

KEIZER YOUTH PEER COURT



HOMWORK PACKET

PACKET TITLE: *Consequences of Crime*

OFFENDERS NAME: _____

Case #: _____ Due Date: _____

NOTE: This **ENTIRE** packet must be returned on the **due date**, not just the pages you have worked on. Failure to return the **ENTIRE** packet will be noted as non-compliance and will result in your removal from the program. Your file will then be returned to the Marion County Juvenile Department.

Also, additional pages should be either stapled or paper-clipped to the original packet... LOOSE PAPER WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Put your Name on all papers.

Received on: _____

Returned for review: _____ Rcvd on: _____

Keizer Youth Peer Court

Individual Consequences of Crime Program Facts about the Law

- At the age of 15, in the State of Oregon, a juvenile can be sentenced to an adult prison (Measure 11).
- If you know who stole your property, you do not have the right to go onto that person's property to take back your property.
- You may be charged with shoplifting if you are with someone who shoplifts, or if you act as a look-out.
- Changing labels on a product in a store can be considered shoplifting or theft by deception.
- If you agree to hold someone else's drugs you can be charged with possession, even if the drugs do not belong to you. This means if you have them in your car, in your locker, or even in your parent's house.
- Stealing is considered a serious crime in other countries. For example, in Pakistan a person caught stealing can have his/her hands or feet cut off.
- If a building or park needs repair because of an act of vandalism, the cost is paid by everyone in the community. This includes you and your parents.
- Shoplifting is our nation's most expensive crime costing more than 16 billion dollars a year. The loss of money is paid by the customer through higher prices.
- If you are suspended from school and go back onto the school property while suspended you can be charged with Trespassing.
- Receiving stolen property, with good reason to know it is stolen, is illegal.
- If you enter a house or building, without the owner's permission and have the intent to commit a crime, you can be charged with burglary.
- If you give a police officer false information (a fake name, date of birth or address) during an arrest or for the purpose of receiving a citation, you can be charged with giving false information.
- You may be charged with shoplifting even if you have not left the store.

Individual Consequences of Crime

(Use the space below to answer each question)

1. List four facts from Page 2 that you either did not already know or knew, but find particularly interesting.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Choose one of the four facts you listed above and explain why you find this fact interesting. Fact: _____

3. If you had known the consequences of your crime before you committed it, would you still have done it? Why or why not? How would knowing your punishment ahead of time have affected your decision to do something, or not, that you already know is wrong?

4. Do you think your peers consider the consequences of their action(s) before they do something wrong? Why or why not?

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Law Definitions

DIRECTIONS: Read and know these terms

- Accessory:** A person who helps a law breaker. Example: Being aware a friend is going to rob a bank/store and you provide him/her a getaway ride in your car.
- Accomplice:** A lawbreaker's partner in crime (can be a felony or a misdemeanor) Example: Being a look-out for a friend who is shoplifting.
- Arson:** By starting a fire or causing an explosion, the person intentionally damages: (a) any building of another that is not protected property; or (b) any property of another and the damages to the property exceed \$750. Felony, **ORS 164.315**
- Assault:** Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical injury or serious physical injury to another (There are various degrees ranging from misdemeanors to felonies) **ORS 163.160, ORS 163.165, ORS 163.175, and ORS 163.185**
- Burglary:** Entering or remaining unlawfully in a building or a dwelling with the intent to commit a crime therein. (Class A or C Felony) Example: Unlawfully entering a house or a building with the intent of stealing contents. **ORS 164.215 and ORS 164.225**
- Carrying a concealed weapon:** A concealed weapon means any person who carries concealed upon the person, any knife having a blade that projects or swings into position by force of a spring or by centrifugal force, and commonly known as a switchblade knife, any dirk, dagger, ice pick, slingshot, metal knuckles, or any similar instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person (excluding firearms). (Class B Misdemeanor). **ORS 166.240**
- Criminal Mischief:** With intent to cause substantial inconvenience to the owner or to another person, and having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right, the person tampers, recklessly damages or interferes with property of another. (Class C Misdemeanor, dollar amounts over \$100 is a Class A Misdemeanor, and amounts over \$750 is are Class C Felonies) Example: Breaking windows in a building, slashing tires, carving ones initials in a school desk, or painting on a building or wall. **ORS 164.345, ORS 164.354, ORS 164.365**

