

# Teens, Partying & the Law



A Handbook for Parents





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# Did you know . . . ?

**. . . That the younger a person is when he or she starts drinking, the more likely the individual will abuse alcohol or become an alcoholic?**

It is important for parents, schools, and communities to take a firm stand against underage drinking. According to the National Institutes of Health, for every year a youth delays drinking, the risk of becoming addicted to alcohol goes down by 14 percent. Research has also shown that underage drinkers are more likely to be injured or killed in traffic accidents, get into more fights, experience more problems at home and school, and have a higher risk of sexual assault.

***Unfortunately, many parents and other adults give kids mixed messages and do not take a firm, “no tolerance” stand. They give excuses, such as “They won’t get hurt if they drink at my home.” But the reality is that kids who are allowed to drink at home are more likely to use alcohol outside the home and are more likely to develop behavioral and health problems related to alcohol abuse.***

## PARENT'S CHECKLIST

- Establish clear limits and apply them consistently. Don't tell teens that it's okay to drink in certain situations, because they are likely to think that it's okay in other situations, too.
- Set reasonable consequences for violating limits. Avoid threats, emotional outbursts, or physical punishments.
- Talk to—and listen to—your kids. Be open and supportive.
- Be a responsible role model. If you drink alcoholic beverages, do so responsibly.

# TEENS, ALCOHOL and The LAW



The State of Illinois and many of its municipalities have passed tougher laws in recent years concerning the use of alcohol by minors. Two statewide “zero tolerance” laws coexist in Illinois. The laws make it illegal for drivers under the age of 21 to have even a trace of alcohol in their blood and they mandate strong penalties for parents who allow minors to drink in their homes.

- The “Use It & Lose It” or Zero Tolerance law will suspend the driving privileges of anyone under the age of 21 if police detect even a trace of alcohol (0.01 or above) in the driver’s system. A second offense yields a one-year suspension. Penalties are doubled if the driver refuses the test for alcohol.
- If an underage driver is found to have a blood alcohol level of .08 or greater, he or she faces a drunken driving charge (DUI) and the loss of driving privileges. A first-time DUI conviction results in the revocation of the driver’s license for a minimum of two years, the arrest alone will result in a suspension of 6 months for a first offense and doubled if the driver refuses drug/alcohol testing.
- If a minor is convicted of illegally purchasing alcohol, accepting, possessing or consuming alcohol, he or she will have driving privileges suspended for 3 months if court supervision is granted, 6 months on a first conviction, 12 months on a second, and revoked for 1 year if convicted again under the age of 21.
- Illinois laws also make parents face up to greater responsibility for underage drinking. Legislation passed in 2007 increases the penalty to 1-3 years in prison and up to a \$25,000 fine for parents who knowingly allow underage alcohol consumption in their home and that drinking leads to serious injury or death.
- What about parents who rent a hotel room where minors are found to be drinking? The penalties can be severe. In addition to fines up to \$2,500 and possible jail time for a Class A misdemeanor, the adult(s) is/are liable for property and injury damages resulting from the minors’ use of alcohol.

# Be aware of these laws, too. . .

## **Underage Possession and Consumption**

A youth under the age of 21 faces a minimum fine of up to \$500 and up to 6 months in jail for possession of alcohol. If he or she is found to have consumed alcohol, the penalty can go up to a \$2,500 fine and possible jail time of 1 year.

## **Alcohol in Vehicle**

A person under age 21 who is driving a motor vehicle in which there is open alcohol can have his or her license suspended for 1 year on the first offense, a second offense under the age of 21 will result in a revocation of driving privileges. Many people think that they are not violating the law if they simply ride in—not drive—a vehicle in which there is an open container of alcoholic beverage. But passengers possessing an open container of alcohol can also be charged with illegal transportation and face a monetary fine.

