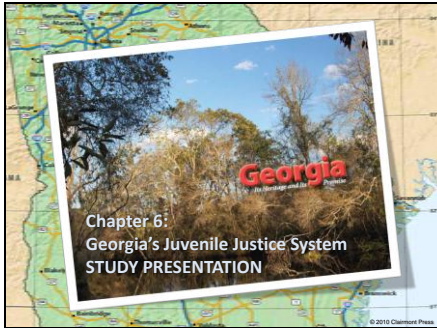


Slide 1



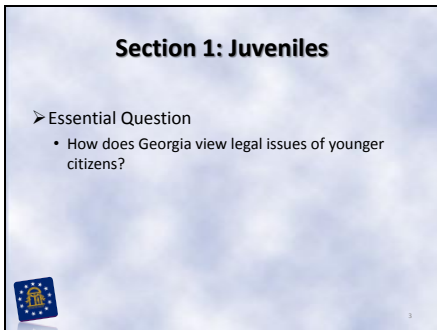
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Slide 3



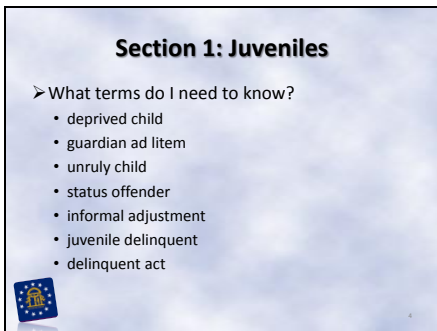
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Slide 4



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Slide 5



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## QUICK NOTES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Slide 6

**Unruly Child**

- A child who commits an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult is called an **unruly child** or a **status offender**.
- Behaviors displayed by an unruly child 17 or under:
  - absent from school on a regular basis without legitimate excuse (truant)
  - run away from home
  - disobeys reasonable commands from parent/guardian
  - hangs around public places between midnight and 5:00 a.m.
  - goes to a bar without parent or possesses alcoholic beverages,
  - disobeys terms of supervision contained in a court order
- Unruly behaviors may be handled through **informal adjustment**:
  - Family is given counseling and a plan of supervision for a child.
  - A period lasting at least 90 days and may be extended another 90 days.
  - The juvenile has to follow certain conditions and restrictions.



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Slide 7

**Juvenile Delinquent**

- Someone under age 17 who has committed a delinquent act and is thought to be in need of rehabilitation is a **juvenile delinquent**:
  - Rehabilitation is the process of restoring a person to a useful place in society.
  - A **delinquent act** is one that would be a crime if committed by an adult, and these acts are under the jurisdiction of Georgia's juvenile court.



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Slide 8

**Section 2: Juvenile Courts and Justice**

- Essential Question:
  - How are juveniles treated differently under our judicial system?



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Slide 9

**Section 2: Juvenile Courts and Justice**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - reasonable suspicion
  - regional youth detention center
  - intake
  - adjudicatory hearing
  - dispositional hearing
  - probation



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# Chapter 6: Georgia's Juvenile Justice System

## QUICK NOTES


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**The Rights of Juveniles**

- Amendments 1, 4, 5, and 6 of the U.S. Constitution sets out rights of juveniles:
  - to have their cases decided quickly
  - for their cases to be decided by a judge, not a jury
  - to be notified of charges against them
  - to be protected against self-incrimination
  - to have the right to an attorney
  - to confront and question witnesses against them
  - to present a defense, introduce evidence, and testify on their own behalf
  - for all hearings to include a parent or guardian
  - to have an attorney who is appointed by the court if parent or guardian cannot afford a lawyer



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**Steps in the Juvenile Justice System**

- **Reasonable suspicion** is something more concrete than a "hunch" but less certain than probable cause.
- A **regional youth detention center (RYDC)** is a holding facility for juveniles.
- **Intake**
  - The juvenile court designates a court officer (intake officer).
  - Procedures of intake officer include: investigating charges, determining which of 4 options to follow, and deciding whether to release juvenile into custody of parents or guardian or detain at the RYDC.
- **Detention Hearing**
  - Within 48 hours of being detained at an RYDC, a juvenile court judge reviews the intake officer's report.
  - Judge decides whether to detain juvenile (hearing takes place within 10 days) or release on bail (hearing takes place within 60 days).



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**Adjudicatory Hearing**

- Elements of the adjudicatory hearing:
  1. procedure (somewhat like a trial)
  2. those present include the juvenile, juvenile court judge, attorneys, witnesses, parents or guardian
  3. judge reads charges stated in the petition; juvenile is asked to admit or deny charges
  4. if juvenile denies charges, hearing continues
  5. judge hears case; decides if juvenile charges are a delinquent act
  6. if juvenile is found not guilty, he/she is released; if found guilty, court schedules a hearing to determine consequences



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**Dispositional Hearing**

- Components of a dispositional hearing:
  1. procedure similar to sentencing in adult court
  2. judge determines remedy / solution for offense
  3. prosecutor and defense can call witnesses; present evidence that might influence court's plan
  4. judge has 5 – 6 options to use to decide the best interests for juvenile and society
  5. one option is **probation**-comes with restrictions; juvenile's behavior closely monitored



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# Chapter 6: Georgia's Juvenile Justice System

## QUICK NOTES


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Seven Delinquent Behaviors**

- The Georgia Juvenile Code was amended in 1994 and allowed youths charged with certain violent crimes to be treated as adults.
- The seven most serious crimes (sometimes called the "Seven Deadly Sins") are:
  - murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, aggravated sexual battery, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy, and armed robbery if committed with a firearm
  - Note: *Aggravated* describes something that makes the crime worse or more severe.



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Additional Notes:

