

**State of Connecticut  
Division of Criminal Justice**

Kevin T. Kane, Chief State's Attorney



**Juvenile Review Boards  
Where We Are & Where We're Going**

**Ansonia High School  
August 2015**

Prepared by: Francis J. Carino,  
Supervisory Assistant State's Attorney

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**Topics to discuss:**

- ✓ **Some current JRB issues & trends - JRBs & expulsion, sexting, marijuana, teen driving, and social media;**
- ✓ **Ideas from New Zealand - ideas to consider;**
- ✓ **Scope of JRB review - what should we look at?**
- ✓ **JRB membership issues - who should sit on the JRB?**
- ✓ **Confidentiality related issues - what can be shared?**
- ✓ **JRB Contract Amendment - suggested amendment;**
- ✓ **Regional JRB protocol - how does it work?**
- ✓ **What does the future hold?**

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## **Some current JRB issues & trends - Expulsion**

- ✓ PA 15-96 prohibits out of school suspensions and expulsions of students in grades preschool through two except in situations where the student's conduct is of a violent or sexual nature that endangers others or involves the possession of firearms or certain other weapons or the sale or distribution of drugs.
- ✓ The JRB should be viewed and unitized as a step on the continuum of progressive discipline;
- ✓ Consider using the JRB as an alternative to expulsion where possible;
- ✓ Use the JRB in conjunction with expulsion where possible;

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## **Some current JRB issues & trends - Sexting**

### ***Child Pornography Laws***

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## ***Child Pornography***

**"Child pornography" means any visual depiction including any photograph, film, videotape, picture or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical or other means, of sexually explicit conduct, where the production of such visual depiction involves the use of a person under 16 years of age engaging in sexually explicit conduct.**

**"Sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated (A) sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal physical contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, or with an artificial genital, (B) bestiality, (C) masturbation, (D) sadistic or masochistic abuse, or (E) lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person.**

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## ***Possessing child pornography***

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Number of Pictures</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
<b>3rd</b>	<b>less than 20</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>
<b>2nd</b>	<b>20 to 49 pictures</b>	<b>2 to 10 years</b>
<b>1st</b>	<b>50 or more</b>	<b>5 to 20 years</b>

***NOTE: It is the age of the person in the picture that matters, not the age of the offender.***

**For an offender under the age of 18 and prosecuted in the juvenile court, the maximum penalty is commitment to DCF for placement in a residential facility or CJTS for up to 18 months with a possible 18 month extension.**

**A juvenile, age 14 or older, charged with the 1st degree possession of child pornography is subject to automatic transfer to the adult criminal court until 10/1/15. After 10/1, any juvenile, age 15 or older, charged with 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree possession, may still be transferred.**

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## Defenses to charge of possession of child pornography:

### The accused:

**Possessed fewer than three depictions; and**

**Did not request the depictions; and**

**Promptly and in good faith, without keeping or showing them, except to law enforcement, took reasonable steps to destroy the depictions.**

### Or:

**Possessed the depiction for bona fide artistic, medical, scientific, educational, religious, governmental or judicial purpose.**

### Or:

**The acts of the accused are covered by the sexting law (CGS §53a-196h).**

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## CGS §53a-196h - SEXTING



### SENDER:

- age **13**, 14 or **15**
- knowingly and voluntarily transmits a visual depiction of themselves engaged in sexually explicit conduct
- by means of an electronic communication device
- to a person age 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17;



### RECIPIENT:

- age **13**, 14, 15, 16 or **17**
- receives a visual depiction of the sender, age 13, 14 or 15, engaged in sexually explicit conduct
- by means of an electronic communication device;

***The sexting law didn't make sexting legal, it only reduced the crime to a misdemeanor.***

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## Some current JRB issues & trends - Marijuana

### *Current Marijuana Laws*

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#### **PA 11-71 AAC THE PENALTY FOR CERTAIN NONVIOLENT DRUG OFFENSES**

##### **Created two new offenses:**

**§21a-279a** Possession of <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> ounce of marijuana

- Penalty for (adults)18 year olds and older:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> offense - \$150 fine;
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> and subsequent offenses - \$200-\$500 fine;
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> offense - also drug education class;

**§21a-267(d)** Possession of drug paraphernalia for use with <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> ounce of marijuana

- Penalty for (adults)18 year olds and older is a fine between \$35 and \$90.

