

**REPRESENTING A MINOR ON APPEAL  
IN A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE**  
(Revised December 2007)

The purpose of this handout is to provide some basics of juvenile delinquency appeals, with particular emphasis on the differences between juvenile delinquency appeals and criminal appeals in adult cases. The handout is not meant to be all-inclusive, and the appointed attorney needs to research pertinent case law and statutory provisions.

**I. GENERAL BACKGROUND**

The juvenile *delinquency* system is concerned with providing care, treatment, and guidance consistent with both public safety and the minor's best interest. (Welf. & Inst. Code,<sup>1</sup> § 202, subd. (b).) Minors who are found to come within the jurisdiction of the court are declared wards of the court.<sup>2</sup>

Where the minor is alleged to have violated a law, the district attorney files a petition pursuant to section 602. (§ 650, subd. (c); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.520(b)(3).) Most appeals deal with this provision. Where the minor is alleged to be habitually disobedient, truant, or beyond parental control, a petition is filed by the probation officer under section 601. (§ 650, subd. (a); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.520(b)(2).)

In some cases, when a minor in the dependency system commits a crime, he or she is declared a ward of the court and his or her dependency case is terminated. Where this dual-jurisdiction situation arises, the juvenile court is expected to determine in which system the minor's needs will best be met based on a joint assessment from the probation and welfare departments, pursuant to section 241.1. Where such procedure is not followed, an issue may exist for appeal. (*In re Marcus G.* (1999) 73 Cal.App.4th 1008, 1012-1013.)

Successive petitions against a minor filed under a single case number for practical reasons. It allows the court to keep track of a minor's progress (or lack thereof), to

---

<sup>1</sup>All further statutory references are to the Welfare and Institutions Code unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup>This is different from the other half of the juvenile court, the juvenile *dependency* system, which provides protection to children who have suffered or are at risk of suffering serious abuse or neglect. (§ 300, et seq.) Such minors are declared dependents of the court.

determine whether ordered rehabilitative programs are succeeding or whether new ones should be tried, and to aggregate offenses in order to extend the maximum term of confinement for a new offense where the minor appears to be sliding toward incorrigibility. (*In re Ernest R.* (1998) 65 Cal.App.4th 443, 449.) Where two section 602 juvenile petitions charging a minor with criminal misconduct were filed under the same superior court case number, an order terminating jurisdiction issued by the judicial officer presiding over one of the petitions also terminates jurisdiction over the other petition. (*In re Kasaundra D.* (2004) 121 Cal.App.4th 533, 535.)

Cases are frequently settled *before* the filing of the petition, at the intake stage or with informal probation, and those cases do not end up on appeal. (§§ 654, 654.2, 654.3.) Minors cannot appeal an order of informal supervision under section 654.2 because the order by its nature takes place before adjudication and so there is no “judgment” from which to appeal. (*In re Rikki J.* (2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 783, 788-789.)

Some minors are prosecuted as adults under the general law in a court of criminal jurisdiction. Minors 14 years old or older who are alleged to have committed certain violent offenses (e.g., murder, some sex offenses) are automatically prosecuted as adults. (§ 602, subd. (b).) Certain other offenses can be handled in juvenile or criminal court. In such cases, the minor has the right to what is called a fitness hearing in juvenile court. Where the juvenile court finds the minor is “not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with” in the juvenile delinquency system, the court will order that the case be transferred to a court of criminal jurisdiction. (§ 707.) These proceedings are reviewable only by writ within 20 days from the first arraignment in adult court. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.772(j); *People v. Superior Court (Jones)* (1998) 18 Cal.4th 667, 677-80 [people challenging finding of fitness]; *People v. Chi Ko Wong* (1976) 18 Cal.3d 698, 707 [minor contesting finding of unfitness], disapproved on another ground in *People v. Green* (1980) 27 Cal.3d 1, 33-35.) Once within the criminal court jurisdiction, such cases are handled just like any other adult case, and the statutes, case law authority, and rules of adult criminal proceedings are applicable during trial and on appeal. (§ 606.)

## **II. PHASES OF DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS**

Delinquency proceedings have three phases, detention, jurisdiction, and disposition.

### **A. Detention**

A probation officer detains the minor, and a hearing is held to determine whether detention should be continued pending adjudication on the petition. (§ 632.) Minors

generally must be immediately released to parental custody with some exceptions. (§ 628, subd. (a).)

### **B. Jurisdiction**

A jurisdictional hearing is held to address the merits of the petition requesting the court exercise jurisdiction over the minor and make him or her a ward of the court. (§ 702.)

The juvenile court may retain jurisdiction over any minor found to be a ward until the minor turns 21 years old. (§§ 601, 602.) Jurisdiction may be extended to the age of 25 years when the adjudicated offense is an enumerated offense under section 707, subdivisions (b), (d)(2), or (e) if the minor is committed to Division of Juvenile Justice. (§ 607, subd. (b).)

