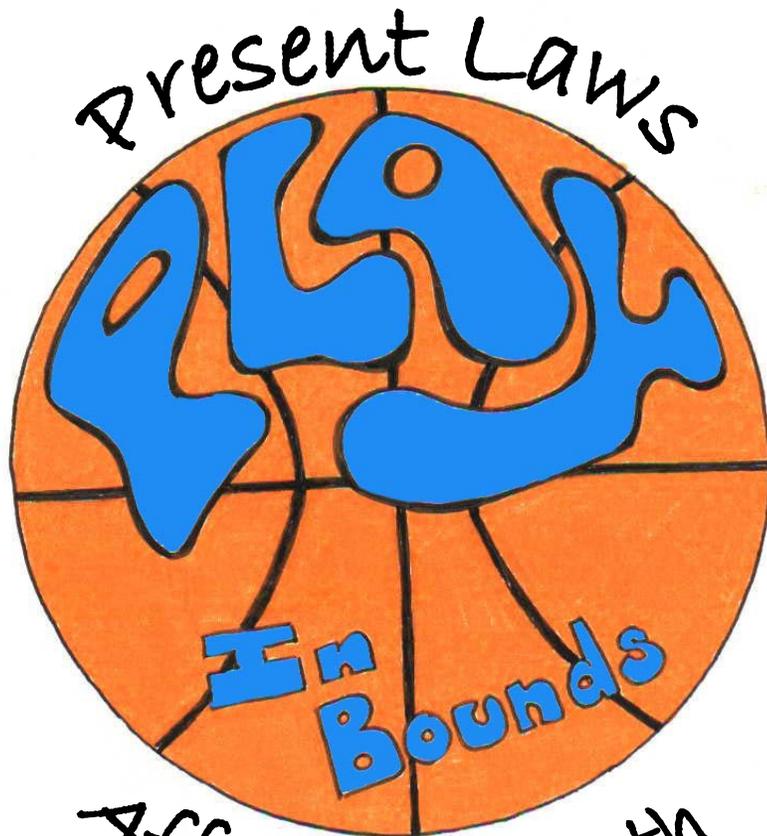


The Youth Law T.E.A.M. of Indiana

PRESENTS



Affecting Youth
Teachers' Edition



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OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

1. To make youth aware of their unique rights and responsibilities under the law; and
2. To explain, in fuller detail, terms, rights, and procedures with which youth may be now only slightly familiar.

TO THE TEACHER...

We are teachers. One of us teaches in middle school, and the other teaches high school. We both understand that you may not welcome one more addition to an already full curriculum! However, we believe that the material covered in this course, laws regarding youth, is vital information that is not taught anywhere else. Realize that in 2004, in the state of Indiana, over 32,000 delinquency cases were filed and over 9,000 CHINS cases were filed. Kids Count in Indiana 2005 Data Book, The Indiana Youth Institute.

P.L.A.Y. in Bounds is comprised of thirteen chapters organized in a question/answer manner. The P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Teacher's Manual is divided into sections. Some sections combine P.L.A.Y. in Bounds chapters. Each section includes the following:

- Objectives
- Terms
- Chapter Summary
- Class Discussion Questions
- Activities
- Activities for High School Students
- Quiz

The activities correspond with Indiana Academic Standards for grades 6 through 12. There is an Indiana Academic Standards Guide on page 2.

The Youth Law T.E.A.M. of Indiana is eager to have you use the text *Play in Bounds* and will gladly serve as a resource to you and your students if contacted at 317-916-0786.

May you enjoy teaching the course as much as we enjoyed assembling this manual. May your students not only learn their rights under the law but also recognize their responsibilities as young citizens. Have an enjoyable and meaningful year.

Mrs. Carol Biel and Mrs. Patricia Bengert

Indiana Academic Standards

This correlation identifies activities on which the Indiana Academic Standards are addressed in this book. With the help of this chart, you can find solid, fully developed instruction on the listed standards.

GRADE 6

Standard	P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)
Reading	
6.2.1	College Propaganda (52)
6.2.2	Pro and Con Article (66)
6.2.5	Applications (40)
Writing	
6.5.1	Write a Story (46)
6.5.5	Advertisements (32); Persuasive Letter (65)
6.5.6	Invite a Lawyer (40)
6.5.7	Invite a Lawyer (40)
6.6.1– 6.6.5	Scavenger Hunt (19)
Listening and Speaking	
6.7.1	Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
6.7.2	Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
6.7.11	“I Am...” (10)
6.7.14	Persuasive Speech (52)
Visual Art	
6.9.2	Create Posters (22)
6.14.1	Public Service Announcement (58)
6.14.2	Public Service Announcement (58)
Theatre	
6.6.1	Improvise a Scene (22) & (61)
6.6.2	Script Writing (52)

GRADE 7

Standard

P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)

Reading

- 7.2.2 College Propaganda (52)
- 7.2.6 Pro and Con Article (66)

Writing

- 7.5.1 Write a Story (46)
- 7.5.4 Advertisements (32); Persuasive Letter (65)
- 7.5.6 Invite a Lawyer (40)
- 7.5.7 Invite a Lawyer (40)
- 7.6.1—7.6.9 Scavenger Hunt (19)

Listening and Speaking

- 7.7.1 Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
- 7.7.2 Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
- 7.7.10 “I Am...” (10)
- 7.7.11 Persuasive Speech (52)

Visual Art

- 7.9.2 Create Posters (22)
- 7.14.1 Public Service Announcement (58)
- 7.14.2 Public Service Announcement (58)

Theatre

- 7.6.1 Improvise a Scene (22) & (61)
- 7.6.2 Script Writing (52)

GRADE 8

Standard	P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)
Reading	
8.2.1	College Propaganda (52)
8.2.2	Pro and Con Article (66)
Writing	
8.5.1	Write a Story (46)
8.5.4	Advertisements (32); Persuasive Letter (65)
8.5.6	Invite a Lawyer (40)
8.5.7	Invite a Lawyer (40)
8.6.1—8.6.7	Scavenger Hunt (19)
Listening and Speaking	
8.7.1	Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
8.7.12	“I Am...” (10)
8.7.13	Persuasive Speech (52)
Visual Art	
8.9.2	Create Posters (22)
8.14.1	Public Service Announcement (58)
8.14.2	Public Service Announcement (58)
Theatre	
8.6.1	Improvise a Scene (22) & (61)
8.6.2	Script Writing (52)

High School

Standard	P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)
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United States Government

U.S.G. 2.9	Analysis of Individual Rights and Community Safety (35)
U.S.G. 3.8	Discovering Legislators (10)
U.S.G. 3.19	Letter to Legislator (10); Persuasive Letter (58)
U.S.G. 5.8	Analysis of U.S. Supreme Court Cases (23)

Theatre

H.6.1	Script Writing (53)
H.8.4	Improvise a Scene (23)

Art

H.14.1	Public Service Announcement (58)
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Grade 9

Standard	P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)
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Reading

9.2.1	College Applications (53)
9.2.6	Evaluating Clarity (66)
9.2.7	Pro and Con Article (66)

Writing

9.5.1	Write a Story (46)
9.5.4	Letter to Legislator (10); Multimedia Presentation on Delinquent Acts (35); Persuasive Letter (58)
9.5.5	Informational Interview Request (61); Job Application and Cover Letter (61)
9.5.7	Invite a Lawyer (41)
9.5.8	Invite a Lawyer (41)

Listening and Speaking

9.7.1	Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
9.7.18	Persuasive Speech (53)

Grade 10

Standard

P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)

Reading

- 10.2.1 College Applications (53); Evaluating Clarity (66)
10.2.4 Pro and Con Article (66)

Writing

- 10.5.1 Write a Story (46)
10.5.4 Letter to Legislator (10); Multimedia Presentation on Delinquent Acts (35); Persuasive Letter (58)
10.5.5 Job Application and Cover Letter(61); Informational Interview Request (61)
10.5.7 Invite a Lawyer (41)
10.5.8 Invite a Lawyer (41)

Listening and Speaking

- 10.7.1 Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
10.7.18 Persuasive Speech (53)

Grade 11

Standard

P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)

Reading

- 11.2.1 College Applications (53)
11.2.3 Checking for Accuracy (66)
11.2.6 Pro and Con Article (66)

Writing

- 11.5.1 Write a Story (46)
11.5.5 Resume (61); Job Application and Cover Letter (61)
11.5.6 Letter to Legislator (10); Invite a Lawyer (41); Persuasive Letter (58)
11.5.7 Invite a Lawyer (41)
11.5.8 Multimedia Presentation on Delinquent Acts (35)

Listening and Speaking

- 11.7.1 Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
11.7.13 Persuasive Speech (53)

Grade 12

Standard

P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter Activity (page number)

Reading

- 12.2.1 College Applications (53)
- 12.2.3 Checking for Accuracy (66)
- 12.2.6 Pro and Con Article (66)

Writing

- 12.5.1 Write a Story (46)
- 12.5.5 Resume (61); Job Application and Cover Letter (61)
- 12.5.6 Letter to Legislator(10); Invite a Lawyer (41); Persuasive Letter (58)
- 12.5.7 Invite a Lawyer (41)
- 12.5.8 Multimedia Presentation on Delinquent Acts (35)

Listening and Speaking

- 12.7.1 Invite a Speaker to Class (71)
- 12.7.13 Persuasive Speech (53)

Chapter 1: Sources of Law

Chapter 2: Indiana Court Systems

Chapter 3: Courtroom Roles

Objectives

- To familiarize students with the sources of Indiana law;
- To distinguish among the various kinds of law;
- To inform students of the courts' roles in regard to the law; and
- To inform students of the main players in courtroom situations.

Terms

Indiana Code, case law, General Assembly, Congress, United States President, Governor, civil law, criminal law, trial court, Indiana Court of Appeals, Indiana Supreme Court, juvenile, juvenile court, plaintiff, prosecutor, defendant, judge, attorney, attorney-client privilege, jury, court reporter, bailiff

I. CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1: SOURCES OF LAW

The Indiana Constitution, the Indiana Code, and case law make up Indiana law. The Indiana General Assembly legislates the statutes forming the Indiana Code. Judicial interpretation and application of the statutes form case law.

Congress writes, and the President signs, the laws forming the United States Code, which applies to all fifty states. Each state's laws apply to all the individuals living in or visiting the state. City laws are called ordinances.

Civil law regulates interactions between people. Criminal law regulates interactions within society as a whole.

CHAPTER 2: INDIANA COURT SYSTEMS

There are three branches of government. The legislative branch *writes* the laws. At the federal level, the legislative branch is the United States Congress. At the state level, the legislative branch is the Indiana General Assembly. The executive branch *enforces* the laws. At the federal level, the President is the chief of the executive branch. At the state level, the Governor is the chief of the executive branch. The judicial branch *interprets* the law by answering questions about the law and making sure laws do not violate constitutional or statutory rights. The judicial branch is the federal, state, and local courts.

Courts hear cases, present findings, and make decisions. Trial court decisions are appealed to the Indiana Court of Appeals. The Indiana Court of Appeals' decisions are appealed to the Indiana Supreme Court. However, the Indiana Supreme Court chooses what cases it hears from those presented for review. A court's order has the same effect as a statute written by the legislature.

CHAPTER 3: COURTROOM ROLES

The judge hears cases and makes decisions according to the law. In civil cases, the plaintiff initiates a lawsuit against someone called the defendant. Plaintiffs and defendants can be represented by attorneys. In criminal cases, the prosecutor, also called a district attorney, initiates a court case by bringing charges against a defendant. The prosecutor is an attorney, and the defendant can be represented by an attorney. Communications with attorneys are confidential and protected by the attorney-client privilege. The jury is a group of adults who evaluate evidence in cases and renders the verdict. Juvenile cases do not have a jury; the juvenile court judge evaluates the evidence and renders the verdict. The court reporter keeps records of proceedings. The bailiff keeps order in the courtroom.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 1: SOURCES OF LAW

1. Why do we need laws that apply only to Indiana when we have the United States Code that applies to all fifty states?
2. There are many types of laws. Should citizens be held accountable when they break laws that they did not know existed?
3. What might it be like to live in a community without laws?