***Possession of <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> ounce of marijuana or related paraphernalia is not "legal" for adults, it just won't get you incarcerated.***

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**PA 11-71 AAC THE PENALTY FOR CERTAIN  
NONVIOLENT DRUG OFFENSES**

**Penalties for juveniles (persons under 18)**

- The maximum penalty for any non-serious “delinquent act” for juveniles 17 and under is a commitment to DCF (and placement outside of the juvenile’s home) for up to 18 months with possible 18 month extension.

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**PA 11-71 AAC THE PENALTY FOR CERTAIN  
NONVIOLENT DRUG OFFENSES**

Persons under 21 convicted of possession of  $< \frac{1}{2}$  ounce of marijuana or drug paraphernalia for use with  $< \frac{1}{2}$  ounce of marijuana also face DMV consequences:

- license suspension for 60 days;  
or
- 150 day delay to obtain license.



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## What we're seeing

### Students accused of selling marijuana-laced brownies

Posted: Jun 14, 2014 4:04 PM EDT  
By Olivia Lank  
By Jason Frazer



BLOOMFIELD, CT (WFSB) -

Several magnet school students are accused of selling drug-laced brownies at their Bloomfield high school.

Bloomfield Police said they are still interviewing several people to get to the bottom of what happened. When the investigation is over, there will be arrests, according to police.

Several students from the Metropolitan Learning Center, including an 18-year-old and two 16-year-olds, are accused of selling pot brownies.

A school official contacted Bloomfield police Wednesday after a 15-year-old boy began hyperventilating after eating one of the pot brownies.

Read more: <http://www.wfsb.com/story/25778045/students-accused-of-selling#ixzz3LbJX2Qyu>

Girl charged with bringing marijuana laced cookies to school. Other student hospitalized.

Teen charged with selling marijuana laced cookies on school bus.

Student charged with bringing marijuana laced muffins to school. Mother also arrested.

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### State police seize synthetic marijuana in Killingly

By Denise Coffey - Staff Writer ReminderNews - Apr. 9, 2013

Connecticut State Police seized 22 pounds of synthetic marijuana during a traffic stop in Killingly on March 30. The illegal substance was packaged in 1,300 brightly colored bags. Police estimated the street value to be approximately \$20,000. It was the second seizure of synthetic marijuana in a month. Twenty-one pounds of the substance were found during a traffic stop on March 2, in Brooklyn.



Sold as incense or herbal smoking blends in tin foil baggies, what looked like harmless dried leaves was sprayed with a combination of chemicals that would mimic the effects of getting high. The attraction was threefold: it was cheap to buy, legal and it didn't show up on drug screening tests. But hidden behind colorful packaging and snappy names like K2, Mad Hatter, Scooby Snacks and Bombay Blue, were combinations of chemicals that are sending users to emergency rooms.

The drugs have been linked to kidney failure and heart attacks in teens. In 2011, they were responsible for more than 11,000 ER visits and almost 6,000 calls to poison control centers nationwide. A report from the Michigan Department of Public Health claims that 11 percent of high school seniors have tried synthetic marijuana.

The director of Day Kimball Hospital's Emergency Department said "What we've seen in terms of reaction to this drug has been profound." Patients have come in with hypertension, rapid heart beats, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing and chest pains. Their vital signs can be off the charts. Patients can be completely confused or violent.

"But someone using marijuana is typically more sedate," said Miro. "With synthetics, it's the complete opposite. They're violent. They're thrashing about. They're frightened. They don't know what's happening to them. It's awful to see."