### **C. Disposition**

If court exercises jurisdiction (i.e., makes a true finding that the facts of the case prove a crime has been committed, such that jurisdiction in declaring wardship is supported), the next step is the determination of the proper disposition for the minor. (§ 706.)

## **III. CONFIDENTIALITY**

Juvenile court proceedings and records are confidential in order to protect the privacy rights of the child. (§ 300.2.) The on-line court docket therefore does not include delinquency cases.

The last name of the minor should not be used in the records or in any filing with the court. (That means on the proof of service, too.) The minor is referred to as “John L.” or “Susie M.,” with the last name abbreviated to its first initial. In the brief, he or she can be referred to by first name or as “the minor.”

If the minor has committed an offense listed in section 676, the name is *not* confidential unless the court orders for good cause. (§ 676, subd. (c).)

## Case Caption

In re: CHARLES ROBERT S.,  
A Person Coming Under  
The Juvenile Court Law.

---

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff and Respondent,  
v.

CHARLES ROBERT S.

Defendant and Appellant.

Court of Appeal  
No. XXXXXX

Superior Court  
No. XXXXXX

## IV. APPEALABILITY

Appeals in proceedings under sections 601 and 602 are authorized pursuant to section 800. Juvenile delinquency appeals are under California Rules of Court, rules 8.400 (taking the appeal), 8.404 (record), 8.408 (augmenting/correcting the record), 8.470 (hearing and decision in the Court of Appeal), and 8.472 (hearing and decision in the Supreme Court). (See also rule 5.585.)

The court's order at the jurisdictional hearing is not a final order and thus not appealable. The order is, however, reviewable after the disposition. (*In re James J.* (1986) 187 Cal.App.3d 1339, 1342-1343.)

Generally, such appeals are brought by the minor. There is case law that has interpreted section 800 as limiting the right of appeal strictly to minors since the last revision of that statute (e.g., *In re Almalik S.* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 851, 854), other than where a parent has a direct interest affected by the order that is the subject of appeal. (*In re Michael S.* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 1443, 1449-1451 [parent allowed to appeal when held jointly and severally liable for restitution fines levied on minor].) If the notice of appeal was filed by the parent, consult your assigned project attorney to determine whether any action needs to be taken to prevent dismissal by the court on its own motion.

The California Rules of Court governing appeals from the superior court in criminal cases are applicable in all juvenile court appeals. (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.585(g), 8.400 [juvenile appeals].)

### **Sample Statements of Appealability**

“This appeal is from a final judgment entered pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 [or 601] and authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code section 800.”

“This is an appeal from a judgment declaring a minor to be a ward of the court pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 and is authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code section 800.”

## **V. COMMUNICATION**

Minor clients are obviously less sophisticated than adult clients and may have had less experience in the court system and on appeal. Many may never communicate with their attorneys during the pendency of the appeal. Explanations of appellate proceedings or the status of the case need to be tailored to your client’s level of understanding. Keep the minor’s age and educational background in mind when communicating. It is also important to use a method of communication most conducive to his or her understanding the proceedings (e.g., phone call rather than letter so that you can monitor level of understanding), especially if you must warn of adverse consequences or obtain a decision from the client.

## **VI. POTENTIAL JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES**

Jurisdictional issues are less common in juvenile delinquency appeals than dispositional issues, and there are certainly less evidentiary issues.

### **A. Selection**

1. Focus on what really went wrong or what will really help your client.
2. Develop a theme, i.e., errors that exacerbate each other
3. Evaluate the strength and weakness of each potential issue.
4. Consider the standards of review and reversal – weaker issues can be raised where the standard of review is less deferential to the trial court.
5. Federalize the case by claiming federal constitutional error.

---

## **B. Admissions**

At the detention hearing or thereafter, the minor may personally admit (the adult equivalent of pleading guilty to) the allegations and waive the jurisdictional hearing. (§ 657, subd. (b); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.778 (c).) Counsel must consent. (*In re Regina N.* (1981) 117 Cal.App.3d 577, 584-585; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.778 (d).) The record must reflect a intelligent and voluntary waiver of his or her rights pursuant to *Boykin v. Alabama* (1969) 395 U.S. 238 [89 S.Ct. 1709, 23 L.Ed.2d 274] and *In re Tahl* (1969) 1 Cal.3d 122. (*In re Ronald E.* (1977) 19 Cal.3d 315.)

