

EDITOR'S NOTE

Whether it is in the classroom, in the family, or in their bodies, the law has a constant presence in juveniles' lives. As the world in which juveniles find themselves constantly changes, both technologically and societally, the law must also evolve in order to continue protecting juvenile rights and well-being. Issue two of Volume 11 showcases this evolution of juvenile law.

In our first article, Justin Wieland discusses the prevalence of bias-motivated behavior in California's public schools. He argues that while all students have been given the inalienable right under the California Constitution to attend a safe school, this right is meaningless unless schools take steps to proactively enforce it, through statistical analysis of hate incidents in schools and the mandatory reporting of such incidents to law enforcement.

Todd Feinberg examines the current uncertainty in the federal court system regarding whether the Fourth Amendment prohibits public schools from using dogs to conduct searches of students, absent individualized suspicion. Amidst this uncertainty, Feinberg concludes his article with a practical guide for public school administrators concerned about the increasing presence of illegal drugs on their campuses. He encourages administrators to first weigh carefully whether or not a suspicionless canine sniff program is appropriate for their school, and if it is appropriate, how to best implement such a program while still protecting students' privacy and dignity.

Anna Bonny's article discusses yet another area where the law commands a presence in a juvenile's life: the decision to obtain an abortion. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that parental consent and notification statutes do not infringe on a minor's constitutional rights if the statutes also contain a judicial bypass option. Bonny argues that the current imprecise definition of "maturity" allows judges to make

decisions based on their personal biases, and therefore must be eliminated to protect the reproductive choices of pregnant minors.

The articles conclude with Veronica Gunderson's analysis of the marital presumption, which presumes that children born during marriage, absent any agreement between the parties at childbirth, are the biological children of the husband. Gunderson argues that given technological advancements in determining paternity, the law should no longer consider the marital presumption and instead focus on requiring the biological father to take personal responsibility of his child.

This issue's Children's Section offers the original works of five teenagers who express through their poems and essays how each of their lives was personally affected by the juvenile delinquency system. The issue concludes with case summaries and legislative updates pertaining to the fields of delinquency, dependency, education, and health law.

The *Journal of Juvenile Law & Policy* is fortunate to have a team of hard-working and diligent members who possess a genuine interest in improving juvenile law. I would like to thank the entire staff for their dedication to producing a quality publication throughout the editorial process. I would especially like to thank our Production Managing Editor Diana Glick for her skillful oversight of the production process.

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Editor-in-Chief