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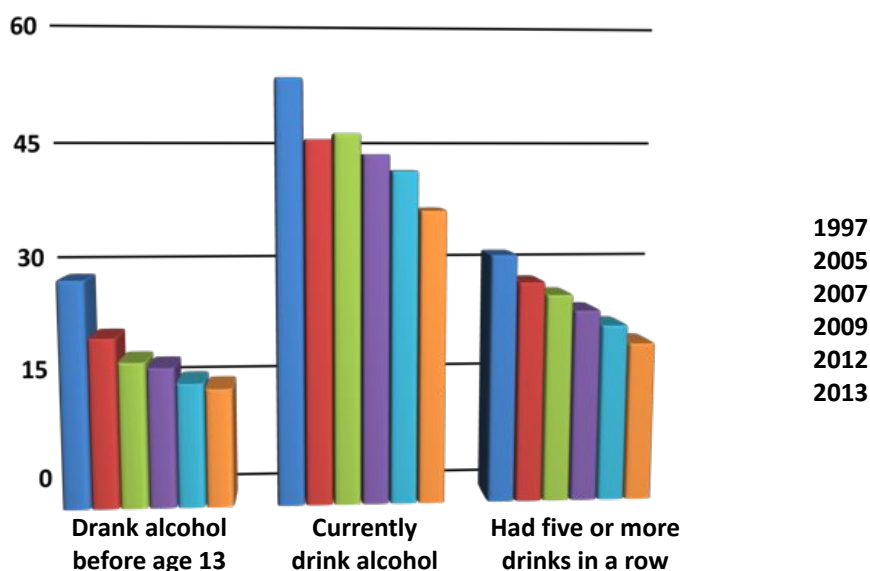
## 'Dabbing'

The method of inhaling butane hash oil (BHO) for a stronger, faster high.

- ▶ BHO also goes by “ear wax,” “honey oil,” “shatter,” “budda,” and “dabs” among other names.
- ▶ Process: marijuana is placed into a tube and a solvent, typically butane, is forced through it.
- ▶ When the solvent evaporates off, it leaves just the marijuana plant’s resins with THC levels reaching about 80 percent.
- ▶ Users heat up a piece of metal, often a titanium nail heated with a blowtorch, place a ‘dab’ of BHO on the end, and inhale the smoke created when the BHO evaporates.

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## Alcohol Use by Teens 1997 - 2013

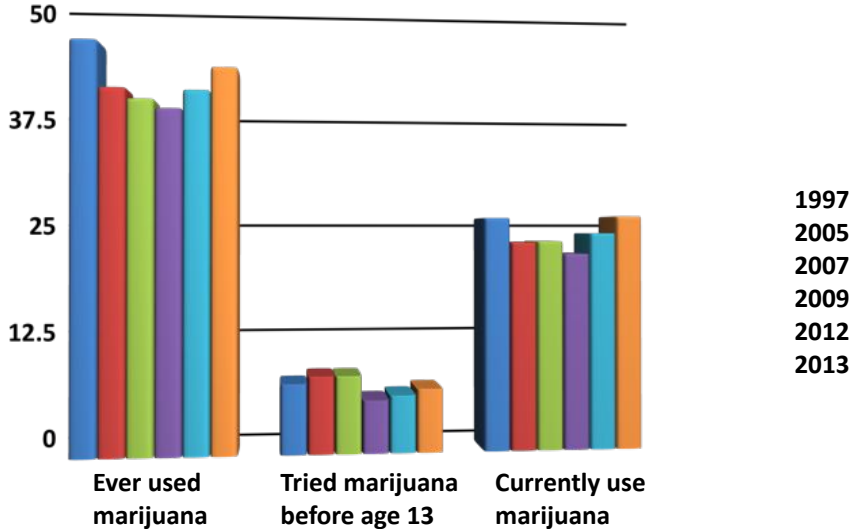


Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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# Marijuana Use by Teens 1997 - 2013



Source: CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey

## Some current JRB issues & trends - Teen Driving

### Teen Driving Laws

*(Informational only. Since motor vehicle offenses committed by 16 and 17 year olds are adult offenses, they would not be heard by the JRB)*

## ***Graduated driving laws***

There are restrictions on training and newly licensed teen drivers regarding:

- Passengers
- Hours of operation
- Use of seat belts
- Use of cell phones

***Restrictions are designed to keep everyone safe while the teen learns to drive.***

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## **Two killed in rollover crash on I-84 East in Southington**

July 28, 2015, 4:20 pm

“First thing I thought was this is unreal.”  
“You hear about these things happening and how awful it is, and you never think it can happen to you, and then it does.”  
“When I read it, I didn’t want to believe it at all.”

“I’ve known her for years, so it is crazy to think that she’s here one minute and just gone.”