Unlike an adult appeal from a guilty plea, there is no requirement to obtain a certificate of probable cause (CPC) before raising issues which challenge the admission. (*In re Joseph B.* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 952, 955-960.) However, issues raised on appeal following an admission must still be *cognizable* on appeal, regardless of the CPC issue. (See, e.g., *In re John B.* (1989) 215 Cal.App.3d 477, 484 [voluntariness of confession may not be litigated on appeal following an admission because all questions of guilt are removed from consideration by guilty plea].)

## **C. Capacity**

A minor under the age of 14 years is presumed incapable of committing a crime. (Pen. Code, § 26; *In re Manuel L.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 229, 239; *In re Gladys R.* (1970) 1 Cal.3d 855, 862.) Clear and convincing evidence that the minor knew of the wrongfulness of the charged act at the time he or she committed it defeats this presumption. (*In re Manuel L.*, *supra*; *In re Gladys R.*, *supra*.) The court considers the minor's age, experience and level of understanding. (*In re Marven C.* (1995) 33 Cal.App.4th 482, 486-487.)

---

## **D. Proof**

\_\_\_\_\_ Adjudications under section 602 are governed by reasonable doubt. (§ 701; *In re Winship* (1970) 397 U.S. 358 [90 S.Ct. 1068, 25 L.Ed.2d 368].) A finding that the minor knew the wrongfulness of the act must be supported by clear and convincing evidence. (*In re Manuel L.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 229, 239.)

Adjudications under section 601 are governed by a preponderance of the evidence. (§ 701; *In re Bettye K.* (1991) 234 Cal.App.3d 143, 148.)

---

---

### **E. Pretrial issues**

The statute of limitations is the applicable adult statute of limitations. (*In re Gustavo M.* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1485, 1493, 1495; Pen. Code, §§ 799 through 805.5 [statutes of limitations].)

Even after an issue becomes moot as to the party, the court can still address the issue if it is “likely to recur and will generally become difficult to review before it becomes moot.” (*In re Ronny P.* (2004) 117 Cal.App.4th 1204, 1207, fn. 2, citing *In re William M.* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 16, 23.)

---

### **F. Search and seizure issues**

Minors are protected against unreasonable searches and seizures. (*In re Scott K.* (1979) 24 Cal.3d 395.) Suppression motions are made pursuant to section 700.1 (not Pen. Code, § 1538.5) and are appealable even where the minor has admitted the allegations in the petition. (§ 800.)

Detention of a minor by school officials to investigate is permissible even in the absence of reasonable suspicion of criminal activity unless made in an arbitrary, capricious or harassing manner. (*In re Randy G.* (2002) 26 Cal.4th 556, 559.) Searches by school officials are governed by the Fourth Amendment, but full probable cause is not required for a search, the reasonableness of which turns on all the circumstances. (*New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985) 469 U.S. 325 [105 S.Ct. 733, 83 L.Ed.2d 720].)

Evidence seized as the result of an otherwise illegal search of a minor on probation is inadmissible unless the searching officer was aware of the minor’s probation search condition. (*In re Jaime P.* (2006) 40 Cal.4th 128, 138-139.) This decision overturned the court’s ruling in *In re Tyrell J.* (1994) 8 Cal.4th 68.

---

### **G. Confessions**

Police and probation officers are required to advise the minor of his or her constitutional rights. (§§ 625, 627.5; *In re Joseph R.* (1998) 65 Cal.App.4th 954, 956-960.) Section 701 governs the procedures for a motion to suppress a confession.

Whether a minor has voluntarily waived his *Miranda*<sup>3</sup> rights depends on the totality of the circumstances, including age, education, intelligence, and familiarity with the law.

---

<sup>3</sup>*Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436 [86 S.Ct. 1602, 16 L.Ed.2d 694].

(*People v. Lara* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 365, 383; *In re Peter G.* (1980) 110 Cal.App.3d 576, 584-585 [13-year-old's *Miranda* waivers found involuntary due to his extreme intoxication, emotional demeanor and tender age].) The standard for establishing the voluntariness of a confession is higher than in an adult case. (*In re Abdul Y.* (1982) 130 Cal.App.3d 847, 862-863; *In re Anthony J.* (1980) 107 Cal.App.3d 962, 971.)

Where a minor requests to speak with his or her parents during questioning, the minor invokes his or her right against self-incrimination. (*People v. Riviera* (1985) 41 Cal.3d 388, 395; *People v. Burton* (1971) 6 Cal.3d 375, 383-384; *In re John S.* (1988) 199 Cal.App.3d 441, 446.) Where the minor's parents are not present during questioning but where the minor does not request their presence, the voluntariness of a statement will depend on the totality of the circumstances. (*People v. Lara* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 365, 378-379; *In re Aven S.* (1991) 1 Cal.App.4th 69, 76-77; *In re John S.* (1988) 199 Cal.App.3d 441, 446; *In re Patrick W.* (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 615.)

