**LESSON PLAN COVER SHEET**

SUBJECT: Title III – Juvenile Law

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

TIME ALLOTTED: 6 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: 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.

IV. EVALUATION: Test questions

V. REFERENCES: Texas Family Code, Title III