DMV officials say Olender only had a learner’s permit, which she obtained in April of 2015 and that she should not have been driving without a licensed instructor or someone over the age of 20 supervising her.



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## ***Amount of alcohol permitted***

A person is “under the influence” in Connecticut if

- his or her ability to drive is impaired or,
- if 21 or older and have a BAC of .08 or higher or,
- if under 21, and have a BAC of .02 or higher

A person is “impaired” if he or she has become so affected in their mental, physical or nervous processes that he or she lacks to an appreciable degree the ability to function properly in relation to the operation of his or her vehicle, or

A person is “impaired” if he or she cannot drive with caution characteristic of a sober person of ordinary prudence under same or similar circumstances.

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## ***Tough distracted driving laws***

No one can use a hand-held cell phone or mobile electronic device while operating a motor vehicle on any public highway, even when a vehicle is temporarily stopped because of traffic, road conditions or a traffic control sign or signal.

**CT POST: Distracted driving happens 11.1 million times a day in Connecticut.  
(April 21, 2015)**

Cell phones or mobile electronic devices may only be used in a vehicle if parked safely on the side or shoulder of a highway.

A “mobile electronic device” includes a laptop computer, personal digital assistant or paging or text-messaging device.

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### ***Tough distracted driving laws***

A person under 18 may not use a cell phone (even if hands-free) or other mobile electronic devices while driving. This includes any hand-held computers or other device with a video display.

Exceptions:

- A cell phone or mobile electronic device may be used by a driver of any age in an emergency situation, when calling 911, a hospital, doctor, ambulance, fire or police.
- Drivers 18 years of age or older who are peace officers, firefighters, or ambulance drivers may use hand-held cell phones and electronic devices during the normal course of their duties.

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### ***Tough distracted driving laws***

Any 16- or 17-year-old found violating Connecticut's cell phone law will be charged with a moving violation which is counted when determining if attendance is required in the operator retraining program.

For an operator under 18, a conviction for violating the cell phone law will result in a license suspension.

Both of these situations are likely to have significant auto insurance premium consequences.

"Distracted driving" isn't limited to cell phones. No person shall engage in any activity not related to the actual operation of a motor vehicle in a manner that interferes with the safe operation of such vehicle on any highway.

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## ***Social host law***

Sec. 30-89a. No person having possession of, or exercising dominion and control over, any dwelling unit or private property shall (1) knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, permit any minor to possess alcoholic liquor in such dwelling unit or on such private property, or (2) fail to make reasonable efforts to halt such possession.

Violation of this statute is a class A misdemeanor.

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***The State of Connecticut is serious about protecting the lives of our young people and other people on our roads when it comes to operating a motor vehicle.***

***The police and the courts can't do it all.***

- Parents and kids need to educate themselves about the law;
- Parents need to supervise their kids and set a good example;
- Kids need to act responsibly and be a good friend;

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## **Some current JRB issues & trends - Social Media**

### ***Dangers of Social Media***

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### ***Facts about computers & the Internet***

The crimes of threatening, harassment, intimidation based on bigotry and bias, breach of peace, disorderly conduct, falsely reporting an incident, inciting injury to persons or property, inciting to riot, identity theft, tampering with a witness and various computer crimes can all be committed on your electronic device, without ever leaving your house.

Whenever you go online your computer is given a special number to identify it. This number is called an Internet Protocol address (IP address). IP addresses are like telephone numbers for computers. Without this special number the computer cannot receive any information from websites or other computers. With that number the police can track your actions while on a computer.

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## **Curt Schilling Gives Cyber Bullies High Heat**

March 2, 2015

*"I found it rather funny at how quickly tone changed when I heard via email from a few athletes who'd been suspended by their coaches. Gone was the tough guy tweeter, replaced by the "I'm so sorry apology used by those only sorry because they got caught."*



Social media posts have consequences in the real world. And, just because you spew hatred while hiding behind a fake Twitter handle, that doesn't mean you're anonymous or cool.

Case in point: Brookdale Community College has **suspended** Adam Nagel. He went by the Twitter name "The Sports Guru" and was responsible for a number of heinous comments aimed at Curt's daughter. Adam Nagel's REAL WORLD consequences will also include a nice visit from the Brookdale Police.