## **H. Jury Trial**

There is currently no right to a jury trial in a juvenile wardship adjudication. (*McKeiver v. Pennsylvania* (1971) 403 U.S. 528 [91 S.Ct. 1976, 29 L.Ed.2d 647]; *In re Myresheia W.* (1998) 61 Cal.App.4th 734, 736 [no right to jury trial even where current alleged offense can be used as a "strike" in the future (see Pen. Code, § 1170.12, subd. (b)(3))]; *In re Charles C.* (1991) 232 Cal.App.3d 952; *In re Javier A.* (1984) 159 Cal.App.3d 913 [would have granted minors right to jury trial but for stare decisis].) However, there appear to be viable arguments that jury trials are mandated, particularly where the instant allegation is a strike offense, because juvenile proceedings are now adversarial, criminal, and punitive. (See *Apprendi v. New Jersey* (2000) 530 U.S. 466 [120 S.Ct. 2348, 147 L.Ed.2d 435]; *United States v. Tighe* (9th Cir. 2001) 266 F.3d 1187.) A comprehensive argument that the use of juvenile true findings to enhance an adult sentence is unconstitutional because juveniles are not afforded the right to jury trial can be found in *People v. Nguyen* (2007) 152 Cal.App.4th 1205, review granted October 10, 2007 S154847, but this case cannot be cited because it has been depublished pending Supreme Court review. (But see *People v. Grayson* (2007) Cal.App.4th 1059; *People v. Tu* (2007) 154 Cal.App.4th 735 [petitions for review pending].)

No jury trial means no instructional errors, which are frequently fertile ground for reversal on appeal. Applicable jury instructions and annotations should nonetheless be reviewed to ensure that the evidence is sufficient for each of the elements of the substantive offenses, enhancements, or defenses and that the true finding complied with the general principles of law as expressed in the instructions.

## VII. POTENTIAL DISPOSITIONAL ISSUES

### A. Court's Discretionary Choices

The court may: 1) set aside the finding and dismiss the petition in the interests of justice and the welfare of the minor or if the minor is not in need of rehabilitation, setting forth the specific reasons for dismissal in the minutes (§ 702; cf. Pen. Code, § 1385); 2) not adjudge the minor a ward and place him or her on probation for less than six months (§ 725, subd. (a)); or 3) adjudge the minor a ward (§ 725, subd. (b)).

Once it has adjudged the minor a ward, the court may 1) place the minor on unsupervised probation (§ 727, subd. (a)); 2) place the minor on supervised probation at home (§ 730 but see § 727, subd. (a)); 3) place the minor with a relative or in a licensed group or foster home (§ 727, subd. (a)); 4) commit the minor to juvenile hall or a county camp or ranch (§ 730, subd. (a); or 5) commit the minor to the Division of Juvenile Justice (“DJJ”) (§ 731).<sup>4</sup> Section 202, subdivision (e), provides a list of permissible sanctions.

Legislation effective September 1, 2007, has amended the law to only permit a DJJ commitment in cases where the *most recent offense* is under section 707, subdivision (b), or Penal Code section 290, subdivision (d)(3). (§§ 733, subd. (c), 1731.5, subd. (a)(1).) This change is significant in many ways. Not only will DJJ commitments contrary to this law be error in cases with dispositions after September 1, 2007, but also this law arguably should apply retroactively to all cases not final as of September 1, 2007. Further, the law provides a means for recall of final cases. Seeking relief and/or recall is important and can have a significant impact beyond avoiding additional time at DJJ. For example, the requirement to register as a sex offender for life applies to a minor only if that minor is committed to DJJ. (Pen. Code, § 290, subd. (d)(1).) For information about raising arguments related to this change in the law, please see ADI’s December 2007 Memo entitled “Division of Juvenile Justice Commitments” available on ADI’s website in the “Juvenile Delinquency Articles” section.

Minors may not be entitled to the protection of *People v. Harvey* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 754 [defendant cannot suffer adverse consequences based on facts underlying dismissed counts, unless agreed otherwise]. (*In re Robert H.* (2002) 96 Cal.App.4th 1317, 1329; *In re Jimmy P.* (1996) 50 Cal.App.4th 1679, 1683-1684.) This is because it would limit the court’s consideration of relevant evidence at disposition, and in turn would countermand

---

<sup>4</sup>Certain requirements must be met before a minor can be removed from the home of his or her parents. (§ 726; *In re Cindy E.* (1978) 83 Cal.App.3d 393 [before removal, court must find continued presence in parents’ home detrimental].)

section 725.5, which requires consideration of “any other relevant and material evidence.” (*In re Robert H.*, *supra*, 96 Cal.App.4th at p. 1329.)