## **Fake IDs**

A minor using a fake ID or driver's license, will have his/her driver's license suspended for up to 1 year, no conviction or arrest is necessary. He/she also can face up to 1 year in jail and a minimum \$500 fine if charged and convicted. In situations where a minor uses someone else's driver's license or ID, or loans his/her license/ID to a minor, both parties face one year suspension of their driver's licenses, and if charged and convicted face a minimum fine of \$500 and up to one year in jail. The penalty for manufacturing or selling a fraudulent driver's license or state ID is a revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of 1 year, plus Class 4 felony charges (1 to 3 years in prison and up to \$25,000 in fines).

## **Furnishing Alcoholic Beverages to Minors**

It is illegal to provide alcohol to a person under age 21 (except in performance of a legitimate religious service). This is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 and up to \$2,500 and/or imprisonment of up to 1 year.

## **Parent Responsibility Laws & Civil Liability**

Parents or guardians who knowingly allow underage drinking at parties in their homes can be charged with a Class A misdemeanor and face imprisonment for up to one year and fines of \$500 to \$2,500. If a minor dies or is seriously injured as a result of illegally provided alcohol, the provider can be charged with a Class 4 Felony and sentenced to between 1 and 3 years of imprisonment, and up to \$25,000 in fines. Such a parent also faces the risk of being sued in civil court.

# Legal Penalties for Underage Drinking and Driving

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The laws are tough on underage drivers who are convicted of driving under the influence (DUI). In the State of Illinois, a minor convicted of DUI faces numerous inconveniences and expenses. Costs will include money for bail, an attorney, fines, court-ordered assessments, and remedial education and treatment programs. Adding to the parental sticker shock is the skyrocketing cost of high-risk insurance and the expense and inconvenience of taking time off work to help your child deal with the judicial system.

If your under 21 year old driver is a first-time DUI offender, he or she faces:

- Revocation of all driving privileges for a minimum of two years and a Class A misdemeanor of possible imprisonment of up to one year and fines of up to \$2,500 if no other circumstance exist.

If your under 21 year old driver is convicted of DUI again (within 20 years), he or she faces:

- Revocation of all driving privileges for a minimum of five years or until they turn 21 whichever is longer and the Class A misdemeanor if no other circumstances exist.

If your under 21 year old driver is convicted of a third DUI offense, he or she faces:

- A minimum 10 year revocation of their driving privileges and
- Class 2 felony (3-7 years in prison and fines of up to \$25,000)

In addition, in all cases an under age 21 driver convicted of a DUI may also face:

- Jail sentence of up to one year
- Participation in a Youthful Intoxicated Driver's Visitation Program

# Preventing Underage Drinking

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## What Parents Can Do

- 1 Know the laws pertaining to minors and alcohol. Discuss them with your teenager.** Illinois "zero tolerance" laws make it illegal for a driver under the age of 21 to have even a trace of alcohol in his or her bloodstream. Violation of the law calls for an automatic three-month suspension of the driver's license. If an underage driver is found to have a blood alcohol level of .08 or greater, he or she faces a drunken driving conviction and the loss of driving privileges.
- 2 Understand that it is in your family's best interest to know and obey the laws pertaining to underage drinking.** Under Illinois law, it's not just teens who feel the consequences of underage drinking. The whole family can suffer from the added legal hassles and costs. Your insurance costs may rise sharply, or you may lose your coverage. Adults who violate the law by furnishing alcohol to a minor can be sued for personal or property damages caused by that minor.
- 3 Do not let your kids talk you into allowing them to have alcohol in your home.** Don't believe that it's better for them to drink at home than someplace else. Research has shown that youth who are allowed to drink at home are more likely to drink elsewhere as well.
- 4 Do not allow graduation, prom, homecoming, and other occasions to be celebrated with teen drinking as a "reward."** Underage drinking is not okay—even if teens stay overnight someplace and do not drive.

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**Establish a “no use” policy in your family, then enforce it.**

If possible, you should establish this policy when your children are still in grade school, then review it with them at least once a year. Set up consequences for breaking this rule and discuss them as a family.

When you set a rule or a limit, you must be willing to expend the energy to enforce it. You should also set logical consequences in advance, and you and your child should agree on them in advance.

Grounding is a frequently used consequence, but there are many other consequences worth considering, such as community service, volunteer work at church, household jobs, or simply cutting back on privileges (e.g. earlier curfews, shortened times with friends, or loss of television, video games, or computer time).

Teenagers can expect to have more freedom than younger children, but they still need limits placed on that freedom. When a teen breaks a family rule, he or she should suffer the consequences. Teens who exercise good judgment and earn the trust of their parents can gradually earn additional privileges.

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**Don't make exceptions or bargain with your kids!** Establish clear limits and stick to them.

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**Homes where parents are absent can easily become party sites.** If you must be out of town while your teen remains at home, make arrangements for adequate supervision. You may also find it helpful to tell your neighbors and/or notify your police department.

## IMPORTANT!

- ✓ Adult supervision at teen parties
- ✓ Adult supervision for overnights
- ✓ Knowing where your teenager is for extended periods, and knowing who is with him/her

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**When you must go away for an extended period of time and leave your teen at home, do ALL of the following:**

- Have a trusted adult stay in the home.
- Alert neighbors.
- Inform the parents of your child's friends.
- Ask the police to watch your house.
- Stay in touch with your child by phone.

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**Set groundrules for when teens gather in your home:**

- Adopt a "no revolving door" policy. Once teens leave your party, they should not come back in. This policy discourages guests from leaving your home to drink or use drugs.
- Do not have alcohol accessible to youth. Keep it out of the house or lock it up.
- If teens break a rule in your home, or if you have good reason to suspect they have broken a rule, they must leave.
- If one of your child's guests is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, call his or her parents to arrange safe transportation home. Don't give this responsibility to another teen.

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**Know and enforce the legal curfew time for your child.** Be awake when your teen returns home from being out. If you must fall asleep, do so on a couch or your child's bed so you can have contact with your child when he or she returns home. Teens will be much less likely to get into trouble if they know you will be alert when they get home. These are often good times to talk.

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**Know where your child will be when he or she is away from home.** Let your teen know that you expect a phone call if his or her plans change. Discuss possible situations in which they may need to call home for a ride or other help.

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**Have rules about overnights and enforce them consistently.**

If your teenager stays overnight with a friend, always check with the friend's parent(s) to make sure a responsible parent will be at home. If these arrangements cannot be made before the teen goes out, then deny permission.

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**Talk to your teen about how to handle situations where alcohol, drugs, or cigarettes are available.**

Listen to what your teen has to say. Find out what kinds of pressures he or she is facing. Help your teen think of ways to resist these pressures. Encourage your child to use you as the "heavy" when being pressured to do something unhealthy or illegal. For example: "Sorry, I'd better go home now. My mom gets mad if I stay out past curfew."

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**Don't underestimate the impact of alcohol and tobacco marketing and advertising on your teen.**

Youth are bombarded with commercial messages that glamorize and normalize the use of alcohol and tobacco. Find out what your teen thinks about these messages and whether he or she understands that the purpose of these ads is to sell products and not to teach about their harmful effects. When you see advertising that you think sends an unhealthy message, talk to your child about why you feel that way.

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**Keep in mind the following things when you talk to your son or daughter:**

- Tell your son or daughter that you LOVE him/her, and you are worried that he or she might be using drugs or alcohol;
- You KNOW that drugs or alcohol may seem like the thing to do, but they can have serious consequences;
- It makes you FEEL worried and concerned about them when they use drugs or alcohol;
- You are there to LISTEN to your child;
- You WANT your child to be part of the solution;
- You tell him or her what you WILL do to help them.
- KNOW that you will have this discussion with your child many times. Talking to your child about drugs and alcohol is not a one-time event.