Second case in point: Sean MacDonald, a recent graduate of Montclair State University and former vice president of Theta Xi fraternity, has been **fired** from his part-time job as ticket taker for the Yankees. He was one of the trolls who sent vile tweets Gabby Schilling's way.

What you post online follows you FOREVER. Ditto for anything you text or email. ALL of it can be SAVED and used AGAINST you.

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## ***Facts about computers & the Internet***

Once you put a comment or an image on the Internet, you lose control over who sees it and where it goes.

A post or an image that you think is funny or cute may not be seen that way by others.

What if someone that you didn't expect to read that post or see that image does?

Potential employers, schools, banks, the police, and many others look you up on the Internet and may make judgments about you from what they see.

Do you really want everything you say or do to be known by everyone - even people you don't even know?

***"In the future, your digital footprint will carry far more weight than anything you might include on a resume." - Chris Betcher, Teacher***

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## Ideas from New Zealand\*

### Long-term system improvements:

- special police – officers that understand kids, the limitations of juvenile court and the diversion concept;
- professional case managers – trained government employees

*\* From a 2015 presentation by Judge Andrew J. Becroft, Principal Youth Court Judge for New Zealand*

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## Ideas from New Zealand

### Short-term system improvements:

- professional training for case managers;  
*What training topics would interest current case managers?*
- utilize evidence based intake assessment instruments;
- have the victim make list of recommendations for diversion (What they would like to see happen?);  
Provides an opportunity:
  - for victim to be heard;
  - to create reasonable expectations;
  - hear what is important to the victim;

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## Ideas from New Zealand

### Short-term system improvements:

- have the child pick diversions from the list (JRB should still impose other appropriate diversions) to allow the child to:
  - understand the impact on the victim;
  - know what is important to the victim; and
  - have the opportunity to “buy into” the diversions;
- invite the family to bring to the JRB meeting one or two relatives, school or community support persons to:
  - to see if the family has such supports; and
  - cultivate support for success outside of the JRB (child may succeed because they won't want to disappoint Grandma, their coach, minister or scout leader);

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## Other Ideas

### Short-term system improvements:

- ask the parent & child what they would recommend;
- delay making the decision to accept or reject the case;  
*Gives the child a chance to prove they can succeed.*
- speak to the child and parent separately;

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## **Scope of JRB Review**

JRB should look into all relevant family issues, not just the incident that brought the child to the JRB;

The child's world consists of their home, school and community. All three should be explored.

Help resolve the family's issues that are at the root of the misconduct, not just "punish" for the wrongdoing.

Case manager can advise if certain areas or issues are "off the table" before the meeting.

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## **JRB Membership Issues**

Membership should include local professionals that are:

- knowledgeable and experienced about adolescent behavior and the juvenile justice system;
- familiar with the community;
- willing to commit to consistent participation on the JRB;

JRBs generally consist of local:

- Youth Service Bureau staff;
- School officials (administrators, if available);
- Law enforcement officials;
- Juvenile court (probation, prosecutor, defense attorney);
- Service providers;
- Faith community representatives;
- Members of the business community;
- Community members;

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## Confidentiality Related Issues

The purpose of the JRB is to:

- identify any issues that caused the child's misconduct;
- help the family address those issues;
- hold the child accountable for the misconduct and deter them from future misconduct;
- restore the victim and community harmed by the child's actions;
- build a relationship between the child and law enforcement;
- offer the child and family an alternative to the juvenile court to accomplish these goals;
- provide support to the child and family as they work through the issues;

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## Confidentiality Related Issues;

### ***Remember:***

- ✓ The JRB is not part of the court system.
- ✓ Families choose to participate in the JRB diversion rather than going to court.
- ✓ Information shared during a JRB meeting is for the purpose of identifying and proposing solutions to the issues that underlie the child's behavior.
- ✓ Information shared should not be further disclosed unless disclosed for a reason that is consistent with the purpose of the JRB.

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## Confidentiality Related Issues;

### ***Information coming into the JRB:***

Case manager should inform the JRB of any sensitive topics for the family.

Information about the family, known by the members, should be shared if relevant to the issues before the JRB. *Unverified gossip, rumors or irrelevant matters should not be discussed.*

The JRB should have access to all accurate and relevant information to help identify problem areas and develop a treatment plan.