CHAPTER 2: INDIANA COURT SYSTEMS

1. What would happen if one of the branches of government didn't exist?
2. How does the appeal process protect citizens?

CHAPTER 3: COURTROOM ROLES

1. What are the advantages and/or disadvantages of having lawyers represent plaintiffs and defendants in court cases?
2. Why is the attorney-client privilege important for lawyers to be able to represent their clients?
3. Would the Attorney-Client Privilege extend to the following situations?
 - An attorney shares the client's name and address with the judge during a hearing.
 - An attorney shares, with the prosecutor, the fact that the client recently had a heated-argument with the alleged victim.
 - An attorney shares, with the probation officer, the name of the part-time job the client holds.
 - An attorney shares the client's desire to "get even" when released from detention.

III. ACTIVITY

Activity: "I Am..."

Indiana Academic Standards:

Listening and Speaking: Skills, Strategies, and Applications 6.7.11; 7.7.10; 8.7.12

Students research and present information on one of the topics listed below *without* identifying the topic. Class members, using a basis of knowledge from the P.L.A.Y. in Bounds text, identify the topics each student describes.

Roles to be assigned:

State Court	Civil law	Judge
Federal Court	Criminal law	Plaintiff
Indiana Code	Trial Court	Prosecutor
United States Code	Appeals Court	Defendant
Case Law	Indiana Supreme Court	Attorney
City Ordinances	Juvenile Court	Juror
State Law	United States Congress	Court Reporter
Federal Law	Indiana General Assembly	Bailiff

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Discovering Legislators

Indiana Academic Standards: U.S.G. 3.8

Students explain the differences between the United States Congress and the Indiana General Assembly. Students utilize the Internet to find the names of their federal and state legislators. The names of federal and state legislators can be found on Access Indiana, Indiana's website, at www.in.gov.

Activity: Letter to Legislator

Indiana Academic Standards:

U.S.G. 3.19

Writing: Applications 9.5.4; 10.5.4; 11.5.6; 12.5.6

Students identify a current community issue, using newspapers, magazines, and the Internet, and the branch of government that deals with the issue. Students write a persuasive letter, using formal language, to the appropriate legislative official concerning the community issue.

V. QUIZZES

QUIZ Chapter 1: Sources of Law

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. The legislature writing Indiana statutes is the Indiana Congress. _____
2. Indiana case law comes from Indiana judges who interpret and apply Indiana statutes. _____
3. Indiana state laws apply to everyone in Indiana, visitors as well as residents. _____
4. Criminal laws relate to the way people interact with each other. _____
5. Each city in Indiana has city ordinances. _____

QUIZ Chapter 2: Indiana Court Systems

Write the number next to the term in the blank to the left of the matching definition.

1. Judicial branch _____ court turned to if an Indiana trial court's decision is appealed
2. Indiana General Assembly _____ a court's opinion that is enforced as law
3. Case law _____ enforces the law
4. Indiana Court of Appeals _____ court for people age seventeen or younger
5. Executive branch _____ interprets law and protects rights
6. Juvenile court _____ writes the laws
7. Indiana Supreme Court _____ violates rights
8. Invalid law _____ chooses its cases

QUIZ Chapter 3: Courtroom Roles

Write the letter next to the term on the blank to the right of the corresponding definition. Letters may be used more than once. There may be more than one correct answer.

- A. plaintiff B. attorney C. judge D. bailiff E. court reporter
F. prosecutor G. defendant H. jury

1. Protected by attorney-client privilege _____
2. Enters orders that have the effect of law _____
3. Starts or brings a lawsuit _____
4. Charged with breaking the law _____
5. Keeps the court's record of proceedings _____
6. Keeps order in the courtroom _____
7. Gives legal advice _____
8. The person being sued in a civil case _____
9. Represents the community in a criminal case _____
10. Another term for attorney general _____

QUIZ Chapter 1: Sources of Law ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. The legislature writing Indiana statutes is the Indiana Congress. False
The legislature writing Indiana statutes is the Indiana General Assembly.
2. Indiana case law comes from Indiana judges who interpret and apply Indiana statutes. True
3. Indiana state laws apply to everyone in Indiana, visitors as well as residents. True
4. Criminal laws relate to the way people interact with each other. False
Civil laws relate to the way people interact with each other.
5. Each city in Indiana has city ordinances. True

QUIZ Chapter 2: Indiana Court Systems ANSWERS

Write the number next to the term in the blank to the left of the matching definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Judicial branch | <u>4</u> court turned to if an Indiana trial court's decision is appealed |
| 2. Indiana General Assembly | <u>3</u> a court's opinion that is enforced as law |
| 3. Case law | <u>5</u> enforces the law |
| 4. Indiana Court of Appeals | <u>6</u> court for people age seventeen or younger |
| 5. Executive branch | <u>1</u> interprets law and protects rights |
| 6. Juvenile court | <u>2</u> writes the laws |
| 7. Indiana Supreme Court | <u>8</u> violates rights |
| 8. Invalid law | <u>7</u> chooses its cases |

QUIZ Chapter 3: Courtroom Roles ANSWERS

Write the letter next to the term on the blank to the right of the corresponding definition. Letters may be used more than once. There may be more than one correct answer.

- A. plaintiff B. attorney C. judge D. bailiff E. court reporter
F. prosecutor G. defendant H. jury

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Protected by attorney-client privilege | <u> A & G </u> |
| 2. Enters orders that have the effect of law | <u> C </u> |
| 3. Starts or brings a lawsuit | <u> A </u> |
| 4. Charged with breaking the law | <u> G </u> |
| 5. Keeps the court's record of proceedings | <u> E </u> |
| 6. Keeps order in the courtroom | <u> D </u> |
| 7. Gives legal advice | <u> B </u> |
| 8. The person being sued in a civil case | <u> G </u> |
| 9. Represents the community in a criminal case | <u> F </u> |
| 10. Another term for attorney general | <u> F </u> |

Chapter 4: The Juvenile Court System

Chapter 5: The Juvenile Justice System

Objectives

- To distinguish between juvenile and adult justice systems;
- To distinguish between a crime and a delinquent act;
- To distinguish between the two kinds of delinquent acts;
- To inform students of their rights when interacting with police officers;
- To inform students of their rights when taken into custody or detained;
- To inform students of their rights during a hearing;
- To distinguish among the various types of hearings in a delinquency case;
- To inform students of their rights if found to have committed the delinquent act; and
- To inform students of their rights in an adult court.

Terms

Indiana Juvenile Court System, jurisdiction, delinquent acts, crime delinquent act, status delinquent act, warrant, Miranda warnings, detention, juvenile detention center, waiver of rights, juvenile probation officer, preliminary inquiry, informal adjustment, initial hearing, fact finding hearing; predispositional report, dispositional decree, dispositional hearing, dispositional alternatives, probation, Department of Corrections, Sex Offender Registry, direct file crimes, waiver hearing, juvenile record

I. CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 4: JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM

The Indiana juvenile court has jurisdiction over cases dealing with Indiana youth age seventeen and younger. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over cases involving delinquency; child in need of services "CHINS" (abuse and neglect cases); paternity (establishing who a child's father is); interstate compact (dealing with Indiana youth in other states); parent participation hearings in delinquency and CHINS cases; detention hearings (when youth are removed from the home or arrested); protective orders dealing with people in relation to youth (court orders to keep youth safe by prohibiting contact with specified persons); misdemeanor traffic offenses for youth under age sixteen; youth driving a vehi-

cle while intoxicated; guardianship proceedings for CHINS; cases concerning involuntary drug and alcohol treatment; cases where youth need to be committed to a hospital for mental health needs; and termination of parental rights cases.

CHAPTER 5: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Terms used in juvenile court correspond to terms used in adult court: delinquent act (cf.—*Latin abbreviation for compare to*— crime); taken into custody (cf. arrest); petition (cf. file charges); denial or “not true” (cf. not guilty); admission or “true” (cf. guilty plea); fact finding hearing (cf. trial); found delinquent or found true (cf. guilty); disposition (cf. sentence); and detention (cf. jail).

Delinquent Acts

Ignorance of the law does not excuse the commission of a delinquent act. There are two types of delinquent acts, crime delinquent acts and status offenses. Crime delinquent acts include acts that would be crimes if committed by an adult. Status offenses are delinquent acts because someone under age eighteen commits them. The status offenses in Indiana are truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, runaway, and consuming or possessing alcohol as a minor.

Contact with Police

The Fourth Amendment, regarding search and seizure limitations, and the Fifth Amendment, regarding self-incrimination, protect the rights of juveniles when dealing with the police.

Police need reasonable suspicion to stop juveniles in public to investigate criminal or delinquent activity. A warrant is needed to search juveniles and/or their belongings except when a juvenile is taken into custody or is believed to be armed and dangerous. A warrant is not needed to search a vehicle or property within a vehicle if the police have probable cause to believe that the vehicle contains evidence of a delinquent act or crime. A warrant is not needed if the police are given permission to perform a search. The owner of a juvenile’s residence can give permission for a home search, including the juvenile’s bedroom.

Miranda warnings are you have the right to remain silent; anything said may be used against you in a court of law; you have the right to an attorney; and if you can’t afford one, a public defender will be provided. Miranda warnings must be given to people in police custody before being questioned.

Detention

Juveniles suspected of delinquent acts may be taken into custody and held in detention centers or may be released to a parent or guardian until a later court appearance. Failure to appear at a scheduled court hearing can result in a “failure to appear” delinquent act charge.

If a juvenile is detained for committing a crime delinquent act, the juvenile will have a detention hearing within 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. At the detention hearing, a judge will decide whether to release the juvenile to a parent or guardian or to detain the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility. If the juvenile is detained, the prosecutor must file a petition alleging delinquency within seven days and a fact finding hearing must be held within twenty days of filing the delinquency petition.

Generally, juveniles who commit status offenses cannot be securely detained. An exception to this rule is that runaways can be securely detained for 24 hours before and 24 hours after their initial court appearance, excluding weekends and legal holidays.

Your Legal Rights

In juvenile justice court proceedings, juveniles have the following rights: to receive written notification of the charges against them; to confront and cross examine witnesses; to know what witnesses and evidence the prosecutor has; to be represented by an attorney; to have a hearing within a short period of time; to not be forced to testify against oneself; and to have delinquency established beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Supreme Court has ruled that juveniles have no right to trial by jury, no right to post bail to get out of detention, and no right to an open hearing unless the juvenile is charged with a crime delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult.

Juveniles can waive their rights, but they cannot waive their rights on their own. Juveniles either need their attorney or their parent or guardian to join in the waiver of rights. However, attorneys and parents cannot waive the juvenile's rights without the juvenile joining in the waiver.

Juvenile Justice Procedures

Prior to the initial hearing, a probation officer will submit, to the judge, a preliminary inquiry report with information about a juvenile's background, current status, and school performance. The probation officer recommends whether the prosecutor should dismiss the case, enter into an Informal Adjustment with the juvenile, transfer the case to another social agency, or file a delinquency petition.

An Informal Adjustment, or I.A., is a program designed to keep juveniles from committing further delinquent acts. Prosecutors will not file a delinquency petition upon successful completion of an I.A.'s terms.

If the prosecutor files a delinquency petition, an initial hearing will be held. At the initial hearing, the youth will either admit the charges (plead guilty) or deny the charges (plead not guilty). If the youth admits the charges, the next hearing

held will be the dispositional hearing (or sentencing hearing). If the youth denies the charges, then the next hearing will be a fact finding hearing (or trial). If the charges are found “true,” then the youth is adjudicated a delinquent child. If the charges are found “not true,” then the youth is innocent.