Criminal Trespass I	A person commits the crime of criminal trespass if the person enters or remains unlawfully in a motor vehicle or in or upon premises. (Class A Misdemeanor, ORS 164.255 or Class C Misdemeanor ORS 164.245).
Curfew:	No minor shall be in or upon any street, highway, park, alley or other public place between the hours of 12 midnight and 4 a.m. (<u>Some Ordinances are more restrictive</u>) of the following morning unless accompanied by a parent, legal guardian, or otherwise engaged in a lawful pursuit or activity (i.e. paid employment) which requires the presence of the minor in such public places during these hours. ORS 419C.680 .
Disorderly Conduct:	Intentionally disturbing the public's peace (Class B Misdemeanor) Example: Playing a car stereo too loudly, fighting on public property, disturbs a lawful assembly, obstructs vehicle or pedestrian traffic, circulates a false report regarding an alleged or impending fire. ORS 166.025
Felony:	A serious crime for which those convicted can be sentenced to prison (not jail) and in some states, put to death (A Class C Felony is punishable by up to 5 years in prison and a \$100,000.00 fine).
Giving False Information:	A person knowingly uses or gives a false or fictitious name, address or date of birth to any police officer who is enforcing motor vehicle laws. (Class A misdemeanor). ORS 807.620
Harassment:	Harasses or annoys another person by subjecting another person to offensive physical contact (i.e. spitting on them). Publicly insulting another person by abusive words or gestures in a manner intended and likely to provoke a violent response. (Class A or B Misdemeanor). ORS 166.065
Initiating a false report:	If the person knowingly initiates a false alarm or report which is transmitted to a fire department, law enforcement agency or other organization that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property. (Class C Misdemeanor) Example: Calling a school and reporting a bomb has been planted or pulling a fire alarm. ORS 162.375
Jail:	A place used to keep accused persons who are waiting for their trials. A place to keep lawbreaker's who have been sentenced to serve time in jail of up to 1 year.
Loitering:	To linger, hang out or to loaf around in a public place (City Ordinance) Example: Hanging out at a convenience store, public park, or parking lot.
Menacing:	By word or conduct a person intentionally attempts to place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury (Class A Misdemeanor). ORS 163.190
Minor in Possession of Alcohol:	No person under the age of 21 years of age may not attempt to purchase, purchase or acquire alcoholic beverages. Under this section, personal possession of alcoholic beverages includes the acceptance or consumption of a bottle of such beverages, or any portion thereof or a drink of such beverages. ORS 471.430

Misdemeanor:	A crime less serious than a felony that can result in the lawbreaker being sent to jail for up to one year. Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to 1 year in jail and a \$5,000 fine. Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to 180 days in jail and a \$2,500 fine. Class C misdemeanor is punishable by up to 30 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine.
Prison:	A place used to hold lawbreakers for periods greater than one year (1 year to life).
Possession of controlled Substance: (PCS)	It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess Marijuana. Unlawful possession of marijuana is a violation if the amount possessed is less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae. A violation under this subsection is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000. (ORS 475.864)
PCS < Ounce within 1000' of School:	Unlawful possession of marijuana is a Class C misdemeanor if the amount possessed is less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae and the possession takes place in a public place, that is within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, secondary or career school attended primarily by minors.
Resisting Arrest:	A person commits the crime of resisting arrest if the person intentionally resists a person known by the person to be a peace officer in making an arrest. (Class A Misdemeanor) ORS 162.315
Robbery:	The taking of money or another's property by force, violence, assault, or threats. Example: Telling a lady you will harm her if she does not give you her purse, and then taking the purse. (Class A, B and C Felonies) ORS 164.395, ORS 164.405, ORS 164.415
Telephonic Harassment:	A person commits the crime of telephonic harassment if the caller intentionally harasses or annoys another person by causing the telephone of the other person to ring, such caller having no communicative purpose; or, by causing such other person's telephone to ring, knowing that the caller has been forbidden from so doing by a person exercising a lawful authority over the receiving telephone. (Class B Misdemeanor) ORS 166.090
Theft:	A person commits theft when, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate property to the person or to a third person by taking, appropriating, obtaining or withholding the property of an owner person. ORS 164.105
Theft by Receiving:	A person commits theft by receiving if the person receives, retains, conceals or disposes of property of another knowing or having good reason to know that the property was the subject of theft. ORS 164.095

