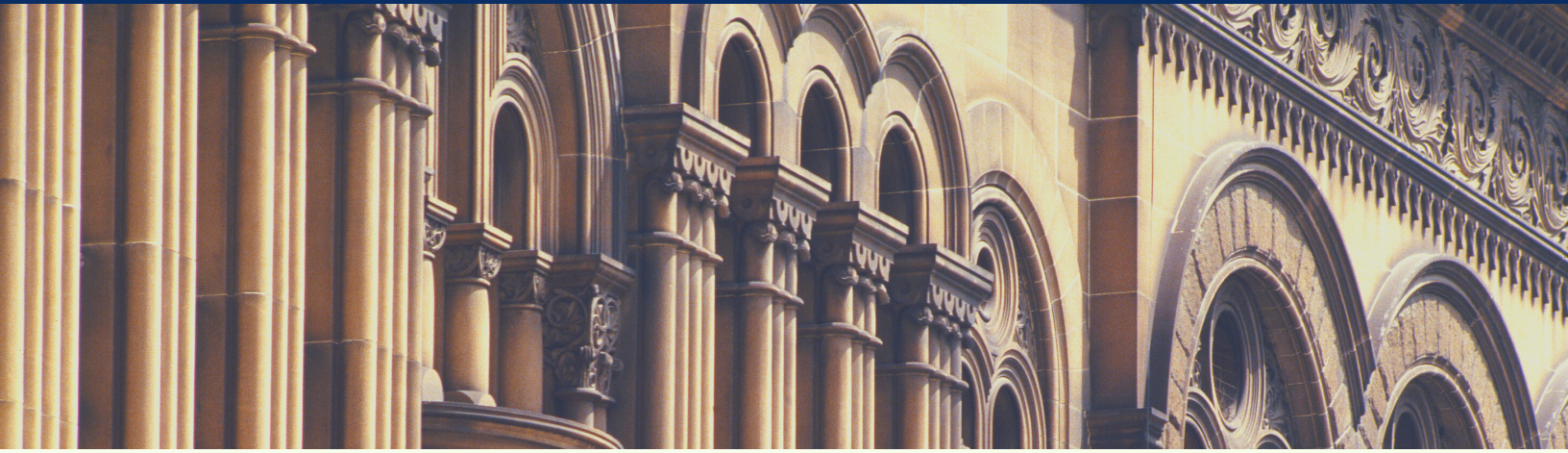


SUPREME COURT CHILDREN'S CASES

2020



Jones v. Mississippi (April 22, 2021)

A person who commits homicide under the age of 18 may be sentenced to life without parole, even if the defendant is not found to be “permanently incorrigible.”

Alaska v. Wright (April 26, 2021)

Under federal habeas corpus law, Wright, a convicted child sex offender was not “in custody” for his original state conviction when he received his federal conviction for failure to register.

Fulton v. Philadelphia (June 17, 2021)

Philadelphia’s refusal to contract with Catholic Social Services (CSS) until they agree to certify same-sex couples as foster parents violates the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment. Philadelphia’s anti-discrimination statute, which includes a discretionary exemption, is not neutrally applicable and does not cover CSS’s actions here.

Nestlé USA, Inc. v. Doe (June 17, 2021)

Six individuals from Mali attempted to bring a suit under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) which alleged that Nestle and other companies had contracted with a cocoa farm that engaged in child slavery. The Court found the suit to be an impermissible extraterritorial application of the ATS because all injury occurred overseas, with only general corporate activity occurring here in the U.S.

National Collegiate Athletic Assn v. Alston (June 21, 2021)

Under the Sherman Antitrust Act, the NCAA as a whole may not limit the education-related benefits, like graduate and vocational school scholarships, that schools offer to amateur student-athletes.

Mahanoy Area School Dist. v. B.L. (June 23, 2021)

Public schools may have a special interest in regulating some off-campus student speech, but in this case, the student’s interest in free expression is greater than the school’s interest in regulating her speech.