*Adapted from  
Parents: The Anti-Drug [www.theantidrug.com](http://www.theantidrug.com)*

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**Last, but not least, provide lots of love, support, and encouragement to your teen. Make it your goal to build a strong relationship with your child.**

# Marijuana and Other Drugs

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## What Parents Need to Know

Marijuana is not a harmless substance. Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug among youth today and is more potent than ever. Its use can lead to a host of significant health, social, learning, and behavioral problems at a crucial time when a young person's body and brain are still growing and developing. Getting high impairs memory, learning, and judgment, which can lead to poor decision-making on issues like sex, criminal activity, or riding with someone who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Research has shown that, compared to non-users, kids who use marijuana do more poorly in school, are more prone to depression and other mental health problems, are more likely to have problems with other drugs, and have a greater risk of getting pregnant or getting someone else pregnant.

Addiction is another risk for the marijuana user. Each year, more kids enter treatment with a primary diagnosis of marijuana dependence than for all other illegal drugs combined.

Marijuana does serious damage to the lungs. The amount of tar inhaled by a marijuana smoker and the level of carbon monoxide absorbed are three to five times greater than that among tobacco smokers. This may be due to the tendency of marijuana users to inhale more deeply and hold the smoke in the lungs.

Parents can do a lot to keep their child drug-free. Most parents are surprised to learn that they are the most powerful influence on their children when it comes to drugs. Young people are much less likely to use drugs when their parents talk to them regularly about the dangers of drug abuse. As children grow older, they continue to benefit from the presence of a caring parent who is involved in the child's life, who knows what the child is doing, and who sets limits with clear rules and consequences.

### **Health Effects of Tobacco Use by Young People**

- Smoking at an early age increases the risk of lung cancer. For most smoking-related cancers, the risk rises as the individual continues to smoke.
- Cigarette smoking causes heart disease, stroke, chronic lung disease, and cancers of the lung, mouth, pharynx, esophagus, and bladder.

### **Nicotine Addiction Among Young People**

- The younger people begin smoking cigarettes, the more likely they are to become strongly addicted to nicotine. Young people who try to quit suffer the same nicotine withdrawal symptoms as adults who try to quit.
- Several studies have found nicotine to be addictive in ways similar to heroin, cocaine, and alcohol. Of all addictive behaviors, cigarette smoking is the one most likely to become established during adolescence.

### **Tobacco Sales and Promoting to Youth**

- All states have laws making it illegal to sell cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18, yet 16% of students under the age of 18 who currently smoke cigarettes reported they usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey.
- Eighty-three percent of young smokers (aged 12-17) choose the three most heavily advertised brands.

### **Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke in Youth**

- An estimated 10–11 million youth aged 12–18 live in a household with at least one smoker, and over 6 million are exposed to secondhand smoke daily
- Those most affected by secondhand smoke are children. Because their bodies are still developing, exposure to the poisons in secondhand smoke puts children in danger of severe respiratory diseases and may hinder the growth of their lungs.
- Secondhand smoke exposure during childhood and adolescence may contribute to new cases of asthma or worsen existing asthma.
- There is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke exposure. Even brief exposure can be dangerous.

*Under Illinois law a driver convicted for any amount of marijuana or any other illegal controlled substance found in the vehicle will result in a 12 month suspension of driving privileges, a second conviction within five years will result in a suspension of driving privileges for five years.*

## **Why do people use drugs?**

- For effect-the drug's action is pleasant or useful (this includes medical use); it allows for temporarily feel more pleasure, less pain or discomfort, or both.
- For social/popularity reasons- people use drugs to fit in with their friends, as a shared pleasurable activity, or to show off.

## **Types of Drugs and Their Effects**

### ■ *Depressants*

1. Barbiturates (Seconal, Nembutal, Amytal, Phenobarbital, etc.)
2. Alcohol

Effects of depressants may last anywhere from 1 to 6 hours, depending on the method of use and type and amount of drugs.