After a youth is found to be delinquent, the probation officer will submit a predisposition report (P.D.R.) to the court. The P.D.R. contains information the probation officer gathers from the juvenile’s doctor, teacher(s), and/or counselor and includes recommendations for care, treatment, rehabilitation, or placement. The judge considers the P.D.R. before entering a dispositional decree. A dispositional decree lists what the juvenile must do to show the judge that he/she has been rehabilitated and that further delinquent activity will not occur.

Dispositional alternatives for juveniles adjudicated as crime type delinquents include probation, outpatient treatment, community service, driver’s license surrender, removal from the home, and becoming a ward of the Department of Correction. Dispositional alternatives for juveniles adjudicated as status offenders include probation, outpatient treatment, removal from the home, and placement in another home or shelter care facility.

The probation department, juvenile, judge, or prosecutor can change the dispositional decree to include new orders that the juvenile needs to follow. The probation period ends when the juvenile successfully completes all the orders in the dispositional decree.

Youth in Adult Court

There are two ways that a juvenile can have a criminal case in the adult court. The first way is through committing a direct file crime. Juveniles who are at least age sixteen and commit certain felonies determined by the Indiana legislature will have their case directly filed with the adult court. Direct file crimes are murder; kidnapping; rape; criminal deviate conduct; robbery with a deadly weapon or causing injury; carjacking; criminal gang activity; criminal gang intimidation; carrying a handgun without a license; children and firearms; dealing a sawed off shotgun; and certain drug offenses. There is one direct file crime that is a misdemeanor, possession of a handgun.

The second way a juvenile may have a criminal case in adult court is if the prosecutor files a case in juvenile court but asks the juvenile judge to waive jurisdiction (send the case to adult court). The judge must conduct a waiver hearing to decide whether it is in a juvenile’s best interest and the community’s safety for the juvenile to remain the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Record

Juveniles can petition the juvenile court to expunge, or remove and destroy, their records from the juvenile court’s files, law enforcement’s files, and the files of a service provider. The judge has discretion in granting the petition and con-

siders factors such as the contact the juvenile had with police, nature of the allegations, and whether the juvenile is still in trouble with the law.

Being adjudicated as a delinquent is not the same as being convicted of a crime. A person can only be convicted of a crime if he/she has gone through the adult court system.

A juvenile record can affect adulthood by preventing acceptance into the armed forces. A juvenile record may also affect the sentence in adult court if the juvenile becomes involved with the adult court system either as a juvenile or an adult.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 4: THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages to having a separate court for juvenile issues?
2. Is the age limit of "17" appropriate for the term juvenile or should it be changed to a higher or lower numbered age?

CHAPTER 5: THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. How can youth interact with police officers in a respectful way that also invokes their right to an attorney, to be free from interrogation without first talking to an attorney or parent, or to be free from invalid searches?
2. Should juveniles have the right to a jury trial? If so, would adults or juveniles sit on the jury?
3. What are the advantages to society and disadvantages to the individual to having one's juvenile delinquency record affect him/her as an adult?

III. ACTIVITIES

Activity: Scavenger Hunt or "The Game"

Scavenger Hunt

Indiana Academic Standards:

Writing: English Language Conventions 6.6.1—6.6.5; 7.6.1—7.6.9; 8.6.1—8.6.7

Divide students into groups of two or more and provide them with the questions below. Students assign the questions between or among group members so that only one member answers each question. Students write the answers to the questions using correct sentence structure, Grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling. Group members review each others' papers for content and Grammar accuracy before turning the papers into the teacher.

The Game

Divide students into teams of three. Direct a question from the list below to one person on the team. If that member answers the question correctly, a point is scored. If the member consults with his/her team, one half-point is scored. If the wrong answer, or no answer, is given, zero points are scored.

1. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over what types of acts that are committed by youth under age eighteen? (p. 11)
Youth under juvenile court jurisdiction commit delinquent acts, not crimes. There are two types of delinquent acts: crime-type delinquent acts and status offenses.
2. What is the difference between a crime-delinquent act and a status offense? (p. 11)
A crime-delinquent act is an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult. A status offense delinquent act is a delinquent act because it is an act committed by someone under age eighteen.
3. Briefly list the Miranda warnings. (p. 13)
You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you.
4. How does a preliminary inquiry differ from a predispositional report? (p. 18 & 19)
A preliminary inquiry is an informational report that the probation department writes concerning the juvenile's status, background, and school and contains a recommendation for the case to be dismissed, transferred to another social agency, informally adjusted, or to have a delinquency petition filed by the prosecutor. A predispositional report is a report that the probation department writes after a juvenile is found to be a delinquent child that contains recommendations for the juvenile's rehabilitation; when writing the predispo-

sitional report, the probation department consults with teachers, counselors, and other professionals who know the juvenile.

5. Under what circumstances can a youth be tried for a criminal offense in adult court? (p. 22)

Youth can be tried for a criminal offense in adult court if they commit a direct file offense. Youth can also be tried for a criminal offense in adult court if the juvenile court judge holds a waiver hearing and determines that it is in the best interests of the juvenile and/or the community's safety for the juvenile's case to be tried in adult court instead of the juvenile court.

6. Name three status offenses. (p. 11)

Truancy, curfew violation, runaway, incorrigibility, minor in possession of alcohol or in consumption of alcohol are status offenses.

7. What United States Constitution Amendments provide rights to people when dealing with the police? (p. 12)

The Fourth Amendment states that people should be free from unreasonable searches and seizures by government officials, and the Fifth Amendment states that no person shall be forced to be a witness against himself or herself.

8. Under what circumstances can police search a juvenile without a warrant? (p. 12)

Police can perform a search without a warrant after a juvenile is taken into custody (or arrested) and when conducting an investigatory stop with reason to believe the person is armed and dangerous.

9. When does a person receive Miranda warnings? (p. 14)

A person must receive Miranda warnings when in police custody and being interrogated by the police.

10. After being taken into custody, who decides if a juvenile can be released to his/her parents or if he/she must stay at the detention center? (p. 15)

After a juvenile is taken into custody, the law enforcement officer decides whether to detain in a juvenile detention facility or release the juvenile to parents or guardians. If the juvenile is taken to the detention center, the intake officer at the detention center makes the decision to detain or release the juvenile to parents or guardians.

11. When can a juvenile be taken to a secure detention center for a status offense? (p. 15)

Runaways can be detained in a secure juvenile detention center for 24 hours before and 24 hours after an initial court appearance. A juvenile who is on probation for a crime-delinquent act and violates probation by committing a status offense may be securely detained in a juvenile detention center because the original charge is a crime-delinquent act.

12. Define house detention. (p. 15)
Youth are detained at their house and can only leave home for court approved activities such as attending school or work.
13. Under what circumstances can juveniles waive their rights? (p. 17)
Juveniles can waive their rights if both the youth and a parent agree to the waiver or if both the youth and an attorney agree to the waiver.
14. What adult rights do youth NOT have? (p. 17)
Juveniles do not have the right to a trial by jury, bail, or an open hearing (unless the youth is charged with an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult).
15. Where does the probation officer obtain the information for a preliminary inquiry? (p. 18)
The probation officer obtains information for the P.I. from the youth and parent/guardian.
16. What is the longest time an I.A. can last? (p. 18)
An Informal Adjustment cannot exceed six months, except when the juvenile court extends the program of informal adjustment for an additional six months.
17. If the judge makes a true finding in a case, what three things will he/she do? (p. 19)
The juvenile court judge will write the judgment, order a predisposition report, and schedule a dispositional hearing.
18. When does probation end? (p. 21)
A juvenile's probation will end when the judge determines the juvenile has successfully completed all the requirements in the dispositional decree.
19. At a disposition hearing, what may the judge determine in regard to a juvenile's parents? (p. 19)
At the dispositional hearing, the juvenile court judge will decide what actions parents must take to help rehabilitate the juvenile and the financial obligation the parent has for court costs and treatment services.
20. What does the judge consider when deciding whether to grant a petition to have a juvenile record expunged? (p. 25 & 26)
The juvenile court judge will consider many factors, such as the person's age during contact with the juvenile court or police, the nature of the allegations, the manner in which the person participated in any required services, and whether the person is currently in trouble with the law.

Activity: Create Posters

Indiana Academic Standards: Visual Art 6.9.2; 7.9.2; 8.9.2

Students use different media (such as drawing, painting, printmaking, ceramics, sculpture, mixed media, new media, and fibers), techniques, and processes to communicate the following themes and ideas:

1. The two types of delinquent acts
2. A police officer stops and searches a car driven by a youth
3. Miranda warnings
4. A youth on probation
5. A youth in detention
6. Dispositional alternatives for crime-type delinquent acts and status offenses

Activity: Improvise a Scene

Indiana Academic Standards: Theatre Creative Process 6.6.1; 7.6.1; 8.6.1

Students improvise a two character scene based on one of the following situations:

- A student is driving home after a basketball game. A police officer stops the student and reports that the student is suspected of being involved in an act of vandalism that occurred earlier in the evening. The police officer wants to ask the student some questions.
- A student is pulled over by a police officer while driving home. The police officer orders the student out of the car. The police officer begins to search the car for marijuana. The student does not consent to the search.
- A police officer stops a student on the street and begins to read the student his/her Miranda warnings. The student questions their meaning.
- The juvenile court judge asks a juvenile defendant whether he/she wants an attorney appointed to the case.
- The juvenile prosecutor and juvenile public defender talk about whether they can reach a plea agreement in a case where the juvenile defendant might be waived to adult court.
- The principal conducts a locker search and finds drugs in the student's locker.

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Improvise a Scene

Indiana Academic Standards: Theatre Creative Process H.8.4

Improvise a sustainable, original scene with believable characters in recognizable situations based on information in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapters 4 and 5.

Activity: Analysis of U.S. Supreme Court Cases

Indiana Academic Standards: U.S.G. 5.8

Analyze and evaluate decisions about the rights of juveniles in landmark cases of the United States Supreme Court.

In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1; 87 S. Ct. 1428 (1967). Proceedings in state court ending in the commitment of a 15-year-old boy as a juvenile delinquent until 21, for lewd phone calls while on probation, offended the requirements of procedural due process because of a denial of notice and counsel.

Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541; 86 S. Ct. 1045 (1966). Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction was "critically important event" and juvenile was entitled to hearing, defense of counsel, access to social service reports, and an informal statement of reasons for the juvenile court's decision to allow waiver.

In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358; 90 S. Ct. 1068 (1970). The United States Constitution required proof beyond a reasonable doubt during the adjudicatory stage of a delinquency proceeding, and a New York statute requiring such proof based on a preponderance of the evidence was unconstitutional.

N.J. v. T.L.O., 469 U.S. 325; 105 S. Ct. 733 (1985). Evidence of marijuana that was found during a public school principal's search for cigarettes was admissible in a delinquency proceeding because the search was reasonable; principal's search was not intrusive in light of student's age and sex.

Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551; 125 S. Ct. 1183 (2005). Judgment setting aside the sentence of death imposed upon an individual who had committed murder as a juvenile at the age of 17 was affirmed as the Court held that the Eighth Amendment forbids the imposition of the death penalty on juvenile offenders under 18.