Case manager should discuss these points with the family during the intake process and the family can decide whether they want to participate in the JRB process.

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## Confidentiality Related Issues;

### ***Information coming out of the JRB:***

Case manager should inform the family that the information shared during the JRB meeting is confidential and will not be shared outside of the process.

- ▶ The family should also be informed however that information shared during the JRB meeting may be disclosed to the proper authorities if the information:
  - requires a mandated reporter to make report to DCF
  - concerns the commission of a serious crime
  - constitutes a violation of a school policy or regulation

The family can then decide whether they want to participate in the JRB process.

*The JRB process is **not** intended to shield the child from appropriate legal or administrative consequences.*

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## ***New Reporting Requirement for “School Employees”***

CGS §53a-65(13) “School employee” means: (A) A teacher, substitute teacher, school administrator, school superintendent, guidance counselor, psychologist, social worker, nurse, physician, school paraprofessional or coach employed by a local or regional board of education or a private elementary, middle or high school or working in a public or private elementary, middle or high school; or (B) any other person who, in the performance of his or her duties, has regular contact with students and who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in (i) a public elementary, middle or high school, pursuant to a contract with the local or regional board of education, or (ii) a private elementary, middle or high school, pursuant to a contract with the supervisory agent of such private school.

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### ***What else must be reported? (NEW PA 15-205)***

Any school employee is required to report or cause a report to be made when, in the ordinary course of their employment has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that:

***NOTICE: No age limit for students not in adult ed!!!!***

- a person being educated by the technical high school system or a local or regional board of ed, other than as part of an adult ed program,
- is a victim under the provisions of:
  - §53a-70 (Sexual assault 1st),
  - §53a-70a (Aggravated sexual assault 1st),
  - §53a-71 (Sexual assault 2nd),
  - §53a-72a (Sexual assault 3rd),
  - §53a-72b (Sexual assault 3rd with a firearm) or
  - §53a-73a (Sexual assault 4th), and
- the perpetrator is a school employee.

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## ***What is reasonable cause to suspect or believe? (NEW PA 15-205)***

A mandated reporter's suspicion or belief may be based on factors including, but not limited to:

- observations,
- allegations,
- facts or
- statements
- by a child, victim, or third party.

Such suspicion or belief does not require certainty or probable cause.

## **Amendment to the JRB Contract**

JUVENILE REVIEW BOARD

### **CONTRACT / WAIVER OF RIGHTS / RELEASE OF INFORMATION**

#### **Part I: Introduction**

You have been referred to the Juvenile Review Board for allegedly \_\_\_\_\_, which is against the law. "Allegedly" means, "not yet proven in court." You have the right to go before a judge in the Juvenile Court and have the judge decide, based on all of the evidence, whether or not the state can prove that you actually committed this offense. If the judge finds that the state cannot prove the case against you, the case would be dismissed and there would be no record of it. If the judge finds that the state has proven the case against you, you will be convicted, or adjudicated to be a child from a family with service needs, and you will have a juvenile court record. If you are convicted, or adjudicated to be a child from a family with service needs, you will likely be placed on probation or supervision and be required to comply with several conditions set by the court including visit regularly with a probation officer, attend school, participate in special programs and submit to random drug/alcohol testing. If you fail to obey the orders of probation or supervision, you could be removed from your home and community and placed in a residential facility or a state institution for up to eighteen months.

Because this is your first offense, or you don't yet have an extensive record, and there was no serious injury or damage, you have another option. This option is called "diversion." Diversion means that instead of going to Juvenile Court, your case is "diverted" to the Juvenile Review Board. The Juvenile Review Board is not part of the court. It is a group of people who work professionally with children and youths, such as counselors, principals and social workers. This group helps the police and the schools take care of cases like yours by suggesting ways in which a child or youth can make up for or deal with the unlawful thing that he or she has done. One kind of diversion is doing community service work, like working as a volunteer in a hospital or nursing home for short time. The Juvenile Review Board's recommendations depend upon the particular circumstances of each case such as your age, the act you committed, your attitude and your school and family situation.

## Amendment to the JRB Contract

On the other hand, if you did commit the offense for which you are charged, you may prefer to give up these rights and agree to have the Juvenile Review Board handle your case.