### **B. Mandatory Dispositions**

A minor must be confined in a juvenile hall, camp, secure juvenile home, or DJJ, if the minor: was 16 years old or older at the time of the offense; was found fit to remain in the juvenile system following an unfitness motion; was declared ward of the court under section 602; and previously was found to have committed two or more felonies when he or she was 14 or older. (§ 707, subdivision (a)(2)(E).) Likewise, where the prosecution could have proceeded directly against a minor in criminal court (§ 707, subd. (d)(1)-(3)), but did not, and the minor is adjudged a ward based on a section 707, subdivision (d)(5) predicate offense, confinement in a juvenile hall, camp, secure juvenile home or DJJ is also mandatory. (§ 707, subd. (d)(5).)

Confinement in juvenile hall, a county camp or ranch, or DJJ is mandatory where a minor has personally used a firearm during the commission of a violent felony. (§ 602.3, subd. (a) [formerly 602.5]; Pen. Code, § 667.5, subd. (l).)

### **C. Findings Required in DJJ Commitment Cases.**

\_\_\_\_\_As explained above in subdivision VII(A), *ante*, legislation limits the cases, based on the underlying offenses, that can result in DJJ commitments. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_Additionally, although there is no requirement that less restrictive alternatives have previously been attempted, before committing a minor to DJJ, the court must make a determination that less restrictive alternatives are ineffective or inappropriate. (*In re Pedro M.* (2000) 81 Cal.App.4th 550, 555-556; *In re Teofilio A.* (1989) 210 Cal.App.3d 571, 576; *In re Aline D.* (1975) 14 Cal.3d 557, 567; *In re Michael D.* (1987) 188 Cal.App.3d 1392, 1396.) Unavailability of a local program should not be the sole ground for a DJJ commitment. (*In re Gerardo B.* (1989) 207 Cal.App.3d 1252.) Also, before committing a minor to DJJ, the court is required to find a probable benefit to the minor from DJJ. (§ 734; *In re Pedro M.*, at pp. 555-556; *In re Teofilio A.*, at p. 576; *In re Michael D.*, at p. 1396.)

Further, the court must determine whether the minor has committed one of the offenses listed in section 707, subdivision (b), which results in DJJ having jurisdiction over the minor until age 25. (*In re Emilio C.* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 1058, 1064.) In making this determination, the court may rely on facts presented at the dispositional hearing that the court found to be true by a preponderance of the evidence. (*Id.* at p.

1065.)

#### **D. Misdemeanor/Felony Determination**

This issue is often overlooked. When an offense has degrees or is a wobbler [can be a felony or misdemeanor], the court must make an *express* finding as to the degree of the offense or whether the offense committed was a felony or misdemeanor. (§ 702; Pen. Code, § 1157; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.778 (f)(9); *In re Manzy W.* (1997) 14 Cal.4th 1199, 1209; *In re Kenneth H.* (1983) 33 Cal.3d 616, 618-620; *In re Jacob M.* (1987) 195 Cal.App.3d 58, 64 [offense deemed lower degree where no degree stated].) The mere existence in the record of documents referring to wobbler consideration are insufficient. (*In re Ricky H.* (1981) 30 Cal.3d 176, 191.) Courts have reversed and remanded for a felony/misdemeanor determination even where there was an admission of an allegation charged as a felony (e.g., *In re Nancy C.* (2005) 133 Cal.App.4th 508, 512) or calculation of the maximum period of confinement as a felony (e.g., *In re Manzy W.*, at p. 1207-1208; *In re Dennis C.* (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 16, 23).

#### **E. Deferred Entry of Judgment**

Deferred entry of judgment is available in juvenile cases. (§§ 790-795.) There is a right to appeal from a denial of deferred entry of judgment (e.g., *In re Sergio R.* (2003) 106 Cal.App.4th 597), but there is no right to appeal where deferred entry is granted (*In re Mario C.* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 1303, 1307-1308; see *People v. Mazurette* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 789, 794 [no right of appeal in adult deferred entry of judgment case unless defendant unsuccessful on program and judgment entered]). For additional information regarding deferred entry of judgment in juvenile cases, see ADI's July 2004 newsletter, available on ADI's website.

#### **F. Calculation of Maximum Length of Confinement**

This issue is often overlooked. A minor cannot be confined in excess of the maximum term that could be imposed on an adult convicted of the same offenses. (§ 726, subd. (c).) The court must calculate the maximum length of confinement when the minor is removed from the custody of his parents. (§ 726; *In re George M.* (1993) 14 Cal.App.4th 376, 381-382.)