V. QUIZZES

QUIZ Chapter 4: Juvenile Court System

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. The Indiana juvenile court has jurisdiction over youth age seventeen and younger. _____
2. "CHINS" refers to cases waived to adult court. _____
3. The Indiana juvenile court, excluding Marion and Lake Counties, has jurisdiction over youth who commit misdemeanor traffic offenses. _____
4. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over juvenile drug and alcohol cases and involuntary drug and alcohol treatment. _____
5. The juvenile court has jurisdiction to hear cases involving the termination of parental rights. _____

QUIZ Chapter 5: Juvenile Justice System

Match the juvenile court term with the corresponding adult court term by writing the number to the left of the juvenile court term on the blank to the left of the adult court term.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Disposition | _____ Jail |
| 2. Crime delinquent act | _____ Guilty |
| 3. Fact finding hearing | _____ Crime |
| 4. Detention | _____ Arrest |
| 5. Delinquency Petition | _____ Not Guilty |
| 6. Found delinquent | _____ File charges |
| 7. Taken into custody | _____ Trial |
| 8. Denial or "Not True" | _____ Sentence |
| 9. Admission or "True" | _____ Found guilty |
| 10. Status offense | |

QUIZ Chapter 5: Juvenile Justice System

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

- 1. Gang activity is a status offense. _____
- 2. A crime delinquent act is an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult. _____
- 3. Truancy and violating curfew are delinquent acts for those under age eighteen. _____
- 4. Not knowing an act was a delinquent act excuses the juvenile from a detention hearing. _____
- 5. The police must always have a warrant for a search to be legal. _____
- 6. Parents can give the police permission to search their child's bedroom. _____
- 7. Miranda rights include the right to have a jury trial. _____
- 8. The prosecutor must prove that a juvenile committed a delinquent act beyond a reasonable doubt. _____
- 9. A preliminary inquiry is a report written by the probation officer regarding the juvenile's background. _____
- 10. A juvenile who is age sixteen and commits the acts possession of a firearm or murder will have his/her case filed in adult court instead of the juvenile court. _____

QUIZ Chapter 4: Juvenile Court System ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. The Indiana juvenile court has jurisdiction over youth age seventeen and younger. True
2. "CHINS" refers to cases waived to adult court.
"CHINS" refers to child in need of services cases. False
3. The Indiana juvenile court, excluding Marion and Lake Counties, has jurisdiction over youth who commit misdemeanor traffic offenses. True
4. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over juvenile drug and alcohol cases and involuntary drug and alcohol treatment. True
5. The juvenile court has jurisdiction to hear cases involving the termination of parental rights. True

QUIZ Chapter 5: Juvenile Justice System ANSWERS

Match the juvenile court term with the corresponding adult court term by writing the number to the left of the juvenile court term on the blank to the left of the adult court term.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Disposition | <u>4</u> Jail |
| 2. Crime delinquent act | <u>9</u> Guilty |
| 3. Fact finding hearing | <u>2</u> Crime |
| 4. Detention | <u>7</u> Arrest |
| 5. Delinquency Petition | <u>8</u> Not Guilty |
| 6. Found delinquent | <u>5</u> File charges |
| 7. Taken into custody | <u>3</u> Trial |
| 8. Denial or "Not True" | <u>1</u> Sentence |
| 9. Admission or "True" | <u>6</u> Found guilty |
| 10. Status offense | |

QUIZ Chapter 5: Juvenile Justice System ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. Gang activity is a status offense. False
Gang activity is a crime delinquent act.
2. A crime delinquent act is an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult. True
3. Truancy and violating curfew are delinquent acts for those under age eighteen. True
4. Not knowing an act was a delinquent act excuses the juvenile from a detention hearing. False
Ignorance of the law is no excuse or defense.
5. The police must always have a warrant for a search to be legal. False
Police can search without a warrant if they take a juvenile into custody or if they believe a juvenile they have stopped is armed with a weapon or dangerous.
6. Parents can give police permission to search their child's bedroom. True
7. Miranda rights include the right to have a jury trial. False
Miranda rights include the right to remain silent; anything you say can be used against you in a court of law; you have the right to an attorney; if you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you.
8. The prosecutor must prove that a juvenile committed a delinquent act beyond a reasonable doubt. True
9. A preliminary inquiry is a report written by the probation officer regarding the juvenile's background. True
10. A juvenile who is age sixteen and commits the acts possession of a firearm or murder will have his/her case filed in adult court instead of the juvenile court. True

Chapter 6: Criminal Offenses

Objectives

- To distinguish between a crime and delinquent act;
- To distinguish characteristics of a misdemeanor, a felony, and an infraction;
- To distinguish status delinquent acts;
- To distinguish various crimes against the person;
- To distinguish various crimes against property;
- To distinguish various offenses against public administration and public order;
- To distinguish various gun and weapon offenses;
- To distinguish various alcohol, tobacco, and other drug offenses;
- and
- To inform students of the consequences of dealing with guns, alcohol and drugs.

Terms

Crime, infraction, misdemeanor, felony, incorrigibility, truancy, runaway, minor in possession/consumption of alcohol; curfew violation, murder, manslaughter, battery, provocation, child molestation, sexual misconduct, robbery, hazing, theft, conversion, receiving stolen property, auto theft, criminal trespass, burglary, computer trespass, computer tampering, resisting law enforcement, disorderly conduct, harassment, unlawful possession of a firearm, alcohol, aiding unlawful possession, OWI, BAC, public intoxication, tobacco, scheduled drugs, look-a-like substance, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, drug possession, paraphernalia, legend drugs

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Crime Classifications

Individuals under criminal adult court jurisdiction are charged with and convicted of committing crimes. In contrast, youth under the juvenile court jurisdiction are charged with delinquent acts and are adjudicated a delinquent child.

The two classifications for crimes are misdemeanors and felonies. A misdemeanor conviction results in an individual paying a fine and/or being incarcer-

ated for no longer than one year. A felony conviction results in an individual paying a fine and/or being incarcerated for more than one year. An infraction is not considered a crime; it's a violation of a law that results in an adult or youth having to pay a fine.

Indiana has a death penalty for individuals who are at least age eighteen and who commit murder. Murder is a direct file offense for youth age sixteen or seventeen. Juveniles, age sixteen or seventeen, who are convicted of murder can be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

Status Delinquent Acts

Status offenses are delinquent acts because someone under age eighteen commits them. The status offenses are incorrigibility (continually disobeying parents); truancy (not attending school); runaway (leaving home without permission); possessing or using a fake identification card (I.D.) to obtain alcohol; possessing, drinking or transporting alcohol as a minor; and curfew violations.

Crimes Against the Person

Crime delinquent acts "against the person" directly injure, attempt to injure, or threaten to injure a person. Crimes "against the person" include murder, kidnapping, rape, criminal deviate conduct, armed robbery, and carjacking.

The offense of murder is intentionally killing someone or unintentionally killing someone while committing another crime such as arson, burglary, rape, carjacking, or dealing drugs.

The offense of battery is knowingly or intentionally touching someone in a rude or angry manner. The offense of provocation is engaging in conduct that is likely to make a reasonable person commit battery on you. The offense of robbery is taking property from another person by using or threatening the use of force. The offense of child molesting is having sex with someone under age fourteen. The offense of sexual misconduct with a minor is someone over age eighteen engaging in sexual activity with a youth who is age fourteen or fifteen.

The offense of hazing is having someone do an act that creates a risk of substantial bodily injury to be part of a group or organization.

Crimes Against Property

Crime delinquent acts "against property" affect people's belongings or property. The offense of theft is having someone's belonging, without permission, with intent to deprive that person of any part of the belonging's value or use. The offense of conversion is having someone's property without permission. Other crimes "against property" are accepting stolen property, shoplifting, auto theft, criminal trespass, burglary, and computer trespass.

Offenses Against Public Administration and Public Order

Offenses “against public administration and public order” focus on interactions with the police and efforts to keep an orderly society. Criminal gang activity and criminal gang intimidation are direct file crimes for youth age sixteen or older.

Resisting law enforcement, or interfering with law enforcement, disorderly conduct, and littering are delinquent acts.

Guns and Weapons

A firearm is any weapon designed to project an object with an explosion. Carrying a handgun without a license, possessing a firearm, giving a firearm to someone under age eighteen, and dealing in a sawed off shotgun are direct file cases for youth age sixteen or older. Examples of legal possession of a firearm includes attending hunter safety courses, target shooting at an established range, participating in an organized competition, hunting and trapping with a valid license, and hunting on a parent’s or guardian’s property with permission.

Youth age sixteen or older who bring a firearm to school will have their case directly filed with the adult court. Possessing stun guns, automatic blades, and machine guns are illegal regardless of a person’s age. Youth who use a firearm while committing another delinquent act will receive a more serious disposition.

Alcohol

Purchasing or consuming alcohol is a status delinquent act for youth under age eighteen. Youth who drive while possessing, drinking or transporting alcohol will have their driver’s license suspended for at least sixty days. Adults, including parents, who give permission or encourage juveniles to drink alcohol commit an infraction called aiding unlawful possession. Juveniles may not deal with alcohol in the course of their work for an employer that sells or gives away alcoholic beverages.

“OWI” stands for Operating (a vehicle) While Intoxicated. The legal limit for intoxication is a blood alcohol level (BAC) of 0.08 or above. Youth with a BAC of 0.08 to 0.15 would commit a Class C misdemeanor if they were an adult age eighteen through twenty. Individuals under age twenty one with a BAC of 0.02 to 0.08 commit an infraction. Refusing to take a breathalyzer test can earn a person a suspended driver’s license for up to one year. Public intoxication is public drunkenness, and it is a crime delinquent act rather than a status offense.

Tobacco

Youth under age eighteen who possess, use, or buy cigarettes or other tobacco products commit an infraction. However, juveniles may work in a store selling tobacco.

Other Drugs

Drugs, including prescription drugs, are classified into five schedules that repre-

sent different characteristics about the drugs. For example, Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse, and Schedule V have a lower potential for abuse, an accepted medical use, and limited physical or psychological dependence.

Dealing drugs includes the making, delivering, or financially supporting the making and delivering of drugs. Dealing also includes possessing drugs with the intent to make, deliver, or financially support the making and delivering of drugs. Youth who are at least age sixteen and deal drugs may have their case waived from the juvenile court to the adult court.

Paraphernalia means materials, devices, or instruments that help the use or enhancement of drugs. If a person possesses, deals, or makes a substance that looks like a drug, the person can be charged with dealing or possessing a look-a-like or counterfeit substance, depending on how the substance is packaged and whether it is sold.

Bringing drugs on a school bus or within 1,000 feet of a school, park, family housing complex, or youth program center is considered a more serious offense than offenses involving drugs when youth aren't present. Youth who bring drugs into circumstances where other children are present will receive a more restrictive disposition.

Possession of marijuana is classified as an A misdemeanor. Possession of cocaine and methamphetamines is classified as a C felony. Crime classifications increase depending on the amount of the substance possessed.

It is a delinquent act to use or have a legend drug, which is a prescription drug that can have a harmful effect if it is not used under a doctor's supervision.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Should the juvenile court hold youth responsible for acts such as prank phone calls, soaping windows, and smashing mailboxes?
2. Tobacco violations are only an infraction. With the harmful effects of smoking, should tobacco violations be a status offense?
3. How can the police or community leaders enforce rules or laws that are not being followed?
4. Should there be laws that regulate a parent's ability to control his/her household? For example, should the government be able to prohibit youth from drinking alcohol at home if parents approve of the activity?

III. ACTIVITIES

Activity: Advertisements

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing: Applications 6.5.5; 7.5.4; 8.5.4

Students create advertisements to educate juveniles on one of the delinquent acts and crimes studied in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 6. The advertisements should persuade juveniles not to engage delinquent acts and crimes.

Activity: BINGO

DIRECTIONS

1. Give each student a copy of the blank BINGO card and 25 terms.
2. Instruct the students to randomly write one term in each box on the BINGO card.
4. There are 25 terms, so instruct the students NOT to leave the center "free."
5. To play: Read the definition of a term. Have the students cover the term on their BINGO card that matches the definition. If you do not have little plastic tabs to use as markers, have students place a small x in the top right hand corner for game ONE. For game TWO, place a small x in the top left hand corner. For game THREE, place a small x in the lower right hand corner. For game FOUR, place a small x in the lower left hand corner. For game FIVE, circle the term. For game SIX, place an x through the term.