Second, to give the Juvenile Review Board some basis for making a recommendation, you must give permission for the Juvenile Review Board to look at your school records and get information from school personnel. This will help the Juvenile Review Board determine if what you did is related to other things you have done or problems you may be having in school. The Juvenile Review Board also may want to get information from your counselor, if you are in counseling outside of school. The Juvenile Review Board will keep this information confidential so no one except the people on the Juvenile Review Board will ever see or hear the information.

Third, if your parent(s) brought the charges against you, they cannot decide to just forget about the case and expect that it will go away. Once the Juvenile Review Board hears the case, if you do not agree to the recommended diversion, the case will be returned to the police who may then send it to the Juvenile Court.

Fourth, the law gives the victim, any person harmed by your actions, certain legal rights. In court, they have the right to learn your name and address in the event they decide later to sue you or your parents in a civil court for their losses. They also have the right to appear in court to see what happens with your case and to tell the judge about how they feel about what you did. To preserve the victim's rights in the Juvenile Review Board process, you must agree to allow the Juvenile Review Board to release your identity to the victim, if requested, and allow the Juvenile Review Board to tell the victim how your diversion was handled if they ask for that information.

Fifth, if the recommended diversion of the Juvenile Review Board includes counseling or therapy, you and your family are not obligated to use the counseling or therapy services offered by the local Youth Services agency. You may select any qualified agency or counselor/therapist of your choosing. You will need to tell the Juvenile Review Board about your choice of agency, counselor or therapist and you will also be required to allow the agency, counselor or therapist to tell the Juvenile Review Board if you participated in the counseling or therapy recommended as part of your diversion.

Finally, although the matters discussed at the Juvenile Review Board are confidential, meaning they will not be disclosed to anyone outside the Juvenile Review Board process, if information is disclosed during the process that constitutes a violation of the law or a school policy or regulation, or that would require a mandated reporter to make a report, that information may be disclosed to the appropriate authorities.

## Regional JRB Protocol

- ✓ Used for children who get charged with misconduct in another town;
- ✓ Particularly useful to towns with adjoining borders;
- ✓ Also helpful where regional malls or regional schools exist;
- ✓ Provides for a child to be referred to their local JRB, through their local police department, by the police where the misconduct occurred;