- Theft of lost, mislaid property:** A person who comes into control of property of another that the person knows or has good reason to know to have been lost, mislaid or delivered under a mistake as to the nature or amount of the property or the identity of the recipient, commits theft if, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, the person fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to the owner. **ORS164.065**
- Theft I:** A person if by means other than extortion, commits theft as defined in ORS 164.015 (theft described) and the total property in a single or aggregate transaction is \$1000 or more. (Class C Felony) **ORS 164.055**
- Theft II:** A person takes or appropriates or obtains or withholds property from an owner. The total value of property in a single or an aggregate transaction is \$100 or more but under \$1000.00. (Class A Misdemeanor) **ORS 164.035**
- Theft III:** A person takes or appropriates or obtains or withholds property from an owner. The amount the item is valued at will determine whether it is a misdemeanor or felony offense. Theft III is for stolen items valued under \$100.00. (Class C misdemeanor) **ORS 164.400**
- Tobacco Possession by Minor:** It is unlawful for any person under 18 years of age to possess tobacco products (cigarettes, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.). **ORS 167.400**
- Trespassing:** Being on another's property or land uninvited, and/or refusing to leave the property when asked to do so. (Class C Misdemeanor) Example: Hunting on someone else's property, going on school property while you are suspended, or going onto someone's property after they have warned you not to. **ORS 164.243**
- Truancy:** All children between the ages of 7 and 18 who have not completed the twelfth grade are required to attend regularly a public full-time school of the school district in which the child resides, or comply with exemptions set forth in **ORS 339.030 and ORS 339.035** and state regulations there under.
- Unlawful Entry Motor Vehicle:** A person commits the crime of unlawful entry into a motor vehicle if the person enters a motor vehicle, or any part of a motor vehicle, with the intent to commit a crime. Class A Misdemeanor. **ORS 164.272**
- Victim:** A person(s) who has been made to suffer because of a crime. Society may be the victim in certain cases like drug abuse.

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 1 Worksheet

Directions: You may use your Law Definitions to help answer the questions, but first try to complete the worksheet without them. Return this to the Youth Court Office by due date.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Carrying a Concealed weapon | _____ 1. A police officer arrests you for Theft and you will not comply peacefully. |
| b. Resisting Arrest | _____ 2. Willfully damaging the flower garden at your neighbor's house. |
| c. Theft, Lost or Mislaid | _____ 3. Burning down an old shed that is on your neighbor's property. |
| d. Criminal Mischief | _____ 4. Hitting and injuring someone because they're getting on your nerves and calling you names. |
| e. Trespassing | _____ 5. Scratching the paint off of the car of someone you do not like. |
| f. Arson | _____ 6. You are asked to leave the school grounds after hours and you do not. |
| g. Harassment | _____ 7. Spitting on someone you dislike, or publicly insulting them by abusive words or gestures. |
| h. Criminal Mischief | _____ 8. Walking through someone's yard without permission. |
| i. Assault | _____ 9. Walking into a store and stealing a pack of gum or cigarettes. |
| j. Retail Theft | _____ 10. A police officer stops you because you are out past curfew and you give him your brother's name, age, and date of birth. |
| k. False Information to Police Officer | _____ 11. Carrying a concealed switchblade to school to show a friend. |

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 2 Worksheet Story #1

Directions: Read the following stories. As you read try to identify the crimes the characters committed in each story because at the end you are going to write the answers at the bottom of the page. You may use your legal definitions to assist in completing this activity, but again as in the last exercise, try it first without using them. Return your Activity 2, Stories 1-3 to the Youth Court Coordinator by the due date.

Story: Once upon a time there was a girl named Goldilocks. She had a big fight with her parents and ran away from home. She started walking through the forest and got lost. After some time she came upon a house. She knocked on the door and when no one answered, she decided to go inside because it was getting dark.

There was some porridge on the table, but it was too hot to eat. She sat down at the table and waited for it to cool. She became bored just sitting there, so she picked up a knife and carved "Goldilocks was here" in the table. The porridge was still too hot, so she decided to take a nap. She went upstairs to the bedroom, went through the closets and found a nightshirt that was just her size. She put it on, got into bed, and fell asleep.

She had only been asleep for a few minutes when she was awakened by the sound of the Bear family returning home. She was so startled that she grabbed her clothes and started running for the back door. Baby Bears brand new \$350.00 BMX bicycle was sitting right next to the back door, so she jumped on it and rode off.

List all the crimes that Goldilocks committed. Use the legal terms from the definitions.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 2 Worksheet Story 2

Story: Three boys, Larry, Curly, and Moe, were playing on the school grounds after school was out. When they got thirsty, Moe suggested that they break into the school to get a drink of water. Larry and Curly did not think this was such a good idea, but Moe finally convinced them they would not get caught. All three took turns breaking and prying a window open and then they crawled into their classroom.

After getting a drink of water, Moe decided he wanted to know what he got on his Math test. After seeing that his grade was poor, he got angry and began throwing books and papers on the floor. Curly found a can of spray paint and the three of them began spraying the walls.

As they were leaving the building, Moe pulled the fire alarm in the hall and they ran away from the building.

List the crimes that all three characters committed. Use the legal terms from the definitions.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

List the additional crime that Moe committed.

1. _____

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 2 Worksheet Story 3

Story: Kathy and Linda went to the mall one Saturday to do some shopping. While they were in a department store Kathy told Linda that she was going to take a pair of earrings. Linda told her not to, but Kathy said she had done it before and had not gotten caught. Linda said she wouldn't steal, but she would be a look-out to see if any store employees were watching.