TERMS FOR THE TEACHER

- **CRIME:** an act for which an adult might be imprisoned or incarcerated if convicted or found guilty
- **MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION:** a conviction that results in an adult paying a fine and/or being incarcerated for no longer than a year
- **FELONY CONVICTION:** a conviction that results in an adult paying a fine and/or being incarcerated for more than one year
- **INFRACTION:** a violation that results in an adult or youth having to pay a fine
- **INCORRIGIBILITY:** the status offense of being under age eighteen and continually disobeying the reasonable and lawful commands of a parent or guardian
- **TRUANCY:** the status offense of being under age eighteen and not attending school (and not having been suspended, expelled or having withdrawn)
- **RUNAWAY:** the status offense of being under age eighteen and leaving home without a good reason and without permission from a parent or guardian who has requested that the youth return home
- **CURFEW VIOLATION:** the status offense of being under age eighteen and being in a public place at a time when not permitted
- **MURDER:** intentionally killing someone or unintentionally killing someone while committing another crime

- VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER: intentionally killing someone while acting under sudden and intense passion
- INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER: killing someone while also committing or attempting to commit another or a series of crimes
- HAZING: having someone do an act that creates a risk of substantial bodily injury to be part of a group or organization
- ROBBERY: taking property from another person by using or threatening the use of force on any person or by putting any person in fear
- THEFT: having someone else's belongings, without permission, with intent to deprive that other person of any part of the belonging's value or use
- CONVERSION: having someone else's belongings without permission
- CRIMINAL TRESPASS: entering someone's property after that person denied entrance, disregarding a posted sign denying entrance, or refusing to leave the property after being asked to leave, riding in a stolen vehicle, interfering with the possession or use of someone else's property without their consent, or entering someone's house without permission
- BURGLARY: breaking and entering someone's house or building so that you can commit a felony
- DISORDERLY CONDUCT: engaging in fighting or agitating behavior or making unreasonable noise after being asked to stop
- SCHEDULED DRUGS: drug classifications based on drug characteristics
- SCHEDULE I DRUGS: drugs that have a high potential for abuse and have no accepted medical use
- OWI: operating (a vehicle) while intoxicated
- BAC: acronym for "blood alcohol concentration"
- MINOR CONSUMPTION: drinking alcohol while under age eighteen
- PARAPHERNALIA: materials, devices or instruments that help a person to use drugs, test the strength or purity of a drug, or enhance the drug's effect on the body
- LEGEND DRUG: a prescription drug that can have a harmful effect if it is not used under the supervision of a doctor

Write **all** 25 terms on your BINGO card in any order you prefer. Do not leave the center "free."

Crime
 Infraction
 Runaway
 Hazing
 Involuntary Manslaughter
 Burglary
 Scheduled drugs
 Minor consumption
 Legend Drug

Misdemeanor conviction
 Incurrigibility
 Curfew Violation
 Voluntary Manslaughter
 Theft
 Criminal trespass
 OWI
 Schedule I Drugs

Felony conviction
 Truancy
 Murder
 Robbery
 Conversion
 Disorderly conduct
 BAC
 Paraphernalia

B I N G O

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: BINGO game

Activity: Multimedia Presentation on Delinquent Acts

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications: 9.5.4; 10.5.4; 11.5.8; 12.5.8

Students prepare multimedia presentations that educate juveniles on one of the delinquent acts featured in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 6. The presentations should persuade juveniles to not engage in delinquent acts or crimes.

Activity: Analysis of Individual Rights and Community Safety

Indiana Academic Standard: U.S.G. 2.9

Students analyze the issue of individual rights in conflict with community safety. How do the individual rights discussed in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 5 affect the government's war on the delinquent acts and crimes in Chapter 6?

V. QUIZZES

QUIZ Chapter 6: Criminal Offenses

Match the law violation or criminal offense with the corresponding definition by writing the number to the left of the law violation or criminal offense on the blank to the left of the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. infraction | ___ continually disobeying a parent or guardian |
| 2. curfew | ___ knowingly rude or angry touching |
| 3. truancy | ___ killing someone under intense passion |
| 4. hazing | ___ times juveniles should not to be in public |
| 5. voluntary manslaughter | ___ fighting, agitating behavior, noise after being told to stop |
| 6. criminal trespass | ___ offense under juvenile court jurisdiction |
| 7. battery | ___ a law violation that is not a crime |
| 8. disorderly conduct | ___ risking substantial bodily harm to be part of a group |
| 9. incorrigibility | ___ entering property after being refused entrance |
| 10. delinquent act | ___ status offense of skipping school |

QUIZ Chapter 6: Criminal Offenses

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A crime is considered an offense against the whole state of Indiana even if only one victim is involved. _____
2. Murder is intentionally killing someone while acting under sudden and intense passion. _____
3. A person is legally intoxicated if his/her BAC level is 0.02. _____
4. Resisting law enforcement is fleeing, running away, or interfering with a police officer engaged in police duties. _____
5. A youth age sixteen or older who brings a gun to school will have his/her case directly filed with the adult court and will be expelled from school for one calendar year. _____
6. Schedule IV (4) drugs have no accepted medical use and high potential for abuse. _____
7. A teen working at a restaurant can serve alcohol so long as the teen doesn't drink any. _____
8. Possessing paraphernalia is a direct file crime for youth age sixteen or older. _____
9. A legend drug is a prescription drug that can have a harmful effect if it is not used under the supervision of a doctor. _____
10. Criminal trespass is also refusing to leave a person's property after being asked. _____

QUIZ Chapter 6: Criminal Offenses ANSWERS

Match the law violation or criminal offense with the corresponding definition by writing the number to the left of the law violation or criminal offense on the blank to the left of the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. infraction | <u>9</u> continually disobeying a parent or guardian |
| 2. curfew | <u>7</u> knowingly rude or angry touching |
| 3. truancy | <u>5</u> killing someone under intense passion |
| 4. hazing | <u>2</u> times juveniles should not to be in public |
| 5. voluntary manslaughter | <u>8</u> fighting, agitating behavior, noise after being told to stop |
| 6. criminal trespass | <u>10</u> offense under juvenile court jurisdiction |
| 7. battery | <u>1</u> a law violation that is not a crime |
| 8. disorderly conduct | <u>4</u> risking substantial bodily harm to be part of a group |
| 9. incorrigibility | <u>6</u> entering property after being refused entrance |
| 10. delinquent act | <u>3</u> status offense of skipping school |

QUIZ Chapter 6: Criminal Offenses ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A crime is considered an offense against the whole state of Indiana even if only one victim is involved. True
2. Murder is intentionally killing someone while acting under sudden and intense passion. False
Involuntary manslaughter is intentionally killing someone while acting under sudden and intense passion.
3. A person is legally intoxicated if his/her BAC level is 0.02. False
A person is legally intoxicated if his/her BAC level is 0.08.
4. Resisting law enforcement is fleeing, running away, or interfering with a police officer engaged in police duties. True
5. A youth age sixteen or older who brings a gun to school will have his/her case directly filed with the adult court and will be expelled from school for one calendar year. True
6. Schedule IV (4) drugs have no accepted medical use and high potential for abuse. False
Schedule I drugs have no accepted medical use and high potential for abuse.
7. A 17 year old working at a restaurant can serve alcohol so long as the teen doesn't drink any. False
It is against the law for anyone under age 18 to deal with alcohol at work.
8. Possessing paraphernalia is a direct file crime for youth age sixteen or older. False
Possessing paraphernalia is not a direct file crime.
9. A legend drug is a prescription drug that can have a harmful effect if it is not used under the supervision of a doctor. True
10. Criminal trespass is also refusing to leave a person's property after being asked. True

Chapter 7: Civil Liability

Objectives

- To inform students about their civil responsibilities when interacting with others;
- To inform students about laws regarding torts; and
- To inform the students laws regarding contracts and their ability to enter into contracts.

Terms

Lawsuit, tort, Guardian ad Litem, defamation, libel, slander, First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, contract, voidable contract, breach of contract, contract for necessities, liability

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Torts

A Tort is committed when an individual harms another person or another person's property. A person commits an intentional tort when a person intends to cause harm. A person commits an unintentional tort when the person's failed duty to use reasonable care causes someone damage.

Juveniles, under age eighteen, can sue or be sued. The court may appoint an adult "next friend" or a Guardian ad Litem ("GAL"), an adult who has been trained to research, investigate and advocate for the juvenile's best interests, to help the juvenile.

Parents are responsible up to \$5,000 for intentional damage caused by children living with them. Parents may be responsible for more than \$5,000 if the damage is due to the child being in a gang and if the parent encouraged or benefited from the child's gang membership.

Some torts damage how a person relates to society. Defamation includes written (libel) or spoken (slander) expressions intended to damage a person's reputation.

The First Amendment generally guarantees the government can't keep someone from saying or writing what they want. However, expression of speech can

be limited to ensure other people are safe or protected.

Contracts

A contract is a promise, or set of promises to do or not do something. One person must offer to do or not do something, and another person must accept the offer and give the other person something in return. Not holding up to what is promised is a breach of contract. Juveniles under age eighteen are able to enter into contracts. However, such contracts are voidable until the juvenile is age eighteen unless a judge rules that keeping the contract is in the youth's best interest. A contract entered into by a juvenile for necessities is not voidable.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are some circumstances where juveniles could be involved with civil contracts and torts?
2. Who is held responsible if a youth vandalizes another's property?

III. ACTIVITIES

Activity: Invite a Lawyer

Indiana Academic Standard:
Writing Applications 6.5.6; 6.5.7; 7.5.6; 7.5.7; 8.5.6; 8.5.7

Students write letters to local contract or tort law attorneys inviting them to speak to the class about interesting aspects of the job and interesting cases. The letters should have clear organization, careful word choices, and a variety of word choices to entice the attorney to visit the class.

Activity: Applications

Indiana Academic Standard: Reading: Comprehension 6.2.5

Students follow directions to fill out an application for a public library card, a bank savings account, or a membership to a boys' or girls' club, soccer league, YMCA or YWCA, or another extra curricular organization. How are the applications similar to contracts? Are the applications contracts?

IV. ACTIVITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Invite a Lawyer

Indiana Academic Standard:

Writing Applications 9.5.7; 9.5.8; 10.5.7; 10.5.8; 11.5.6; 11.5.7; 12.5.6; 12.5.7

Students write letters to local contract or tort law attorneys inviting them to speak to the class about interesting aspects of the job and interesting cases. The letters should have clear organization, careful word choices, and a variety of word choices to entice the attorney to visit the class.

V. QUIZ

QUIZ Chapter 7: Civil Liability

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. If you are under age eighteen, you may not sue for damages. _____
2. Parents may be held responsible for damages their children intentionally cause to another's property. _____
3. Libel and slander are synonymous terms. _____
4. The right to freedom of speech is limited by the rights of others to be safe and protected. _____
5. All contracts entered into by individuals under age eighteen are voidable. _____

QUIZ Chapter 7: Civil Liability ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. If you are under age eighteen, you may not sue for damages. False
The court may appoint an adult or a GAL to help you.
2. Parents may be held responsible for damages their children intentionally cause to another's property. True
3. Libel and slander are synonymous terms. False
Libel is defaming someone in writing, and slander is defaming someone verbally.
4. The right to freedom of speech is limited by the rights of others to be safe and protected. True
5. All contracts entered into by individuals under age eighteen are voidable. False
Youth contracts for necessities, such as apartments, clothing, and medical care are not voidable.

Chapter 8: Parent-Child Relationship

Objectives

- To inform students about laws regarding marriage and emancipation;
- To inform students about laws regarding paternity, child support, and child custody;
- To inform students about laws regarding guardianships;
- To inform students about laws regarding reporting child abuse and neglect;
- To inform students about laws regarding CHINS (Child in Need of Service) proceedings; and
- To inform students about laws regarding the process of terminating the parent-child relationship.

