF THE LEARNERS: None

GOAL (PURPOSE OF THE COURSE) To prepare officers with the knowledge they need to carry out their required duties and ensure the legality of their actions when handling a juvenile.

DATE PREPARED: March 15, 2009 DATE REVISED:

PREPARED BY: Dan Tiller REVISED BY:

**INSTRUCTOR LESSON PLAN**

SUBJECT: Juvenile law UNIT:

LESSON OBJECTIVES

* Learning objective: The student will be able to define the age group of a juvenile offender.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to define “Delinquent Conduct” and

 “Child in Need of Supervision” violations.

* Learning objective: The student will be able to explain juvenile arrest procedures.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to explain parent’s right of access to child.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to explain when juvenile warnings are required.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to explain deferred adjudication and certification as an adult.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to explain when fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile can be taken.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to identify the six different types of admissible juvenile statements.
* Learning objective: The student will be able to define “Habitual Felony Conduct”.

**INSTRUCTOR'S LESSON PLAN**

1. PREPARATION Is an officer always required by statute to administer the *Miranda Warning* to a juvenile prior to taking a written statement/confession?

II. PRESENTATION

KEY TOPIC POINTS:

Age definitions in various Texas codes

Discussion of those violations which constitute Delinquent Conduct

Discussion of those violations which constitute Child in Need of Supervision.

Habitual felony conduct:

 Deferred adjudication/probation counts as conviction with juveniles

Venue – Hearing can be held in two different locations

Procedure – Juvenile hearings are civil not criminal

Can a juvenile waive their own rights without an attorney being present.

What are the (8) options after taking a juvenile into custody?

Discuss the (6) different statement/confessions that are admissible in court.

Discuss who certifies a juvenile processing office.

Parent’s and juvenile’s rights.

Discuss difference between *Determinate Sentencing* and *Certification.*

Under what circumstances can an officer take, use, and maintain the fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile?

Discuss the proper documentation required when making a referral to juvenile court.

III. APPLICATION:

IV. EVALUATION: Students will be given a pre-test. As a post test, students will be divided into groups and given appellate court cases to be reviewed and discussed as if they, the students, were the actual appellate court which allows them to apply the information presented.

V. REFERENCES: Texas Family Code, Title III