JRB: AHM Juvenile Review Board

Contact: Sabena Escott

*Name*

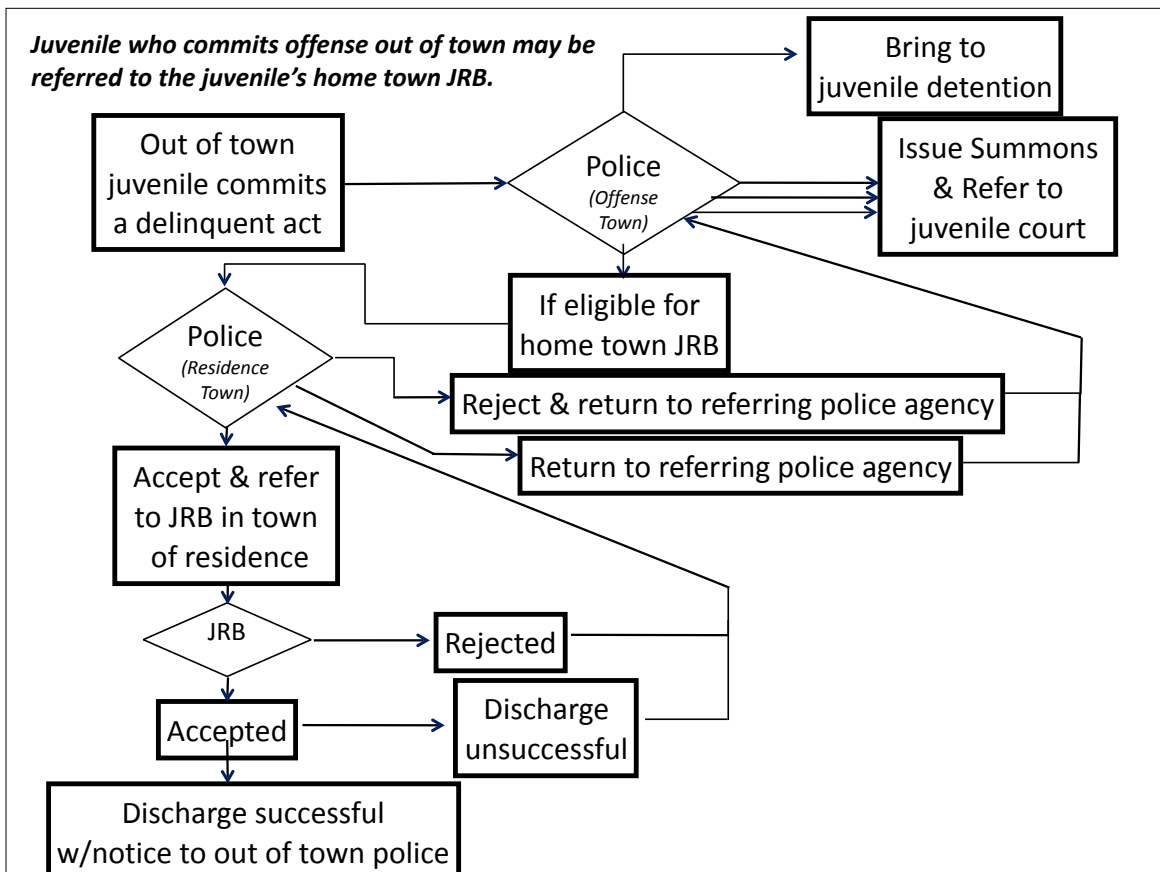
860-228-9488

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TYPES OF CASES ACC (DELINQUENCY/	REFERRAL SOURCES (POLICE, SCHOOL,PARENT	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	REFERRAL PROCEDURE
<b>DELINQUENCY (UNDER 18)</b>	Police	1st offense, not a felony, admit responsibility, family agrees	Resident Trooper discusses JRB w/family. If they agree, case referred to JRB.
<b>FWSN (UNDER 18)</b>	Police	1st offense, admit responsibility, family agrees	Resident Trooper discusses JRB w/family. If they agree, case referred to JRB.
	School	1st offense, admit responsibility, family agrees	School administrator discusses JRB w/family. If they agree, case referred to JRB.
	Parent	1st offense, admit responsibility, family agrees	Parent discusses JRB with YSB. If family agrees, case referred to JRB.



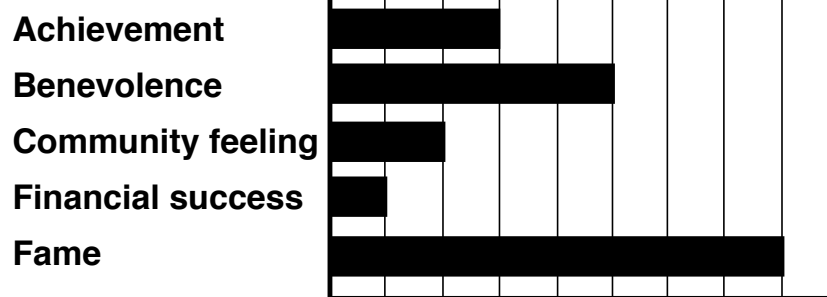


# What does the future hold?



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## ***What do elementary and middle school students value as the most important value for the future?***



*Yalda T. Uhls, March 2012 edition "Developmental Psychology."*

"Adults are often the gateway to children learning that posting selfies and videos of themselves brings status," Uhls says. Her research shows that social media contributes to this above and beyond even television, she adds. Several children, who initially had no desire to post photos themselves, spoke about adults — a piano teacher posting about her student's concert, a father posting about his son's soccer goals and a pastor posting about a child's choir — that taught them that it was desirable to find a public audience.

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## Concerns:

- ▶ Influence of popular culture and lack of parental responsibility
- ▶ YSB Funding cuts
  - ▶ *Data talks!*
- ▶ Legislative mandates
- ▶ State agency intrusion } (\$ = control)
- ▶ Softening of the court process
- ▶ Lack of training resulting in poor programs
- ▶ Lack of data to illustrate effectiveness
- ▶ Loss of program effectiveness

***What you do is important, make sure that point doesn't get lost!***

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