Terms

marriage, emancipation, paternity, child support, child custody, guardianship, Child Protective Services, Department of Child Services, foster care, S.R.A. (Service Referral Agreement), Child Abuse Registry, CHINS (child in need of services), preliminary inquiry, I.A., CASA (court-appointed special advocate), GAL (guardian ad litem), initial hearing, fact-finding hearing, dispositional hearing, dispositional decree, case plan, review hearing, permanency plan, permanency hearing, termination of parental rights, adoption

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Marriage

A person can marry without permission at age eighteen. A juvenile who is age seventeen can marry with written permission from parent or guardian. A juvenile who is under age seventeen can marry with a judge's permission.

Emancipation

To be emancipated means that a juvenile is allowed to make life decisions regarding his/her own control, custody, or earnings without a parent's or guardian's permission. The juvenile can consent to marriage and medical, psychological, psychiatric, educational, and social services. The juvenile can enlist in the military, enter into contracts, and own property. Emancipated juveniles are no longer supported by their parents. They must still attend school, and they are still under the juvenile court jurisdiction.

Emancipation is a dispositional alternative. Therefore, only delinquent or CHINS youth can be emancipated. A judge must decide that a juvenile wants, and is able, to be free from his/her parent's control and protection and has an acceptable plan for living on his/her own.

Paternity, Child Support, and Custody

Paternity legally establishes the biological father of a child. A father is entitled to visitation or custody and is financially responsible for the care of the child. Unmarried parents can establish paternity either by having a DNA test or by completing a paternity affidavit, which is a sworn, written statement that the person identified as the father is the child's biological father. After deciding paternity, the judge will determine custody and visitation rights of the non-custodial parent.

Child support is the amount of money each parent is court-ordered to pay for childcare needs. The judge considers factors such as financial resources and the medical and educational needs of the child. A parent who fails to pay court ordered child support can be held in contempt of court and be sent to jail. If unmarried, the mother has sole legal custody of the child unless, after considering the best interest of the child, a judge orders otherwise.

Guardianship

Having guardianship over someone means legally taking responsibility for all the decisions a parent makes for that person. A guardianship ends when the parent shows himself or herself to be willing and able to resume care of the child or when the child turns age eighteen.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Anyone with reason to believe that someone under age eighteen is a victim of child abuse or neglect is required to make a report to the police or Child Protective Services ("CPS"), a unit of Department of Child Services (D.C.S.). CPS investigations include inspection, interviews and doctor examinations to substantiate or substantiate the abuse and neglect reports.

Sometimes children are removed from the home; sometimes the abuser is arrested. CPS attempts to keep children in the home or with relatives. When a child cannot remain in the home or with a relative, the child will be placed with a foster parent. A foster parent will provide the child with care and supervision. A voluntary Service Referral Agreement ("SRA") is an agreement between CPS and parents for the parents to participate in services to prevent further abuse or neglect. A confidential Child Abuse Registry is a computerized system of categorized substantiated child abuse reports.

CHINS Proceedings

"Child in Need of Services" or CHINS cases are civil cases brought against parents for not protecting their children from abuse or neglect. Normally, parents in a CHINS case will be required to receive services such as counseling or drug

treatment so they can protect their children. A judge may order services for both parents and child.

CASA stands for Court Appointed Special Advocate and GAL stands for Guardian Ad Litem. CASAs and GALs are adult volunteers who are trained to tell the judge what is in a child's best interest. At a fact-finding hearing, the attorney for the Department of Child Services presents evidence of abuse and neglect. Parents put on a defense. A judge decides whether or not a child is a CHINS. A dispositional decree states the judge's orders for services. Within sixty days of a dispositional decree, a case plan is created by parents and D.C.S. caseworkers. The juvenile court holds a review hearing to determine whether the case plan is being followed. A permanency plan is a caseworker's recommended plan for the living and care arrangements for a child until the child is age eighteen. Parents in CHINS cases have a right to an attorney.

Termination of Parent-Child Relationship

Termination of parental rights can occur if parents do not provide for a child's best interests, as determined by a judge.

Adoption legally establishes a new child-parent relationship, making the adoptive parents legally responsible for the care and safety of a child. The judge may order the adopted parents to provide for contact between the adopted child and the birth parents or biological siblings if the judge decides that it is in the adopted child's best interest.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the rights and duties of a single parent?
2. How does the law protect youth in abusive situations?
3. Why are there multiple hearings in cases dealing with child abuse and neglect?

III. ACTIVITY

Activity: Write a Story

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 6.5.1; 7.5.1; 8.5.1

Students write a short story with characters dealing with one of the topics covered in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 8. The stories should establish and develop a plot, setting, and point of view that includes sensory details and clear language. The stories should use narrative and descriptive strategies, including relevant dialogue, specific action, physical description, background description, and comparison or contrast of characters.

IV. ACTIVITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Write a Story

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 9.5.1; 10.5.1; 11.5.1; 12.5.1

Students write a short story with characters dealing with one of the topics covered in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 8. The stories should describe a sequence of events and communicate the significance of the events to the audience. Students should describe, with specific details, the sights, sounds, and smells of a scene and the specific actions, movements, gestures, and feelings of the characters.

V. QUIZ

QUIZ Chapter 8: Parent-Child Relationship

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. An emancipated child no longer has to attend school. _____
2. The noncustodial parent must pay child support even if he/she doesn't have a job. _____
3. The non-custodial parent's right to visitation is unconditional. _____
4. Anyone suspecting child abuse or neglect has an obligation to report it to the authorities. _____
5. If someone reports that a child is being abused/neglected and the child has no relatives, the child may be placed in a secure detention center until a foster home is found. _____
6. Even if a child is found to be a CHINS due to abuse or neglect, the parents may continue to have custody of their children. _____
7. CASAs and GALs are volunteers who represent a child's best interest in a CHINS case. _____
8. Parents do not have the right to an attorney in a parental-rights termination case. _____
9. Adopted children never have contact with their birth parents. _____

QUIZ Chapter 8: Parent-Child Relationship ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. An emancipated child no longer has to attend school. False
Emancipated youth are still subject to compulsory attendance laws.
2. The noncustodial parent must pay child support even if he/she doesn't have a job. True
3. The non-custodial parent's right to visitation is unconditional. False
The judge will restrict the noncustodial parent's visitation (or parenting time) if it's in the best interest of the child.
4. Anyone suspecting child abuse or neglect has an obligation to report it to the authorities True
5. If someone reports that a child is being abused/neglected and the child has no relatives, the child may be placed in a secure detention center until a foster home is found. False
Children removed from the home because of abuse or neglect cannot be placed in a secure facility; they must be held in a non-secure facility where the doors are not locked.
6. Even if a child is found to be a CHINS due to abuse or neglect, the parents may continue to have custody of their children. True
7. CASAs and GALs are volunteers who represent a child's best interest in a CHINS case. True
8. Parents do not have the right to an attorney in a parental-rights termination case. False
Parents do have a right to a lawyer in a parental-rights termination case.
9. Adopted children never have contact with their birth parents. False
If the judge determines that it is in an adopted child's best interest, the adopted child may continue to have contact with his/her birth parents.

Chapter 9: School

Objectives

- To inform students about legal settlement;
- To inform students about their responsibility to attend school;
- To inform students about graduation requirements;
- To inform students about suspension and expulsion;
- To inform students about how public laws apply to schools; and
- To inform students about special education.

Terms

Legal settlement, private school, attendance, truancy, GQE (graduation qualifying exam), Core 40, GED (General Educational Development), suspension, expulsion, locker searches, bullying, Special Education, CCC (Case Conference Committee), IEP (Individualized Education Program)

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

The Indiana Constitution Article Eight, Section One ensures everyone has a right to a high school diploma, regardless of age.

Legal Settlement

A juvenile's legal settlement determines what public school corporation is responsible for educating the student without requiring the student to pay tuition. Students who are homeless cannot be denied enrollment because they lack a fixed residence. If a juvenile lives with someone other than a parent, the person providing care must fill out a Custodial Agreement Form to enroll a student in the school district where the student is living. Students may attend a private school, which is funded without state money and can be located outside the student's legal settlement for public school.

Indiana law requires students to begin school by the fall semester of the school year they turn age seven and continue until they either graduate or turn age eighteen. A student, between ages sixteen and eighteen, may withdraw from school if the student is employed to support the student's family or a dependent, is ill, or has an order by a court allowing the withdrawal. The student, his or her parent, and the principal must agree to the withdrawal and put their agreement in writing.

The school can report students to the juvenile court for truancy. Continuing to skip school in violation of a court order can result in a student's placement in boys' school or girls' school. The school must submit names of habitual truants to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and those students will be denied a learner's permit or driver's license until they are age eighteen unless their attendance improves.

Graduation Requirements

A juvenile must meet requirements established by the school and pass a graduation exam called the Graduation Qualifying Exam, or GQE, to graduate from high school with a diploma. The GQE is given in the fall semester of the students' sophomore year; students who do not pass the GQE may take the test during each semester of their junior and senior years. A student who does not pass the GQE can still graduate from high school with a diploma if the principle certifies that the student will complete the CORE 40 curriculum within one month of graduating and meets all state and local graduation requirements. Core 40 is the recommended school curriculum for high school students and designed to prepare them for college and the workforce. A new law passed requiring the graduating class of the 2010/2011 school year to complete the CORE 40 curriculum to graduate with a diploma.

"GED" stands for General Education Certificate, which can be earned by passing the GED test. To take the GED test, students must be at least age seventeen and not subject to compulsory attendance laws.

Suspension and Expulsion

A suspension lasts ten days or less. An expulsion lasts more than ten days. Grounds for suspension and expulsion include: misbehaving on school property or at a school activity; engaging in unlawful activity on or off school grounds that may interfere with school; bringing a destructive device or deadly weapon to school; and living outside the school's attendance area. Other disciplinary actions the school can take include: counseling; parent conference; extra school work; change of class schedule; after school work or counseling; denying participation in sports or school activities; assignment to an alternative school; community service; denying transportation on the school bus or school vans; suspension of driver's license or learner's permit for a second expulsion or withdrawal from school; and referral to the juvenile court for potential delinquent activity.

Before a student can be suspended, he or she must have an opportunity to attend a meeting where the charges are explained to the student. After being presented with the evidence against him/her, the student may deny or explain his/her behavior. The principal will send a written statement to the parents or guardian describing the misconduct and the action taken by the school.

To expel a student, the school will inform the student and parents by certified

letter or personal delivery of its intent to expel the student. The notice must contain reasons for the expulsion. The school will then conduct an expulsion meeting. Witnesses can be ordered to come to the meeting; they must take an oath before they give testimony. Expulsions may be appealed to the School Board or to the circuit or superior court. There is no right to an attorney at such meeting; however, some schools allow the presence of an attorney at the meeting.

Expelled or suspended students commit the delinquent act of trespassing if they show up at a school activity or sporting event during the expulsion or suspension period.

An expelled student may attend another school if a new school allows the enrollment after being informed of the expulsion and the student agrees to abide by the new school's rules. A student must reenroll in school after the expulsion period. If the student is at least age sixteen, the principal may require the student to attend an alternative school.

Public Laws at School

A principal or designated staff may search student lockers at any time. The principal or staff may question a student about unlawful activity or activity that violates school rules without first obtaining a parent's permission. Miranda rights apply only to police interrogations. School administrators can give evidence of unlawful activity to the police. Students who carry a gun onto school property commit a delinquent act and can be expelled for one calendar year. If the student carrying a gun to school is at least age sixteen, the court case will be filed directly with the adult court.