### ■ *Stimulants*

1. Cocaine (including powder cocaine, crack, and basuco, which is incompletely processed cocaine often contaminated with gasoline or other petroleum products)
2. Amphetamines, including methamphetamine ("ice," "crystal," "meth," "citty," and other street names)
3. Caffeine
4. Nicotine

Effects of stimulants may last anywhere from 30 minutes to 20 hours, depending on method of use and type and amount of drug.

### ■ *Cannabis*

1. Marijuana
2. Hashish
3. Hashish Oil

Effects of cannabis drugs may last anywhere from 2 to 16 hours, depending on method of use and type and amount of drug.

### ***Parents of teenagers under the age of 18 please note:***

*If your teenager has a driver's permit or license they had to have permission by a parent or legal guardian to obtain it. This permission can be withdrawn by notifying the Secretary of State's office by registered mail and the permit or license will be canceled. No reason is necessary.*

■ *Narcotics*

1. Opium
2. Morphine
3. Heroin
4. Methadone
5. Codeine
6. Demerol
7. Percodan

Effects of narcotics may last anywhere from 4 to 24 hours, depending on method of use and type and amount of drug.

■ *Hallucinogens*

1. LSD, DMT, STP/DOM, MDA, and many other synthetics
2. Peyote or mescaline, a product of cactus
3. Morning glory seeds, a natural source of LSD
4. Psilocybin, a type of mushroom, also very similar to LSD in its chemistry and effects
5. Ergot, a type of spore or mold that grows on grains, especially rye

The duration of the effects of hallucinogens is highly variable, depending on method of use and type and amount of drug.

■ *Inhalants*

1. Anesthetics including nitrous oxide ( laughing gas) and ether-used medically, in auto racing, and as aerosol propellant
2. Commercial chemicals : gasoline, paint, paint thinner, correction fluid, glue, freon
3. Vasodilators including amyl nitrate and butyl nitrate

Effects of inhalants may last from less than 1 minute to 4 hours, depending on method of use and type and amount of drug.

■ *Phencyclidine Polychloride (PCP)*

1. Has characteristics of a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogen
2. Used by itself or added to other drugs, especially marijuana.

Effects of PCPs may last from 2 hours to 90 days, depending on dosage and combination with other drugs.

### ■ *Anabolic Steroids*

1. These are used in pursuit of increased muscle mass, strength, and aggressiveness, often by athletes trying to improve their performance
2. Effects of steroids may last from hours to a lifetime.
3. Some negative effects may include:
  - a. Development of unwanted secondary sexual characteristics
  - b. Carcinogenic
  - c. Acne
  - d. High Blood Pressure
  - e. Damage to endocrine system and many internal organs
  - f. Altered moods

### **Rules of the Road**

In partnership with the Illinois Department of Transportation, the Illinois High School and College Driver Education Association, and the Illinois Parent Teacher Association, the Secretary of State's office developed a *Parent-Teen Driving Guide* to assist parents in teaching their teen drivers the skills they need to know before they start driving on their own.

Download the *Parent-Teen Driving Guide*.

[http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/publications/pdf\\_publications/dsd\\_a217.pdf](http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/publications/pdf_publications/dsd_a217.pdf)

### **Have rules about overnights and enforce them consistently.**

If your teenager stays overnight with a friend, always check with the friend's parent(s) to make sure a responsible parent will be at home. If these arrangements cannot be made before the teen goes out, then deny permission.

# Teaching Assertive Refusal

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## The art of saying “no”

Kids develop the capacity to say “no” at about 18 months. During the so-called Terrible Twos, “no” may seem to be their favorite word. But as difficult as those early years can be for parents, they show a child beginning to develop the art of assertiveness.