The court must set a maximum period of confinement that does not exceed the maximum period of confinement an adult could be required to serve under the same circumstances. (§ 731, subd. (b).) In determining the maximum period of confinement, the court must appropriately consider the facts and circumstances of the matter or matters

which brought or continued the minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. (§ 731, subd. (b); *In re Sean W.* (2005) 127 Cal.App.4th 1177, 1183-1184.) Accordingly, a court is permitted to set a maximum term below the adult maximum term. However, at least one court has found that it cannot set a maximum term below the adult minimum term. (*In re Joseph M.* (2007) 150 Cal.App.4th 889, 896.) A minor does not forfeit the claim that a court failed to exercise its discretion under section 731, subdivision (b), by failing to object in the trial court. (*In re Sean W.*, at pp. 1181-82.) Generally, a proper exercise of discretion is presumed from a silent record. However, where the maximum term of confinement ordered is the maximum term available, a split of authority exists whether the record must show that a court considered the particular facts and circumstances. (Compare *In re Jacob J.* (2007) 130 Cal.App.4th 429, 438, with *In re Julian R.* (November 16, 2007, H031292) \_\_ Cal.App.4th \_\_ [2007 Cal.App.Lexis 1866].) At least one Court of Appeal has concluded that *Cunningham v. California* does not apply to the court's determination of the maximum period of confinement, but the Supreme Court has not yet decided the issue. (*In re Christine G.* (2007) 153 Cal.App.4th 708, 715.)

Penal Code section 654 is applicable. (*In re Michael B.* (1980) 28 Cal.3d 548, 556, fn. 3.)

Allegations found true in previous petitions can be aggregated under section 726. (*In re Adrian R.* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 448, 454; *In re Edwardo L.* (1989) 216 Cal.App.3d 470, 478.)

Juvenile court findings regarding confinement are reviewed for abuse of discretion. (*In re Emilio C.* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 1058, 1067, citing *In re Michael D.* (1987) 188 Cal.App.3d 1392, 1395.)

### **G. Sex Offender Registration for Juvenile Offenses**

Unlike adults, minors who commit enumerated sex offenses in Penal Code section 290 are not automatically required to register as a sex offender for life. However, a minor is required to register as a sex offender for life if that minor is committed to DJJ. (Pen. Code, § 290, subd. (d)(1).)

Where a court chooses to commit a minor to DJJ on a current petition not involving an enumerated sex offense, it may elect not to aggregate previously sustained petitions to avoid lifetime sex offender registration. (*In re Alex N.* (2005) 132 Cal.App.4th 18, 25.) However, the Fourth Appellate District, Division Two, recently concluded that, where a minor's most recently sustained petition includes an enumerated sex offense, a juvenile court lacks discretion to choose to commit the minor to DJJ based on an offense from a previously sustained petition in order to avoid a lifetime registration requirement. (*In re*

*G.C.* (November 29, 2007, E041763) \_\_ Cal.App.4th \_\_ [2007 Cal.App.Lexis 1963].) If a case arises where a minor was committed to DJJ based on a non-sex offense but where the minor also had a sustained true finding for an enumerated sex offense in the most recently sustained petition, the client should be properly advised regarding the serious potential adverse consequence of lifetime sex offender registration.

#### **H. Probation Conditions**

\_\_\_\_\_The juvenile court may impose reasonable terms and conditions of probation. (§§ 725, 782.) Such conditions must be “fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced.” (§ 730, subd. (b)); *In re Antonio C.* (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 1029, 1033.) Such conditions may be broader than criminal probation conditions. (*In re Antonio R.* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 937, 941. )

A probation condition is invalid if 1) it has no relationship to the crime of which the offender was convicted; 2) it forbids conduct that is not reasonably related to future criminality; and 3) it relates to conduct that is not itself criminal. (*People v. Lent* (1975) 15 Cal.3d 481, 486; *In re Antonio C.*, *supra*, 83 Cal.App.4th at p. 1034; *In re Kacy S.* (1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 704, 709.) Probation conditions may also be void for vagueness. “An order must be sufficiently precise for the probationer to know what is required of him, and for the court to determine whether the condition has been violated.” (*People v. Reinerston* (1986) 178 Cal.App.3d 320, 324-325.)

If a probation condition infringes on constitutional rights, it must be tailored specifically to the needs of the minor. (*In re Binh L.* (1992) 5 Cal.App.4th 194, 203; *In re Michael D.* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1610, 1616; *In re Laylah K.*, *supra*, 229 Cal.App.3d at pp. 1501-1502.) For example, a probation condition cannot bar all travel to Mexico, but can require case-by-case approval for travel to Mexico and that the minor be accompanied by his or her parents when traveling to Mexico. (*In re Daniel R.* (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 1, 8.)