Bullying is defined in the law as overt, repeated acts or gestures, including verbal or written communications transmitted, physical acts committed, or any other behaviors committed by a student or group of students against another student with the intent to harass, ridicule, humiliate, intimidate, or harm the other student. The law states that schools should adopt discipline rules that prohibit bullying.

Special Education

"Special education" refers to special teaching methods designed to meet the needs of youth with disabilities and that are provided at school, home, or in other settings. "CCC" stands for Case Conference Committee, which is composed of a student's teacher, parent, and service provider, among others. The CCC determines if special education services are needed, and if so, what service or teaching methods are required to meet the student's needs. The CCC also makes, reviews, and changes the IEP (Individualized Education Program). The CCC updates an IEP at least once a year and determines whether the student is meeting his/her IEP goals.

A special education student may not be suspended or expelled for behavior that is a result of a disability. If the CCC determines the behavior is not a result of the disability, the student can be suspended or expelled. However, special education students must continue to receive special education services on the eleventh day of a series of suspensions or an expulsion.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the pros and cons of requiring youth to attend school until age eighteen rather than ages sixteen or twenty-one?
2. What are alternatives to suspension and/or expulsion?
3. Should Indiana have a law against bullying that all schools must follow? Or is it better to have schools make their own rules?

III. ACTIVITIES

Activity: Script Writing

Indiana Academic Standards: Theatre Creative Process 6.6.2; 7.6.2; 8.6.2

Students write a short play that encourages other students to stay in school, abide by Indiana's education laws, or abide by the school's code of conduct. Use the P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 9 as a resource.

Activity: College Propaganda

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 6.2.1; 7.2.2; 8.2.1

Students use the Internet to look up three college or university websites to compare information presented on the home screens. Students discuss how language and design of the home page convey information.

Activity: Persuasive Speech

Indiana Academic Standards:
Listening and Speaking: Skills, Strategies, and Applications 6.7.14; 7.7.11; 8.7.13

Students write and give short speeches proposing a solution(s) to a problem the student body faces at school. The speech should include: potential cause(s) of the problem, persuasive evidence of the problem, connections between the defined problem and at least one solution, and persuasive evidence to support the proposed solution (s).

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Script Writing

Indiana Academic Standards: Theatre Creative Process H.6.1

Students construct a short play that encourages other students to stay in school, abide by Indiana's education laws, or abide by the school's code of conduct. Students collaborate with each other to refine the scripts so that the story and meaning are conveyed to an audience. P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 9 should be used as a resource.

Activity: College Applications

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 9.2.1; 10.2.1; 11.2.1; 12.2.1

Students utilize the Internet to obtain three college/university applications. Students study the format/design of the college/university websites. Students discuss the effectiveness of language and web page design in the conveying of information. Students discuss what the applications suggest about the students colleges admit.

Activity: Persuasive Speech

Indiana Academic Standards:

Listening and Speaking: Skills, Strategies, and Applications 9.7.18; 10.7.18; 11.7.13; 12.7.13

Students write and give short speeches proposing a solution(s) to a problem the student body faces at school. The speech should include: potential cause(s) of the problem, persuasive evidence of the problem, connections between the defined problem and at least one solution, and persuasive evidence to support the proposed solution (s).

In response to the speeches, classmates try to identify logical fallacies used, including ad hominem (appealing to the audience's feelings or prejudices), false causality (falsely identifying the causes of some effect), red herring (distracting attention from the real issue), overgeneralization, and the bandwagon effect (attracting the audience based on the show rather than the substance of the presentation).

V. QUIZZES

QUIZ Chapter 9: School

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A special education student may not be expelled if the behavior is a manifestation of a disability. _____
2. Students have a right to an attorney at an expulsion meeting. _____
3. Students who are suspended or expelled can still attend and participate in school activities outside school hours. _____
4. Police need a warrant to perform a school locker search. _____
5. After the expulsion ends, the juvenile must immediately re-enroll in school. _____
6. People with a GED can go back to high school to obtain a high school diploma. _____
7. A juvenile who is age sixteen or older who carries a gun onto school property can be expelled for one year and have a criminal case filed in adult court. _____
8. Schools can require students to do extra school work or community service (if the parent agrees) as forms of discipline. _____
9. School administrators may not give evidence of a delinquent act to the police if the student has already been disciplined at school. _____
10. Students have five opportunities to pass the GQE. _____

QUIZ Chapter 9: School

Match the term with the corresponding definition by writing the number to the left of the term on the blank to the left of the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Legal settlement | ___ General Educational Development certificate |
| 2. GQE | ___ students harassing other students |
| 3. Core 40 | ___ place of residence for school district |
| 4. Suspension | ___ Individualized Education Program |
| 5. Locker searches | ___ lasts up to one year |
| 6. Bullying | ___ recommended high school curriculum |
| 7. CCC | ___ Graduation Qualifying Exam |
| 8. GED | ___ not an illegal search |
| 9. IEP | ___ Case Conference Committee |
| 10. Expulsion | ___ lasts ten days or less |

QUIZ Chapter 9: School ANSWERS

Match the term with the corresponding definition by writing the number to the left of the term on the blank to the left of the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Legal settlement | <u>8</u> General Educational Development certificate |
| 2. GQE | <u>6</u> harassment or intimidation |
| 3. Core 40 | <u>1</u> place of residence for school district |
| 4. Suspension | <u>9</u> Individualized Education Program |
| 5. Locker searches | <u>10</u> lasts up to a year |
| 6. Bullying | <u>3</u> recommended high school curriculum |
| 7. CCC | <u>2</u> Graduation Qualifying Exam |
| 8. GED | <u>5</u> not an illegal search |
| 9. IEP | <u>7</u> Case Conference Committee |
| 10. Expulsion | <u>4</u> lasts ten days or less |

QUIZ Chapter 9: School ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A special education student may not be expelled if the behavior is a manifestation of a disability. True
2. Students have a right to an attorney at an expulsion meeting. False
Students do not have a right to an attorney at an expulsion meeting.
3. Students who are suspended or expelled can still attend and participate in school activities outside school hours. False
Students who are suspended or expelled cannot participate in school activities, and if they attend school activities, they can be arrested for the delinquent act of trespassing.
4. Police need a warrant to perform a school locker search. False
Students do not have an expectation of privacy in their lockers, so police or school administrators do not need a warrant or permission to search a school locker.
5. After the expulsion ends, the juvenile must immediately re-enroll in school. True
6. People with a GED can go back to high school to obtain a high school diploma. True
7. A juvenile who is age sixteen or older who carries a gun onto school property can be expelled for one year and have a criminal case filed in adult court. True
8. Schools can require students to do extra school work or community service (if the parent agrees) as forms of discipline. True
9. School administrators may not give evidence of a delinquent act to the police if the student has already been disciplined at school. False
School administrators can still give evidence of a delinquent act to the police even if the student has already been disciplined.
10. Students have five opportunities to pass the GQE. True

Chapter 10: Health Care

Objective

- To inform students about health care laws and consent.

Terms

Contraceptive services

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Indiana youth under age eighteen cannot obtain health care without parental consent unless the youth is:

- Emancipated by a court or legal authority;
- At least age fourteen and not relying on a parent or guardian for support, nor residing with a parent or guardian, and taking care of his/her own personal affairs;
- Married or divorced;
- Enlisted in military service; or
- Under the following circumstances:
 - An emergency;
 - Treatment for a sexually transmitted disease;
 - Obtaining contraceptive services;
 - Obtain an abortion (if the youth has permission from a judge);
 - Obtaining drug treatment; and
 - Receiving treatment as a crime sex victim.

Juveniles age seventeen or older may donate blood without a parent's or guardian's consent. Juveniles must be age eighteen to request copies of their medical records unless the juveniles are emancipated or under the following circumstances: an emergency; treatment for sexually transmitted disease; to obtain contraceptive services; to obtain an abortion; to obtain drug treatment; and to receive treatment as a crime sex victim.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What characteristics are shared by the circumstances that do not require parental consent?
2. Are there other circumstances that should be excluded from the requirement for consent?

III. ACTIVITY

Activity: Public Service Announcement

Indiana Academic Standards:

Art Integrated Studies 6.14.1; 6.14.2; 7.14.1; 7.14.2; 8.14.1; 8.14.2

Students prepare a public service announcement, on a youth health issue presented in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 10, using two or more art forms to communicate meaning. Art forms include dance, theater, music, visual arts, and media arts. Students viewing the public service announcement analyze how the art forms are used together to communicate ideas.

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Public Service Announcement

Indiana Academic Standards: Art Integrated Studies H.14.1

Students prepare a public service announcement, on a youth health issue presented in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 10, using two or more art forms to communicate meaning. Art forms include dance, theater, music, visual arts, and media arts. Students viewing the public service announcement analyze how the art forms are used together to communicate ideas.

Activity: Persuasive Letter

Indiana Academic Standards:

U.S.G. 3.19

Writing: Applications 9.5.4; 10.5.4; 11.5.6; 12.5.6

In the state of Washington, youth can consent to their own health care at age fourteen. Students identify which branch of government would deal with the issue of changing the age youth can consent to their own health care. Students write a persuasive letter, using formal language, to the correct legislative official on the issue of whether Indiana youth should be able to consent to their own health care beginning at an age other than 18.

V. QUIZ

QUIZ Chapter 10: Health Care

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. Ordinarily, if a person is under age eighteen, he/she cannot obtain health care without a parent's permission. _____
2. With a judge's permission, girls under age eighteen can receive an abortion even without parental consent. _____
3. Students age seventeen must receive a parent's permission to donate blood at school. _____
4. Individuals under age eighteen cannot receive their medical records without a parent's permission. _____

QUIZ Chapter 10: Health Care ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. Ordinarily, if a person is under age eighteen, he/she cannot obtain health care without a parent's permission. True
2. With a judge's permission, girls under age eighteen can receive an abortion even without parental consent. True
3. Students age seventeen must receive a parent's permission to donate blood at school. False
Students can donate blood at age seventeen without parental consent if their decision to donate is voluntary and they do not receive money or gifts for donating.
4. Individuals under age eighteen cannot receive their medical records without a parent's permission. True

Chapter 11: Employment

Objectives

- To inform students employment laws regarding youth.
- To inform students about the number of hours they may work in a day or week; and
- To inform students about how their academic performance can affect their job.

Terms

Work permit (employment certificate), issuing officer

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Because education should be a youth's primary concern, Indiana regulates the hours and conditions youth are able to work when employed. The general rule is that juveniles between the ages of fourteen and eighteen need a work permit to be employed. However, a work permit is not needed if a juvenile is working for a parent or guardian or performing farm labor or domestic service, acting as a caddy in a golf game, or being a newspaper carrier. A work permit is not needed for juveniles who have graduated from high school or received a GED certificate. Work permits are available from the school corporation.

Youth, ages fourteen or fifteen, may work three hours on a school day and no more than eighteen hours in a school week. Youth, age sixteen, may not work over eight hours a day and no more than thirty hours a week. Youth, age seventeen, may work until 10:00 p.m. on school nights and up to forty hours a week if the employer has written permission from a parent or guardian and keeps the written permission on file in the employer's office. Juveniles may work the same hours as adults if they have graduated from high school, have completed an approved special education or vocational education program, or are not enrolled in a regular school term.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why is a work permit needed for individuals under age eighteen to work?
2. What are the pros and cons of a school being able to deny or revoke a work permit due to poor attendance or grades?

III. ACTIVITY

Activity: Improvise a Scene

Indiana Academic Standards: Theatre Creative Process 6.6.1; 7.6.1; 8.6.1

Students improvise a two character scene based on one of the following situations:

- A student, age thirteen, requests a work permit to work at a local restaurant from the local issuing officer at the school.
- A student, age sixteen, requests a work permit to work at a local restaurant from the issuing officer at the school.
- The issuing officer denies a student's request for a work permit because the student has a low grade point average.
- The issuing officer revokes a student's work permit because the student has poor school attendance.
- A student and employer discuss the hours in a day and week the student can work.