During the school-age years, as peer pressure grows stronger, young people increasingly need to practice refusal skills so they don’t weakly follow the crowd. Here are some ways parents can help:

- Give your children opportunities to discuss situations that cause problems for them. Examples: bullying by other children, older children who take advantage of them, or trouble on the school bus.
- Role play problem situations with your children. For example, play the role of a friend trying to get other kids to try drugs: “It’s me, Jimmy. What do you say we get together and smoke a joint? . . . What do you mean, your parents don’t want you to? What are you, some kind of baby?” As you role play these kinds of situations, help your child practice different ways to say no. At the same time, let your son or daughter know that you understand the kinds of pressures they feel and you stand ready to listen and help.
- Take time each day to talk to and listen to your children!

# Throwing Teen Parties

## How to prevent problems

Parties don't have to turn into problems. Your teen should be able to have fun socializing with friends, and one way to do this is at parties. With parental involvement and good planning, teen parties can be a fun and positive experience for everyone involved.

Parental knowledge and communication can be great protective forces for teens. Here are some important guidelines. You may wish to add guidelines of your own.

### When your teen is attending a party. . .

- Contact the parents of the teen who is hosting the party. Make sure the party will be supervised by responsible adults.
- Know exactly where your teen will be and how to reach him or her.
- Know exactly how your teen will get to and from the party.
- Make it clear to your teen when you expect him/her home.
- Discourage your teen from staying overnight with a friend after a party.

### When your teen is hosting a party. . .

- **BE PRESENT!!!!**
- Do not serve alcohol or drugs, or allow them to be served.
- Limit the number of people attending, and the length of the party.
- When guests leave, don't allow them to return to the party.
- Let your neighbors know what you are planning.
- Plan the party carefully *with* your teen.

# Signs That May Mean Your Child Is Abusing

## ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

- **Changes in attitude and mood.** Obvious loss of initiative. Emotional state changes rapidly. Easily upset. Doesn't seem to be as happy or outgoing as in the past.
- **Unusual physical changes.** Excessive weight loss in a short period of time. Change in sleep patterns, such as staying up late at night and sleeping half the day.
- **Dropping grades in school.** A slow decline or a sudden drop.
- **Switching friends.** Is your child isolating himself/herself from longtime friends? Is he/she involved with new friends whom you may not know very well.
- **Change in clothing choices.** New fascination with clothes that highlight drug or alcohol use.
- **Defiant behavior.** Pushing limits. Refusing to do chores.
- **Becoming withdrawn and more secretive.** Failing to disclose personal problems to parents. Failing to inform parents about activities. Avoiding family gatherings. Spending an unusual amount of time in his/her room.
- **Change in personal hygiene.** Sloppy dressing. Wearing the same clothes frequently. Bathing less often. New use of mouthwash or breath mints to mask the smell of alcohol, or use of eyedrops to reduce bloodshot eyes.
- **Alcohol or prescription drugs disappearing.** Prescriptions turn up missing, especially narcotics and mood stabilizers.
- **Alcohol, drugs, or drug paraphernalia in youth's possession.** Smell of alcohol, marijuana or other drugs in home or vehicle. Incense or other odor cover-ups used. Evidence of pipes or rolling papers.
- **Money Problems.** Youth is often borrowing money and reports "missing" money. Parents or siblings report money missing.

*It is important to act early and quickly to investigate and intervene in alcohol and drug use. Possible sources of help include your child's school counselor, your local health department or a mental health agency. To find an agency near you, visit this online treatment locator: <http://findtreatment.samhsa.gov>*

