Jurisdiction Exercises

1. Harrison, age 16, is stopped by law enforcement for driving more than 80 mph. The police officer notices the smell of marijuana inside the car when he talks with Harrison. Harrison consents to a search of the car and law enforcement finds what appears to be about 2 ozs. of marijuana and a substance that appears to be cocaine. Harrison is charged with possession of cocaine and possession of more than 1.5 ozs. of marijuana, both Class I felonies, and driving more than 80 mph, a class 3 misdemeanor. Where does original subject matter jurisdiction lie?
2. Mia, a 17-year-old, was caught in the school bathroom with two bottles of oxycodone and $150 in cash. The School Resource Officer (SRO) believes that there is probable cause to charge Jennifer with possession with intent to sell a Schedule II substance, a class H felony. The SRO calls the juvenile court counselor and asks her to check in CJLEADS to determine if Mia has any previous criminal convictions. The court counselor informs the SRO that Mia has one previous conviction for driving by a person under age 21 after consuming drugs, a Class 2 misdemeanor. Where does original subject matter jurisdiction lie for the drug offense?
3. The SRO was called to the fourth grade classroom to help the teacher handle Vince, age 9. Vince was yelling loudly, cursing at the teacher, and refusing to leave the classroom. When the SRO arrived, Vince got even angrier and yelled, “I’m going to blow this place up!” The SRO wants to charge Vince with disorderly conduct (Class 2 misdemeanor) and communicating a threat of mass violence on educational property (Class H felony). Vince has not been previously involved in the juvenile justice system. Where does original subject matter jurisdiction lie?

Bonus question – how are the names (Harrison, Mia, and Vince) in these scenarios related?