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Informational Interview Request

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 9.5.5; 10.5.5

Students write letters requesting an informational interview with a person in a career area that they would like to know more about.

Activity: Job Application and Cover Letter

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 9.5.5; 10.5.5; 11.5.5; 12.5.5

Students complete job application forms for a part-time job and attach letters of interest outlining the particular skills they have that fit the needs of the positions.

Activity: Resume

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 11.5.5; 12.5.5

Students write resumes outlining job experience, extracurricular activities, and other skills.

V. QUIZ

QUIZ Chapter 11: Employment

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A person must be at least age sixteen to obtain a work permit. _____
2. Students can obtain a work permit from their perspective employer. _____
3. In order to obtain a work permit, students must only provide proof of their age. _____
4. A work permit can be revoked due to poor school attendance. _____
5. If a work permit is revoked due to a significant decrease in a student's grade point average, the student's work permit will be returned when there is a significant increase in grade point average. _____
6. A student can work more than one job, so long as the student does not violate the maximum number of hours the student can work in a day or week. _____
7. If a student quits a job, the employer must complete a termination notice and send it to the issuing officer at the school before the student can get a new job. _____

QUIZ Chapter 11: Employment ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A person must be at least age sixteen to obtain a work permit. False
A person can obtain a work permit at age fourteen.
2. Students can obtain a work permit from their perspective employer. False
Students obtain a work permit from the issuing officer at their school.
3. In order to obtain a work permit, students must only provide proof of their age. False
In order to obtain a work permit, students must provide proof of their age and proof of their prospective employment.
4. A work permit can be revoked due to poor school attendance. True
5. If a work permit is revoked due to a significant decrease in a student's grade point average, the student's work permit will be returned when there is a significant increase in grade point average. True
6. A student can work more than one job, so long as the student does not violate the maximum number of hours the student can work in a day or week. False
Only one work permit can be issued at a time.
7. If a student quits a job, the employer must complete a termination notice and send it to the issuing officer at the school before the student can get a new job. True

Chapter 12: Transportation

Objectives

- To inform students about the laws governing bicycles and motorized bicycles;
- To inform students about the laws regarding learner's permits and driver's licenses; and
- To inform students about traffic laws.

Terms

Bicycle, motorized bicycle, learner's permit, driver's license (operator's license)

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Bicycles

There are special laws for bicycle riders, including not carrying more riders than the bike is designed for and bicycle riders not riding side by side on the roadways.

Motorized Bicycles

A motorized bicycle (minibikes and scooters) must be driven by someone who is at least age fifteen and has a Bureau of Motor Vehicles issued identification card, learner's permit, or driver's license. Motorized bicycles cannot be operated on interstate highways or at speeds greater than twenty-five miles an hour. Drivers under age eighteen must wear a helmet, goggles or a transparent face shield when operating a motorized bike.

Driver's License

Juveniles who are at least age fifteen and participating in an approved driver's education program can obtain a learner's permit. To validate the permit, the driver must be at least age sixteen and pass the required examination. If the driver is under age eighteen, a learner's permit will not be issued if he or she is habitually truant, under a second suspension from school for the school year, under an expulsion from school, or withdrawn from school for a reason other than financial hardship.

The BMV shall issue an operator's license to applicants age sixteen and thirty days of age, who have held a valid learner's permit for at least sixty days and passed a valid driver's education course. Driving is limited during the first ninety days of holding a license for those under age eighteen. Traffic court has juris-

diction of all misdemeanor driving offenses committed by juveniles who are age sixteen, except in Lake and Marion counties. In Lake and Marion counties, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over misdemeanor traffic offenses of juveniles over age sixteen.

Driving Rules

After a car accident, the driver should immediately stop at the scene of the accident or as close to the accident as possible; contact the police; remain at the scene until the driver's name, address, vehicle registration number and insurance documentation has been given to the police and other parties; show the driver's license to other driver(s) involved; and render reasonable assistance to all involved. Within ten days after the accident, a written report should be sent to the State Police.

Anyone sitting in the front seat of a vehicle must wear a seat belt. Children under age twelve must be restrained by a child safety seat or seat belt.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why would the law require individuals under age eighteen who drive a motorized bicycle to wear a helmet but not individuals over age eighteen?
2. Do the limitations on who can ride with a newly licensed teen driver keep new drivers safe?
3. Should wearing a seat belt be required of all vehicle occupants?

III. ACTIVITIES

Activity: Persuasive Letter

Indiana Academic Standards: Writing Applications 6.5.5; 7.5.4; 8.5.4

Students research issues pertaining to public transportation. Students then write persuasive letters to the mayor on why the community should or should not invest more resources into public transportation.

Activity: Pro and Con Article

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 6.2.2; 7.2.6; 8.2.2

Students read and analyze the organization of “pro” and “con” editorials on the topic of transportation in news magazines and newspapers. In each article, students decide if the argument is simply and clearly stated. Students decide if there are at least three major points in support of the argument, with the strongest argument given first and if the article includes bias and/or stereotyping.

IV. ACTIVITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Pro and Con Article

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 9.2.7; 10.2.4; 11.2.6; 12.2.6

Students read and analyze the organization of “pro” and “con” editorials on the topic of transportation in news magazines and newspapers. In each article, students decide if the argument is simply and clearly stated. Students examine the relationship between generalizations and evidence, the comprehensiveness of evidence, and the way in which the author’s intent affects the structure and tone of the text.

Activity: Evaluating Clarity

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 9.2.6; 10.2.1

Students evaluate the way Indiana’s Driving Rules are written and whether the expectations for readers are clear. Analyze the design of Indiana's Driving Rules and explain why the document is designed the way it is and evaluate the design’s effectiveness.

Activity: Checking for Accuracy

Indiana Academic Standards: Reading Comprehension 11.2.3; 12.2.3

Students check the information learned in P.L.A.Y. in Bounds Chapter 12 with the information in the printed Indiana Driver’s Manual to verify and clarify facts.

V. QUIZZES

QUIZ Chapter 12: Transportation

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the youngest age that a person can obtain a learner's permit? _____

2. What is the youngest age that a person can obtain a driver's license? _____

3. Why does an adult have to sign the driver's license application for a person under age eighteen? _____

4. What is the maximum speed a person can drive a scooter or a minibike? _____

5. What steps must a person follow when involved in a car accident? _____

QUIZ Chapter 12: Transportation

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. Bicycles are exempt from ordinary traffic laws. _____
2. Indiana law requires bikes to have a bell or device that can be heard at least 100 feet away. _____
3. A person must be age fifteen with a BMV identification card, permit, or license in order to operate a motorized bicycle. _____
4. If a person has a valid learner's permit, he/she may drive with a licensed friend. _____
5. Even though a person has a driver's license, for the first 90 days he/she must drive with someone in the front seat who is at least age twenty-one and holds a valid driver's license. _____

QUIZ Chapter 12: Transportation ANSWERS

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the youngest age that a person can obtain a learner's permit? **age 15**
2. What is the youngest age that a person can obtain a driver's license? **age 16 and 30 days**
3. Why does an adult have to sign the driver's license application for a person under age eighteen? **To assume responsibility for injury or damage caused by the youth when driving**
4. What is the maximum speed a person can drive a scooter or a minibike? **25 m.p.h.**
5. What steps must a person follow when involved in a car accident? **Immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close to the accident as possible; immediately notify the police or county sheriff, or state police of the accident; and remain at the scene of the accident until the person (1) gives his/her name, address, and vehicle registration number to the other driver and police, (2) shows his/her driver's license to any driver or occupant of a vehicle involved in the accident, and (3) determines the need for and renders reasonable assistance to each person injured in the accident.**

QUIZ Chapter 12: Transportation ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. Bicycles are exempt from ordinary traffic laws. False
A person who rides a bike on the roadways has all the rights and responsibilities as someone who drives a vehicle.
2. Indiana law requires bikes to have a bell or device that can be heard at least 100 feet away. True
3. A person must be age fifteen with a BMV identification card, permit, or license in order to operate a motorized bicycle. True
4. If a person has a valid learner's permit, he/she may drive with a licensed friend. False
A person with a valid learner's permit can only drive with a certified driver education instructor or with a parent or guardian who holds a valid operator's license.
5. Even though a person has a driver's license, for the first 90 days he/she must drive with someone in the front seat who is True

Chapter 13: Recreation

Objectives

- To inform students about laws regarding water sports; and
- To inform students about laws regarding hunting and fishing.

I. CHAPTER SUMMARY

Water Sports

Indiana has laws regulating boating, hunting, and fishing activities. A valid driver's license is needed to operate a motorboat or jet ski. Juveniles age fifteen may operate a motorboat on public waters if they have successfully completed a boating education course and have been issued an identification card by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. All boats should be equipped with life jackets or personal flotation devices for each person on board. Jet ski operators must wear a life jacket or flotation device while operating, riding on, or being towed by a jet ski.

Hunting and Fishing

The general rule is that a person needs a hunting license to hunt in Indiana. However, a youth doesn't need a hunting license if the youth hunts on the land owned or leased by a parent or guardian. Youth hunting licenses are available through sporting goods stores or the Department of Natural Resources.

Juveniles age seventeen or older need a fishing license to fish in waters containing state owned fish, waters of the state, or boundary waters of the state. A fishing license is not needed for youth under age seventeen.

II. CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why does the law require a license to participate in recreational sports like hunting and fishing?
2. Should there be a special written exam and driving test for people who want to drive a boat?

III. ACTIVITY

Activity: Invite a Speaker to Class

Indiana Academic Standards:

Listening and Speaking: Skills, Strategies, and Applications: Comprehension 6.7.1; 6.7.2; 7.7.1; 7.7.2; 8.7.1

Students invite a conservation officer to discuss recreational use of natural resources. Students relate the speaker's verbal communication to the nonverbal message and identify the tone, mood, and emotion conveyed in the oral communication. Students ask questions to elicit information. Students determine the speaker's attitude toward the subject.

IV. ACTIVITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Activity: Invite a Speaker to Class

Indiana Academic Standards:

Listening and Speaking: Skills, Strategies, and Applications: Comprehension 9.7.1; 10.7.1; 11.7.1; 12.7.1

Students invite a conservation officer to discuss recreational use of natural resources. Students ask questions to elicit information. Students summarize the speaker's purpose and point of view and ask questions concerning the speaker's content, delivery, and attitude toward the subject.

V. QUIZ

QUIZ Chapter 13: Recreation

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A youth cannot operate a motorboat on public waters without a valid driver's license. _____
2. Juveniles under age thirteen do not need a hunting license if they do not possess a bow or firearm and are accompanied by someone over age eighteen who has a valid hunting license. _____
3. Youth cannot hunt with a gun because they would be committing the delinquent act of a minor in possession of a firearm. _____
5. Youth under age seventeen do not need a fishing license. _____

QUIZ Chapter 13: Recreation ANSWERS

Write either "True" or "False" on the blank beside each statement.

1. A youth cannot operate a motorboat on public waters without a valid driver's license. False

Youth who are age fifteen and do not hold a valid driver's license can still operate a motorboat on public waters if they have been issued an identification card by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and have successfully completed a boating education course.

2. Juveniles under age thirteen do not need a hunting license if they do not possess a bow or firearm and are accompanied by someone over age eighteen who has a valid hunting license. True

3. Youth cannot hunt with a gun because they would be committing the delinquent act of a minor in possession of a firearm. False

There are exceptions to the delinquent act minor in possession of a firearm that include youth possessing a firearm if they are engaging in practice in using a firearm for target shooting at an established range where they are supervised by an adult or qualified firearms instructor, hunting or trapping under a valid license, or traveling with an unloaded firearm to or from an activity described above.

5. Youth under age seventeen do not need a fishing license. True