# How to Handle DRUNK or DRUGGED TEENS

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- 1 First of all, do not start a confrontation with your child, or any other teen, while he or she is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Delay the serious talk until he or she is sober.
- 2 Your immediate concern is the teen's health and safety. If you suspect an overdose or another possibly life-threatening problem, call paramedics immediately. If the youth's situation is not life-threatening, make sure he or she is transported safely home. Do not rely on another teen to drive a drunk or drugged teen home.
- 3 Gather your thoughts and your evidence before you confront your child about his or her behavior. Discuss the problem with your child in a firm manner. Set appropriate consequences for the behavior, and enforce them. Make sure the child understands that privileges will be restored gradually as the child demonstrates that he or she has learned from the mistake and can once again be trusted.
- 4 Early intervention by a trained professional can prevent a small drug or alcohol problem from becoming a much bigger one. If you are concerned about your child you can contact Breaking Free for advice or assistance at 630-897-1003. Other possible sources of help include your child's school counselor, the local health department or a mental health agency.
- 5 Make note of the Crisis Line hotline in your area, just in case you ever find yourself panicked about a difficult situation:

***Crisis Line of Fox Valley: (630) 966-9393***



# Illinois Child Curfew Act

## Curfew Penalty for Violations

720 ILCS 555/1

1. (a) It is unlawful for a person less than 17 years of age to be present at or upon any public assembly, building, place, street or highway at the following times unless accompanied and supervised by a parent, legal guardian or other responsible companion at least 18 years of age approved by a parent or legal guardian, or unless engaged in a business or occupation which the laws of the State authorize a person less than 17 years of age to perform:

1. Between 12:01 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. Saturday;
2. Between 12:01 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. Sunday;  
and
3. Between 11:00 p.m. on Sunday to Thursday, inclusive, and 6:00 a.m. on the following day.

(b) It is unlawful for a parent, legal guardian or other person to knowingly permit a person in his custody or control to violate subparagraph (a) of this Section.

(c) A person convicted of a violation of any provision of this Section shall be guilty of a petty offense and shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$500. . .

Source: Illinois Compiled Statutes 1998 and amended by P.A. 79-159 & P.A. 89-682

## IMPORTANT!

***Teenagers and their parents should know that the driver's license of a person under the age of 18 is NOT VALID after 10pm Sunday through Thursday and 11pm Friday and Saturday; driving restrictions end at 6 am. Exemptions to this include employment, sanctioned civic and school events, parental errands and emergencies.***

# Know your Teen's Friends and their parents

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Workplace demands and busy lifestyles make it difficult for many parents to really have a sense of who their child's friends are. Living in a fast-growing community where people are regularly moving in and moving out makes this even more difficult. Yet, these same conditions make it even more important to know what is going on (or not going on) among your child's friends and their parents. Here are a few suggestions:

## **Make a Contact List**

Create a special list or file containing names, addresses, and phone numbers of your child's friends. Include contact information for their parents. Keep this list updated and handy. You never know when you might need it to locate your child's whereabouts or contact another parent about an issue that has come up.

## **Avoid "Drop and Run" Behavior**

Resist the temptation to simply drop your child off at a friend's house or a school activity. It may save you time, but you are missing a great opportunity to get to know your child's peers and other adults in his/her life. Stick around at practices and games, even if for only a few minutes.

## **Get to Know Other Parents**

This can happen quite naturally as you escort your child to a friend's house, attend school functions, or watch sporting events. This is a great way to make friendships outside of work. It also makes it easier to arrange carpools and deal with problems.

## **Include Your Child's Friends in Family Outings**

Let your child invite a friend along when your family goes to the movies, the amusement park, or some other fun destination. Having these memories together can spark a longtime friendship.

## **Be a Savvy Parent**

Trust your child to make good choices, but be ready to talk with your child, and possibly intervene with other parents to address issues and prevent problems.

