

Tobacco Sales to Minors

No minor under 18 years of age shall buy any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in any of its forms. No person shall sell, buy for, distribute samples of or furnish any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in any of its forms to any minor under 18 years of age (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap. 720, Sections 675/1).

Minor in Possession of Alcohol

Any person under the age of 21 who has alcohol in his/her possession on any street or in any public place may be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$2,500 and/or imprisonment of up to 364 days in jail (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap. 235, Sections 5/6-16,20).

Illegal Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor

It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to consume alcohol unless it is done under the direct supervision and approval of the minor's parents in the privacy of their own home. Consumption of alcohol by a minor under any other circumstances is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and/or imprisonment of up to 30 days (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 235, Section 5/6-20).

Zero Tolerance

Any person under the age of 21 who has consumed alcohol and operated or been in actual physical control of a motor vehicle may be requested to submit to tests to determine alcohol content. If that person refuses the test or has an alcohol concentration greater than .00 their drivers license will be suspended for 3 months to one year

Parental Liability – Alcohol

A parent or adult who furnishes alcohol or other prohibited materials to a minor or allows their residence to be used for the unlawful possession or consumption of alcohol may be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Where a violation of the subsection (a-1) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a class 4 felony with penalties of 1-3 years in prison and up to a \$25,000 fine (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap. 235, Section 5/6-16a1).

Parental Liability – Alcohol

Any parent or other adult who furnished alcohol (such as at a home party) may be liable in a civil action for monetary damages totaling up to \$100,000 brought against them by someone who suffers personal injury, loss of support, or property loss through the actions of an intoxicated person whose intoxication is the result of a parent or adult furnishing the alcohol (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 235, Sections 5/6-21)

Driving under the influence (DUI)

It is unlawful for a person under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive. Driving while under the influence of alcohol is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a minimum fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to one year. Any person who drives a motor vehicle anywhere in the state of Illinois thereby consents to a test to determine the alcoholic/drug content of his/her blood.

If a person refuses to submit to the test his/her license will automatically be suspended for up to one year (Illinois Compile Statutes, Chap 625, Section 11-501)

Illegal Transportation of Open Liquor

It is unlawful for any person to transport, carry, possess, or have any alcoholic liquor within the passenger area of any motor vehicle except in the original container and with the seal unbroken (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 625, Section 11-502)

Possession of Cannabis (Marijuana)

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess marijuana. The possession of small quantity of marijuana (an amount normally possessed by one person for one persons use) is a misdemeanor, which may result in a minimum fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to one year. Should a person bring a larger amount to a party with intention of supplying several people, the penalties are much higher. It is also unlawful to possess controlled substances (narcotics, prescription drugs, hallucinogenic chemicals, etc.) and such possession carries even greater penalties than the possession of Marijuana (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 720, Section 550/4.5).

Parental Liability – Marijuana

It is unlawful for any parent or adult to furnish marijuana or other illicit drugs to a minor. Such an adult could be guilty of a felony. (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 720, Section 550/5)

Drug Paraphernalia – Possession, Delivery and Sale

It is unlawful for any person or business to keep for sale, offers for sale, sells, or delivers for any commercial consideration any item, which is known to be drug paraphernalia. This is a Class 4 felony. Such an act will constitute a business offense for which a fine of a minimum of \$1,000 shall be imposed for each item. Any person 18 years of age or older who sells or delivers for any commercial consideration any item of drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a Class 3 felony. Any store place or premise engaging in this activity will be declared to be a public nuisance and the court can restrain all persons from maintaining and using the premises for a period of one year (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 720, Section 600/3)

Drug Paraphernalia - Possession

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess any item of drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis or a controlled substance into the human body, or in preparing cannabis or a controlled substance for that use. This is a Class A misdemeanor. Minimum fine is \$750 in addition to any other penalty prescribed for a Class A misdemeanor (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap 720, Section 600/3.5)



PARENTS, TEENS, PARTIES, AND THE LAW



Most high school students in District 87 are making healthy choices regarding tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use.

This brochure is intended as an aid for all of us as parents in establishing guidelines for our teenagers when they host or attend parties.

Our teens experience pressure from both their peers and society to use alcohol and other drugs. Teens who are to grow into healthy, functioning adults need to resolve the three major issues of identity, intimacy, and autonomy during this period of their lives. Parties provide a means for adolescents to test their social skills and rate their behavior and acceptance against that of their peers.

As parents we are concerned about parties, which become out of control. We may feel uncertain about what sorts of guidelines to establish for our children. We often feel isolated because we are unaware that other parents have the same concerns. We want to be responsible parent, yet we recognize that social pressures affect us, as well as our children. For a variety of reasons, we are often reluctant to contact other parents who are supposed to be hosting a party.