Because the juvenile court has broad discretion in imposing probation conditions for the purpose of rehabilitation, a lack of statutory authority for the imposition of a probation condition does not mean the juvenile court cannot impose the condition. (*In re Ronny P.* (2004) 117 Cal.App.4th 1204, 1206-1207 [approving juvenile court’s imposition of minimum period of confinement at camp even though not expressly authorized by statute].) However, a court cannot impose a probation condition that effectively expands existing Legislative criteria for imposing the requirement at issue. (*In re Bernardino S.* (1992) 4 Cal.App.4th 613, 623 [court cannot require registration as sex offender when offense did not fall within Penal Code section 290, subd. (d)(3)].)

Where trial counsel made no objection, an argument against forfeiture or waiver may need to be addressed in the opening brief. Although the general rule is that a contemporaneous objection to a probation condition is necessary to preserve the issue for appeal (*In re Justin S.* (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 811, 814; *In re Josue S.* (1999) 72 Cal.App.4th 168, 172), there are exceptions. There is no forfeiture or waiver where the issues raised on appeal present “pure questions of law that can be resolved without reference to the particular sentencing record developed in juvenile court.” (*People v. Welch* (1993) 5 Cal.4th 228, 235; *In re Justin S.*, *supra*, 93 Cal.App.4th at p. 815.) Recently, the Supreme Court held there is no forfeiture or waiver when the minor challenges the probation condition on constitutional grounds of vagueness and overbreadth, where the challenge raises a pure question of law. (*In re Sheena K.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 875, 886-889. [finding probation order specifying that minor not associate with anyone disapproved of by probation officer to be unconstitutionally vague and overbroad].) Waiver or forfeiture can also be overlooked where there are peculiar circumstances (*In re Khonosavanh S.* (1998) 67 Cal.App.4th 532, 537), where the condition is statutorily limited (*People v. Guardado* (1995) 40 Cal.App.4th 757, 763), or where an objection would have been futile or unsupported by current state of the law (*In re Justin S.*, *supra*, 93 Cal.App.4th at p. 814.)

### **I. Driver’s License Suspension**

A driver’s license (driving privilege) may be suspended, revoked, delayed, or restricted as part of the disposition of a case. (See Veh. Code, § 13200 et seq.) Many such provisions are specifically applicable to minors. (See, e.g., Vehicle Code, §§ 13202.4 [suspension, restriction, or delay for offense involving concealable firearm] 13202.5 [suspension, delay, or restriction for drug and alcohol related offenses ]; 13202.6 [suspension or delay for vandalism convictions]; 13202.7 [suspension, delay, or restriction for minor adjudged ward under § 601]; 13352 [suspension or revocation for speed contests]; 13352.3 [revocation for Veh.Code, §§ 23152/23153 convictions].)

The juvenile court has authority to order suspension of minor’s driver’s licence for a violation of Penal Code section 192, subdivision (c)(2), under Vehicle Code section 13361, subdivision (c). However, pursuant to Vehicle Code section 13556, subdivision (a), the suspension must be limited to 12 months. (*In re Colleen S.* (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 471, 474.)

Some provisions are mandatory. In such cases, the juvenile court’s failure to so order might be corrected on appeal and should be viewed as a possible adverse consequence, with risks and benefits of proceeding with the appeal explained to the client (including the possibility the error might be uncovered by a probation officer or other

person anyway).

### **J. Credits**

A minor is entitled to pre-commitment credit for actual time confined pending resolution of the allegations. (*In re Eric J.* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 522, 536.) Such confinement must be physical confinement in a secure juvenile home. (§ 726, subd. (c); *In re Harm R.* (1979) 88 Cal.App.3d 438, 442; *In re Michael D.* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 1610, 1614-1615 [home detention may qualify].) No conduct (good time) credits are available. (*In re Ricky H.* (1981) 30 Cal.3d 176, 185-190.)

Adult credits provisions providing presentence custody credits are inapplicable to minors because minors are not sentenced. (Pen. Code, § 2900.5; *In re Pedro M.* (2000) 81 Cal.App.4th 550, 556.) Similarly, Penal Code section 1237.1, which bars raising credits error as the sole issue on appeal where it was not raised at trial, does not apply to juvenile appeals. (*In re Antwon R.* (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 348, 350.)

### **K. Restitution and Other Fees**

\_\_\_\_\_The court may order various restitution fines (§§ 728, 729, 729.6, 730.5, 731) and victim restitution (§§ 730.6, 730.7). Victim restitution is mandatory unless there are compelling and extraordinary reasons not to award it. (§ 730.6.)

“If the amount of loss cannot be ascertained at the time of sentencing, the restitution order shall include a provision that the amount shall be determined at the direction of the court at any time during the term of the commitment or probation.” (*In re Karen A.* (2004) 115 Cal.App.4th 504, 507-508, citing Welf. & Inst. Code, § 730.6, subd. (h).) The juvenile court has the authority to direct the probation officer to determine the appropriate amount of restitution. (*Id.* at p. 511.)