# Kane County Coalition of DUI Service Providers

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## **Aurora**

### *About Change*

29 S. Edgelawn  
Aurora, IL 60506  
630-669-7161  
Fax 847-488-1401  
1,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,11

### *Care Clinics, Inc.*

522 N. Lake St.  
Aurora, IL 60506  
630-896-4650  
Fax 630-896-9367  
1,2,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,11

### *Corporate Health*

#### *Resource Center*

2972 Indian Trail Rd.  
Aurora, IL 60504  
630-717-9611  
Fax 708-434-0539  
1,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10

### *El Primer Paso/*

#### *Gateway Foundation*

400 Mercy Ln.  
Aurora, IL 60506  
630-966-7429  
Fax 630-966-8565  
2,3,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,11

### *IDS Group*

1706 N. Farnsworth  
Aurora, IL 60505  
630-236-0942  
Fax 630-236-1359  
1,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,9,11

### *Professional Consultations*

#### *Family Counseling*

301 W. Galena Blvd, Suite 255  
Aurora, IL 60506  
800-428-7260  
Fax 847-428-7629  
1,2,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10,11

### *Tools for Life*

26 S. Stolp Ave.  
Aurora, IL 60506  
630-906-1200  
Fax 630-906-1203  
1,2,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,9,10,11

## **Carpentersville**

### *Inroads Counseling & DUI Center*

150 S. Kennedy Drive 16A  
(Meadowdale Mall)  
Carpentersville, IL 60110  
847-844-1982  
Fax 847-844-1984  
5(A,B,C),6,7,8,9,11

## **Dundee**

### *ABC-DUI*

765 South 8th St.  
W. Dundee, IL 60118  
800-428-7260  
Fax 847-428-7269  
1,2,3,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10,11

### *Professional Consultations*

#### *Family Counseling*

745 South 8th St.  
Dundee, IL 60118  
800-428-7260  
Fax 847-428-7629  
1,2,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10,11

**Elgin***Abacus*

555 Tollgate Rd. Suite A  
 Elgin, IL 60123  
 847-742-0413  
 Fax 847-742-1393  
 5(A,B,C),6,7,8,9

*About Change*

1532 Weatherstone Ln.  
 Elgin, IL 60123  
 847-668-8969  
 Fax 847-488-1401  
 1,5(A,B,C,D),6,9,11

*Latino Treatment Center*

54 S. Grove  
 Elgin, IL 60120  
 847-695-9155  
 Fax 847-695-9194  
 1,2,3,5(A,B,C,D),7,9,10,11

*Renz Addiction Counseling Center*

Two American Way  
 Elgin, IL 60120  
 847-742-3545  
 Fax 847-742-3559  
 1,2,3,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10

**Geneva***Professional Consultations**Family Counseling*

322 W. State St.  
 Geneva, IL 60134  
 800-428-7260  
 Fax 847-428-7269  
 1,2,4,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10,11

**Mooseheart***Corporate Health Resource Center*

37 W. 002 Mooseheart Rd.  
 Mooseheart, IL 60539  
 630-717-9611  
 Fax 708-434-0539  
 1,5(A,B,C,D),6,7,8,9,10

**St. Charles***Associated DUI Centers*

2210 Dean St., Unit J-2  
 St. Charles, IL 60174  
 630-443-2833  
 Fax 630-443-2881  
 5(A,B,C,D),6,7,9,10

*DUI Counseling Center*

1750 E. Main St., Suite 80  
 St. Charles, IL 60174  
 630-443-2833  
 Fax 630-443-2881  
 5(A,B,C,D),6,7,9,10

*RENZ Addiction Counseling Center*

309 Walnut St.  
 St. Charles, IL 60174  
 630-513-6886  
 Fax 630-513-6892  
 1,2,3,4,5(C,D),6,7,8,9,20

Service Code Key

1. Other Locations
2. Qualified Indigent Funding
3. Medicaid Certified
4. Publicly Funded Agency
5. Licensed for DUI:
  - A. Evaluations
  - B. Risk Education
  - C. Outpatient Treatment
  - D. Intensive Outpatient Treatment
6. Major Credit Cards
7. Sliding Scale Fee
8. Accept Insurance
9. Secretary of State Update
10. Adolescent
11. Se Habla (Spanish Speaking)

# KANE COUNTY



START TALKING  
BEFORE THEY  
START DRINKING

