

Court Rulings Affecting Juvenile Justice

<i>Breed v. Jones</i> (1975)	Attached double jeopardy to cases in which youths are adjudicated in juvenile court and then waived to adult court for processing
<i>Fare v. Michael C.</i> (1979)	A youth does not have a right to speak to his or her probation officer after an arrest, only to counsel.
<i>Schall v. Martin</i> (1984)	Preventive detention is permissible if there is adequate concern that further crimes will be committed, although the juvenile has a right to a hearing on the detention.
<i>New Jersey v. T.L.O.</i> (1985)	The warrantless search of a student's purse by school authorities is permissible based on reasonable suspicion of violating school rules.
<i>Doe v. Renfro</i> (1981)	The use of dogs to sniff students and their possessions for drugs at school is not a violation of their rights.
<i>Quib v. Strauss</i> (1993)	Juvenile curfews are not a violation of an individual's rights if they serve a compelling state interest.
<i>Board of Education of Independent School District No. 92 v. Lindsay Earls et al.</i> (2002)	Random drug tests required of students participating in extracurricular activities are permissible.