When you talk about underage drinking have a clear and consistent message:

- **Ask your teens views.** Find out what your teen knows and thinks about alcohol.
- **Share facts.** Explain that alcohol is a powerful drug that slows the body and mind, and that anyone can develop an alcohol problem – even a teen without risk factors for alcohol abuse.
- **Debunk myths.** Teens often think that drinking makes them popular or happy. Explain that alcohol can make you feel “high”, but it’s a depressant that also can cause sadness and anger.
- **Discuss reasons not to drink.** Avoid scare tactics. Instead, explain the risks and appeal to your teen’s self-respect. If you have a family history or alcoholism or drinking problems, be honest with your teen. Strongly discourage your teen from trying alcohol – even as an adult – since there’s a considerable chance that your teen could develop an alcohol problem, too.
- **Plan ways to handle peer pressure.** Brainstorm with your teen about how to respond to offers of alcohol. It might be as simple as saying “No thanks” or “Do you have any soda?”
- **Be prepared to discuss your own drinking.** Your teen might ask if you drank alcohol when you were underage. If you chose not to drink, explain why. If you chose to drink, you might share an example of a negative consequence of your drinking.

Guidelines for Attending a Party

- A. Know where your teen will be.
 1. Obtain the address and phone number of the party host.
 2. Let your teenager know you expect a phone call if the location of the party is changed (Due to the mobility of cell phones have your teen to call from the party’s landline).
- B. Contact the parents of the teen giving the party.
 1. Verify the occasion and location.
 2. Be sure that a parent will be present.
 3. Offer assistance
- C. Communicate concerns
 1. Discuss with your son/daughter the possible situations that might arise.
 2. Let them know where you can be reached.
 3. Assure your teen that you or a specified friend or neighbor can be called if needed.
 4. Agree on an acceptable curfew.
 5. Wait up until your teen arrives home.

- D. Verify overnight arrangements whether planned or spontaneous

Guidelines for Giving a Party

- A. Parents must be at the party. No parents – no party! A home minus adult supervision is asking for trouble. As parents we have a parental, as well as legal responsibility to our children to see that parties are conducted in an appropriate manner.
- B. Set ground rules with your teen beforehand. Talk with your teens!
 1. Let your teenager know your expectations of him/her, they do want guidelines
 2. Discuss the inappropriateness of any underage use of tobacco, alcohol or other drugs.
 3. Give your children options but at the same time establish parameters.
 4. Remind your kids that they are accountable for their own behavior.
- C. Set limits “Limits are love!”
 1. Make a guest list in an effort to discourage crashers (uninvited guests).
 2. Establish a specific starting and ending time. (Check with your city for specific curfew regulations).
- D. Know your responsibilities. As parents it is important that we understand our liability both to criminal charges and for monetary damages in case of a case of a civil law suit where drugs and/or alcohol are used on our own private property. Therefore...
 1. Be alert to the signs of alcohol or drug use.
 2. Be aware of guests who leave the party and then return. Experience shows that in many instances these people have left the party with intent of drinking or using drugs.
 3. If you find any persons under the influence alcohol or drugs, call their family so that they can be safely transported home.
 4. If you feel that despite your precautions things do get out of hand, i.e., loud music or disruptive behavior, please do not hesitate to call your local police or 911 for assistance.
- E. Other ideas:
 1. Plan to have plenty of food and non-alcoholic beverages available.
 2. Try to meet your child’s friends and parents.
 3. Plan a wide variety of activities.
 4. Let your neighbors know in advance that you will be home to supervise

5. Put your phone number on the invitation and welcome calls from parents

Tasks/Tactics/Strategies to assist your child from Glenbard Student Leaders:

- Students report that they typically know when there is going to be alcohol at a party. It is the student’s responsibility to know if alcohol is being served at a party.
- Find out what is going on before you go:
 - Who are you with and do you trust them?
 - Who is hosting the gathering/party?
 - Are the parents going to be home?
- Have a plan for when you get to a party and you find out that something isn’t right.
 - Develop a “code” word or phrase with your parents. Students can use the code word in a text or conversation, which tells the parent they need to leave the situation they are in.
 - Encourage students to blame things on you.
- **Refuse, Explain, Avoid, Leave (REAL):**
 - Refuse – Saying no without explanation.
 - Explain – Saying not with explanation.
 - Avoid – Don’t go places in which alcohol or drugs are present.
 - Leave – Leave places in which alcohol or drugs are present.
- **Choose a buddy you trust:** Stay with your friends during the party so if you need to leave you have an ally
- **Practice:** Review scenarios when you might encounter drugs and alcohol. Ask questions and practice responses with friends and parents.
- **Self-report:** Report to an administrator if you have attended a party where alcohol and drugs were present.

State Laws

Teenagers and their parents should realize that a 16 year olds driver’s license is not valid if the driver is in violation of the state curfew hours. (For more information visit: www.cyberdriveillinois.com)

Curfew

Local law enforcement officials enforce curfew hours established by state law (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chap, 720, Section 555/1). It is unlawful for anyone under 17 to be present in a public place after 11p.m. Sunday – Thursday, or after midnight Friday and Saturday, unless accompanied by a parent or other adult, 18 or older, approved by the parent. It is also unlawful for parents or other adults to knowingly permit youths in their custody to violate these curfews.