As they were leaving the store a security officer stopped them and escorted them to an office. He told them that he witnessed them taking the earrings and he was going to arrest them. Kathy became frightened because she had lied to Linda; she had gotten caught for stealing in this store before and was not arrested, but was warned never to return to the store again. The security guard did not recognize her. He called a police officer to the scene where Kathy decided to give a fake name and phone number so he could not call her parents.

What crimes did Kathy commit? Use the legal terms from the definitions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What crime did Linda commit? Use the legal terms from the definitions.

1. _____

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 3 Worksheet Problem Solving Case #1

Problem Description:

Julie wants to go to a party at a popular boy's house and her parents said she can go if they can talk to the boy's parents before the party. Julie knows the boys parents are not going to be home that night, so she does not want her parents to call them. She really wants to go to this party and her friends have even offered to pick her up at the corner by her house if she can sneak out.

List all of Julie's choices: (even if they sound silly, write them down)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

List the consequences, good and bad, for each of the choices you have given Julie (in order):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What decision do you feel is best for Julie?

How will this decision affect her future?

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 3 Worksheet Problem Solving Case #2

Problem Description:

John heard rumors that Sam was saying bad things about his girlfriend. John met Sam in the hall at school and told him to meet him after school and be prepared to fight.

List Sam's Choices:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

List the consequences, good or bad, to each one of Sam's choices (in order):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What decision do you feel is best for Sam?

How will this decision affect Sam's future?

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 4 Worksheet
You Be the Judge

Directions: Listed below are actual law violations committed by young people who have been referred to MCJD (Marion County Juvenile Department). Rank in order these offenses in the order you consider to be the most serious as being #1, #2 the second most serious act, etc....through #9 being the least offensive. Remember, this is an opinion activity; there are no right or wrong answers.

After you have ranked the offenses, write a paragraph about the crime you thought was the most serious. Be sure to include discussion about possible long-term consequences that might result from this action. For example, for the offense stealing a stop sign, a consequence might be that someone goes through the intersection without stopping and causes an accident. Carried a step further, this could result in injury or loss of life.

You may use the bottom half of this page for your paragraph. If you additional space, write on the back.

- _____ Knocking over mail boxes
- _____ Stealing a stop sign
- _____ Spray painting a bus shelter
- _____ Spray painting a puppy
- _____ Starting a fire in an occupied apartment house
- _____ Throwing stones at cars from an overpass
- _____ Carving initials into a desk at school
- _____ Trespassing on neighbor's property to swim in their pool
- _____ Calling in a false fire alarm

Paragraph:

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Individual Consequences of Crime Program
Activity 5 Worksheet
Alligator River Story

Directions: Read the Alligator River Story and then rank order the five (5) characters. You should rank the most offensive character (the person you liked the least) as #1, the second most offensive as #2, ending with the least offensive as #5. After each name write one sentence why you ranked them in the order you did.

Alligator River Story

Once upon a time, there was a girl named **Susan** who was in love with a boy named **Matthew**. Matthew had an unfortunate mishap and had broken his glasses. Susan, being in love with Matthew, volunteered to get them repaired. The only repair shop was across the river and the bridge had been washed out. The river separating Susan and the repair shop was teeming with man-eating (and woman-eating) alligators. Matthew could see nothing without his glasses and Susan was desperate to get his glasses to the repair shop.

While she was standing on the river bank clutching the broken glasses, a boy named **Jesse** came by in his rowboat. Susan asked him if he would take her across the river. He agreed to help her if she promised first to go into a nearby store and steal a video game. She refused and went to her friend **Jack** with her problem. Jack listened to her problem, but said he did not want to become involved.

Susan, feeling that she had no other choice, stole the video game and gave it to Jesse who then took her across the river. When Susan returned the repaired glasses to Matthew, she told him what she had done. Matthew was so upset that he told her that he never wanted to see her again.

Susan was so hurt she turned to Doug with her tale of woe. **Doug**, feeling sorry for Susan, promised he would get even with Matthew. They went to the school where Matthew was playing ball and Susan watched while Doug beat Matthew senseless and broke his new glasses.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Why</u>
(Most Offensive) Person	1. _____	_____
	2. _____	_____
	3. _____	_____
	4. _____	_____
(Least Offensive)	5. _____	_____

Keizer Youth Peer Court
Consequences of Crime
ESSAY

Consider how you would feel if you were the victim of the crime(s) you are charged with. Use the space below (and extra pages, if needed) to write an essay about "how you would feel and what you would want done to the person if you were the victim". Make it meaningful or you may have to do it over. Example: something was stolen from you, someone damaged your property, etc.