Parents may be obligated to pay for restitution, fines, penalty assessments (§ 730.7; Civil Code §§ 1714.1, 1714.3 [joint and several liability], probation supervision, legal services, and “reasonable costs of support” if minor is confined. (§§ 903, 903.1, 903.2, 903.25, 903.45, 903.5.) The minor has standing to raise these issues. (*In re Byron S.* (1986) 176 Cal.App.3d 822, 825-826.)

## **VIII. PROBATION VIOLATIONS**

Before Proposition 21, if a minor committed subsequent criminal offenses while within the jurisdiction of the court, supplemental petitions were filed. Post-Proposition 21,

that procedure is eliminated. (§ 777; *In re Eddie M.* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 480, 485-486.) Supplemental petitions have been replaced by the notice requirement of section 777, subdivisions (a)(2) and (b). (*In re Eddie M., supra*, 31 Cal.4th at p. 491.) The standard of proof is a preponderance of the evidence (§ 777, subd. (c); *In re Eddie M., supra*, 31 Cal.4th at p. 491), and reliable hearsay evidence may be admitted (§ 777, subd. (c); *In re Eddie M., supra*, 31 Cal.4th at p. 491). Where live testimony is available, though, it may be an abuse of discretion to permit the substitution of hearsay. (*In re Kentron D.* (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 1381.) Generally, adult probation revocation statutes are followed, and prosecutors have discretion “to seek a dispositional change for a criminal juvenile probationer who violates probation, regardless of the actual criminal nature of the violation alleged, without proving any crime beyond a reasonable doubt, so long as any resulting physical confinement does not exceed the maximum term of adult confinement tied to the original offense.” (*In re Eddie M.*, at p. 486.)

## **IX. WENDE REVIEW**

If no arguable issues are found on appeal, the minor is entitled to have the Court of Appeal review the record for error pursuant to *People v. Wende* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 436, *People v. Feggans* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 444 and *Anders v. California* (1967) 386 U.S. 738 [87 S.Ct. 1396, 18 L.Ed.2d 493]. (*In re Kevin S.* (2003) 113 Cal.App.4th 97, 114.) Consult the project staff attorney monitoring your case for the correct procedures before such a brief is filed.

## **X. TERMINOLOGY**

Use the correct terminology for the juvenile delinquency system in your briefing, rather than the comparable criminal case language. (See, e.g., *In re Robert W.* (1991) 228 Cal.App.3d 32, 34 [criticizing appellate counsel, among others, for discussing minor’s “sentencing,” because minors are not “sentenced;” such treatment blends and blurs the criminal justice system and the juvenile delinquency system].)

### **Criminal Case**

Complaint or information  
Trial  
Conviction  
Guilty plea  
Sentencing  
Sentence (to state prison)  
Total sentence  
Defendant  
Charge/charged

### **Juvenile Delinquency Case**

Petition  
Adjudication  
True finding  
Admission  
Disposition  
Confine; commit (to DJJ)  
Maximum length of confinement  
Minor  
Allegation/alleged

## **XI. ADVICE ABOUT SEALING RECORDS**

Five years after the termination of juvenile court jurisdiction or upon reaching age 18, individuals have the right to seal their records in most cases (some exceptions exist). (§ 781; *T.N.G. v. Superior Court* (1971) 4 Cal.3d 767.) Given the severe consequences for sentencing in adult cases where the adult has a history of prior offenses, sealing a juvenile record can greatly benefit an individual and not sealing it can greatly harm an individual. Unfortunately, unlike in many states, minors in California must take action to seal their records. Therefore, it makes sense to advise clients about the right to seal their records, the importance of sealing their records, and the process for sealing their records. Information about sealing juvenile court records can be found in a February 2005 FDAP publication available on the FDAP website at:  
<http://www.fdap.org/downloads/seminar-deliq/SealingJuvenileRecord.wpd>.<sup>5</sup>

## **XII. GENERAL REFERENCE MATERIAL**

California Division of Juvenile Justice Website, available at:  
[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions\\_Boards/DJJ/index.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/DJJ/index.html)

California Juvenile Courts Practice and Procedure (2006), Matthew Bender (LexisNexis).

*Law Offices of the Los Angeles County Public Defender, A Practical Guide to Juvenile Delinquency Law* (2003) – may be ordered by calling 213-893-2545 [contains pertinent statutes and summary of cases sorted by substantive juvenile delinquency law issues].

---

<sup>5</sup>The publication is entitled “Sealing Your Juvenile Court Record” and is written by Kathryn Seligman, Kimberly Fitzgerald, and Alyssa Mellott.

Uribe, Sandra, Central California Appellate Program (CCAP), “Issue Spotting Overview in 602 Appeals,” available at: [http://www.capcentral.org/resources/del\\_articles.aspx](http://www.capcentral.org/resources/del_articles.aspx).